State of Florida
Division of Bond Finance

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Copies of the printed Official Statement may be obtained from:

Florida Division of Bond Finance
1801 Hermitage Boulevard
Suite 200
Tallahassee, Florida 32308

E-Mail: bond@sbafla.com
Phone: (850) 488-4782
Fax: (850) 413-1315

Refunding Issue - Book-Entry Only

This Official Statement has been prepared by the Division of Bond Finance to provide information about the 2016F Bonds. Selected information is presented on this cover page for the convenience of the reader. ***To make an informed decision, a prospective investor should read this Official Statement in its entirety.*** Unless otherwise indicated, capitalized terms have the meanings given in Appendix F.

$148,400,000
STATE OF FLORIDA
Full Faith and Credit
State Board of Education
Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2016 Series F

Dated: Date of Delivery **Due:** June 1, as shown on the inside front cover

Bond Ratings	AAA	Standard & Poor's Ratings Services
	Aa1	Moody's Investors Service
	AAA	Fitch Ratings

Tax Status In the opinion of Bond Counsel, interest on the 2016F Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the alternative minimum tax. The 2016F Bonds and the income therefrom are not subject to any Florida taxes, except estate taxes imposed by Chapter 198, Florida Statutes, as amended, and net income and franchise taxes imposed by Chapter 220, Florida Statutes, as amended. See "TAX MATTERS" herein for a more complete discussion of the tax aspects, and see Appendix H -"Form of Bond Counsel Opinion" for assumptions and limitations made by Bond Counsel.

Redemption The 2016F Bonds maturing on and after June 1, 2027 are subject to optional redemption as provided herein.

Security The 2016F Bonds are payable primarily from Gross Receipts Taxes and are additionally secured by the full faith and credit of the State of Florida.

Lien Priority The lien of the 2016F Bonds on the Gross Receipts Taxes will be on a parity with the outstanding Parity Bonds and any Additional Bonds hereafter issued. The aggregate principal amount of Parity Bonds which will be outstanding subsequent to the issuance of the 2016F Bonds is $8,684,400,000, excluding the Refunded Bonds and other previously refunded Bonds, which will be economically but not legally defeased and will be redeemed on June 1, 2017. See "SECURITY FOR THE 2016F BONDS-Outstanding Obligations" herein for more detailed information.

Additional Bonds Additional Bonds payable on a parity with the 2016F Bonds may be issued if historical Gross Receipts Taxes are at least 1.11 times annual debt service in each ensuing fiscal year. This description of the requirements for the issuance of Additional Bonds is only a summary of the complete requirements. See "ADDITIONAL PARITY BONDS" herein for more complete information.

Purpose The proceeds of the 2016F Bonds will be used to refund a portion of the Outstanding State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds, 2006 Series B, and to pay costs of issuance.

Interest Payment Dates December 1 and June 1, commencing June 1, 2017.

Record Dates May 15 and November 15.

Form/Denomination The 2016F Bonds will initially be registered in the name of Cede & Co., as nominee of The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"). Individual purchases will be made in book-entry form only through Direct Participants (defined herein) in denominations of $1,000 and integral multiples thereof. Purchasers of the 2016F Bonds will not receive physical delivery of the 2016F Bonds.

Closing/Settlement It is anticipated that the 2016F Bonds will be available for delivery through the facilities of DTC in New York, New York on March 3, 2017.

Bond Registrar/ Paying Agent U.S. Bank Trust National Association, New York, New York.

Bond Counsel Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP, Tampa, Florida.

Issuer Contact Division of Bond Finance, (850) 488-4782, bond@sbafla.com

Maturity Structure The 2016F Bonds will mature on the dates and bear interest at the rates set forth on the inside front cover.

January 17, 2017

MATURITY STRUCTURE

Initial CUSIP©	Due Date	Principal Amount	Interest Rate	Price or Yield*	First Optional Redemption Date and Price
3 4 1 5 3 Q G F 7	June 1, 2018	$4,600,000	5.00%	0.95%	-
3 4 1 5 3 Q G G 5	June 1, 2019	4,825,000	5.00	1.15	-
3 4 1 5 3 Q G H 3	June 1, 2020	5,070,000	5.00	1.34	-
3 4 1 5 3 Q G J 9	June 1, 2021	5,320,000	5.00	1.47	-
3 4 1 5 3 Q G K 6	June 1, 2022	5,585,000	5.00	1.62	-
3 4 1 5 3 Q G L 4	June 1, 2023	5,865,000	5.00	1.75	-
3 4 1 5 3 Q G M 2	June 1, 2024	6,160,000	5.00	1.94	-
3 4 1 5 3 Q G N 0	June 1, 2025	6,465,000	5.00	2.04	-
3 4 1 5 3 Q G P 5	June 1, 2026	6,795,000	5.00	2.19	-
3 4 1 5 3 Q G Q 3	June 1, 2027**	7,130,000	5.00	2.27	June 1, 2026 @ 100%
3 4 1 5 3 Q G R 1	June 1, 2028**	7,490,000	5.00	2.36	June 1, 2026 @ 100
3 4 1 5 3 Q G S 9	June 1, 2029**	7,860,000	5.00	2.45	June 1, 2026 @ 100
3 4 1 5 3 Q G T 7	June 1, 2030**	8,255,000	3.50	2.96	June 1, 2026 @ 100
3 4 1 5 3 Q G U 4	June 1, 2031**	8,545,000	4.00	2.89	June 1, 2026 @ 100
3 4 1 5 3 Q G V 2	June 1, 2032**	8,885,000	4.00	2.97	June 1, 2026 @ 100
3 4 1 5 3 Q G W 0	June 1, 2033	9,240,000	3.125	@97.5	June 1, 2026 @ 100
3 4 1 5 3 Q G X 8	June 1, 2034**	9,530,000	4.00	3.10%	June 1, 2026 @ 100
3 4 1 5 3 Q G Y 6	June 1, 2035	9,910,000	3.25	@97.5	June 1, 2026 @ 100
3 4 1 5 3 Q G Z 3	June 1, 2036**	10,230,000	4.00	3.17%	June 1, 2026 @ 100
3 4 1 5 3 Q H A 7	June 1, 2037**	10,640,000	4.00	3.20	June 1, 2026 @ 100

* Price and yield information provided by the underwriter.
** The yield on these maturities is calculated to a 100% call on June 1, 2026.

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STATE OFFICIALS

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

MARVA JOHNSON

GARY CHARTRAND

MICHAEL OLENICK

TOM GRADY

ANDY TUCK

REBECCA FISHMAN LIPSEY

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ADAM H. PUTNAM

J. BEN WATKINS III
Director
Division of Bond Finance

LINDA CHAMPION
Deputy Commissioner, Finance and Operations
Department of Education

ASHBEL C. WILLIAMS
Executive Director and CIO
State Board of Administration of Florida

BOND COUNSEL
Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP
Tampa, Florida

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OFFICIAL STATEMENT
Relating to
$148,400,000
STATE OF FLORIDA
Full Faith and Credit
State Board of Education
Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2016 Series F

For definitions of capitalized terms not defined in the text hereof, see Appendix F.

INTRODUCTION

This Official Statement sets forth information relating to the sale and issuance of the $148,400,000 State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2016 Series F, dated the Date of Delivery (the "2016F Bonds"), by the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration of Florida (the "Division of Bond Finance").

Proceeds of the 2016F Bonds will be used to refund a portion of the Outstanding State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds, 2006 Series B (the "Refunded Bonds"), and to pay costs of issuance. The refunding is being effectuated to achieve debt service savings due to lower interest rates. See "THE REFUNDING PROGRAM" below for more detailed information.

The 2016F Bonds will be secured by and payable primarily from Gross Receipts Taxes and are additionally secured by the full faith and credit of the State of Florida. See "SECURITY FOR THE 2016F BONDS" herein for more detailed information.

The lien of the 2016F Bonds on the Gross Receipts Taxes will be on a parity with the outstanding Parity Bonds and with any Additional Bonds hereafter issued. The aggregate principal amount of Parity Bonds which will be outstanding subsequent to the issuance of the 2016F Bonds is $8,684,400,000, excluding the Refunded Bonds and other previously refunded Bonds which will be economically but not legally defeased and will be redeemed on June 1, 2017. See "SECURITY FOR THE 2016F BONDS - Outstanding Obligations" herein for more detailed information.

Requests for additional information may be made to:

Division of Bond Finance
Phone: (850) 488-4782
Fax: (850) 413-1315
E-mail: bond@sbafla.com
Mail: P. O. Box 13300
Tallahassee, Florida 32317-3300

This Official Statement speaks only as of its date, and the information contained herein is subject to change. Any statements made in this Official Statement which involve opinions or estimates, whether or not expressly stated, are set forth as such and not as representations of fact. No representation is made that any of the opinions or estimates will be realized. To make an informed decision, a full review should be made of the entire Official Statement. The descriptions of the 2016F Bonds and the documents authorizing and securing the same do not purport to be comprehensive or definitive. All references to and descriptions of such documents are qualified by reference to the actual documents. Copies of such documents may be obtained from the Division of Bond Finance.

End of Introduction

AUTHORITY FOR THE ISSUANCE OF THE 2016F BONDS

General Legal Authority

The State Board of Education (the "Board of Education") is authorized to issue bonds payable primarily from Gross Receipts Taxes and additionally secured by the full faith and credit of the State of Florida, in accordance with Section 9(a)(2) of Article XII of the Florida Constitution (the "Public Education Bond Amendment"), and the State Bond Act. Under the State Bond Act, the Division of Bond Finance is authorized to act as the agent of the Board of Education to issue Board of Education bonds. All such bonds are issued in the name of the Board of Education. No election or approval of qualified electors is required for the issuance of the 2016F Bonds.

The amount of bonds which can be issued pursuant to Section 9(a)(2), Article XII is limited to 90% of the amount which the Board of Education determines can be serviced by the Gross Receipts Tax revenues.

State Board of Education

The Board of Education is established by Article IX, Section 2 of the Florida Constitution. It consists of seven members appointed by the Governor to staggered four-year terms, subject to confirmation by the Florida Senate. The Commissioner of Education is appointed by the Board of Education.

The following individuals have been appointed by the Governor to the State Board of Education:

Board Member*	Term Expires
Marva Johnson, chair - businesswoman (Winter Garden, FL)	December 31, 2017
Gary Chartrand - businessman (Ponte Vedra Beach, FL)	December 31, 2018
Tom Grady - lawyer (Naples, FL)	December 31, 2018
Rebecca Fishman Lipsey - businesswoman (Aventura, FL)	December 31, 2017
Michael Olenick - businessman (Palm City, FL)	December 31, 2016
Andy Tuck - businessman (Sebring, FL)	December 31, 2017

* There is currently one vacancy on the Board. Board members with terms expiring December 31, 2016, will remain in office until reappointed or until a successor is appointed.

Division of Bond Finance

The Division of Bond Finance, a public body corporate created pursuant to the State Bond Act, is authorized to issue bonds on behalf of the State or its agencies. The Governing Board of the Division of Bond Finance (the "Governing Board") is composed of the Governor, as Chairman, and the Cabinet of the State of Florida, consisting of the Attorney General, as Secretary, the Chief Financial Officer, as Treasurer, and the Commissioner of Agriculture. The Director of the Division of Bond Finance may serve as an assistant secretary of the Governing Board.

State Board of Administration of Florida

The State Board of Administration of Florida (the "Board of Administration") was created under Article IV, Section 4, of the Constitution of the State of Florida, as revised in 1968 and subsequently amended, and succeeds to all the power, control and authority of the state board of administration established pursuant to Article IX, Section 16, of the Constitution of the State of Florida of 1885. It will continue as a body at least for the life of Article XII, Section 9(c) of the Florida Constitution. The Board of Administration is composed of the Governor, as Chairman, the Chief Financial Officer and the Attorney General. Under the State Bond Act, the Board of Administration determines the fiscal sufficiency of all bonds proposed to be issued by the State of Florida or its agencies. The Board of Administration also acts as the fiscal agent of the Board of Education in administering the Sinking Fund and the Rebate Fund.

Administrative Approval

By the Master Resolution adopted on July 21, 1992, as amended by the Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution adopted on January 18, 2011, and as supplemented by the Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution adopted on March 29, 2016, the Board of Education authorized the issuance of various series of Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds under the terms, limitations and conditions contained therein, including the 2016F Bonds. The Master Resolution, the Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, and the Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution are reproduced herein as Appendices C, D, and E, respectively (collectively, the "Resolution").

The Board of Education authorized the sale of the 2016F Bonds by a resolution adopted on March 29, 2016.

The Division of Bond Finance authorized the issuance and sale of the 2016F Bonds by resolutions adopted on May 10, 2016.

The Board of Administration approved the fiscal sufficiency of the 2016F Bonds by a resolution adopted on May 10, 2016.

DESCRIPTION OF THE 2016F BONDS

The 2016F Bonds are full faith and credit obligations of the State issued in the name of the Board of Education.

The 2016F Bonds are being issued as fully registered bonds in the denomination of $1,000 or integral multiples thereof. The 2016F Bonds are payable from the Pledged Revenues as described herein. The 2016F Bonds will be dated the Date of Delivery, and will mature as set forth on the inside front cover. Interest is payable on June 1, 2017, for the period from the Date of Delivery to June 1, 2017, and semiannually thereafter on December 1 and June 1 of each year until maturity or redemption.

The 2016F Bonds will initially be issued exclusively in "book-entry" form. Ownership of one 2016F Bond for each maturity (as set forth on the inside front cover), each in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity, will be initially registered in the name of "Cede & Co." as registered owner and nominee for the Depository Trust Company, New York, New York ("DTC"), which will act as securities depository for the 2016F Bonds. Individual purchases of the 2016F Bonds will be made in book-entry form only, and the purchasers will not receive physical delivery of the 2016F Bonds or any certificate representing their beneficial ownership interest in the 2016F Bonds. See Appendix I, "Provisions for Book-Entry Only System or Registered Bonds" for a description of DTC, certain responsibilities of DTC, the Board of Education and the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent, and the provisions for registration and registration for transfer of the 2016F Bonds if the book-entry only system of registration is discontinued.

REDEMPTION PROVISIONS

Optional Redemption

The 2016F Bonds maturing in the years 2018 through 2026 are not redeemable prior to their stated dates of maturity. The 2016F Bonds maturing in 2027 and thereafter are redeemable prior to their stated dates of maturity, without premium, at the option of the Board of Education, (i) in part, by maturities to be selected by the Board of Education, and by lot within a maturity if less than an entire maturity is to be redeemed, or (ii) as a whole, on June 1, 2026, or on any date thereafter, at the principal amount of the 2016F Bonds so redeemed, together with interest accrued to the date of redemption.

Notice of Redemption

All notices of redemption of 2016F Bonds will be transmitted to the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent, registered securities depositories and the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "MSRB") using its Electronic Municipal Market Access System ("EMMA"), and will be mailed at least 30 days prior to the date of redemption to Registered Owners of the 2016F Bonds to be redeemed, of record as of 45 days prior to the date of redemption. Such notices of redemption will specify the 2016F Bonds to be redeemed, if less than all; the redemption price thereof; the place for presentation thereof; and that interest on the 2016F Bonds so called for redemption will cease to accrue on the redemption date.

Failure to give any required notice of redemption as to any particular 2016F Bonds will not affect the validity of the call for redemption of any 2016F Bonds in respect of which no such failure has occurred. Any notice mailed as provided in the Resolution will be conclusively presumed to have been duly given, whether or not the Registered Owner receives the notice.

THE REFUNDING PROGRAM

The proceeds derived from the sale of the 2016F Bonds will be used to refund the State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds, 2006 Series B, maturing in the years 2018 through 2037, in the outstanding principal amount of $161,035,000 (the "Refunded Bonds"). This refunding is being effectuated to achieve debt service savings.

Simultaneously with the delivery of the 2016F Bonds, the Board of Education will cause to be deposited a portion of the proceeds of the 2016F Bonds, along with other legally available moneys, into the State Treasury investment pool, a fund held and invested by the State Treasurer of Florida.

The amount of moneys initially deposited is expected to be sufficient to make all payments with respect to the Refunded Bonds. The Refunded Bonds will be considered as remaining outstanding and economically defeased only, and will continue to be secured by the Gross Receipts Taxes and the full faith and credit of the State, until they are redeemed.

The Refunded Bonds will be called for redemption (by separate redemption notice) on June 1, 2017, at a redemption price equal to the principal amount thereof with interest due thereon through the redemption date, plus the required redemption premium equal to one percent of the Refunded Bonds.

Sources and Uses of Funds

Sources:	
Par Amount of 2016F Bonds	$148,400,000
Net Original Issue Premium	16,678,876
Sinking Fund Transfer	1,897,437
Total Sources	$166,976,313
Uses:	
Deposit to Escrow	$166,440,224
Cost of Issuance	215,990
Underwriter's Discount	320,199
Total Uses	$166,976,313

Application of the 2016F Bond Proceeds

Upon receipt of the proceeds of the 2016F Bonds, the Board of Education will transfer and apply such proceeds as follows:

(A) The amount necessary to pay all costs and expenses of the Division of Bond Finance in connection with the preparation, sale and issuance of the 2016F Bonds, including a reasonable charge for the services of the Division of Bond Finance, will be transferred to the Division of Bond Finance to be deposited in the Bond Proceeds Trust Fund, subject to disbursement of the funds to the Bond Fee Trust Fund and the Arbitrage Compliance Trust Fund pursuant to written instructions at the delivery of the 2016F Bonds unless such amount will be provided from another legally available source.

(B) All remaining proceeds will be transferred to the Board of Administration for deposit into escrow. After the redemption of the Refunded Bonds, any excess proceeds not used for such purpose will be transferred to the Public Education Trust Fund, and shall be used for any purpose for which moneys may be legally used from such fund (including the payment of debt service).

See "MISCELLANEOUS - Investment of Funds," herein for policies governing the investment of various funds.

SECURITY FOR THE 2016F BONDS

The 2016F Bonds will be payable primarily from the Gross Receipts Taxes on utilities in the State, and will be additionally secured by the full faith and credit of the State. The lien of the 2016F Bonds on the Gross Receipts Taxes will be on a parity with the outstanding Parity Bonds and with any Additional Bonds hereafter issued. See “Outstanding Obligations” below for a description of the Parity Bonds.

No Registered Owners of the 2016F Bonds will be entitled to require the payment of the principal of or interest on the 2016F Bonds from any funds of the State, the Board of Education, or any other political subdivision or agency of said State, except from the Gross Receipts Taxes pledged for the payment thereof and moneys appropriated for such purpose pursuant to the pledge of the full faith and credit of the State.

Pledge of Gross Receipts Taxes

The Master Resolution provides that payment of the principal (including Amortization Installments, if any) of and interest on all of the Bonds issued thereunder, including any Additional Bonds, will be secured equally and ratably by a lien on the Gross Receipts Taxes deposited in the Public Education Fund pursuant to the Public Education Bond Amendment, and that all such Gross Receipts Taxes are irrevocably pledged to the payment of the principal of and interest on the Bonds.

Full Faith and Credit of the State

The Resolution provides that the 2016F Bonds are additionally secured by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the State, and that the State is unconditionally and irrevocably required to make all payments required for payment of the principal of and interest on the 2016F Bonds as the same mature and become due to the full extent that the Gross Receipts Taxes on deposit in the Sinking Fund are insufficient for such payments. It will be the mandatory duty of the Board of Education on or prior to each principal or interest payment date to immediately certify to the proper officials of the State any deficiencies in the moneys necessary for the payments on such dates, and the appropriate officials of the State will have the mandatory duty to pay over to the Board of Education the amounts of any such deficiencies.

The Florida Constitution requires the Legislature to appropriate moneys sufficient to pay debt service on bonds pledging the full faith and credit of the State as the same become due. All State tax revenues, other than trust funds dedicated by the Florida Constitution for other purposes, would be available for such an appropriation, if required. Amounts of such State tax revenues in recent years are shown in Appendices A and B.

Outstanding Obligations

The Board of Education has issued its State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds, 1999 Series D through 2016 Series E Bonds, (collectively, the “Parity Bonds”). Subsequent to the issuance of the 2016F Bonds, the aggregate principal amount of Parity Bonds which will be outstanding is $8,684,400,000, excluding the Refunded Bonds and other previously refunded Bonds which will be economically but not legally defeased and will be redeemed on June 1, 2017. The 2016F Bonds will be on a parity with the Parity Bonds as to the lien on the Gross Receipts Taxes.

Future Bonding

The 2016-17 General Appropriations Act, after vetoes, includes authorization for $275 million ($50 million of which was issued by the 2016 Series E Bonds) of Public Education Capital Outlay projects for which bonding would be available in accordance with the Sixty-second Supplemental Authorizing Resolution. In keeping with current State borrowing practices, bonds will remain unissued until proceeds are needed, which depends on the timing of future school construction. The Revenue Estimating Conference estimates bonding capacity for additional Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds, however, actual bonding capacity is dependent on Gross Receipts Tax collections, appropriations by the Legislature, and school construction needs. Additionally, future bonding capacity may also be affected by Gross Receipts Tax litigation and future legislative changes. See “ADDITIONAL PARITY BONDS” herein for a description of the Master Resolution and current statutory conditions to the issuance of additional parity Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds. See also “Levy of Taxes” and “Gross Receipts Tax Collections - *Settlement Impact on Gross Receipts Tax Collections*” under the heading “GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUES AND DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE” herein.

Flow of Funds

The Gross Receipts Taxes, after making provision for any prior deficiencies, are deposited in the Public Education Fund in the State Treasury to be used and applied only in the following manner and order of priority:

(a) First, for the payment in each year of the full amount of the principal of and interest coming due on the Bonds.

(b) Thereafter, in each fiscal year, the remaining moneys are distributable by the Board of Education (i) for the payment of any amounts required to be paid into funds or accounts, or to reimburse providers of credit or liquidity support, established pursuant to a Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, (ii) to the State of Florida in amounts sufficient to reimburse the State for moneys paid pursuant to the State’s full faith and credit pledge, (iii) for the payment of the cost of any Capital Outlay Projects approved by the Legislature, and (iv) for the direct purchase or redemption of Bonds.

See “MISCELLANEOUS - Investment of Funds” for policies governing the investment of various funds.

ADDITIONAL PARITY BONDS

The Master Resolution provides that no additional parity Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds can be issued unless the Board of Education determines that the debt service requirements in each ensuing fiscal year of the Bonds then Outstanding and the Additional Bonds proposed to be issued will not exceed 90% of the amount of Gross Receipts Taxes to be available in each Fiscal Year after the issuance of the Additional Bonds. No such Additional Bonds will be issued unless all payments required to be made by the Master Resolution have been made, and unless the Board of Education is in compliance with all of the covenants, agreements and provisions of such resolution. Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds may be refunded on a parity basis as long as the Additional Bonds requirements are met.

The Master Resolution was amended on January 18, 2011, by the Fiftieth Supplemental Resolution, to confirm the ability of the Board of Education to take into account the amount of federal subsidy payments received pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 for Build America Bonds in determining the amount of Debt Service Requirements on Bonds for purposes of the Additional Bonds test. Federal subsidy payments will be received in relation to Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds in the approximate amount of $11.7 million in Fiscal Year 2017 and decreasing annually thereafter to approximately $0.9 million in the final year, Fiscal Year 2039.

Florida law has additionally provided that no additional parity Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds can be issued unless the Board of Education determines that the debt service requirements in each ensuing fiscal year of the Bonds then Outstanding and the Additional Bonds proposed to be issued will not exceed 90% of the average annual amount of Gross Receipts Taxes collected in the 24 months immediately preceding the most recent collection date before the issuance of such Additional Bonds. During the 2010 Legislative Session, legislation was adopted which permits the revenues to be adjusted to reflect revenues which would have been collected had legislation enacted into law before the date of determination been in effect during the 24-month period. Pursuant to that legislation, historical collections of Gross Receipts Taxes utilized for determining the authority for the issuance of the 2016F Bonds have been adjusted accordingly for the additional gross receipts taxes enacted during the 2010 and 2014 Legislative Sessions. See "GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUES AND DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE - Levy of Taxes" herein.

GROSS RECEIPTS TAX REVENUES AND DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE

Levy of Taxes

The pledged revenues are Gross Receipts Taxes, which are derived from several sources. The gross receipts tax on sellers of electricity and natural or manufactured gas is imposed at a rate of 2.5%. The gross receipts tax on the sale of communications services is taxed at a rate of 2.37%. In 2010, the Legislature provided for an additional 0.15% tax on communications services to be pledged to the Bonds. During the 2014 legislative session, the Legislature reduced the sales tax on electricity and created an additional gross receipts tax of 2.6% on the retail sale of electric power or energy (excluding sales to residential households) to be pledged to the Bonds. The tax shift is projected to generate between $146 million to $182 million per year over the current and next nine years, which creates increased capacity to issue additional bonds, which is currently estimated at $2.6 billion for 2017-18, in addition to the remaining $225 million authorized by the Legislature in 2016. See "SECURITY FOR THE 2016F BONDS - Future Bonding" and Projected Gross Receipts Tax Collections herein.

The term "gross receipts" does not include gross receipts derived from: the sale of natural gas to a public or private utility, either for resale or for use as fuel in the generation of electricity; or the sale of electricity to a public or private utility, for resale within the state, or as part of an electrical interchange agreement between such utilities for the purpose of transferring more economically generated power.

Communications services means the transmission, conveyance, or routing of voice, data, audio, video or any other information or signals, including video services, by or through any electronic, radio, satellite, cable, optical, microwave, or other medium or method now in existence or hereafter devised. Among other things, the term does not include internet access service, electronic mail service, electronic bulletin board service, or similar on-line computer services.

Distribution of Gross Receipts Tax Revenues

The Public Education Bond Amendment requires that all Gross Receipts Taxes be placed in the Public Education Fund administered by the Board of Education. The moneys in the Public Education Fund must be expended in each fiscal year first, for the payment of principal of and interest on bonds maturing in such fiscal year; second, for annual reserve fund deposits, if any, for such fiscal year, then for direct payment of authorized project costs, or for the purchase or redemption of outstanding bonds.

Amounts required for debt service are transferred to the Sinking Fund semiannually just prior to each interest/principal payment date. Investment of bond sinking fund moneys is generally controlled by the resolution authorizing the issuance of a particular series of bonds. The policy of the Board of Administration permits sinking funds to be invested only in U.S. Treasury securities and repurchase agreements backed by U.S. Treasury securities (if so authorized by the bond resolution). The Resolution for the 2016F Bonds authorizes such investments.

Gross Receipts Tax Collections

Historical - By Industry. The following schedule illustrates the revenues associated with each component of the Gross Receipts Tax base.

Source of Collections
(in millions)[1]

Fiscal Year	Electric	Telecommunications	Gas Fuels	Total Gross Receipts	Percent Change from Prior Year
2006-07	$597.50	$441.00	$29.10	$1,067.60	9.41%[2]
2007-08	639.21	455.86	30.90	1,125.96	5.47
2008-09	623.71	473.10	29.41	1,126.22	0.02
2009-10	633.05	431.70	32.91	1,097.66	(2.54)
2010-11	606.92	432.19	32.53	1,071.65	(2.37)
2011-12	586.55	424.38	24.36	1,035.29	(3.39)
2012-13	558.56	418.27	26.22	1,003.05	(3.11)
2013-14	575.17	404.44	25.75	1,005.36	0.23
2014-15	739.36[3]	385.65	27.37	1,152.38[3]	14.62[3]
2015-16	748.26	382.26	27.21	1,157.73	0.46

Source: Office of Economic and Demographic Research.
1 Numbers may not add due to rounding.
2 Compared to total collections of $975.79 million in Fiscal Year 2005-06.
3 Increase in electric gross receipts tax in Fiscal Year 2014-15 is primarily attributable to collection of an additional $136.5 million from 2014 legislation converting certain sales taxes to a gross receipts tax.

Historical - Monthly. Presented below are monthly Gross Receipts Tax Collections.

Gross Receipts Tax Monthly Collections

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15[3]	2015-16[3]	2016-17
July	$93,774,065	$87,362,722	$83,525,179	$88,047,917	$103,207,255	$93,169,460
August	91,427,019	91,531,542	87,964,203	102,748,304	106,041,972	97,896,279
September	98,360,249	90,599,921	89,085,526	103,701,659	112,675,035	106,591,564
October	94,065,637	89,207,420	89,719,981	111,638,781	105,711,941	102,465,659
November	91,038,819	90,907,155	87,536,543	101,060,336	98,692,136	96,456,513
December	87,880,578	88,497,993	82,005,863	94,157,699	95,899,547	95,501,194
January	79,150,349	75,174,906	79,822,764	95,224,804	91,859,337	-
February	80,291,839	81,030,905	82,260,848	91,345,803	89,949,765	-
March	78,453,854	75,565,803	83,443,917	81,130,651	90,733,765	-
April	73,626,714	76,937,245	86,688,249 [2]	93,568,557	86,942,843	-
May	83,836,312	77,261,237	72,038,890 [2]	94,311,729	85,246,059	-
June	83,383,871	78,971,094	81,265,558	95,445,842	90,767,381	-
Total	$1,035,289,306	$1,003,047,943	$1,005,357,521	$1,152,382,082	$1,157,727,036	$592,080,669
Percent Increase	(3.39)%[1]	(3.11)%[1]	0.23%	14.62%[3]	0.46%	N/A

Source: Office of Economic and Demographic Research.
1 Based on a comparison with the total collections of $1,071,648,704 for Fiscal Year 2010-11.
2 Collections for April 2014 include approximately $7.2 million that should have been attributed to May 2014.
3 Beginning August 2014, monthly collections include additional gross receipts tax collections resulting from legislation converting certain sales taxes to a gross receipts tax.

Projected. Presented below are projected Gross Receipts Tax collections, which are revised at least semiannually by the Consensus Estimating Conference. For a description of the Consensus Estimating Conference, see "STATE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS - Budgetary Process" in Appendix A. The projections are based on the best information available when the estimates are made. ***Investors should be aware that there have been material differences between past projections and actual Gross Receipts Tax collections; no assurance can be given that there will not continue to be material differences relating to such amounts.***

Projected Gross Receipts Tax Collections[1]
(in millions)

Fiscal Year	Projected Gross Receipts Tax Collections	Projected Gross Receipts Tax Collections from Sales Tax Shift	Total Projected Gross Receipts Tax Collections	Percent Change from Prior Year
2016-17	$982.75	$145.67	$1,128.42	(2.53)%[2]
2017-18	1,013.33	146.66	1,159.99	2.80
2018-19	1,036.07	151.04	1,187.11	2.34
2019-20	1,056.12	155.07	1,211.19	2.03
2020-21	1,076.36	159.57	1,235.93	2.04
2021-22	1,097.87	164.14	1,262.01	2.11
2022-23	1,121.25	168.66	1,289.91	2.21
2023-24	1,142.88	173.10	1,315.98	2.02
2024-25	1,164.48	177.53	1,342.01	1.98
2025-26	1,186.04	181.90	1,367.94	1.93

1 Official projections adopted by the Florida Revenue Estimating Conference held December 2016.
2 Compared to actual total collections of $1,157.73 million in 2015-16; decrease primarily attributable to $19.2 million credited back to AT&T in 2016-17, as described below.

The following table shows a comparison of the current and previous projected Gross Receipts Tax Collections.

Conference Comparison of Projected Gross Receipts Tax Collections
(in millions)

	Projected Collections		Percent Change
Fiscal Year	**July 2016[1]**	**December 2016[2]**	**In Projections**
2016-17	$1,145.38	$1,128.42	(1.48)%
2017-18	1,180.64	1,159.99	(1.75)
2018-19	1,208.41	1,187.11	(1.76)
2019-20	1,233.05	1,211.19	(1.77)
2020-21	1,257.73	1,235.93	(1.73)
2021-22	1,282.51	1,262.01	(1.60)
2022-23	1,310.75	1,289.91	(1.59)
2023-24	1,337.70	1,315.98	(1.62)
2024-25	1,364.95	1,342.01	(1.68)
2025-26	1,391.01	1,367.94	(1.66)

1 Projected collections are official figures adopted by the Florida Revenue Estimating Conference held July 2016.
2 Projected collections are official figures adopted by the Florida Revenue Estimating Conference held December 2016.

Settlement Impact on Gross Receipts Tax Collections. The State has settled a lawsuit filed by New Cingular Wireless (formerly AT&T) and will refund certain taxes improperly collected on internet access services, such as smart phone data plans, collected by AT&T from November 1, 2005 through September 7, 2010. The refund amount is $23,965,186, and will be credited back on a pro rata basis over a fifteen month period, beginning in May 2016. The refund results in a decrease in projected annual debt service coverage from 1.34x to 1.31x in Fiscal Year 2017, with no effect thereafter.

During the 2011 legislative session, the Legislature adopted a bill that directs the State Board of Education to disregard the impact of the AT&T refund on Gross Receipts Tax collections in calculating the amount of additional Public Education Capital Outlay bonds that may be issued. The effect of this bill is a slight increase in capacity to issue Public Education Capital Outlay bonds.

Historical Debt Service Coverage

Set forth below is the historical debt service coverage for all outstanding Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds.

Schedule of Historical Debt Service Coverage

Fiscal Year	Gross Receipts Taxes	Annual Program Debt Service [1]	Coverage Ratio
2011-12	$1,035,289,306	$962,289,681 [2]	1.08x
2012-13	1,003,047,943	946,509,164 [3]	1.06x
2013-14	1,005,357,521	909,342,254 [4]	1.11x
2014-15	1,152,382,082	886,094,034 [5]	1.30x
2015-16	1,157,727,036	865,245,988 [6]	1.34x

[1] Net of the federal subsidy on the 2006 Series G, 2007 Series G, 2008 Series D, and 2009 Series F Build America Bonds.
[2] Includes $17,486,271 of accrued debt service on previously refunded Bonds.
[3] Includes $17,636,828 of accrued debt service on previously refunded Bonds.
[4] Includes $3,250,915 of accrued debt service on previously refunded Bonds.
[5] Includes $24,694,207 of accrued debt service on previously refunded Bonds.
[6] Includes $15,968,342 of accrued debt service on previously refunded Bonds.

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SCHEDULE OF DEBT SERVICE

The table below shows the debt service on the Parity Bonds, debt service on the 2016F Bonds and total debt service for the Bonds.

Fiscal Year	Parity Bonds Debt Service [1,2,3]	2016F Bonds Debt Service Principal	Interest	Total	Total Debt Service
2017	$853,240,565	-	$1,581,796	$1,581,796	$854,822,361
2018	818,814,388	$4,600,000	6,471,200	11,071,200	829,885,588
2019	831,771,073	4,825,000	6,241,200	11,066,200	842,837,273
2020	827,583,723	5,070,000	5,999,950	11,069,950	838,653,673
2021	848,279,004	5,320,000	5,746,450	11,066,450	859,345,454
2022	856,145,425	5,585,000	5,480,450	11,065,450	867,210,875
2023	823,332,956	5,865,000	5,201,200	11,066,200	834,399,156
2024	738,932,158	6,160,000	4,907,950	11,067,950	750,000,108
2025	678,231,497	6,465,000	4,599,950	11,064,950	689,296,447
2026	532,684,132	6,795,000	4,276,700	11,071,700	543,755,832
2027	505,166,451	7,130,000	3,936,950	11,066,950	516,233,401
2028	480,142,788	7,490,000	3,580,450	11,070,450	491,213,238
2029	454,107,083	7,860,000	3,205,950	11,065,950	465,173,033
2030	433,925,517	8,255,000	2,812,950	11,067,950	444,993,467
2031	412,876,912	8,545,000	2,524,025	11,069,025	423,945,937
2032	392,752,787	8,885,000	2,182,225	11,067,225	403,820,012
2033	349,843,372	9,240,000	1,826,825	11,066,825	360,910,197
2034	310,449,174	9,530,000	1,538,075	11,068,075	321,517,249
2035	287,827,255	9,910,000	1,156,875	11,066,875	298,894,130
2036	253,622,370	10,230,000	834,800	11,064,800	264,687,170
2037	212,387,702	10,640,000	425,600	11,065,600	223,453,302
2038	147,764,764	-	-	-	147,764,764
2039	85,597,113	-	-	-	85,597,113
2040	41,035,513	-	-	-	41,035,513
2041	7,112,513	-	-	-	7,112,513
2042	2,469,450	-	-	-	2,469,450
2043	2,470,550	-	-	-	2,470,550
2044	2,469,700	-	-	-	2,469,700
2045	2,471,900	-	-	-	2,471,900
2046	2,472,000	-	-	-	2,472,000
	$12,195,979,834	$148,400,000	$74,531,571	$222,931,571	$12,418,911,404

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

[1] Debt service is net of the estimated anticipated federal subsidy payments on the 2006 Series G, 2007 Series G, 2008 Series D, and 2009 Series F Build America Bonds.

[2] Excludes annual debt service of $42.6 million in 2016-17 and $75.5 million in 2017-18 through 2036-37 for the Refunded Bonds and other previously refunded Bonds which will be economically but not legally defeased and will be called for redemption on June 1, 2017.

[3] Includes approximately $7.1 million in 2016-17 of accrued debt service on the Refunded Bonds and other previously refunded Bonds which will be called for redemption on June 1, 2017.

PROVISIONS OF STATE LAW

Bonds Legal Investment for Fiduciaries

The State Bond Act provides that all bonds issued by the Division of Bond Finance are legal investments for state, county, municipal or other public funds, and for banks, savings banks, insurance companies, executors, administrators, trustees, and all other fiduciaries and also are securities eligible as collateral deposits for all state, county, municipal, or other public funds.

Negotiability

The 2016F Bonds will have all the qualities and incidents of negotiable instruments under the Uniform Commercial Code - Investment Securities Law of the State.

TAX MATTERS

General

In the opinion of Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP, Bond Counsel, under existing law: (i) interest on the 2016F Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), and is not an item of tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and corporations; and (ii) the 2016F Bonds and the income thereon are exempt from taxation under the laws of the State of Florida, except estate taxes imposed by Chapter 198, Florida Statutes, as amended, and net income and franchise taxes imposed by Chapter 220, Florida Statutes, as amended. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion as to any other tax consequences regarding the 2016F Bonds.

The opinion on tax matters will be based on and will assume the accuracy of certain representations and certifications, and continuing compliance with certain covenants, of the Division of Bond Finance and the Board of Education contained in the transcript of proceedings and that are intended to evidence and assure the foregoing, including that the 2016F Bonds are and will remain obligations the interest on which is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Bond Counsel will not independently verify the accuracy of those certifications and representations or the continuing compliance with those covenants.

The opinion of Bond Counsel is based on current legal authority and covers certain matters not directly addressed by such authority. It represents Bond Counsel's legal judgment as to exclusion of interest on the 2016F Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes but is not a guaranty of that conclusion. The opinion is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") or any court. Bond Counsel expresses no opinion about (i) the effect of future changes in the Code and the applicable regulations under the Code or (ii) the interpretation and the enforcement of the Code or those regulations by the IRS.

The Code prescribes a number of qualifications and conditions for the interest on state and local government obligations to be and to remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, some of which require future or continued compliance after issuance of the obligations. Noncompliance with these requirements by the Division of Bond Finance or the Board of Education may cause loss of such status and result in the interest on the 2016F Bonds being included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactively to the date of issuance of the 2016F Bonds. The Division of Bond Finance and the Board of Education have covenanted to take the actions required of them for the interest on the 2016F Bonds to be and to remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes, and not to take any actions that would adversely affect that exclusion. After the date of issuance of the 2016F Bonds, Bond Counsel will not undertake to determine (or to so inform any person) whether any actions taken or not taken, or any events occurring or not occurring, or any other matters coming to Bond Counsel's attention, may adversely affect the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the 2016F Bonds or the market value of the 2016F Bonds.

A portion of the interest on the 2016F Bonds earned by certain corporations may be subject to a federal corporate alternative minimum tax. In addition, interest on the 2016F Bonds may be subject to a federal branch profits tax imposed on certain foreign corporations doing business in the United States and to a federal tax imposed on excess net passive income of certain S corporations. Under the Code, the exclusion of interest from gross income for federal income tax purposes may have certain adverse federal income tax consequences on items of income, deduction or credit for certain taxpayers, including financial institutions, certain insurance companies, recipients of Social Security and Railroad Retirement benefits, those that are deemed to incur or continue indebtedness to acquire or carry tax-exempt obligations, and individuals otherwise eligible for the earned income tax credit. The applicability and extent of these and other tax consequences will depend upon the particular tax status or other tax items of the owner of the 2016F Bonds. Bond Counsel will express no opinion regarding those consequences.

Payments of interest on tax-exempt obligations, including the 2016F Bonds, are generally subject to IRS Form 1099-INT information reporting requirements. If a 2016F Bond owner is subject to backup withholding under those requirements, then payments of interest will also be subject to backup withholding. Those requirements do not affect the exclusion of such interest from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Bond Counsel's engagement with respect to the 2016F Bonds ends with the issuance of the 2016F Bonds, and, unless separately engaged, Bond Counsel is not obligated to defend the Division of Bond Finance, the Board of Education or the owners of the 2016F Bonds regarding the tax status of interest thereon in the event of an audit examination by the IRS. The IRS has a program to audit tax-exempt obligations to determine whether the interest thereon is includible in gross income for federal income tax purposes. If the IRS does audit the 2016F Bonds, under current IRS procedures, the IRS will treat the Board of Education as the taxpayer and the beneficial owners of the 2016F Bonds will have only limited rights, if any, to obtain and participate in judicial review of such audit. Any action of the IRS, including but not limited to selection of the 2016F Bonds for audit, or the course or result of such audit, or an audit of other obligations presenting similar tax issues, may affect the market value of the 2016F Bonds.

Prospective purchasers of the 2016F Bonds upon their original issuance at prices other than the respective prices indicated on the inside cover of this Official Statement, and prospective purchasers at other than their original issuance should consult their own tax advisers regarding other tax considerations such as the consequences of market discount, as to all of which Bond Counsel expresses no opinion.

Risk of Future Legislative Changes and/or Court Decisions

Legislation affecting tax-exempt obligations is regularly considered by the United States Congress and may also be considered by the State legislature. Court proceedings may also be filed, the outcome of which could modify the tax treatment of obligations such as the 2016F Bonds. There can be no assurance that legislation enacted or proposed, or actions by a court, after the date of issuance of the 2016F Bonds will not have an adverse effect on the tax status of interest on the 2016F Bonds or the market value or marketability of the 2016F Bonds. These adverse effects could result, for example, from changes to federal or state income tax rates, changes in the structure of federal or state income taxes (including replacement with another type of tax), or repeal (or reduction in the benefit) of the exclusion of interest on the 2016F Bonds from gross income for federal or state income tax purposes for all or certain taxpayers.

For example, recent proposals would eliminate, reduce or otherwise alter the tax benefits currently provided to certain owners of state and local government 2016F Bonds, including proposals that would result in additional federal income tax on taxpayers that own tax-exempt obligations if their incomes exceed certain thresholds. Investors in the 2016F Bonds should be aware that any such future legislative actions (including federal income tax reform) may retroactively change the treatment of all or a portion of the interest on the 2016F Bonds for federal income tax purposes for all or certain taxpayers. In such event, the market value of the 2016F Bonds may be adversely affected and the ability of holders to sell their 2016F Bonds in the secondary market may be reduced. The 2016F Bonds are not subject to special mandatory redemption, and the interest rates on the 2016F Bonds are not subject to adjustment in the event of any such change.

Investors should consult their own financial and tax advisers to analyze the importance of these risks.

Original Issue Discount and Original Issue Premium

The 2016F Bonds (the "2016F Discount Bonds") maturing in 2033 and 2035 were offered and sold to the public at an original issue discount ("OID"). OID is the excess of the stated redemption price at maturity (the principal amount) over the "issue price" of a 2016F Discount Bond. The issue price of a 2016F Discount Bond is the initial offering price to the public (other than to bond houses, brokers or similar persons acting in the capacity of underwriters or wholesalers) at which a substantial amount of the 2016F Discount Bonds of the same maturity is sold pursuant to that offering. For federal income tax purposes, OID accrues to the owner of a 2016F Discount Bond over the period to maturity based on the constant yield method, compounded semiannually (or over a shorter permitted compounding interval selected by the owner). The portion of OID that accrues during the period of ownership of a 2016F Discount Bond (i) is interest excluded from the owner's gross income for federal income tax purposes to the same extent, and subject to the same considerations discussed above, as other interest on the 2016F Bonds, and (ii) is added to the owner's tax basis for purposes of determining gain or loss on the maturity, redemption, prior sale or other disposition of that 2016F Discount Bond. A purchaser of a 2016F Discount Bond in the initial public offering at the price for that 2016F Discount Bond stated on the inside front cover of this Official Statement who holds that 2016F Discount Bond to maturity will realize no gain or loss upon the retirement of that 2016F Discount Bond.

The 2016F Bonds (the "2016F Premium Bonds") maturing in 2018 through 2032, 2034, 2036, and 2037 were offered and sold to the public at a price in excess of their stated redemption price (the principal amount) at maturity. That excess constitutes bond premium. For federal income tax purposes, bond premium is amortized over the period to maturity of a 2016F Premium Bond, based on the yield to maturity of that 2016F Premium Bond (or, in the case of a 2016F Premium Bond callable prior to its stated maturity, the amortization period and yield may be required to be determined on the basis of an earlier call date that results in the lowest yield on that 2016F Premium Bond), compounded semiannually. No portion of that bond premium is deductible by the owner of a 2016F Premium Bond. For purposes of determining the owner's gain or loss on the sale, redemption (including redemption at maturity) or other disposition of a 2016F Premium Bond, the owner's tax basis in the 2016F Premium Bond is reduced by the amount of bond premium that is amortized during the period of ownership. As a result, an owner may realize taxable gain for federal income tax purposes from the sale or other disposition of a 2016F Premium Bond for an amount equal to or less than the amount paid by the owner for that 2016F Premium Bond. A purchaser of a 2016F Premium Bond in the initial public offering at the price for that 2016F Premium Bond stated on the inside front cover of this Official Statement who holds that 2016F Premium Bond to maturity (or, in the case of a callable 2016F Premium Bond, to its earlier call date that results in the lowest yield on that 2016F Premium Bond) will realize no gain or loss upon the retirement of that 2016F Premium Bond.

Owners of 2016F Discount and 2016F Premium Bonds should consult their own tax advisers as to the determination for federal income tax purposes of the amount of OID or bond premium properly accruable or amortizable in any period with respect to the 2016F Discount or Premium Bonds and as to other federal tax consequences and the treatment of OID and bond premium for purposes of state and local taxes on, or based on, income.

State Taxes

The 2016F Bonds and the income therefrom are not subject to any taxation by the State or any county, municipality, political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality of the State, except estate taxes imposed by Chapter 198, Florida Statutes, as amended, and net income and franchise taxes imposed by Chapter 220, Florida Statutes, as amended.

Florida laws governing the imposition of estate taxes do not provide for an exclusion of state or local bonds from the calculation of the value of the gross estate for tax purposes. Florida's estate tax is generally calculated on the basis of the otherwise unused portion of the federal credit allowed for state estate taxes. Under Chapter 198, Florida Statutes, all values for state estate tax purposes are as finally determined for federal estate tax purposes. Since state and local bonds are included in the valuation of the gross estate for federal tax purposes, such obligations would be included in such calculation for Florida estate tax purposes. Prospective owners of the 2016F Bonds should consult their own attorneys and advisors for the treatment of the ownership of the 2016F Bonds for estate tax purposes.

RECENT STATE FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

The State's budget is required to be kept in balance with current revenues each State fiscal year, with the final budget subject to adjustment during the fiscal year if necessary to ensure that no shortfall occurs. See "Appendix A - STATE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS - Financial Control" herein for more detailed information.

The financial information set forth below is unaudited. Estimates are based on information available at the time of the estimates. Such estimates are subject to revision as additional information becomes available. Also, estimates are subject to risks and uncertainties which may cause results to differ materially from those estimates set forth below. No assurance is given that actual results will not differ materially from the estimates provided below.

Fiscal Year 2014-15

Budget. The Fiscal Year 2014-15 Budget totaled $77.1 billion, an increase of approximately $3.6 billion (4.9%) over the Fiscal Year 2013-14 Budget of $73.5 billion. The General Fund budget totaled about $27.9 billion and was primarily funded with general revenue collections and $278 million in trust fund transfers.

Revenues. Actual general revenue collections of near $27.7 billion for Fiscal Year 2014-15 were $195.0 million over the March 2015 REC estimate (adjusted for legislative session impacts) and were up $1.5 billion (5.7%) from the prior fiscal year. Growth in Fiscal Year 2014-15 revenues was primarily driven by strong sales tax collections and a stabilized housing market that positively effected documentary stamp tax collections.

Reserves. The General Fund Retrospect statement released on October 16, 2015 finalized the Fiscal Year 2014-15 year-end General Fund balance as $2.5 billion. The Budget Stabilization Fund increased to $1.1 billion, with the $214.5 million transfer to the fund authorized in the Budget. When including the Budget Stabilization Fund, General Fund reserves at fiscal year end total nearly $3.7 billion (13.3% of general revenues). The Fiscal Year 2014-15 year-end trust fund reserve balances totaled $2.4 billion, including $586 million in the Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund and $1.8 billion in various unreserved trust fund balances. The inclusion of trust fund reserve balances increases the estimated total reserves to $6.0 billion (about 21.8% of actual general revenues) at fiscal year end.

Fiscal Year 2015-16

Budget. The Fiscal Year 2015-16 Budget totaled $78.4 billion, an increase of approximately $1.3 billion (1.7%) over the Fiscal Year 2014-15 Budget of $77.1 billion. The General Fund budget totaled $28.8 billion and was primarily funded with general revenue collections and $190 million in trust fund transfers.

Revenues. Actual general revenue collections of $28.3 billion for Fiscal Year 2015-16 were $50.6 million over the January 2016 REC estimates and were up $661 million (2.4%) over the prior fiscal year. Growth in Fiscal Year 2015-16 revenues was primarily a result of strong sales tax collections, somewhat offset by weaker corporate filing fees and highway safety revenues.

Reserves. The General Fund Retrospect statement released on November 14, 2016, finalized the Fiscal Year 2015-16 year-end General Fund balance as $1.9 billion. The Budget included the final repayment to the Budget Stabilization Fund of $214.5 million, which increased the Budget Stabilization Fund balance to $1.35 billion at June 30, 2016. When including the Budget Stabilization Fund, General Fund reserves at fiscal year end totaled approximately $3.25 billion (11.5% of general revenues). The Fiscal Year 2015-16 year-end trust fund reserve balances totaled $2.78 billion, including $619 million in the Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund and about $2.16 billion in various unreserved trust fund balances. The inclusion of trust fund reserve balances increases the estimated total reserves to approximately $6.02 billion (21.3% of actual general revenues) at fiscal year end.

Fiscal Year 2016-17

Budget. The 2016 legislative session ended March 11, 2016, with the State Legislature adopting the General Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2016-17 (the "Budget"). After the Governor's $256.1 million in line item vetoes, the Budget totals $82.3 billion, a 5% increase over the Fiscal 2015-16 budget. The Governor signed the Budget on March 17, 2016. The General Fund budget totals $30.2 billion and will be primarily funded with estimated general revenue collections of $29.5 billion and $252.9 million in trust fund transfers.

Revenues. The December 2016 REC increased the general revenue forecast for Fiscal Year 2016-17 by $119.3 million (0.4%) from the August 2016 REC forecast to $29.45 billion. The increase is primarily attributable to higher projected sales tax and corporation income tax collections which are partially offset by a decrease in projected documentary stamp taxes. The revised forecast exceeds collections for Fiscal Year 2015-16 by approximately $1.1 billion, or 4%, which is mainly attributable to an expected increase in sales tax collections.

Actual revenue collections of $11.2 billion for the five-month period ended November 30, 2016, were approximately $174.2 million (1.6%) over the August 2016 REC estimates and were approximately $517.2 million (4.8%) over the same period of the prior fiscal year.

Reserves. Based on the December 2016 General Fund Outlook statement, the Fiscal Year 2016-17 year-end General Fund balance is projected to total about $1.48 billion, which includes the effects of a $400 million settlement payment received by the State during Fiscal Year 2016-17 pursuant to a settlement agreement with BP Oil Entities related to the Deepwater Horizon incident in the Gulf of Mexico. The Budget includes a $30.7 million transfer to the Budget Stabilization Fund, which will increase the Budget Stabilization Fund balance to $1.38 billion at June 30, 2017. When including the Budget Stabilization Fund, General Fund reserves at fiscal year end are projected to total approximately $2.87 billion (9.7% of projected general revenues). The General Fund balance could be revised lower should current year deficits occur or revenue collections fall below estimates. The Fiscal Year 2016-17 year-end trust fund reserve balances are estimated at $2.5 billion, including an estimated $633 million in the Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund and about $1.87 billion in various unreserved trust fund balances. The inclusion of trust fund reserve balances increases the estimated total reserves to approximately $5.37 billion (18.2% of projected general revenues) at fiscal year end. Estimates are based on information available at the time of the estimates. Such estimates are subject to revision as additional information becomes available.

MISCELLANEOUS

Variable Rate Debt and Derivatives

The Division of Bond Finance does not generally issue variable rate debt or enter into derivative contracts in connection with its bond issues. The Division of Bond Finance has not entered into any derivative transactions on behalf of the state or any of its agencies. The Division of Bond Finance currently has only one issue of outstanding variable rate debt, the State of Florida, Department of Environmental Protection Everglades Restoration Revenue Bonds, Series 2007 A-B (Multi-Modal), outstanding in the amount of $65,210,000 (the "Everglades Restoration Bonds"). The Everglades Restoration Bonds are insured by Assured Guaranty and internal liquidity is provided through a standby bond purchase agreement with the State Treasury.

Investment of Funds

All State funds are invested by either the Chief Financial Officer or the Board of Administration. At closing, the 2016F Bond proceeds will be deposited as described above under the heading "THE REFUNDING PROGRAM - Application of the 2016F Bond Proceeds." After collection by the Department of Revenue, the Gross Receipts Taxes are deposited monthly for the account of the Department of Education in the Public Education Fund in the State Treasury. Amounts required for debt service are transferred to the Sinking Fund held by the Board of Administration semiannually just prior to each interest/principal payment date. Investment of Sinking Fund moneys is controlled by the Master Resolution, which is reproduced as an appendix hereto; however, see *"Investment by the Board of Administration"* below for the Board of Administration's investment policy with respect to sinking fund investments. Investment earnings are credited to the account or fund from which such investments were made.

Investment by the Chief Financial Officer - Funds held in the State Treasury are invested by internal and external investment managers. As of June 30, 2016, the ratio was approximately 49% internally managed funds, 42% externally managed funds, 4% Certificates of Deposit and 5% in an externally managed Security Lending program. The total portfolio market value on June 30, 2016, was $25,654,099,528.79.

Under State law, the Treasury is charged with investing funds of each State agency and the judicial branch. As of June 30, 2016, $17.158 billion of the investments in the Treasury consisted of accounts held by State agencies that are required by law to maintain their investments in the Treasury; additionally, $6.873 billion as of this date consisted of moneys held by certain boards, associations, or entities created by the State Constitution or by State law that are not required to maintain their investments with the Treasury and are permitted to withdraw these funds from the Treasury.

As provided by State law, the Treasury must be able to timely meet all disbursement needs of the State. Accordingly, the Treasury allocates its investments to provide for estimated disbursements plus a cushion for liquidity in instances of greater than expected disbursement demand.

To this end, a portion of Treasury's investments are managed for short term liquidity and preservation of principal. The remainder is managed to obtain maximum yield, given the safety parameters of State law and Treasury's Comprehensive Investment Policy. Investments managed for short term liquidity and preservation of principal are managed "internally" by Treasury personnel. The majority of investments managed for a maximum return are managed by "external" investment managers not employed by the State.

The Externally Managed Investment Program provides long term value while limiting risk appropriately and provides a backup source of liquidity. External investment strategy focuses on medium term and long term fixed income securities, rather than money market instruments, in order to take advantage of higher returns historically achieved by such securities. Portfolio managers are hired to actively manage funds. These funds may be invested in U.S. Treasury government agency obligations, investment grade corporate debt, municipal debt, mortgage backed securities, asset backed securities, and U.S. dollar denominated investment grade foreign bonds that are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The managers may also use leveraging techniques such as forward purchase commitments, and interest rate futures.

Investment by the Board of Administration - The Board of Administration manages investment of assets on behalf of the members of the Florida Retirement System (the "FRS") Defined Benefit Plan. It also acts as sinking fund trustee for most State bond issues and oversees the management of FRS Investment Plan investment options, Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund moneys, a short-term investment pool for local governments and smaller trust accounts on behalf of third party beneficiaries.

The Board of Administration adopts specific investment policy guidelines for the management of its funds which reflect the long-term risk, yield, and diversification requirements necessary to meet its fiduciary obligations. As of June 30, 2016, the Board of Administration directed the investment/administration of 30 funds in 530 portfolios.

As of June 30, 2016 the total market value of the FRS (Defined Benefit) Trust Fund was $141,420,636,601.12. The Board of Administration pursues an investment strategy which allocates assets to different investment types. The long-term objective is to meet liability needs as determined by actuarial assumptions. Asset allocation levels are determined by the liquidity and cash flow requirements of the FRS, absolute and relative valuations of the asset class investments, and opportunities within those asset classes. Funds are invested internally and externally under a Defined Benefit Plan Investment Policy Statement.

The Board of Administration uses a variety of derivative products as part of its overall investment strategy. These products are used to manage risk or to execute strategies more efficiently or more cost effectively than could be done in the cash markets. They are not used to speculate in the expectation of earning extremely high returns. Any of the products used must be within investment policy guidelines designed to control the overall risk of the portfolio.

The Board of Administration invests assets in 29 designated funds other than the FRS (Defined Benefit) Trust Fund. As of June 30, 2016, the total market value of these funds equaled $35,121,146,461.32. Each fund is independently managed by the Board of Administration in accordance with the applicable documents, legal requirements and investment plan. Liquidity and preservation of capital are preeminent investment objectives for most of these funds, so investments for these are restricted to high quality money market instruments (e.g., cash, short-term treasury securities, certificates of deposit, banker's acceptances, and commercial paper). The term of these investments is generally short, but may vary depending upon the requirements of each trust and its investment plan.

Investment of bond sinking funds is controlled by the resolution authorizing issuance of a particular series of bonds. The Board of Administration's investment policy with respect to sinking funds is that only U.S. Treasury securities, and repurchase agreements backed thereby, be used.

Bond Ratings

Standard & Poor’s Ratings Services, Moody’s Investors Service and Fitch Ratings (herein referred to collectively as “Rating Agencies”), have assigned their municipal bond ratings of AAA, Aa1 and AAA, respectively, to the 2016F Bonds. Such ratings reflect only the respective views of such Rating Agencies at the time such ratings were issued, and an explanation of the significance of such ratings may be obtained from any of the respective rating agencies.

The State furnished to such Rating Agencies certain information and material in respect to the State and the 2016F Bonds. Generally, Rating Agencies base their ratings on such information and materials and on investigations, studies and assumptions made by the Rating Agencies. There is no assurance that such ratings will be maintained for any given period of time or that they may not be lowered, suspended or withdrawn entirely by the Rating Agencies, or any of them, if in their or its judgment, circumstances warrant. Any such downward change in, suspension of or withdrawal of such ratings may have an adverse effect on the market price of the 2016F Bonds.

Litigation

Currently there is no litigation pending, or to the knowledge of the Board of Education or the Division of Bond Finance threatened, which if successful would have the effect of restraining or enjoining the issuance or delivery of the 2016F Bonds or questioning or affecting the validity of the 2016F Bonds or the proceedings and authority under which such 2016F Bonds are to be issued. The Board of Education and the Division of Bond Finance from time to time engage in certain routine litigation the outcome of which would not be expected to have any material adverse effect on the issuance and delivery of the 2016F Bonds.

Legal Opinion and Closing Certificates

The approving legal opinion of Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP will be provided on the date of delivery of the 2016F Bonds. Such legal opinion expresses no opinion as to the accuracy, completeness or fairness of any statement in this Official Statement or the appendices hereto or in any other report, financial information, offering or disclosure document or other information pertaining to the State or the 2016F Bonds that may be prepared or made available by the State, the Board of Education, the Division of Bond Finance or others to the purchasers or holders of the 2016F Bonds or other parties. A proposed form of the legal opinion is attached as Appendix H. The actual legal opinion to be delivered may vary from the text if necessary to reflect facts and law on the date of delivery. The opinion will speak only as of its date, and subsequent distribution of it by recirculation of the Official Statement or otherwise will create no implication that Bond Counsel has reviewed or expresses any opinion concerning any of the matters referred to in the opinion subsequent to its date.

A certificate, executed by appropriate State officials, to the effect that to the best of their knowledge this Official Statement, as of its date and as of the date of delivery of the 2016F Bonds, does not contain an untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact which should be included herein for the purpose for which this Official Statement is intended to be used, or which is necessary to make the statements contained herein, in the light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading, will also be provided at delivery.

Continuing Disclosure

The Board of Education will undertake, for the benefit of the beneficial owners and the Registered Owners of the 2016F Bonds to provide, or cause to be provided, certain financial information and operating data and to provide notices of certain material events. Such financial information and operating data will be transmitted to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (the "MSRB") using its Electronic Municipal Market Access System ("EMMA"). Any notice of material events will also be transmitted to the MSRB using EMMA. The form of the undertaking is set forth in Appendix G, Form of Continuing Disclosure Agreement. This undertaking is being made in order to assist the underwriters in complying with Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Neither the Board of Education nor the Division of Bond Finance has failed, in the previous five years, to comply in all material aspects with any prior disclosure undertakings.

Underwriting

J.P. Morgan Securities LLC (the "Underwriter") has agreed to purchase the 2016F Bonds at an aggregate purchase price of $164,758,777.15 (which represents the par amount of the 2016F Bonds plus an original issue premium of $16,678,875.95 and minus the Underwriters' discount of $320,098.80). The Underwriter may offer and sell the 2016F Bonds to certain dealers (including dealers depositing bonds into investment trusts, including trusts managed by the Underwriter) at prices lower than the initial offering prices. The offering prices or yields on the 2016F Bonds set forth on the inside front cover may be changed after the initial offering by the Underwriter.

Execution of Official Statement

The execution and delivery of this Official Statement have been duly authorized by the Board of Education and the Division of Bond Finance.

RICK SCOTT
Governor, as Chairman of the Governing Board
of the Division of Bond Finance

PAM STEWART
Commissioner of Education

J. BEN WATKINS III
Director, Division of Bond Finance

APPENDIX A

STATE OF FLORIDA

STATISTICAL, DEMOGRAPHIC AND FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The information contained in this Appendix is intended to provide an overview of the organization of the State's government, as well as general economic, financial and demographic data which might be of interest in connection with the foregoing Official Statement. All information contained herein has been obtained from sources believed to be accurate and reliable. Estimates of future results are statements of opinion based on the most recent information available, which is believed to be accurate. Such estimates are subject to risks and uncertainties which may cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth herein.

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STATE OF FLORIDA

GENERAL HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

Juan Ponce de Leon made the first recorded landing in Florida in 1513, and subsequently claimed the territory for Spain. The Spaniards founded the first permanent settlement, St. Augustine, in 1565. Florida was acquired by the United States from Spain in 1821, became a territory of the United States in 1822, and was admitted to statehood in 1845 as the 27th state. The State capital is the city of Tallahassee.

Florida is the 26th largest state with land area of 54,252 square miles and a water area of 4,308 square miles, with tidal shoreline in excess of 2,200 miles.

Florida has 67 counties and approximately 405 municipalities.

STATE GOVERNMENT

Florida's governmental powers are divided among the executive, legislative and judicial branches.

Executive Branch

In 1998, voters approved amendments to the State constitution which restructured the State Cabinet. Since adoption of the amendments, the State legislature has adopted several measures to implement the constitutional changes and to otherwise reorganize the executive branch of the State government.

The supreme executive power is vested in the Governor. The Lieutenant Governor acts as Governor upon a vacancy in the office or incapacity of the Governor. The executive branch consists of the Governor and Cabinet, which is comprised of the Attorney General, the Chief Financial Officer, and the Commissioner of Agriculture, each of whom is elected for four years. All executive functions are allotted among not more than 25 departments under the direct supervision of the Governor, Lt. Governor, Governor and Cabinet, or a Cabinet Member. The State Constitution limits cabinet members to eight consecutive years in office. A governor who has served for more than 6 years in two consecutive terms may not be re-elected for the succeeding term.

Legislative Branch

The legislative power of the State is vested in a bicameral legislature, consisting of a senate and a house of representatives. There are 40 senatorial districts and 120 representative districts within the State. Senators are elected for four-year terms and representatives for two-year terms. The State Constitution also limits legislators to eight consecutive years in office.

Regular sessions of the legislature convene on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March of each odd-numbered year, and on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in March, or such other date as may be fixed by law, of each even-numbered year, and shall not exceed 60 days. Special sessions may be called by the Governor or by joint proclamation of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Judicial Branch

The judicial power is vested in a supreme court, 5 district courts of appeal, 20 circuit courts and 67 county courts. As a result of a constitutional amendment adopted in 1998, as of July 1, 2004 the legislature began funding certain costs of the judicial system previously borne by the counties.

Services Provided by State Government

The State provides a wide range of services to its residents and to its local government units. The education system is the most extensive service provided by the State. On November 5, 2002, voters approved constitutional amendments requiring class size reductions and providing for a free, voluntary pre-kindergarten program for 4-year-olds.

Over half of the State's general revenue appropriations are for education. All tax supported schools, from kindergarten through postsecondary, constitute a single, unified system of public education under the State Board of Education. Each of Florida's 67 counties comprises a single school district operating under an elected district school board. In addition, there are 49 area vocational-technical centers administered by the local school boards. The State's 28 Florida College System institutions (formerly community colleges) and twelve State universities are operated by local boards of trustees, under the oversight of the State Board of Education.

Government services are generally organized along functional or program lines into departments, which constitute the principal administrative units within the executive branch. Listed below are the departments and a brief summary of their respective responsibilities.

Agency for Health Care Administration is the State's chief health policy and planning entity, and oversees the health care industry in the State.

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services inspects food and other consumer products to assure public safety, and assists in producing and promoting agricultural products as well as conserving agricultural resources. It also protects consumers against unfair and deceptive business practices and licenses private security, investigative and repossession services.

Department of Business and Professional Regulation ensures that regulated industries and certain non-medical professionals meet prescribed standards of education, competency and practice. It also administers the State's child and farm labor laws and oversees workplace regulation and enforcement.

Department of Children and Family Services provides family and health services to promote self sufficiency. The department addresses neglect, abuse or exploitation of children and adults unable to protect themselves, and provides services to preserve families, prevent inappropriate institutional care and improve quality of life for people with mental illnesses. The *Agency for Persons With Disabilities*, an independent entity housed within the department, is responsible for providing services to developmentally disabled persons.

Department of Citrus exercises its powers to stabilize and protect the citrus industry of the State.

Department of Corrections is responsible for the incarceration, supervision and rehabilitation of criminal offenders. The *Florida Corrections Commission* monitors the State's correctional system and makes correctional policy recommendations.

Department of Economic Opportunity oversees and coordinates economic development, housing, growth management, and community development programs, and unemployment compensation. The department was created by Chapter 2011-142, L.O.F. The department is required to develop a statewide five-year strategic plan to address the promotion of business formation, expansion, recruitment, and retention in order to create jobs for all regions of the state. The department includes the former Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development as well as portions of the former Department of Community Affairs (DCA) and the former Agency for Workforce Innovation (AWI), and the Ready to Work Program from the Department of Education. Remaining portions of DCA and AWI were transferred to several other existing state agencies.

Department of Education, under the direction of the State Board of Education, implements education policy and oversees Florida's education system through curriculum development, student assessment, teacher standards and certification, financial assistance, instructional support, community services, and workforce development and vocational rehabilitation programs. It also participates in oversight of higher education by providing support for the State's Florida College System institutions (formerly community colleges) and the State University System.

Department of Elderly Affairs (also, Elder Affairs) administers services to assist the elderly in maintaining independence and quality of life, and to support their families and caregivers. The department also develops policy recommendations for long-term care.

Department of Environmental Protection implements programs to protect against air and water pollution, ensure domestic water supplies, and coordinate the State's stormwater program. This department also oversees Florida's 160 State parks and other outdoor recreational facilities.

Department of Financial Services, under the Chief Financial Officer, administers the State treasury and oversees accounting and auditing of State agencies. It also administers the State's risk management and fire marshal offices, regulates insurance agents and investigates insurance fraud, and participates in administration of the workers compensation system. *The Financial Services Commission*, an independent agency housed within the Department but consisting of the Governor and Cabinet, regulates securities transactions, financial institutions and insurers operating in the State.

Department of Health oversees a State health plan, as well as a wide range of State and community efforts to prevent diseases and disabilities. The department monitors disease trends, provides health care and early intervention services, gives medical direction for child protection and sexual abuse treatment, promotes innovative and cost effective health care delivery systems, and serves as statewide repository of health data.

Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles promotes safe driving through law enforcement, public education, titling and registering motor vehicles and vessels, licensing drivers, and regulating vehicle exhaust.

Department of Juvenile Justice coordinates the State's programs for juvenile offenders including prevention, diversion, residential and non-residential commitment, delinquency institutions, training, reentry and aftercare.

Department of Law Enforcement conducts criminal investigations, provides criminal analysis laboratories, offers criminal justice training, and compiles statistics and maintains records of criminal activities.

Department of Legal Affairs represents the State in civil lawsuits and in criminal appeals. It also issues formal advisory opinions and is the chief enforcement agency for antitrust, consumer protection, and civil racketeering laws.

Department of the Lottery manages Florida's state lottery as a self-supporting, revenue producing department designed to generate additional funding for public education.

Department of Management Services is responsible for various administrative functions of State government, including facilities management, information technology, administrative hearings, retirement, and state group insurance programs.

Department of Military Affairs implements the National Defense Act as it applies to Florida, and administers the Florida National Guard with the Governor as Commander in Chief.

Department of Revenue administers the collection, enforcement and auditing of taxes, manages tax information systems, provides taxpayer assistance, and administers the federal child support enforcement program in the State.

Department of State oversees the elections process, corporate records, Florida's international relations, cultural entities, libraries and historic preservation.

Department of Transportation is charged with providing a safe, interconnected statewide transportation system. Its responsibilities include planning and implementing transportation policies, designing and constructing facilities, and administering motor carrier compliance and toll operations.

Department of Veterans' Affairs assists military veterans and their dependents in securing benefits to which they are entitled under federal or State law by virtue of their military service.

The Public Employees Relations Commission is a neutral adjudicatory body which resolves public sector labor disputes, career service appeals, veteran's preference appeals, drug testing cases, certain age discrimination cases, and whistle blower appeals.

The *Public Service Commission*, an arm of the legislature, regulates the operation of electric utilities, telecommunications and telephone companies, and water or wastewater utilities within the State.

The State is divided into five *water management districts* to provide water resource planning and development.

In addition to statutorily created departments and commissions, there are several constitutional boards responsible for governmental functions.

A 17-member *Board of Governors* is responsible for managing the State University System. The Board consists of 14 members appointed by the governor, plus the commissioner of education, a faculty representative and a student representative.

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission, comprised of seven members appointed by the Governor, exercises the State's regulatory and executive powers with respect to wild animal life, fresh water aquatic life, and marine life.

Government Efficiency Task Force, comprised of members of the public and private sectors, develops recommendations to improve government operations and reduce costs, beginning in 2007 and each fourth year thereafter.

Florida Commission on Ethics enforces the State's code of ethics for public employees and officers not under the jurisdiction of the Judicial Qualification Commission.

Joint Legislative Budget Commission, composed of an equal number of members of the respective houses of the legislature, develops the State's long-range financial outlook and reviews certain proposed budget amendments.

Judicial Qualification Commission investigates and makes recommendations to the Supreme Court with respect to action against any justice or judge whose conduct may warrant disciplinary measures.

Parole Commission is made up of three members appointed by the Governor. It is responsible for determining which prisoners will be granted parole and the terms of conditional release, whether a person has violated parole, and for reporting on persons under consideration for clemency.

Taxation and Budget Reform Commission, established in 2007 and each 20th year thereafter to examine the State's budgetary process, revenue needs and tax policy, to determine funding methods favored by citizens, and to recommend changes.

State Board of Administration, comprised of the Governor, Attorney General and Chief Financial Officer, is the long-term investment body for the State. It also serves as fiscal agent or trustee with respect to bonds issued by the State or its agencies, and manages investment of Florida's retirement system monies.

State Board of Education is the chief policy making and coordinating body of public education and vocational rehabilitation in Florida. It consists of seven members appointed by the Governor.

DEMOGRAPHIC & ECONOMIC INFORMATION

Population

Florida ranks as the third most populous state, with an estimated population of 20.1 million as of April 1, 2016. This represents nearly a 1.6% increase from April 1, 2015.

While the State's population grew by 24.0% between 2000 and 2016, annual population growth has slowed considerably in recent years. Florida's average annual population growth rate was 1.7% from 2000 to 2010, which exceeded the nation's average annual population growth rate of 0.9% over the same period. However, Florida's average annual population growth rate decreased to 0.8% between 2011 and 2013, which was on pace with the US average annual growth rate of 0.8% for the same time period. In 2014 and 2015 Florida's average annual population growth rate rebounded to 1.44% while the U.S. average annual growth rate remained at 0.8%. Typically there are two drivers of population growth – natural increases (births minus deaths) and net migration (people moving into the state minus people moving out of the State). Historically, Florida's population growth has been driven by positive net migration; however, net migration fell to record low levels during much of 2008 and into 2009, during which period natural increase exceeded net migration. Net migration has returned as a decisive factor in 2015 as Florida's population continues to increase.

The age distribution of Florida's population differs from that of the nation because Florida has a somewhat larger elderly population and a slightly smaller working age population than the nation. Florida's 2010 population aged 65 or older was 17.3% of the State's population and is projected to increase to 21.0% by 2020. Whereas the nation's population aged 65 or older is approximately 14.9% and is expected to increase to 16.9% by 2020. Florida's 2010 working age population (18-64) was 61.4% of total population and is expected to decline to 58.8% in 2020, and by comparison, the working age population (18-64) in the US is 59.5% of total population currently and projected to decline to 58.1%.

Population Change
Florida and U.S., 1980 - 2020
(April 1 census day figures)

	Florida		U. S.	
Year	(in thousands)	% change	(in thousands)	% change
1980	9,747	-	226,546	-
1990	12,938	32.7%	248,710	9.8%
2000	15,983	23.5	281,422	13.2
2010	18,801	17.6	310,233	10.2
2020 (projected)	21,369	13.7	341,387	10.0

Source: Office of Economic and Demographic Research, The Florida Legislature (July, 2016) and U.S. Census Bureau.

Florida Population Age Trends, 2010-2030

	2010		2020		2030	
Age	Population	% of total	Population	% of total	Population	% of total
0-4	1,073,506	5.7%	1,171,094	5.5%	1,307,360	5.4%
5 to 17	2,928,585	15.6%	3,140,000	14.7%	3,454,330	14.3%
18-24	1,739,657	9.3%	1,822,207	8.5%	1,984,571	8.2%
25-44	4,720,799	25.1%	5,248,050	24.6%	5,939,144	24.6%
45-64	5,079,161	27.0%	5,495,047	25.7%	5,513,924	22.9%
65+	3,259,602	17.3%	4,493,097	21.0%	5,900,498	24.5%
Total	18,801,310		21,369,497		24,099,828	

Source: Office of Economic and Demographic Research, The Florida Legislature. (Demographic Estimating Conference, July 2016).

Florida's Gross Domestic Product

Florida's Gross Domestic Product ("GDP") represents the value of goods and services produced by the State, and serves as a broad measure of the State's economy. The State's GDP for 2015 is estimated at $790 billion, which is about 2.5% higher than 2014 GDP of $770 billion.

Florida's GDP has increased 6.4% over the past five years from $722 billion in 2010 to $790 billion in 2015. Private industry accounted for 88% of the State's 2015 GDP and government accounted for the remaining 12%. Real estate was the largest single industry, accounting for 17% of Florida's 2015 GDP.

The following table compares the components of the State's GDP over the most recent five-year period available.

Florida's Gross Domestic Product by Major Industry 2010 and 2015

(millions of chained 2009 dollars)[1]

Industry	2010	% of Total	2015	% of Total
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	$6,210	0.9%	$5,100	0.6%
Mining	1,142	0.2	1,241	0.2
Utilities	16,006	2.2	13,303	1.7
Construction	31,921	4.4	35,268	4.5
Manufacturing	36,851	5.1	40,154	5.1
Wholesale trade	47,879	6.6	55,343	7.0
Retail trade	54,620	7.6	62,368	7.9
Transportation and warehousing,	21,591	3.0	23,022	2.9
Information	29,788	4.1	36,137	4.6
Finance and insurance	36,701	5.1	44,359	5.6
Real estate and rental and leasing	122,687	17.0	131,327	16.6
Professional, scientific, and technical services	47,758	6.6	54,579	6.9
Management of companies and enterprises	10,315	1.4	13,702	1.7
Administrative and waste management services	29,672	4.1	34,004	4.3
Educational services	7,404	1.0	7,115	0.9
Health care and social assistance	61,249	8.5	69,368	8.8
Arts, entertainment and recreation	13,693	1.9	15,555	2.0
Accommodation and food services	29,320	4.1	34,637	4.4
Other services, except government	19,300	2.7	20,719	2.6
Government	98,101	13.6	93,034	11.8
Total [2]	$722,208		$790,335	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (August 2016).

1 A measure of real output and prices using 2009 as the base year and applying annual - weighted indexes to allow for changes in relative prices and associated purchasing patterns over time, as developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis.

2 May not add, due to chaining formula and rounding.

Tourism is not treated as a separate industry sector, but remains an important aspect of the Florida economy. Its financial impact is reflected in a broad range of market sectors, such as transportation, communications, retail trade and services, and in State tax revenues generated by business activities which cater to visitors, such as hotels, restaurants, admissions and gift shops. According to *Visit Florida*, the direct support organization for the Florida Commission on Tourism, approximately 106.6 million people visited the State in 2015, a 8.2% increase over the final 2014 total. Leisure and hospitality services accounted for 14% of the State's non-farm employment in 2015. According to the Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, as of January 1, 2016, 51,022 food service establishments were licensed with seating capacity of 4,108,222, and 39,364 lodging establishments were licensed with 1,615,257 total units. According to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, visitors to the State's public parks and recreation areas totaled 31.1 million for Fiscal Year 2015, a 14.8% increase from the prior year. In 2015, accommodation and food services contributed 4.4% of the State's GDP, and arts, entertainment and recreation contributed 2.0%.

Transportation of goods and passengers is facilitated by Florida's integrated transportation system. The State has approximately 122,088 miles of roads, 15 freight railroads with 2,753 miles of track, and AMTRAK passenger train service. There are 30 fixed route transit systems. There are 780 aviation facilities, of which 129 are available for public use; 20 provide scheduled commercial service and 15 provide international service. According to Federal Aviation Administration figures, based on calendar year 2014 enplanements, five Florida airports were among the top 50 in the U.S. and three were among the top 50 based on cargo weight. In that year, Miami International Airport ranked 12th in North America in passenger traffic and ranked 5th in North America in cargo volume. Florida also has 15 deep water ports, 9 major shallow water ports, and 4 significant river ports, many of which are interconnected by the State's inland waterway system.

In 2015, agriculture, forestry and fishing constituted only about 0.6% of GDP. In 2014, Florida ranked 11th for all crop production according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The State ranked 1st in production of oranges and sugar cane and ranked 2nd for production of vegetables and melons, tomatoes, and strawberries.

Construction activity, which constituted approximately 4.5% of Florida's 2015 GDP, is another factor to consider in analyzing the State's economy. The following table shows housing starts and construction values from 2005 through 2015.

Florida Housing Starts and Construction Value: 2005-2015[1]

	Housing Starts (thous)		Construction Value (millions of current dollars)			
Year	Single Family	Multi-Family	Single Family	Multi-Family	Non-Residential	Total
2005	193.1	93.6	$39,349.7	$13,249.4	$19,111.5	$71,710.6
2006	132.6	84.1	30,251.0	11,472.8	22,002.9	63,726.6
2007	63.8	53.9	15,484.4	6,406.7	28,431.6	50,322.8
2008	34.5	25.3	9,110.1	3,015.8	20,268.5	32,394.4
2009	24.6	7.7	6,513.0	943.7	17,590.7	25,047.4
2010	29.0	10.2	7,708.0	1,124.4	15,871.7	24,704.1
2011	29.3	12.3	8,180.6	1,486.2	13,140.0	22,806.7
2012	40.0	20.6	11,806.2	2,693.8	14,170.4	28,676.5
2013	53.4	29.4	16,923.1	3,782.2	12,668.5	33,393.8
2014	53.5	39.1	17,212.1	6,887.4	15,726.9	39,826.4
2015	63.6	46.9	21,050.2	7,650.6	20,466.5	49,167.3

Source: Office of Economic and Demographic Research, The Florida Legislature (February, 2016).
[1] Data is subject to revision on a monthly basis for up to five years.

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Employment

The following tables provide employment information for Florida and the U.S. As shown below, total employment in Florida increased from 8.9 million in Fiscal Year 2014 to more than 9.0 million in Fiscal Year 2015. The unemployment rate decreased for a fifth consecutive year to 5.7% in Fiscal Year 2015. Florida's unemployment rate continues to trend in line with the nation's unemployment rate.

The total number of non-agricultural jobs in Florida has increased 12.8% since 2010 to 8.1 million in 2015. At the same time, total US non-agricultural jobs have increased 8.8% since 2010 to 141.9 million in 2015.

Unemployment Rate, Florida vs. U.S.
Fiscal Years 2005-2015

Fiscal	Total Civilian Labor Force (in thousands)		Total Employment (in thousands)		Annual Average Unemployment Rate (percent)	
Year	Florida	U.S.	Florida	U.S.	Florida	U.S.
2004-05	8,572.4	148,200.0	8,203.1	140,400.0	4.3%	5.3%
2005-06	8,806.6	150,400.0	8,499.6	143,100.0	3.5	4.8
2006-07	9,055.5	152,500.0	8,727.1	145,500.0	3.6	4.5
2007-08	9,220.9	153,700.0	8,790.2	146,100.0	4.7	4.9
2008-09	9,183.0	154,600.0	8,420.6	142,800.0	8.3	7.6
2009-10	9,159.4	153,900.0	8,143.6	138,900.0	11.1	9.7
2010-11	9,195.1	153,600.0	8,186.6	139,400.0	11.0	9.3
2011-12	9,319.9	154,300.0	8,441.0	141,200.0	9.4	8.5
2012-13	9,409.8	155,300.0	8,670.6	143,200.0	7.9	7.8
2013-14	9,497.9	155,500.0	8,869.7	145,000.0	6.6	6.8
2014-15	9,597.0	156,600.0	9,046.0	147,700.0	5.7	5.7

Source: Office of Economic and Demographic Research, The Florida Legislature (July, 2016).

Composition of Nonagricultural Employment
Florida and the Nation
2010 and 2015 [1]
(thousands)

	2010				2015			
	Florida		United States		Florida		United States	
	# of Jobs	% of Total	# of Jobs	% of Total	# of Jobs	% of Total	# of Jobs	% of Total
Mining and Logging	5.4	0.1	705.0	0.5	5.8	0.1	820.0	0.6
Construction	350.8	4.9	5,518.0	4.2	429.3	5.3	6,446.0	4.5
Manufacturing	309.1	4.3	11,528.0	8.8	342.8	4.2	12,318.0	8.7
Transportation & Warehousing	204.5	2.9	4,190.7	3.2	243.3	3.0	4,844.9	3.4
Utilities	22.6	0.3	552.8	0.4	22.4	0.3	558.7	0.4
Wholesale Trade	313.2	4.4	5,452.1	4.2	334.6	4.1	5,875.3	4.1
Retail Trade	934.1	13.0	14,440.4	11.1	1,079.6	13.3	15,641.3	11.0
Information	137.1	1.9	2,707.0	2.1	135.9	1.7	2,750.0	1.9
Financial Activities	478.0	6.7	7,695.0	5.9	534.8	6.6	8,124.0	5.7
Professional & Business Services	1,006.1	14.0	16,728.0	12.8	1,223.0	15.1	19,672.0	13.9
Education & Health Services	1,070.9	14.9	19,975.0	15.3	1,199.4	14.8	22,055.0	15.5
Leisure & Hospitality Services	931.5	13.0	13,049.0	10.0	1,130.4	14.0	15,128.0	10.7
Other Services	297.4	4.1	5,331.0	4.1	331.3	4.1	5,625.0	4.0
Government	1,112.3	15.5	22,490.0	17.3	1,080.9	13.4	22,007.0	15.5
Total Non-farm	7,172.9		130,361.0		8,093.4		141,865.0	

Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (July, 2016).
[1] Not Seasonally adjusted.

Income

Historically, Florida's total personal income has grown at rates similar to those of the U.S. and the other southeastern states. From 2006 to 2015, Florida's total personal income grew by 30% and per capita income increased approximately 16%. For the nation and the Southeast, total personal income increased by 35% for each, while per capita income grew 26% and 23%, respectively, over the same time period. With the exception of 2009, personal income and per capita income have increased annually for the past ten years.

Florida per capita income remains above the Southeast region, but below the nation. The following table shows total and per capita personal income for the U.S., the Southeast, and Florida for the past ten calendar years.

The table on the following page shows Florida personal income and earnings by major source for calendar years 2008 and 2013. Total Income in Florida has increased approximately 10.7% over the five year time period. Increases and decreases in income varied across industries, with health care realizing the largest increase and construction seeing the biggest decrease.

Total and Per Capita Personal Income
U.S., Southeast and Florida

	Total Personal Income (In millions of Current Dollars)						Per Capita Personal Income (In Current Dollars)					
Year	U.S.	% Change	S.E.	% Change	Florida	% Change	U.S.	% Change	S.E.	% Change	Florida	% Change
2006	$11,389,000	7.3%	$2,580,723	7.4%	$690,268	9.0%	$37,725	6.4%	$34,379	6.0%	$37,996	7.1%
2007	11,994,900	5.3	2,728,855	5.7	721,052	4.5	39,506	4.7	35,848	4.3	39,256	3.3
2008	12,429,600	3.6	2,843,864	4.2	740,676	2.7	40,947	3.6	36,906	3.0	39,978	1.8
2009	12,087,500	(2.8)	2,722,901	(4.3)	687,337	(7.2)	38,637	(5.6)	34,992	(5.2)	36,849	(7.8)
2010	12,429,300	2.8	2,831,622	4.0	722,368	5.1	39,791	3.0	36,047	3.0	38,345	4.1
2011	13,202,000	6.2	2,968,900	4.8	755,358	4.6	41,560	4.4	37,473	4.0	39,636	3.4
2012	13,887,700	5.2	3,068,647	3.4	779,339	3.2	42,693	2.7	38,382	2.4	40,344	1.8
2013	14,166,900	2.0	3,236,336	5.5	828,438	6.3	45,543	6.7	39,746	3.6	41,692	3.3
2014	14,683,147	3.6	3,319,080	2.6	850,178	2.6	46,129	1.3	40,793	2.6	42,645	2.3
2015 [1]	15,324,109	4.4	3,472,776	4.6	894,190	5.2	47,669	3.3	42,253	3.6	44,101	3.4

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (March, 2016).
[1] 2015 information is preliminary.

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Florida Personal Income and Earnings by Major Source: 2010 vs. 2015

(thousands of current dollars)

	2010	% Total	2015	% Total
Earnings:				
Wages and Salaries:				
Farm	$2,350,295	0.3%	$3,115,323	0.3%
Non Farm	440,056,994	52.6%	540,327,775	52.2%
Private:				
Forestry, fishing and other	1,422,032	0.2%	1,851,846	0.2%
Mining	343,122	0.0%	691,412	0.1%
Utilities	2,641,121	0.3%	3,251,307	0.3%
Construction	23,443,289	2.8%	30,215,277	2.9%
Manufacturing	22,883,552	2.7%	26,173,427	2.5%
Wholesale Trade	24,620,217	2.9%	31,102,722	3.0%
Retail Trade	34,737,195	4.2%	43,035,738	4.2%
Transportation & Warehousing	14,027,858	1.7%	18,519,469	1.8%
Information	12,364,179	1.5%	15,114,190	1.5%
Finance and insurance	29,893,951	3.6%	38,814,323	3.7%
Real estate and rental and leasing	8,308,426	1.0%	14,289,633	1.4%
Professional and technical services	40,602,313	4.9%	51,482,032	5.0%
Management of companies and enterprises	8,639,613	1.0%	10,895,194	1.1%
Administrative and waste services	24,340,756	2.9%	30,390,895	2.9%
Educational services	6,547,446	0.8%	8,094,483	0.8%
Health care and social assistance	56,765,196	6.8%	69,743,778	6.7%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	9,607,632	1.1%	11,756,139	1.1%
Accommodation and food services	19,846,559	2.4%	27,200,415	2.6%
Other services, except public administration	18,735,572	2.2%	24,106,492	2.3%
Total Private	359,770,029	43.0%	456,728,770	44.1%
Government & government enterprises	80,286,965	9.6%	83,599,005	8.1%
Total Wages & Salaries	442,407,289	52.9%	543,443,097	52.5%
Other Income:				
plus: Dividends, Interest & Rent	176,503,546	21.1%	229,864,707	22.2%
plus: Personal current transfer receipts	149,265,512	17.8%	180,506,790	17.4%
plus: Adjustment for residence	1,902,586	0.2%	3,494,536	0.3%
Less: Contributions for social insurance	(50,072,779)	(6.0)%	(63,119,576)	(6.1)%
Total Other Income:	277,598,865	33.2%	350,746,457	33.9%
Total Personal Income	720,006,154	86.1%	894,189,554	86.4%
Other Earnings:				
Supplements to wages and salaries	75,137,147	9.0%	86,490,896	8.4%
Proprietors' income:	41,129,781	4.9%	54,757,454	5.3%
Total Earnings:	116,266,928	13.9%	141,248,350	13.6%
TOTAL INCOME	$836,273,082	100.0%	$1,035,437,904	100.0%

Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (July 2016).

International Trade

Florida's location lends itself to international trade and travel. Florida was the 6th largest exporter in the nation in 2015. The State's international merchandise trade (imports and exports) totaled $147.4 billion in 2015, a decrease of 4.0% over 2014. Between 2014 and 2015, Florida's merchandise exports declined by 10.4% while imports increased 3.3%. During the same period, the nation's exports and imports decreased by 7.3% and 4.6%, respectively.

The State's top five exports for 2015 were aircraft, vehicles, telecommunications equipment, computers and fertilizers. The top imports were vehicles, oil, gold, aircraft and telecommunications equipment. Florida's top trading partners for 2015 were Brazil, China, Colombia, Japan and Chile.
(Source: Enterprise Florida, June 2016)

Florida's International Trade: 2005-2015

(millions of U.S. dollars)

Year	Exports	% Change	Imports	% Change
2005	$44,115	17.6%	$51,169	16.6%
2006	51,767	17.3	57,399	12.2
2007	58,915	13.8	55,925	(2.6)
2008	73,022	23.9	57,525	2.9
2009	59,884	(18.0)	43,107	(25.1)
2010	73,064	22.0	53,164	23.3
2011	86,753	18.7	62,413	17.4
2012	90,360	4.2	71,833	15.1
2013	85,460	(5.4)	73,119	1.8
2014	81,724	(4.4)	71,508	(2.2)
2015	73,285	(10.4)	74,099	3.3

Source: Enterprise Florida (June 2016).

Primary Sources of Sales Tax

The following tables illustrate taxable sales by category of expenditure over the past ten years, and compare the top twenty-five types of businesses generating sales tax revenues in Fiscal Years 2010 and 2015.

Florida Taxable Sales and Sales Tax Liability by Category
Fiscal Years ended June 30, 2005-2015

(millions of current dollars)

	Consumer Non-durables				Consumer Durables				Building		Business	
Fiscal	Recreation/Tourism		Other		Autos & Accessories		Other		Investment		Investment	
Year	Sales	Taxes	Sales	Taxes	Sales	Taxes	Sales	Taxes	Sales	Taxes	Sales	Taxes
2005	$58,821	$3,517.3	$84,393	$5,099.0	$60,332	$3,607.6	$25,735	$1,538.9	$22,868	$1,367.4	$63,723	$3,733.4
2006	63,247	3,781.9	92,961	5,616.7	64,883	3,879.9	28,704	1,716.4	26,525	1,586.1	71,783	4,205.0
2007	65,019	3,887.9	97,809	5,909.6	62,511	3,737.9	27,831	1,664.2	23,745	1,419.8	72,464	4,245.5
2008	65,772	3,932.9	98,075	5,925.7	54,885	3,281.9	24,363	1,456.8	20,319	1,215.0	66,612	3,902.7
2009	61,767	3,693.4	92,760	5,604.6	43,547	2,603.9	19,938	1,192.2	16,362	978.4	59,961	3,513.0
2010	60,407	3,610.5	91,404	5,515.3	43,641	2,608.7	18,299	1,094.1	14,845	888.2	55,154	3,233.9
2011	63,818	3,816.1	94,741	5,724.3	45,889	2,744.0	19,271	1,152.3	15,129	904.6	56,836	3,329.9
2012	68,168	4,076.2	98,880	5,974.3	48,803	2,918.3	20,431	1,221.7	15,845	947.4	58,543	3,429.8
2013	72,029	4,306.9	102,711	6,205.6	53,922	3,224.5	21,711	1,298.1	17,893	1,069.8	61,397	3,597.1
2014	77,043	4,606.9	107,830	6,515.1	59,673	3,568.2	23,194	1,386.9	20,061	1,199.5	65,615	3,844.3
2015	83,618	5,000.0	113,922	6,883.2	65,391	3,910.1	25,044	1,497.5	22,039	1,317.8	70,668	4,140.3

Source: Office of Economic and Demographic Research (January, 2016).

State Sales Tax Collections by Top 25 Business Types
Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2010 vs. 2015 [1]

Type of Business	**2010**	**2015**
Automotive Dealers	$2,066,873,420	$3,279,690,634
General Miscellaneous Merchandise Stores	2,464,695,345	3,137,799,860
Restaurants, Lunchrooms, Catering Services	1,668,673,218	2,267,094,237
Leased or Rental of Commercial Real Property	1,309,212,726	1,483,527,151
Hotels/Motels Accommodations & Other Lodging Places	840,588,507	1,332,241,033
Food & Beverage Stores	893,574,821	1,122,002,895
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	646,478,894	965,531,546
Apparel & Accessory Stores	641,956,932	918,833,921
Admissions, Amusement & Recreation Services	573,831,733	832,925,908
Wholesale Dealers	448,635,288	735,181,725
Radio, Television, Consumer Electronics, Computers, Music Stores	460,986,047	592,395,406
Manufacturing	403,461,692	547,320,131
Utilities, Electric, Gas, Water, Sewer	515,976,710	523,878,145
Home Furniture, Furnishings & Equipment	319,369,469	511,939,342
Automotive Accessories & Parts	220,338,848	312,343,011
Rental of Tangible Personal Property	255,205,409	297,267,935
Automobile Repair & Services	229,876,444	268,118,040
Communications[2]	134,971,720	244,314,955
Building Contractors	99,151,523	193,309,262
Paint, Wallpaper & Hardware Dealers	121,771,535	180,524,719
Taxable Services (per Chapter 212, F.S.)	149,077,641	165,637,388
Drinking Places (Alcoholic beverages served on premises)	140,320,492	151,907,772
Insurance, Banking, Savings and Loans	117,478,005	137,162,103
Repair of Tangible Personal Property	96,949,541	136,553,610
Store & Office Equipment, Office Supplies	142,175,426	134,155,526

Source: Florida Department of Revenue, Office of Tax Research (January, 2016).

[1] Arranged in descending order of collection amounts for Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2015. In that Fiscal Year, "Miscellaneous" and unspecified business types accounted for $142,368,401 in sales tax collections.

[2] Includes sales and use tax portion of Communications Service Tax.

STATE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

Florida law requires that financial operations of the State be maintained through the General Revenue Fund, trust funds, and the Budget Stabilization Fund administered by the Chief Financial Officer. The majority of State tax revenues are deposited in the General Revenue Fund. Trust funds consist of monies which under law or trust agreement are segregated for a specified purpose. State monies are disbursed by the Chief Financial Officer upon warrants or other orders pursuant to appropriations acts. The Governor and Chief Financial Officer are responsible for insuring that sufficient revenues are collected to meet appropriations and that no deficits occur in State funds.

The State Constitution mandates the creation and maintenance of a Budget Stabilization Fund, in an amount not less than 5% nor more than 10% of the last complete fiscal year's net revenue collections for the General Revenue Fund. Monies in the Budget Stabilization Fund may be transferred to the General Revenue Fund to offset a deficit therein or to provide emergency funding, including payment of up to $38 million with respect to certain uninsured losses to state property. Monies in this fund are constitutionally prohibited from being obligated or otherwise committed for any other purpose. Any withdrawals from the Budget Stabilization Fund must be restored from general revenues in five equal annual installments, commencing in the third fiscal year after the expenditure, unless the legislature establishes a different restoration schedule.

The State Constitution prohibits the Legislature from appropriating nonrecurring general revenue funds for recurring purposes in an amount that exceeds three percent of the total general revenue funds estimated to be available at the time the appropriation is made. The Legislature may override this prohibition by a three-fifths vote of the membership of each house. Nonrecurring general revenue funds are general revenue funds (such as transfers to the general revenue fund from trust funds) that are not expected to be available on an ongoing basis.

The State budget must be kept in balance from current revenues each State fiscal year (July 1-June 30), and the State may not borrow to fund governmental operations. (See "***Budget Shortfalls"*** below.) Revenues in the General Revenue Fund which exceed amounts needed to fund appropriations or for transfers to the Budget Stabilization Fund are maintained as "unallocated general revenues."

Budgetary Process

The State's budgetary process is an integrated, continuous system of planning, evaluation and controls. State law requires that, no later than each September 15, the Joint Legislative Budget Commission prepare a long-range State financial outlook. The outlook includes major workloads and revenue estimates and recommends fiscal strategies to assist the legislature in making budget decisions. State agencies are also required to develop goals and objectives consistent with the State long-range planning document.

Individual State agencies prepare and submit appropriation requests to the Office of Planning and Budgeting, Executive Office of the Governor, generally no later than October 15 of the year preceding legislative consideration. The Office of Planning and Budgeting conducts a detailed evaluation of all agency requests, after which it makes budget recommendations to the Governor.

From recommended appropriations and revenue estimates, the Governor submits a recommended budget to the legislature. The House and Senate each adopt their respective versions of the appropriations bill and any differences are worked out by a conference committee composed of both House and Senate members. The conference committee adopts a committee version of the appropriations bill which is then voted on by each member of the House and Senate. After passage of the appropriations bill, the bill is sent to the Governor, who has 7 consecutive days (15 days if the Legislature has adjourned or taken a recess of more than 30 days) after the bill is presented to him to sign or exercise his line item veto power before the bill becomes law.

The State has routinely completed the budget for the next fiscal year prior to the end of the current fiscal year. Only one time in at least the last 60 years was the budget not completed prior to the start of the fiscal year. In 1992, the budget was implemented on the first day of the fiscal year, i.e., July 1. In this instance the payment of all financial obligations and the delivery of services occurred normally.

With almost all of the State's debt paid semi-annually, debt service payments generally occur at intervals which would provide additional time before a payment is due if a budget was not adopted before the start of the fiscal year. Debt service payments due at the beginning of a fiscal year are paid from appropriations of the prior fiscal year.

In the event a budget was not adopted before the beginning of the fiscal year, the Legislature and the Governor could authorize appropriations for debt service even if they did not agree on other appropriations.

Revenue Estimates

State law provides for consensus estimating conferences to develop official economic and demographic data and revenue forecasts for use in planning and budgeting. Each conference develops estimates within its area of expertise by unanimous consent of the conference principals. The four principals of the estimating conference are professional staff of the Governor's Office, Senate, House of Representatives and the Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research. Once an estimating conference is convened, an official estimate does not exist until a new consensus is reached.

Consensus revenue estimating conferences are generally held three times each year to estimate revenue collections for the next fiscal year based on current tax laws and administrative procedures. General State and national economic scenarios are agreed upon by the conference principals. Consensus estimating conferences are held in late summer to refresh estimates for the Long Range Financial Outlook (Article III, Section 19(c)1, Florida Constitution), the fall to establish a forecast for the Governor's budget recommendations, and in the spring to determine the revenues available for appropriation during the legislative session. Conferences may reconvene at any time if it is felt that prior recommendations are no longer valid. Conferences are also held during legislative session to determine the fiscal impact of proposed tax law changes, and after each legislative session to review changes in tax legislation and to amend official conference recommendations accordingly.

There are currently ten estimating conferences formally identified in statute: Economic, Demographic, Revenue, Education, Criminal Justice, Social Services, Workforce, Early Learning, Self-Insurance, and Florida Retirement System Actuarial Assumptions.

State Revenue Limitation

The rate of growth in State revenues in a given fiscal year is limited to no more than the average annual growth rate in personal income over the previous five years. Revenues have never exceeded the limitation. Revenues collected in excess of the limitation are to be deposited into the Budget Stabilization Fund unless two-thirds of the members of both houses of the legislature vote to raise the limit. The revenue limit is determined by multiplying the average annual growth rate in personal income over the previous five years by the maximum amount of revenue permitted under the cap for the previous year. State revenues include taxes, licenses, fees, and charges for services imposed by the legislature on individuals, businesses, or agencies outside of State government as well as proceeds from the sale of lottery tickets. State revenues subject to the limitation do not include lottery receipts returned as prizes; balances carried forward from prior years; proceeds from the sale of goods (e.g. land, buildings); funds pledged for debt service on State bonds; State funds used to match federal money for Medicaid (partially exempt); charges imposed on the local governmental level; receipts of the Hurricane Catastrophe Trust Fund; and revenues required to be imposed by amendment to the Constitution after July 1, 1994. The revenue limitation may be adjusted to reflect the transfer of responsibility for funding governmental functions between the State and other levels of government.

Financial Control

After the appropriations bill becomes law, ***the Office of Planning and Budgeting prepares monthly status reports comparing actual revenue receipts to the estimates on which appropriations were based.*** This constant cash flow monitoring system enables the Governor and the Chief Financial Officer to insure that revenues collected will be sufficient to meet appropriations.

All balances of General Revenue Fund appropriations for operations in each fiscal year (except appropriations for fixed capital outlay) expire on the last day of such fiscal year. Amounts identified by agencies as incurred obligations which have not been disbursed as of June 30 are carried forward, with unused amounts expiring on September 30. Because capital projects are often funded on a multi-year basis, with the full appropriation being made in the first year even though payments are actually made over multiple years, unused appropriations for fixed capital outlay revert on February 1 of the second fiscal year (the third fiscal year if for an educational facility or a construction project of a State university).

Budget Shortfalls

Appropriations are maximum amounts available for expenditure in the current fiscal year and are contingent upon the collection of sufficient revenues. The Governor and the Chief Financial Officer are responsible for ensuring that revenues collected will be sufficient to meet appropriations and that no deficit occurs in any state fund. A determination that a deficit has occurred or will occur can be made by either the Governor or the Chief Financial Officer after consultation with the revenue estimating conference. If the Governor fails to certify a deficit, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and President of the Senate may do so after consultation with the revenue estimating conference. A determination made by the Chief Financial Officer is reported to the

Governor, the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, and subsequently to the Legislative Budget Commission for further action, if neither the Governor nor the House Speaker and Senate President certifies the existence of a deficit within 10 days after the report by the Chief Financial Officer. Within 30 days after determining that a budget shortfall will occur, the Governor is required to develop a plan of action to eliminate the budget shortfall for the executive branch and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is required to develop a plan of action for the judicial branch.

Budget shortfalls of less than 1.5% of the money appropriated from the General Revenue Fund during a fiscal year are resolved by the Governor for the executive branch and by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the judicial branch, with the approval of the Legislative Budget Commission, subject to statutory guidelines and directives contained in the appropriations act. The statutory guidelines include a requirement that all branches of government are generally required to accept a proportional budget reduction. The Governor for the executive branch and the Chief Justice for the judicial branch may reduce appropriations by placing them in mandatory reserve, or withhold appropriations by placing them in budget reserve, in order to prevent deficits or implement legislative directives in the General Appropriations Act.

If the revenue estimating conference projects a shortfall in the General Revenue Fund in excess of 1.5% of the moneys appropriated from the General Revenue Fund during a fiscal year, the shortfall must be resolved by the legislature. Any available State funds may be used in eliminating shortfalls in the General Revenue Fund. Additionally, the legislature may eliminate a shortfall by reducing appropriations.

Evaluation, Accounting and Auditing Procedures

Florida has an integrated general ledger accounting system which provides on-line monitoring of budget commitments by individual agency units. This system prevents agencies from overcommitting available funds.

Each State agency supported by any form of taxation, licenses, fees, imposts, or exactions must file with the Chief Financial Officer financial and other information necessary for preparation of the State's annual financial statements. In addition, each such agency must prepare financial statements showing the financial position and results of agency operations as of June 30 for internal management purposes. The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for preparing the State's combined annual financial report, copies of which are available from the Chief Financial Officer, Division of Accounting and Auditing. The Auditor General conducts annual audits of all officers and agencies in the executive and judicial branches. Individual agency audits are made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and governmental auditing standards as adopted by the State Board of Accountancy. In addition to the annual financial and compliance audits, performance audits are made to determine the efficiency and effectiveness of agency operations.

Systems and procedures are in place to enable the State and its component units to comply in a timely manner with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions.*

REVENUES

Major sources of tax revenues to the General Revenue Fund are the sales and use tax, corporate income tax, intangible personal property tax, beverage tax, and insurance premium tax. Unlike many other jurisdictions, ***the State of Florida does not levy ad valorem taxes on real property or tangible personal property, nor does it impose a personal income tax.***

Sales and Use Tax

The largest single source of tax receipts in Florida is the sales and use tax. It is a uniform tax upon either the sale of tangible personal property at retail or its use irrespective of where it may have been purchased. The sales tax is 6% of the sales price of tangible personal property sold at retail in the State, and the use tax is 6% of the cost price of tangible personal property used or stored for use in this State. In addition, local governments may (by referendum) assess a 0.5% or 1% discretionary sales surtax within their county.

The sales tax is also levied on the following: (1) rental of tangible personal property; (2) rental of transient lodging and non-residential real property; (3) admissions to places of amusement, most sports and recreation events; (4) non-residential utilities (at a 4.35% rate); (5) restaurant meals; (6) cable and non-residential telephone services (at a 6.8% rate-called Communication Services Tax); (7) coin operated amusement machines (at a 4% rate); and (8) mail order sales.

Exemptions include groceries, medicines, hospital rooms and meals, fuels used to produce electricity, electrical energy used in manufacturing, purchases by certain nonprofit institutions, most professional, insurance, and personal service transactions, apartments used as permanent dwellings, the trade-in value of motor vehicles, child car seats, and residential utilities. The Legislature has, from time to time, temporarily waived collection of sales taxes on such items as clothing under certain prices, school supplies, hurricane preparedness items, and energy efficient appliances through sales tax holidays.

Receipts of the ***sales and use tax***, with the exception of the tax on gasoline and special fuels, ***are credited to either the General Revenue Fund, counties and cities, the Ecosystem and Restoration Management Trust Fund, the Public Employees Relations Commission Trust Fund, or may be distributed for the use of sports facilities and to make emergency distributions to qualified counties.*** Legislation was enacted in 2000 which provides that 2.25% of sales tax receipts are to be deposited in the Revenue Sharing Trust Fund for Counties in lieu of intangible personal property taxes which were so distributed under prior law.

Motor Fuel Tax

The second largest source of State tax receipts is the tax on motor and diesel fuels. However, ***these revenues are almost entirely dedicated trust funds*** for specific purposes and are not included in the State General Revenue Fund.

Taxes on motor fuels (gasoline) and diesel fuels include several distinct fuel taxes: (1) the State sales tax on motor and diesel fuels, levied at 6.9 cents per gallon; (2) the State excise tax of four cents per gallon of motor and diesel fuel, with proceeds distributed to local governments; (3) the State Comprehensive Enhanced Transportation System (SCETS) tax, which is levied at a rate in each county equal to two-thirds of the sum of the county's local option motor fuel taxes, not to exceed 4 cents per gallon, for motor fuel and 4 cents per gallon for diesel fuel; (4) aviation fuel, at 6.9 cents per gallon; and (5) local option motor fuel taxes, which may range between one cent to 12 cents per gallon.

Most of the proceeds of the sales tax on motor and diesel fuels are deposited into the State Transportation Trust Fund for road maintenance and construction. The proceeds of the State excise tax of four cents per gallon is distributed by formula to local governments. The first two cents (described as the Constitutional Gas Tax) are primarily pledged for each county's debt service requirements, with any remaining balance deposited into the county's transportation trust fund. The remaining two cents of the excise tax (described as the County and Municipal Gas Taxes) are part of the State Revenue Sharing Program. Proceeds from the SCETS tax are, to the maximum extent possible, expended on road projects in the counties in which the revenues are derived. Local option gas taxes of one to 11 cents per net gallon, and the so-called "ninth cent fuel tax" of one cent per net gallon, of motor and diesel fuel may be levied by counties, for use by local governments for transportation expenditures. Local Option Gas Tax revenues may be pledged for payment of bonds issued by the Division of Bond Finance on behalf of local governments to fund transportation capital improvements.

Alcoholic Beverage Tax

Florida's alcoholic beverage tax is an excise tax on beer, wine, and liquor. Fifty percent of the revenues collected from the taxes on wine produced by manufacturers in this State from products grown in this State are deposited in the Viticulture Trust Fund. The remainder of revenues are deposited into the General Revenue Fund.

Corporate Income Tax

Florida collects a tax upon the net income of corporations, organizations, associations, and other artificial entities for the privilege of conducting business, deriving income, or existing within the State. This tax is currently levied at a rate 5.5% of net corporate income, less a $50,000 exemption. Net income is defined as that share of adjusted federal income which is apportioned to Florida.

All business income is apportioned by weighted factors of sales (50%), property (25%), and payroll (25%).

Florida adopted an emergency excise tax to recoup taxes lost through reductions in adjusted federal income resulting from the Accelerated Cost Recovery System under federal tax law. As a result of the 1986 Tax Reform Act, this tax has been repealed on assets placed in service after January 1, 1987.

All receipts of the corporate income tax are credited to the General Revenue Fund.

Documentary Stamp Tax

Deeds and other documents relating to realty are taxed upon execution or recording at 70 cents per $100 of consideration. Bonds, certificates of indebtedness, promissory notes, wage assignments, and retail charge accounts are taxed upon issuance or renewal at 35 cents per $100 of face value, or actual value if issued without face value.

At its inception, documentary stamp tax proceeds were credited to the General Revenue Fund. However, over the years a series of statutory amendments have dedicated portions of the proceeds to various trust funds for specific purposes. The 2005 legislature enacted legislation which dedicates a portion (currently $541.75 million) of documentary tax collections which otherwise would have gone to the General Revenue Fund, for growth management. In addition, a measure was adopted, effective July 1, 2007, which limits the dollar amount of distributions to certain funds, subject to adjustment, beginning July 1, 2008, if collections exceed the prior year's receipts.

Documentary stamp tax collections are currently distributed as follows:

All documentary stamp taxes are pledged and shall be first made available to pay debt service on Florida Forever Bonds and Everglades Restoration Bonds. Documentary stamp taxes not needed to pay debt service on bonds are subject to an 8% general revenue service charge and costs of the Department of Revenue necessary to collect and enforce the tax.

An amount equal to 33% of all documentary stamp taxes collected, less the amounts paid for debt service on Florida Forever Bonds and Everglades Restoration Bonds and the costs of collection and enforcement, shall be deposited into the Land Acquisition Trust Fund.

After providing for the uses described above, the remainder of the documentary stamp taxes are to be distributed as follows:

The lesser of 24.18442% of the remainder or $541.75 million to the State Transportation Trust Fund;

The lesser of 0.1456% of the remainder or $3.25 million to the Grants and Donations Trust Fund;

11.24% of the remainder to the State Housing Trust Fund;

- first $35 million to the State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund;
- 50% of the remainder to the State Housing Trust Fund;
- 50% of the remainder to the Local Government Housing Trust Fund;

12.93% of the remainder to the State Housing Trust Fund;

- first $40 million to the State Economic Enhancement and Development Trust Fund;
- 12.5% of the remainder to the State Housing Trust Fund;
- 87.5% of the remainder to the Local Government Housing Trust Fund.

The lesser of 0.017% or $300,000 to the General Inspection Trust Fund; and

The balance of the remainder to the General Revenue Fund.

Intangible Personal Property Tax

The State formerly levied an annual, recurring tax on intangible personal property situated in the State, such as stocks, bonds, notes, governmental leaseholds, and interests in limited partnerships registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Obligations issued by the State or local governmental entities in Florida, or by the federal government, were exempt from such taxation. The Legislature abolished the annual, recurring tax as of January 1, 2007, effectively eliminating the tax on intangible personal property held on or after January 2, 2006.

A non-recurring 2 mill tax continues to be levied on mortgages and other obligations secured by liens on Florida realty. The tax is payable upon recording the instrument or within 30 days of creation of the obligation. The tax proceeds are deposited to the General Revenue Fund.

Insurance Premium Tax

The insurance premium tax is a tax on insurance premiums received by insurers. The tax is paid by insurance companies at the following rates: 1.75% on gross premiums minus reinsurance and return premiums; 1% on annuity premiums; 1.6% on self insurers; and 5% on surplus lines premiums and independently procured coverage. Corporation income taxes and emergency excise taxes paid to Florida are credited against premium tax liability, as are certain other taxes. In addition to the premium taxes imposed, a $2 surcharge is imposed on homeowner's policies, and a $4 surcharge is imposed on commercial policies issued or renewed on or after May 1, 1993.

Assessments for Police and Firefighter pension funds are distributed to local governments. Fire Marshal assessments, filing fees and $125,000 annually, adjusted by the lessor of 20 percent or the growth in total retaliatory taxes, are deposited into the Insurance Regulatory Trust Fund. The remainder of the Premium Tax is deposited to the General Revenue Fund. Surcharge collections are deposited to the Emergency Management, Preparedness, and Assistance Trust Fund, administered by the Department of Community Affairs.

Gross Receipts Tax

The gross receipts tax is imposed at a rate of 2.5% of the gross receipts of providers of electricity, natural gas, and telecommunications services. Telecommunications services are subject to a unified Telecommunications Services Tax, a portion of which is collected with the gross receipts tax at revenue-neutral rates.

All gross receipts tax collections are credited to the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund. The potential impact of electric utility deregulation on gross receipts tax collections cannot be determined at this time.

Communications Services Tax

The communications services tax is imposed on retail sales of communications services which originate and terminate in Florida, or originate or terminate in Florida and are billed to a Florida address. Communications services include all forms of telecommunications previously taxed by the gross receipts tax plus cable television and direct-to-home satellite service. The communications services tax replaced certain sales and use taxes and gross receipts taxes, at revenue-neutral rates. Communications services tax receipts are included in sales tax and gross receipts tax collections, as appropriate.

Other State Taxes

To the extent not pre-empted to the federal government, the State levies a one-time excise tax on cigarettes, at rates based on their weight and package quantity, and on other tobacco products at the rate of 25% of the wholesale price. The State also imposes a tax on racing and jai-alai admissions, and on contributions to pari-mutuel pools, or "handle."

Tobacco Litigation Settlement

As a result of settling litigation by the State against the tobacco industry in 1997, Florida expects to receive more than $11 billion over 25 years. Payments are subject to adjustment for various factors, including inflation and tobacco product sales volume. Proceeds of the settlement are expected to be used for children's health care coverage and other health-related services, to reimburse the State for medical expenses, for improvements in State efforts to reduce sales of tobacco products to minors, and to promote production of reduced risk tobacco products.

A portion of the tobacco settlement revenues have been deposited in the Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund to provide a perpetual source of funding for health and human services for children and elders, and for biomedical research activities. As of May 31, 2014, the market value of the endowment was $618.2 million.

Lottery

In order to provide additional funding for education, the 1987 Legislature created the Department of the Lottery to operate a State lottery. Revenues generated by the Florida Lottery are used to pay prizes, fund the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund, and pay the administrative costs of operating the lottery.

FLORIDA FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following tables present information regarding the State's historical and projected financial resources, as well as budgets by program area and appropriations by department.

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Five Year History of Trust Fund and General Revenues[1]

(millions of dollars)

General Revenue Receipts[2]	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Sales and Use Tax[3]	$17,422.0	$18,417.6	$19,707.7	$21,062.7	$21,998.0
Beverage Licenses and Taxes	520.4	481.5	443.8	451.4	357.7
Corporation Income Tax	2,010.8	2,081.0	2,042.5	2,236.3	2,272.1
Documentary Stamp Tax	208.6	381.0	603.7	756.3	744.1
Corporate Filing Fees	275.8	284.1	298.6	309.8	317.4
Tobacco Tax	199.8	202.1	178.2	181.2	187.5
Insurance Premium Tax	662.6	675.9	675.6	666.9	682.8
Indian Gaming	146.3	221.6	230.3	248.5	207.7
Pari-mutuel Fees, Licenses and Taxes	12.5	12.6	14.8	13.8	12.8
Slot Machine Licenses GR	12.0	10.8	10.5	13.0	11.0
Intangible Personal Property Tax	184.6	276.5	256.1	303.9	338.7
Earnings on Investments	117.3	107.3	75.6	106.5	115.8
Auto Title and Lien Fees	242.2	58.2	65.3	92.0	108.9
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	9.0	8.0	7.0	4.2	1.2
Solid Mineral Severance Tax	12.3	13.2	12.9	10.5	10.7
Drivers Licenses and Fees	200.5	194.5	178.4	147.8	106.0
HSMV Misc Fees, Licences & Fines	59.4	72.7	64.4	61.4	66.8
Motor Vehicle and Mobile Home Licenses	425.0	437.2	451.4	180.6	114.9
Article V Fees & Transfers	165.4	284.3	173.7	151.1	138.8
Counties' Medicaid Share GR	235.3	332.1	296.1	289.6	301.6
Motor Vehicle Fees and Charges	101.2	106.2	117.7	104.6	2.9
Fines/Foreitures/Judgements GR	60.9	276.5	24.2	4.0	13.6
Other GR	192.1	183.9	182.0	177.5	201.1
Total GR Collections and Transfers	**23,476.0**	**25,118.7**	**26,110.6**	**27,573.7**	**28,312.0**
Plus Service Charges to GR	449.0	486.2	466.8	500.1	455.2
Less Refunds of GR	(306.2)	(290.3)	(379.5)	(392.7)	(441.7)
Net GR Collections and Transfers	**23,618.8**	**25,314.6**	**26,198.0**	**27,681.1**	**28,325.4**
Trust Fund Revenues[2]					
Major Transportation Revenues:					
Auto Title and Lien Fees	105.7	303.9	319.9	323.8	329.8
Motor Fuel Tax	1,835.5	1,864.7	1,955.3	2,052.0	2,158.5
Motor Vehicle and Mobile Home Licenses	810.5	840.5	867.2	891.0	928.5
Motor Vehicle Fees and Charges	218.3	230.5	250.8	302.0	435.7
Subtotal	2,970.1	3,239.7	3,393.1	3,568.8	3,852.4
Workers Insurance Tax:					
Workers Compensation Assessment	47.8	74.3	82.4	81.6	81.7
Workers' Comp. Special Disability	39.4	43.0	46.6	43.6	45.1
Reemployment Assistance Tax	2,156.2	2,247.8	1,937.4	1,541.6	1,074.1
Subtotal	2,243.4	2,365.1	2,066.4	1,666.7	1,201.0
Conservation and Recreational Lands:					
Documentary Stamp Tax	1,004.9	1,199.4	1,147.3	1,303.1	1,532.8
Solid Mineral Severance Tax	11.8	14.3	15.5	14.0	13.7
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	2.6	1.2	2.2	0.1	0.1
Sales and Use Tax	23.3	23.3	23.3	22.7	22.3
Subtotal	1,042.6	1,238.3	1,188.3	1,340.0	1,568.9
Education - Tuition , Fees and Charges:					
Slot Machine Tax to Education	142.7	142.2	173.1	182.2	187.3
Lottery to Education	1,321.7	1,382.0	1,475.0	1,479.0	1,582.0
Unclaimed Property (State School Trust Fund)	163.6	206.2	142.3	213.0	175.6
Subtotal	1,627.9	1,730.4	1,790.4	1,874.2	1,944.9
Agencies' Administrative Trust Funds:					
Beverage Licenses and Taxes	29.8	28.0	32.0	31.4	33.1
Insurance Premium Tax	52.8	52.3	53.3	50.6	54.0
General Inspection Fees and Licenses	59.9	72.9	57.6	72.0	58.0
Citrus Inspection Fees and Licenses	18.4	15.4	15.4	14.0	13.0
D.F.S. and Treas Fees, Licenses & Taxes	130.1	128.1	132.6	155.8	157.2
Citrus Taxes	42.3	38.7	31.1	25.0	23.3
Hunting and Fishing Licenses	50.8	49.2	53.5	59.1	57.6
Pari-mutuel Fees, Licenses and Taxes	14.4	12.5	12.3	12.4	13.5
Professional Fees and Licenses	71.4	88.2	78.2	86.5	82.7
Drivers' Licenses and Fees	145.9	143.1	139.4	154.6	145.9
HSMV, Misc Fees, Licenses & Fines	32.1	33.2	33.6	33.6	32.5
Slot Machine Licenses and Fees	1.9	7.5	5.6	3.1	7.3
Lottery to Administration	349.7	418.9	420.1	450.9	555.4
Subtotal	999.5	1,088.0	1,064.6	1,149.0	1,233.4

Other Trust Fund Revenues for State Use:	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Tobacco Tax	1,033.6	1,017.4	987.3	1,004.4	1,020.3
Lottery Prizes	2,792.5	3,223.2	3,482.9	3,664.8	3,938.1
Unclaimed Property DFS Trust (Residual)	213.4	267.8	241.2	269.4	296.8
Tobacco Fines/Forfeitures/Judgements Trust	358.9	366.2	378.0	367.8	368.8
Other Fines/Forfeitures/Judgements Trust	235.8	296.3	260.5	254.2	205.1
Article V Fees	697.6	557.5	122.2	114.8	109.1
Earnings on Investments	162.1	146.1	75.6	184.3	203.5
Miscellaneous Revenues[4]	221.5	180.3	187.4	196.4	237.1
Refunds & Reimbursement	1,377.6	1,573.8	1,468.8	1,833.0	1,959.4
Sales, Concessions, Rent & Leases	53.4	68.7	77.3	136.7	77.2
Other Fees, Licenses and Taxes	3,376.6	3,261.6	3,569.2	3,502.6	2,947.2
Subtotal	10,523.1	10,959.0	10,850.4	11,528.3	11,362.6
Total Trust Fund Revenue for State Use	**19,406.6**	**20,620.4**	**20,353.4**	**21,126.9**	**21,163.2**
Revenues Shared With Local Governments and School Districts					
Sales and Use Tax	2,127.9	2,245.5	2,396.3	2,554.7	2,692.7
Beverage Licenses and Taxes	14.5	14.9	15.5	16.0	16.1
Documentary Stamp Tax	48.1	63.0	61.5	61.4	0.0
Insurance Premium Tax	162.6	165.9	173.1	169.7	175.9
Indian Gaming	3.8	4.5	7.0	7.1	7.7
Motor Fuel Tax	358.9	360.1	368.8	381.7	399.3
Oil and Gas Severance Tax	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.2	0.4
Solid Mineral Severance Tax	10.4	8.3	8.1	6.8	9.4
Gross Receipts Tax[3]	1,035.3	1,003.0	1,005.4	1,152.4	1,157.7
Mtr Vehicle and Mobile Home Licenses	133.6	138.7	147.1	156.9	165.8
Tobacco Taxes	7.6	7.7	7.0	7.2	7.4
Other Fees, Licenses and Taxes[3]	55.2	51.1	54.9	56.9	60.3
Total Local Government	**3,959.7**	**4,064.7**	**4,246.5**	**4,572.1**	**4,692.7**
Federal and Local Assistance					
Counties and Cities	66.5	63.9	66.3	59.1	80.0
U.S. Government	22,826.3	22,778.4	23,874.8	23,915.3	24,946.1
Other Assistance and Donations Grants	123.8	131.8	109.3	180.5	134.7
Total Federal and Local Assistance	**23,016.5**	**22,974.1**	**24,050.4**	**24,155.0**	**25,160.8**
Summary of Trust Fund and General Revenue					
General Revenue	23,618.8	25,314.6	26,198.0	27,681.1	28,325.4
Trust Fund	19,406.6	20,620.4	20,353.4	21,126.9	21,163.2
Revenues Shared with Local Governments	3,959.7	4,064.7	4,246.5	4,572.1	4,692.7
Donations & Fed Assistance	23,016.5	22,974.1	24,050.4	24,155.0	25,160.8
Total Direct Revenues	**$70,001.6**	**$72,973.8**	**$74,848.3**	**$77,535.1**	**$79,342.1**

Source: Florida Office of Economic and Demographic Research (December, 2016).

1 Numbers may not add due to rounding.

2 The Trust Fund portion of each tax source may include an obligatory General Revenue service charge, thereby reducing the dollars available for appropriations out of the trust fund.

3 Includes portion of Communications Services Tax.

4 Includes an unknown amount of General Revenue appropriations.

GENERAL REVENUE FUND
FINANCIAL RETROSPECT AND OUTLOOK STATEMENTS

Retrospect Statement [1]
Fiscal Years 2014-15 and 2015-16
(millions of dollars)

	Recurring Funds	Non-Recurring Funds	Total All Funds
FUNDS AVAILABLE 2014-15			
Balance Forward from 2013-14	$0.0	$2,581.3	$2,581.3
Revenue Collections[1]	27,621.3	66.1	27,687.4
Transfers from Trust Funds	0.0	278.0	278.0
Miscellaneous Adjustments	0.0	0.2	0.2
Fixed Capital Outlay Reversions	0.0	0.3	0.3
Federal Funds Interest Payment	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total 2014-15 Funds Available	$27,621.3	$2,926.0	$30,547.3
EXPENDITURES 2014-15			
Operations	$13,139.2	$452.8	$13,592.0
Aid to Local Governments	13,475.4	94.3	13,569.7
Fixed Capital Outlay	82.6	126.4	209.0
Fixed Capital Outlay/Aid to Local Governments	9.9	223.2	233.1
Transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund	0.0	214.5	214.5
Transfer to PECO Trust Fund	0.0	169.9	169.9
Transfer to Florida Forever Trust Fund	0.0	10.0	10.0
Miscellaneous Nonoperating Expenditures	0.0	9.3	9.3
Total 2014-15 Expenditures	$26,707.1	$1,300.4	$28,007.4
ENDING BALANCE	$914.2	$1,625.6	$2,539.8
Budget Stabilization Fund	-	-	$1,139.2
Available Reserves	-	-	$3,679.0
FUNDS AVAILABLE 2015-16			
Balance Forward from 2014-15	$0.0	$2,539.8	$2,539.8
Revenue Collections[2]	28,490.5	(161.5)	28,329.0
Transfers from Trust Funds	0.0	190.0	190.0
DMS/DOC Bond Proceeds Reimbursement	0.0	7.2	7.2
Miscellaneous Adjustments	0.0	0.1	0.1
Fixed Capital Outlay Reversions	0.0	7.9	7.9
Federal Funds Interest Payment	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total 2015-16 Funds Available	$28,490.5	$2,583.6	$31,074.0
EXPENDITURES 2015-16			
Operations	$14,017.3	$329.7	$14,347.0
Aid to Local Governments	14,120.0	48.8	14,168.8
Fixed Capital Outlay	59.2	80.4	139.6
Fixed Capital Outlay/Aid to Local Governments	3.2	157.4	160.6
Transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund	0.0	214.5	214.5
Transfer to PECO Trust Fund	0.0	128.9	128.9
Transfer to Clerk of Courts Trust Fund	0.0	12.9	12.9
Miscellaneous Nonoperating Expenditures	0.0	10.0	10.0
Total 2015-16 Expenditures	$28,199.7	$982.5	$29,182.3
ENDING BALANCE	$290.7	$1,601.0	$1,891.8
Budget Stabilization Fund	-	-	$1,353.7
Available Reserves	-	-	$3,245.5

Source: Office of Economic and Demographic Research.

[1] The revenue collections for Fiscal Year 2014-15 do not include $136.5 million of receipts associated with the 2.6% commercial electricity tax swap authorized by Chapter 2014-38, Laws of Florida. Pursuant to this law, these funds are now reported as Gross Receipts Tax revenue and are deposited in the PECO Trust Fund.

[2] The revenue collections for Fiscal Year 2015-16 do not include payments received by the State that are related to the continuation of banked card games. These payments are being accounted for separately (effectively held in reserve) and totaled $57.5 million in Fiscal Year 2015-16.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK STATEMENT [1]

Including Results of December 12, 2016 Revenue Estimating Conference
Fiscal Year 2016-17 through Fiscal Year 2021-22
(millions of dollars)

	Recurring Funds	Non-Recurring Funds	Total All Funds
FUNDS AVAILABLE 2016-17			
Balance Forward from 2015-16	$0.0	$1,891.8	$1,891.8
Estimated Revenues	29,481.5	(29.4)	29,452.1
BP Settlement Agreement Payment[5]	106.7	293.3	400.0
HB 5001 (2016) Transfers from Trust Funds (Net of Vetoes)	0.0	259.6	259.6
Fixed Capital Outlay Reversions	0.0	2.0	2.0
Federal Funds Interest Earnings Rebate	(0.2)	0.0	(0.2)
Total 2016-17 Funds Available[2,3,4,5]	$29,588.0	$2,417.3	$32,005.3
EFFECTIVE APPROPRIATIONS 2016-17			
State Operations	$15,009.7	$354.6	$15,364.3
Aid to Local Government	14,395.8	170.1	14,565.9
Fixed Capital Outlay	58.9	121.8	180.7
Fixed Capital Outlay/Aid to Local Government	3.2	200.4	203.6
HB 5001 (2016) Transfer to Budget Stabilization Fund[2]	0.0	30.7	30.7
HB 5001 (2016) Reappropriations (Net of Vetoes)	0.0	75.8	75.8
Budget Amendments - Zika Virus Response	0.0	61.2	61.2
Budget Amendment - Hurricane Hermine Bridge Loans	0.0	5.0	5.0
Budget Amendments - Hurricane Matthew Response	0.0	33.5	33.5
Total 2016-17 Effective Appropriations	$29,467.6	$1,053.1	$30,520.7
Ending Balance [2,3,4,5]	$120.4	$1,364.2	$1,484.6
FUNDS AVAILABLE 2017-18			
Balance Forward from 2016-17	$0.0	$1,484.6	$1,484.6
Estimated Revenues	30,724.1	(14.6)	30,709.5
BP Settlement Agreement Payment[5]	106.7	(106.7)	0.0
Unused Appropriations/Reversions	0.0	96.3	96.3
Fixed Capital Outlay Reversions	0.0	2.0	2.0
Federal Funds Interest Earnings Rebate	(0.2)	0.0	(0.2)
Total 2017-18 Funds Available[2,3,4,5]	$30,830.6	$1,461.6	$32,292.2
FUNDS AVAILABLE 2018-19			
Estimated Revenues	$31,978.5	$0.4	$31,978.9
BP Settlement Payment[5]	106.7	0.0	106.7
Unused Appropriations/Reversions	0.0	96.3	96.3
Fixed Capital Outlay Reversions	0.0	2.0	2.0
Federal Funds Interest Earnings Rebate	(0.2)	0.0	(0.2)
Total 2018-19 Funds Available[2,3,4,5]	$32,085.0	$98.7	$32,183.7
FUNDS AVAILABLE 2019-20			
Estimated Revenues	$33,254.3	($1.3)	$33,253.0
BP Settlement Payment[5]	106.7	0.0	106.7
Unused Appropriations/Reversions	0.0	96.3	96.3
Fixed Capital Outlay Reversions	0.0	2.0	2.0
Federal Funds Interest Earnings Rebate	(0.2)	0.0	(0.2)
Total 2019-20 Funds Available[2,3,4,5]	$33,360.8	$97.0	$33,457.8
FUNDS AVAILABLE 2020-21			
Estimated Revenues	$34,465.3	$0.0	$34,465.3
BP Settlement Payment[5]	106.7	0.0	106.7
Unused Appropriations/Reversions	0.0	96.3	96.3
Fixed Capital Outlay Reversions	0.0	2.0	2.0
Federal Funds Interest Earnings Rebate	(0.2)	0.0	(0.2)
Total 2020-21 Funds Available[2,3,4,5]	$34,571.8	$98.3	$34,670.1

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK STATEMENT [1] (cont)

	Recurring Funds	Non-Recurring Funds	Total All Funds
FUNDS AVAILABLE 2021-22			
Estimated Revenues	$35,680.8	$0.0	$35,680.8
BP Settlement Payment[5]	106.7	0.0	106.7
Unused Appropriations/Reversions	0.0	96.3	96.3
Fixed Capital Outlay Reversions	0.0	2.0	2.0
Federal Funds Interest Earnings Rebate	(0.2)	0.0	(0.2)
Total 2021-22 Funds Available[2,3,4,5]	$35,787.3	$98.3	$35,885.6

Source: Office of Economic and Demographic Research.

1 This financial statement is based on current law as it is currently administered. It does not include the potential effect of any legal actions which might affect revenues or appropriations. The Attorney General periodically issues an update on any such litigation. In addition, it does not recognize any deficits in any spending programs unless specifically stated.

2 The amount of $1,072.4 million was transferred out of the Budget Stabilization Fund to the General Revenue Fund in Fiscal Year 2008-09. Section 215.32(3) F.S. stipulates that repayments to the fund are appropriated in five equal installments beginning in the third year following the year in which the expenditure was made, unless otherwise established by law. Per the aforementioned statute, the repayments were appropriated and transferred to the Budget Stabilization Fund in Fiscal Year 2011-12 through 2015-16. In addition, the constitutional transfers required to bring the Budget Stabilization Fund up to five percent of net revenue collections for the last completed fiscal year resumed in Fiscal Year 2016-17. The cash balance in the Budget Stabilization Fund (not shown here) at the time of this statement was $1,384.4 million and included the Fiscal Year 2016-17 repayment. Based on the Fiscal Year 2015-16 actual revenues, a transfer of $32.1 million will be required in Fiscal Year 2017-18. Based on the December 2016 forecast, transfers of $76.1 million in Fiscal Year 2018-19, $42.9 million in Fiscal Year 2019-20, $68.8 million in Fiscal Year 2020-21 and $63.7 million in Fiscal Year 2021-22, would be required.

3 The 2012 General Appropriations Act transferred $350.0 million from the Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund to the General Revenue Fund. House Bill 5301 (Chapter 2012-33, Laws of Florida) requires that an amount equal to the amount of Medical-Hospital Fees collected above the January 2012 revenue estimate be transferred back to the Endowment in the following fiscal years until repayment is complete. The actual revenues collected in Fiscal Year 2015-16 were lower than the January 2012 estimates; thus, no transfer is required for Fiscal Year 2016-17. The estimates of repayments for the term of this outlook statement are zero for Fiscal Years 2017-18 through 2020-21. The final repayment of $304.7 million (not shown on this outlook) will be due in Fiscal Year 2021-22, in accordance with Section 409.915(8), F.S.

4 The Balance Forward from Fiscal Year 2015-16 and the Revenue Collections for Fiscal Year 2016-17 do not include payments received by the State that are related to the continuation of banked card games. These payments are being accounted for separately (effectively held in reserve) and totaled $152.5 million at the time of this statement.

5 Payments are associated with the settlement reached in re: Oil Spill by the Oil Rig “Deepwater Horizon” in the Gulf of Mexico, MDL No. 2179 (April 20, 2010). The payments are in consideration of the full and complete settlement and release of claims by the State for various damages. It provides a total payment to the State of Florida of $2.0 billion over the period from Fiscal Year 2016-17 through Fiscal Year 2032-33. The first payment of $400 million was received on July 1, 2016. Annual payments of $106.7 million will begin in Fiscal Year 2018-19. Received and future payments are included in the outlook as revenue and are subject to subsequent appropriation prior to expenditure.

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Actual and Projected General Revenues

The actual general revenue collections for Fiscal Year 2015-16 of $28,325.4 million were $644.4 million, or 2.3%, more than collections for Fiscal Year 2014-15. General revenue projections adopted at the December 12, 2016, meeting of the Revenue Estimating Conference for Fiscal Years 2016-17 through 2019-20, are shown in the following table.

General Revenues
Fiscal Years 2015-16 through 2019-20
(millions of dollars)

	Actual 2015-16	Est. 2016-17		Est. 2017-18		Est. 2018-19		Est. 2019-20	
	Actual	Estimate	% Change[1]	Estimate	% Change[1]	Estimate	% Change[1]	Estimate	% Change[1]
Sales Tax- GR	$21,998.0	$23,060.0	4.8%	$24,189.3	4.9%	$25,294.0	4.6%	$26,379.0	4.3%
Beverage Tax & Licenses	357.7	298.5	(16.6)%	291.1	(2.5)%	299.6	2.9%	312.1	4.2%
Corporate Income Tax	2,272.1	2,255.1	(0.7)%	2,246.5	(0.4)%	2,254.0	0.3%	2,258.4	0.2%
Documentary Stamp Tax[2]	744.1	750.8	0.9%	782.5	4.2%	814.3	4.1%	845.9	3.9%
Tobacco Tax	187.5	183.8	(2.0)%	182.6	(0.7)%	181.2	(0.8)%	179.5	(0.9)%
Insurance Premium Tax	682.8	720.2	5.5%	741.2	2.9%	739.7	(0.2)%	776.6	5.0%
Pari-Mutuels Tax	23.8	22.4	(5.9)%	22.1	(1.3)%	21.8	(1.4)%	21.7	(0.5)%
Intangibles Tax	338.7	369.9	9.2%	384.9	4.1%	397.1	3.2%	417.5	5.1%
Indian Gaming Revenues	207.7	123.4	(40.6)%	123.7	0.2%	126.1	1.9%	127.6	1.2%
Earnings on Investments	115.8	140.6	21.4%	171.3	21.8%	233.1	36.1%	296.3	27.1%
Highway Safety Licenses & Fees	399.5	487.7	22.1%	531.2	8.9%	545.0	2.6%	555.7	2.0%
Counties Medical Share	301.6	304.9	1.1%	292.0	(4.2)%	304.2	4.2%	304.8	0.2%
Severance Tax	11.8	11.3	(4.2)%	10.6	(6.2)%	10.4	(1.9)%	10.5	1.0%
Service Charges	455.2	463.8	1.9%	471.2	1.6%	479.5	1.8%	485.6	1.3%
Corporation Filing Fees	317.4	329.9	3.9%	334.9	1.5%	340.1	1.6%	345.1	1.5%
Article V Fees	138.8	131.5	(5.3)%	129.2	(1.7)%	128.4	(0.6)%	127.7	(0.5)%
Other Taxes & Fees	33.5	33.2	(0.9)%	33.9	2.1%	33.7	(0.6)%	33.4	(0.9)%
Other Nonoperating Revenues	181.1	156.6	(13.5)%	156.6	0.0%	156.6	0.0%	156.4	(0.1)%
Total Revenue	28,767.1	29,843.6	3.7%	31,094.8	4.2%	32,358.8	4.1%	33,633.8	3.9%
Less: Refunds	(441.7)	(391.5)	(11.4)%	(385.3)	(1.6)%	(379.9)	(1.4)%	(380.8)	0.2%
Net General Revenue:[3]	$28,325.4	$29,452.1	4.0%	$30,709.5	4.3%	$31,978.9	4.1%	$33,253.0	4.0%

Source: Office of Economic and Demographic Research, December 12, 2016 Consensus Revenue Estimating Conference.
[1] Represents percentage change from prior year, based on current estimates.
[2] Florida law redirects to various trust funds Documentary Stamp Tax Collections which otherwise would go into the General Revenue Fund.
[3] May not add due to rounding.

The projections are based on the best information available when the estimates are made. ***Investors should be aware that there have been material differences between past projections and actual general revenue collections; no assurance can be given that there will not continue to be material differences relating to such amounts.***

Operating and Fixed Capital Outlay Budget By Program Area
Fiscal Years 2012-13 through 2016-17

(In Millions of Dollars)

Program	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
General Revenue	Operating	FCO	Operating	FCO	Operating	FCO	Operating	FCO	Operating	FCO
Education	$ 12,680.1	$ 9.4	$ 14,148.0	$ 9.0	$ 14,471.8	$ 5.3	$ 15,137.4	$ 10.6	$ 15,469.3	$ 34.6
Human Services	7,665.3	7.9	7,825.8	10.9	8,237.2	32.7	8,746.1	14.7	9,477.1	13.8
Criminal Justice & Corrections	3,065.6	70.5	3,130.5	51.4	3,411.1	74.2	3,479.1	78.3	3,565.3	85.2
Natural Resources , Environment Growth Mngmt, & Transportation	174.2	51.4	199.1	119.2	277.7	239.5	181.4	176.9	183.0	201.0
General Government	681.1	29.7	945.5	48.3	704.6	62.9	726.0	69.8	736.1	82.5
Judicial Branch	330.4	1.0	334.9	5.5	379.2	10.1	404.0	15.4	419.7	14.0
Total General Revenue	$ 24,596.7	$ 169.9	$ 26,583.7	$ 244.4	$ 27,481.6	$ 424.7	$ 28,674.0	$ 365.7	$ 29,850.5	$ 431.1
Trust Funds										
Education	$ 5,966.7	$ 1,630.2	$ 6,126.6	$ 1,811.8	$ 6,176.7	$ 1,947.2	$ 6,020.4	$ 1,846.8	$ 6,290.1	$ 2,062.7
Human Services	22,220.6	19.0	23,291.8	15.6	23,572.5	35.5	24,118.3	27.7	24,802.8	20.2
Criminal Justice & Corrections	1,055.2	-	650.7	-	674.5	-	680.5	-	800.1	-
Natural Resources , Environment Growth Mngmt, & Transportation	2,728.4	8,375.8	2,702.1	9,500.3	2,789.2	10,277.0	2,843.0	10,307.5	3,140.6	11,112.2
General Government	3,058.6	100.8	3,404.0	57.9	3,496.9	92.7	3,624.3	90.8	3,688.0	60.1
Judicial Branch	114.8	-	103.6	-	112.6	-	98.1	-	90.4	-
Total Trust Funds	$ 35,144.3	$ 10,125.8	$ 36,278.8	$ 11,385.6	$ 36,822.4	$ 12,352.4	$ 37,384.6	$ 12,272.8	$ 38,812.0	$ 13,255.2
Total All Funds										
Education	$ 18,646.8	$ 1,639.6	$ 20,274.6	$ 1,820.8	$ 20,648.5	$ 1,952.5	$ 21,157.8	$ 1,857.4	$ 21,759.4	$ 2,097.3
Human Services	29,885.9	26.9	31,117.6	26.5	31,809.7	68.2	32,864.4	42.4	34,279.9	34.0
Criminal Justice & Corrections	4,120.8	70.5	3,781.2	51.4	4,085.6	74.2	4,159.6	78.3	4,365.4	85.2
Natural Resources , Environment Growth Mngmt, & Transportation	2,902.6	8,427.2	2,901.2	9,619.5	3,066.9	10,516.5	3,024.4	10,484.4	3,323.6	11,313.2
General Government	3,739.7	130.5	4,349.5	106.2	4,201.5	155.6	4,350.3	160.6	4,424.1	142.6
Judicial Branch	445.2	1.0	438.5	5.5	491.8	10.1	502.1	15.4	510.1	14.0
Total All Funds	$ 59,741.0	$ 10,295.7	$ 62,862.6	$ 11,629.9	$ 64,304.0	$ 12,777.1	$ 66,058.6	$ 12,638.5	$ 68,662.5	$ 13,686.3

Source: Annual Conference Committee Report on General Appropriations Bills as passed by the Legislature, before veto messages; does not reflect appropriations made in other legislation or budget amendments.

STATE DEBT

As a general rule, bonds of the State or its agencies are issued by the Division of Bond Finance pursuant to the State Bond Act, ss. 215.57-.83, Florida Statutes. During the 2001 Session the Florida Legislature formalized in statute an annual Debt Affordability Study to be used as a tool for measuring, monitoring and managing the State's debt. The State debt fiscal responsibility policy, s. 215.98, Florida Statutes, establishes debt service to revenues as the benchmark debt ratio to estimate future debt capacity, using a target ratio of 6% and a cap of 7%. The estimated future debt capacity is intended to provide legislative policy makers with information to measure the financial impact of new financing programs and to assist them in formulating capital spending plans.

The study first looks at total State debt outstanding, separating the debt into net tax-supported debt and self supporting debt. Net tax-supported debt is repaid by the State from a specified tax revenue source or general appropriation of the State. Self supporting debt is reasonably expected to be repaid from project revenue or loan repayments. Some but not all of State debt is additionally secured by the full faith and credit of the State.

State Full Faith and Credit Debt

Article VII, Section 11(a) of the Florida Constitution authorizes the issuance of bonds pledging the full faith and credit of the State to finance or refinance State capital outlay projects upon approval by vote of the electors, provided that the outstanding principal amount may not exceed 50% of total State tax revenues for the two preceding fiscal years. There are currently no bonds outstanding under this authorization.

All of Florida's full faith and credit debt which is currently outstanding has been issued under separate constitutional authority which also authorizes the pledge of a dedicated tax or other revenue source as well. Such debt includes bonds for pollution control and abatement and solid waste disposal (operating revenues, assessments); right-of-way acquisition and bridge construction (motor fuel or special fuel taxes); public education capital outlay (gross receipts taxes); roads within a county (second gas tax); and school districts or community colleges (motor vehicle license revenues). Although these bonds are not subject to the above-referenced debt limitation, each program has debt service coverage tests which must be met prior to issuance.

State Revenue Bonds

The Florida Constitution authorizes the issuance of bonds to finance or refinance State capital outlay projects, which are payable from funds derived directly from sources other than State tax revenues.

Bonds outstanding under this authorization include financings for the State University System, individual universities, community colleges, public schools, State owned office facilities, toll roads, ports, and other transportation projects. The Constitution specifically authorizes the issuance of bonds to fund student loans; to finance housing; and to refund outstanding bonds at a lower net interest cost. The Constitution was amended in 1998 to expressly permit the issuance of bonds pledging a dedicated State tax source for the purposes of conservation, outdoor recreation, water resource development, restoration of natural systems, or historic preservation.

Bonds may also be issued, which are payable from documentary stamp taxes deposited in the Land Acquisition Trust Fund for conservation and recreation purposes, including Everglades restoration.

Other Obligations

Although most debt of the State or its agencies is issued through the Division of Bond Finance, there are other entities which issue bonds or incur other long term obligations which are secured by State revenues. These include the Florida Housing Finance Corporation, the Florida Correctional Finance Corporation, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Children and Families, the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Finance Corporation and the Inland Protection Financing Corporation. The Florida Legislature has also dedicated 2.59% of cigarette tax collections to the H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center and Research Institute, for 10 years, which are pledged to secure bonds issued by the City of Tampa. The City of Tallahassee issued bonds to finance relocation of the developmental research school of Florida State University. The bonds are payable from lease revenues appropriated to the University each year. The State's Chief Financial Officer has a consolidated equipment financing program for State agencies and a lease purchase financing for replacement of the State's accounting and cash management systems, which are subject to annual appropriation. The State's five water management districts have authority to issue bonds secured by certain moneys from the Water Management Lands Trust Fund.

The Florida Water Pollution Control Financing Corporation was created to finance projects through the State's Department of Environmental Protection which are authorized under the federal Clean Water Act. The corporation is authorized to issue bonds secured through the repayment of loans to local government entities. The principal amount of such bonds which may be issued shall not exceed $300 million in any Fiscal Year.

Direct Debt Outstanding by Type and Program
As of June 30, 2016
(In Millions Dollars)

Debt Type		Amount
Net Tax-Supported Debt		$20,121.0
Self-Supporting Debt		4,002.1
Total State Debt Outstanding		**$24,123.1**
Net Tax-Supported Debt		
Education		
Public Education Capital Outlay	$8,708.9	
Capital Outlay	222.6	
Lottery	1,771.1	
University System Improvement	136.3	
University Mandatory Fee	79.8	
State (Community) Colleges	87.3	
Total Education		$11,006.1
Environmental		
Florida Forever Bonds	1,051.8	
Everglades Restoration Bonds	246.7	
Inland Protection	60.6	
Total Environmental		$1,359.2
Transportation		
Right-of-Way Acquisition and Bridge Construction	1,450.7	
State Infrastructure Bank	3.1	
PPP Obligations L-T Projects	4,654.0	
PPP Obligations S-T Contracts	44.3	
Florida Ports	347.6	
Total Transportation		$6,499.8
Appropriated Debt / Other		
Facilities	262.0	
Prisons	470.1	
Children & Families	89.3	
Juvenile Justice	4.9	
Lee Moffitt Cancer Center	122.8	
Master Lease	17.3	
Energy Saving Contracts	39.0	
Sports Facility Obligations	250.6	
Total Appropriated Debt / Other		$1,256.0
Total Net Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding		**$20,121.0**
Self-Supporting Debt		
Education		
University Auxiliary Facility Revenue Bonds		$797.8
Environmental		
Florida Water Pollution Control		365.1
Transportation		
Toll Facilities	2,801.4	
State Infrastructure Bank Revenue Bonds	37.8	
Total Transportation		2,839.2
Total Self-Supported Debt Outstanding		**$4,002.1**

*Includes $44.3 million of short-term Department of Transportation P3 contract payments to be made from 2017 through 2018.
Source: State of Florida Division of Bond Finance, 2016 debt analysis.

Per Capita Tax Supported Debt
For Fiscal Years Ended June 30

Year	Population[1] (thousands)	Total Principal Outstanding[2] (millions)	Per Capita
2007	18,602	$18,340	$986
2008	18,783	20,329	1,082
2009	18,767	22,373	1,192
2010	18,761	23,557	1,256
2011	18,880	22,945	1,215
2012	19,028	21,593	1,135
2013	19,214	20,348	1,059
2014	19,440	20,013	1,029
2015	19,738	21,406	1,085
2016	20,051	20,077	1,001

[1] Population estimate by the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, Florida Legislature (August, 2016).
[2] State of Florida 2016 Debt Affordability Report; excludes refunded debt.

State of Florida

Total Debt Outstanding

As of June 30, 2016

Fiscal Year	Net Tax-Supported Debt Outstanding Principal*	Interest	Total	Self-Supporting Debt Outstanding Principal	Interest	Total	Total Debt Outstanding Principal	Interest	Total
2017	$ 1,412,484,046	$ 771,847,801	$ 2,184,331,847	$ 216,973,826	$ 185,578,359	$ 402,552,186	$ 1,629,457,872	$ 957,426,160	$ 2,586,884,033
2018	1,571,097,626	729,660,849	2,300,758,475	224,778,906	175,278,324	400,057,230	1,795,876,532	904,939,173	2,700,815,705
2019	1,370,314,878	680,262,137	2,050,577,015	233,259,000	164,540,514	397,799,514	1,603,573,878	844,802,651	2,448,376,529
2020	1,435,330,120	631,647,360	2,066,977,480	223,126,000	153,109,763	376,235,763	1,658,456,120	784,757,123	2,443,213,243
2021	1,440,862,488	629,014,494	2,069,876,982	228,943,000	142,084,960	371,027,960	1,669,805,488	771,099,454	2,440,904,942
2022	1,548,922,944	578,591,851	2,127,514,795	206,657,000	130,852,111	337,509,111	1,755,579,944	709,443,961	2,465,023,905
2023	1,134,923,366	510,875,558	1,645,798,925	204,040,000	120,671,444	324,711,444	1,338,963,366	631,547,003	1,970,510,369
2024	1,053,736,335	461,747,077	1,515,483,413	207,024,000	110,681,584	317,705,584	1,260,760,335	572,428,661	1,833,188,996
2025	1,000,124,013	415,977,241	1,416,101,254	212,114,000	101,052,253	313,166,253	1,212,238,013	517,029,494	1,729,267,507
2026	855,306,921	372,631,709	1,227,938,630	196,004,000	91,362,039	287,366,039	1,051,310,921	463,993,748	1,515,304,669
2027	785,955,946	337,420,163	1,123,376,109	195,273,000	82,745,626	278,018,626	981,228,946	420,165,789	1,401,394,735
2028	707,584,099	307,781,711	1,015,365,810	171,238,000	74,487,301	245,725,301	878,822,099	382,269,013	1,261,091,111
2029	624,649,364	280,981,088	905,630,452	163,688,000	66,849,767	230,537,767	788,337,364	347,830,855	1,136,168,219
2030	579,942,010	258,359,136	838,301,147	151,871,000	59,809,568	211,680,568	731,813,010	318,168,705	1,049,981,715
2031	524,103,815	239,166,421	763,270,236	141,870,000	53,115,121	194,985,121	665,973,815	292,281,542	958,255,357
2032	515,467,337	219,955,306	735,422,644	134,040,000	47,002,195	181,042,195	649,507,337	266,957,501	916,464,839
2033	470,708,263	203,218,486	673,926,749	134,560,000	41,164,233	175,724,233	605,268,263	244,382,719	849,650,982
2034	414,146,510	188,826,854	602,973,364	122,910,000	35,161,465	158,071,465	537,056,510	223,988,319	761,044,829
2035	387,923,926	175,046,934	562,970,860	109,740,000	29,515,146	139,255,146	497,663,926	204,562,080	702,226,006
2036	370,424,878	161,989,994	532,414,872	108,075,000	24,372,358	132,447,358	478,499,878	186,362,351	664,862,229
2037	343,796,483	150,606,473	494,402,956	81,180,000	19,420,434	100,600,434	424,976,483	170,026,907	595,003,390
2038	255,368,080	139,814,874	395,182,954	72,190,000	15,417,279	87,607,279	327,558,080	155,232,153	482,790,233
2039	187,285,587	133,804,250	321,089,836	75,295,000	11,756,421	87,051,421	262,580,587	145,560,671	408,141,258
2040	148,870,346	127,725,128	276,595,475	57,325,000	7,936,363	65,261,363	206,195,346	135,661,491	341,856,837
2041	122,679,787	127,086,767	249,766,554	42,555,000	5,372,075	47,927,075	165,234,787	132,458,842	297,693,629
2042	116,044,291	127,796,830	243,841,121	34,735,000	3,555,331	38,290,331	150,779,291	131,352,161	282,131,452
2043	123,631,576	131,040,605	254,672,181	27,210,000	2,176,925	29,386,925	150,841,576	133,217,530	284,059,106
2044	90,793,935	62,982,919	153,776,854	15,800,000	1,018,200	16,818,200	106,593,935	64,001,119	170,595,054
2045	51,202,045	22,601,781	73,803,826	9,655,000	386,200	10,041,200	60,857,045	22,987,981	83,845,026
2046	38,250,467	20,249,293	58,499,760	-	-	-	38,250,467	20,249,293	58,499,760
2047	40,057,791	18,441,969	58,499,760	-	-	-	40,057,791	18,441,969	58,499,760
2048	41,950,512	16,549,248	58,499,760	-	-	-	41,950,512	16,549,248	58,499,760
2049	43,932,662	14,567,097	58,499,759	-	-	-	43,932,662	14,567,097	58,499,759
2050	46,008,470	12,491,291	58,499,761	-	-	-	46,008,470	12,491,291	58,499,761
2051	48,182,357	10,317,402	58,499,759	-	-	-	48,182,357	10,317,402	58,499,759
2052	50,458,962	8,040,798	58,499,760	-	-	-	50,458,962	8,040,798	58,499,760
2053	52,843,134	5,656,625	58,499,759	-	-	-	52,843,134	5,656,625	58,499,759
2054	55,339,959	3,159,800	58,499,759	-	-	-	55,339,959	3,159,800	58,499,759
2055	16,004,001	150,500	16,154,501	-	-	-	16,004,001	150,500	16,154,501
	$ 20,076,709,334	$ 9,288,085,819	$ 29,364,795,153	$ 4,002,129,732	$ 1,956,473,358	$ 5,958,603,090	$ 24,078,839,066	$ 11,244,559,177	$ 35,323,398,243

*Department of Transportation Public/Private Partnership ("P3") short-term contract payments totaling $44.3 million from 2017 through 2018 are excluded. The Department's long-term P3 obligations are included in net tax-supported debt at the total annual payment obligation. Although certain payments are expected to be made from non-tax sources, they have not been considered in showing net tax-supported payments.

Source: State of Florida Division of Bond Finance, 2016 debt analysis.

Net Tax-Supported Bonds Issued Since July 1, 2016

(chronological, by date of issuance)

State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2016 Series C	$147,640,000
Less: Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds refunded	(164,505,000)
Department of Transportation Right-of-Way Acquisition and Bridge Construction Bonds, Series 2016B	92,520,000
State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2016 Series D	218,885,000
Less: Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds refunded	(244,235,000)
State Board of Education Lottery Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2016B	211,180,000
Less: Lottery Revenue Bonds refunded	(246,435,000)
State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds, 2016 Series E	206,025,000
Less: Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds refunded	(175,695,000)
Department of Environmental Protection Florida Forever Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2016A	159,765,000
Less: Florida Forever Revenue Bonds refunded	(184,970,000)
State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2016 Series F*	148,400,000
Less: Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds refunded*	(161,035,000)
	$7,540,000

*Subject to the delivery of the Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2016 Series F on March 3, 2017.

Self Supporting Bonds Issued Since July 1, 2016

(chronological, by date of issuance)

University of Florida Dormitory Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2016A	$19,390,000
Less: University of Florida Dormitory Bonds refunded	(20,705,000)
University of South Florida Parking Facility Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2016A	19,505,000
Less: University of South Florida Parking Bonds refunded	(21,270,000)
Florida Atlantic University Dormitory Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2016A	54,490,000
Less: Florida Atlantic University Dormitory Bonds refunded	(58,860,000)
Department of Transportation Turnpike Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2016C*	142,595,000
Less: Turnpike Revenue Bonds refunded*	(157,950,000)
	($22,805,000)

*Subject to the delivery of the Turnpike Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2016C on February 2, 2017.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Administered by State Chief Financial Officer

		ASSETS	
		JUNE 30, 2016	JUNE 30, 2015
Currency and Coins		$0.00	$0.00
Unemployment Compensation Investments Due From U.S Treasury -Unemployment TF	(1)	3,175,547,178.82	2,549,199,725.01
Deferred Compensation Assets	(2)	3,680,087,209.18	3,567,435,469.99
Bank Accounts	(3)	(93,908,757.25)	(68,157,462.32)
Consolidated Revolving Account	(4)	115,539.40	445,910.50
Total Cash, Receivables, and Other Assets		$6,761,841,170.15	$6,048,923,643.18
Certificates of Deposit		$958,000,000.00	$540,200,000.00
Securities	(5)	23,069,878,610.63	21,509,441,911.86
Total Investments		24,027,878,610.63	22,049,641,911.86
Total Assets of the Division of Treasury		$30,789,719,780.78	$28,098,565,555.04

		LIABILITIES	
		JUNE 30, 2016	JUNE 30, 2015
General Revenue Fund		$3,244,177,330.38	$3,733,761,965.21
Trust Fund	(6)	15,631,633,443.57	13,478,697,903.14
Budget Stabilization Fund		1,353,690,000.00	1,139,208,550.20
Total Three Funds		$20,229,500,773.95	$18,351,668,418.55
Interest Payable & Securities Liability	(7)	$9,209,363.40	$4,764,582.79
Due to Special Purpose Investment Accounts	(8)	6,870,806,894.85	6,174,251,173.21
Due to Deferred Compensation Participants and/or Program	(2)	3,680,087,209.18	3,567,435,469.99
Due to Consolidated Revolving Account Agency Participants	(4)	115,539.40	445,910.50
Total Liabilities of the Division of Treasury		$30,789,719,780.78	$28,098,565,555.04

Source: Annual Report of the State Chief Financial Officer for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2016.

1 Unemployment Trust Fund represents U.C. Benefit Funds invested by the Federal Government and due from U.S. Treasury.

2 Plan assets held in the Deferred Compensation Trust Fund for the exclusive benefit of participants and their beneficiaries.

3 Represents the "Per Reconciled Cash Balance" of $7,655,004.63 as of June 30, 2016 with receipted items in transit of $64,456,256.24 and disbursed items in transit of ($743,484.78) which nets to $63,712,771.46. These items have cleared the bank but have not been posted to the State ledger. The Total Bank Accounts figure does not include $12,557,863.40 held in clearing and\or revolving accounts outside the Treasury.

4 The amount due to agency participants in the Consolidated Revolving Account as of June 30, 2016 is $7,485,539.40. Of this, $115,539.40 is in a financial institution account and $7,370,000.00 is invested in Special Purpose Investment Accounts.

5 Includes Purchased Interest in the amount of $1,036,821.81.

6 Included in the Trust Fund Balance is $7,825,675,744.42 earning interest for the benefit of Trust Funds, Unemployment Trust Fund balance of $3,175,547,178.82; supplemental receipts of ($511,188.18), and the remaining balance of $4,630,410,520.33 earning interest for General Revenue.

7 Represents $6,468,684.03 in interest not yet receipted to State Accounts and Securities Liability Cost of $2,740,679.37 which settles July 2016.

8 Represents Chief Financial Officer's Special Purpose Investment Accounts held in the Treasury Investment Pool and interest due to those accounts. The Chief Financial Officer's Special Purpose Investment Accounts are investments on behalf of state agencies with funds outside the Chief Financial Officer's Cash Concentration System and other statutorily or constitutionally created entities.

Note:	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
Total Market Value of all Securities held by the Treasury.	$24,402,542,617.00	$22,086,201,390.26

FLORIDA RETIREMENT SYSTEM

(Source: Florida Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement)

General. The Florida Retirement System ("FRS") was established by the Florida Legislature effective December 1, 1970 pursuant to Chapter 121, Florida Statutes (the "Act") by consolidating the state's existing State-administered retirement systems into one system. In addition to Chapter 121, the FRS is governed by Article X, Section 14 of the State Constitution, which prohibits increasing benefits without concurrently providing for funding the increase on a sound actuarial basis. The FRS provides retirement, disability and death benefits for participating public employees. The FRS is a cost-sharing, multiple employer, retirement plan. The FRS Defined Benefit Program (also referred to as the FRS Pension Plan) is administered by the Division of Retirement in the Department of Management Services. The assets of the FRS Defined Benefit Program are held in the FRS Trust Fund and are invested by the State Board of Administration. The FRS Investment Plan was created by the Florida Legislature as a defined contribution plan alternative to the FRS Pension Plan and is administered by the State Board of Administration. In addition to these two primary, integrated programs there are non-integrated defined contribution plan alternatives available to targeted employee groups in the State University System, the State Community College System, and members of the Senior Management Service Class.

In the defined benefit pension plan, a monthly benefit is paid to retired employees in a fixed amount calculated at the time of retirement as determined by a statutory formula. The amount of the monthly benefit is generally based on the years of service credits and salary. The benefit is paid to the retiree for life and, if applicable, a survivor benefit is paid to the designated beneficiary at the death of the retiree.

In the defined contribution plan, the employee's benefit is comprised of the accumulated required contributions and investment earnings on those contributions. Instead of guaranteed benefits based on a formula, the contributions to the member account are guaranteed by the plan and the investment risk is assumed by the employee. Since the employer's obligation to make contributions to the defined contribution plan does not extend beyond the required contribution from current payroll, the employer's funding obligation for a defined contribution plan is fully funded as long as these contributions are made.

FRS membership is compulsory for employees working in regularly established positions for a state agency, county governmental unit, district school board, state university, state college or participating city, independent special district, charter school or metropolitan planning district, except for retirees initially reemployed on or after July 1, 2010 who may not be enrolled. There are five classes of plan membership: Regular Class, Special Risk Class, Special Risk Administrative Support Class, Elected Officers' Class ("EOC"), and Senior Management Service Class ("SMSC"). Elected officials who are eligible to participate in the EOC may elect to withdraw from the FRS altogether or choose to participate in the SMSC in lieu of the EOC. Regular Class membership covers any position that is not designated to participate in any other membership class.

Participation by cities, municipalities, special districts, charter schools, and metropolitan planning districts although optional, is generally irrevocable once the election to participate is made. As of June 30, 2016, there were 1,029 participating employers, and 1,171,473 individual members, as follows:

Retirees & Beneficiaries	394,527[1]
Terminated Vested Members	116,994
DROP Participants	29,602
Active Vested Members	455,236
Active Non-vested members	175,114
TOTAL	1,171,473 [2]

[1] Excludes Teachers' Retirement System Survivors' Benefit ("TRS-SB"), General Revenue payment recipients and FRS Investment Plan members who received a distribution.

[2] Includes FRS Pension Plan and Investment Plan members.

Benefits. Chapter 2011-68, Laws of Florida, became law on July 1, 2011. Chapter 2011-68 created significant reforms to the FRS, most notably by requiring that FRS members contribute to the FRS and by establishing a "two-tier" benefit system with less generous benefits for employees who became members of the FRS on or after July 1, 2011 ("New Members"), as compared to those provided to employees who were members of the FRS prior to July 1, 2011 ("Existing Members"). See "2011 Legislation Affecting FRS Benefits and Funding" below for further details. FRS Pension Plan members receive one month of service credit for each month in which any salary is paid. Existing Members vest after 6 years of service for all membership classes and New Members vest after 8 years of service for all membership classes. Members vest after 8 years for non-duty related disability benefits. After they are vested, members are eligible for normal retirement when they have met the minimum age or service requirements for their membership class. For Existing Members of the Regular Class, SMSC and the EOC, normal retirement is age 62 and vested, or 30 years of service regardless of age, and age 65 and vested, or 33 years of service regardless of age for New members. For Existing Members of the Special Risk Class and the Special Risk Administrative Support Class, normal retirement is age 55 and vested, or 25 years of service regardless of age, and age 60 and vested, or 30 years of service regardless of age, for New Members. Early retirement may be taken any time after vesting subject to a 5% benefit reduction for each year prior to normal retirement age.

Summary of FRS Pension Plan Benefits

	Vesting Period	Regular Class, SMSC, EOC	Special Risk Classes
Existing Members	6 years	62 years old or 30 years of service	55 years old or 25 years of service
New Members	8 years	65 years old or 33 years of service	60 years old or 30 years of service

Retirement benefits under the FRS Pension Plan are computed using a formula comprised of age and/or years of service at retirement, average final compensation and total percentage based on the accrual value by plan or membership class of service credit.

FRS Pension Plan members who reach normal retirement may participate in the Deferred Retirement Option Program ("DROP"), which allows a member to effectively retire while deferring termination and to continue employment for up to 60 months (or 96 months for some educational personnel under certain conditions). The retirement benefit is calculated as of the beginning of DROP participation and no further service is accrued. During DROP participation the member's retirement benefits accumulate in the FRS Trust Fund, earning monthly interest at an equivalent annual rate of 6.50 percent for members with an effective DROP begin date before July 1, 2011, and an equivalent annual rate of 1.3 percent for members with a effective DROP begin date on or after July 1, 2011. At termination the member's DROP accumulation may be paid out as a lump sum, a rollover, or a combination of these two payout methods and the member begins receiving monthly benefits determined when DROP participation began, increased by annual cost of living adjustments.

FRS Investment Plan members invest their contributions in the investment options offered under the plan. FRS Investment Plan members receive one month of service credit for each month in which any salary is paid and vest in their employer contributions after one year of service under the FRS Investment Plan. Members are immediately vested in their employee contributions. If a present value amount is transferred from the FRS Pension Plan to the member's FRS Investment Plan account as the opening balance, the member must meet the FRS Pension Plan vesting requirement for any such transferred funds and associated earnings.

FRS members vest immediately for in-line-of-duty disability benefits or after eight years for non-duty related disability benefits if totally and permanently disabled from all employment. FRS Pension Plan members receive disability monthly benefits until no longer disabled. Periodic reexamination is conducted to verify continued disability retirement eligibility. FRS Investment Plan members may elect to surrender their account balance to the FRS Trust Fund to receive guaranteed monthly benefits under the FRS Pension Plan. Alternatively, FRS Investment Plan members may retain their account balance to fund their future retirement needs in lieu of guaranteed monthly benefits under the FRS Pension Plan. FRS Investment Plan members who retain their account balances to fund their disability retirement may leave their funds invested in the plan, structure periodic payments, purchase an annuity, receive a lump-sum payment of their account balance, rollover their monies into another eligible plan qualified under the Internal Revenue Code, or a combination of these options.

The service retirement benefits of FRS Investment Plan members are their account balances at the time they choose to retire as managed by the member throughout retirement. FRS Investment Plan members may leave their funds invested in the plan, structure periodic benefit payments under their investment contracts, purchase an annuity, rollover their funds to a different qualified plan, receive a lump-sum payment representing their account balance in part or in whole, annuitize some or all of their account, or a combination of these options.

Certain Senior Management Service Class members, State University System faculty, Executive Service staff, Administrative and Professional Service staff, and Florida College System faculty and certain administrators may elect to participate in the existing, non-integrated optional defined contribution programs for these targeted employee groups instead of either of the two primary integrated programs offered under the FRS, the FRS Pension Plan and the FRS Investment Plan.

Funding. From the establishment of the FRS through 1975 both employers and members were required to pay retirement contributions. Members contributions were made on a post-tax basis. From 1975 through June 30, 2011, employers paid all required contributions. Beginning July 1, 2011, both employer and members are required to pay retirement contributions. Members contribute 3% of their salary as retirement contributions, on a pre-tax basis, with the employer automatically deducting the employee contributions from the members' salary. The contribution rates for the FRS Investment Plan are set by statute and the FRS Pension Plan rates, which are determined annually by the Legislature based on an actuarial valuation and any plan changes adopted during the legislative session. (See "Schedule of Funding Progress" below). These two rates are "blended" to create the uniform contribution rate for the primary, integrated FRS programs as required under Part III of Chapter 121, F.S. FRS employers pay a single rate by membership class or sub-class for members of the two primary, integrated FRS plans. The portion of the required FRS Investment Plan contribution rate destined for the member's account is forwarded to the FRS Investment Plan's administrator and the portion for Pension Plan funding is forwarded to the FRS Trust Fund. The employer contribution rates for the non-integrated defined contribution plans are set by statute and forwarded to the specified provider company under the program.

2011 Legislation Affecting FRS Benefits and Funding. Chapter 2011-68, Laws of Florida, became law on July 1, 2011 and provided for significant reforms to the FRS, most notably by requiring that FRS members contribute to the FRS and phasing out post-retirement cost-of-living adjustments. The changes also effectively establish a "two-tier" benefit system with less generous benefits for employees who are initially enrolled in the FRS on or after July 1, 2011, as compared to those provided to employees who were initially enrolled in the FRS prior to July 1, 2011. Among other changes, Chapter 2011-68 provides:

Employee Contributions -

- Effective July 1, 2011, most FRS members must contribute 3% of their salary as retirement contributions, on a pre-tax basis, automatically deducted by the employer
- Members participating in the Deferred Retirement Option Program ("DROP") and re-employed retirees, who are not allowed to renew membership in the FRS, are not required to make 3% employee contributions

DROP -

- The annualized DROP interest rate will be 1.3% for members whose DROP participation begins on or after July 1, 2011
- Members with an effective DROP begin date on or before June 30, 2011 will retain an annual interest rate of 6.5%

Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) -

- Members with an effective retirement date (includes DROP participation) before August 1, 2011 will retain their 3% post-retirement COLA
- Members with an effective retirement date or DROP begin date on or after August 1, 2011 will have an individually calculated COLA that is a reduction from 3% and will be calculated by dividing the total years of service before July 1, 2011 by the total years of service at retirement, and then multiplying the result by 3% to get the retiree's COLA
- Members initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2011, will not have a post-retirement COLA

Benefit changes for members first enrolled in the FRS on or after July 1, 2011 -

- Vesting requirement for FRS Pension Plan benefit eligibility is increased from 6 to 8 years of creditable service
- The average final compensation used in calculating retirement benefits is increased from the highest 5 fiscal years to the highest 8 fiscal years of salary
- Increased the "normal retirement date" for unreduced benefit eligibility
- For members of the Regular Class, Senior Management Service Class and Elected Officers Class, to
    - The first day of the month the member reaches age 65 (rather than 62) and is vested, or
    - The first day of the month following the month the member completes 33 (rather than 30) years of creditable service, regardless of age before age 65
- For members of the Special Risk Class, to
    - The first day of the month the member reaches age 60 (rather than 55) and is vested, or
    - The first day of the month following the month the member completes 30 (rather than 25) years of creditable service in the Special Risk Class, regardless of age before age 60.

The table below shows the number of persons receiving benefits from the FRS Pension Plan, the total benefits paid, and the average benefits for the last five fiscal years.

Annuitants and Annualized Benefit Payments Under the FRS Pension Plan[1,2]
(in thousands where amounts are dollars)

Fiscal Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Annuitants	319,689	334,682	347,962	363,034	377,671
Benefits Payments (000 omitted)	$5,775,405	$6,233,606	$6,691,437	$7,175,496	$7,731,851
Average Benefits	$18,066	$18,625	$19,230	$19,765	$20,472

Source: Florida Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement. Florida Retirement System Annual Reports for Fiscal Years 2011 through 2013 and the FRS CAFRs for Fiscal Years 2014, 2015 and 2016.

[1] Figures include disability payments, General Revenue, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences Supplemental Program and TRS-SB, but do not include refunds of member contributions.

[2] Figures exclude FRS Investment Plan and DROP participants.

Funding and Financial Reporting of the FRS. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has adopted two accounting statements, GASB 67 (for reporting at the pension plan level) and GASB 68 (for employer reporting requirements including their allocation of net pension liability and pension expense), which require pension plans and employers to report total pension plan liabilities (Total Pension Liability), as well as the value of the plans' assets (Fiduciary Net Position) and the unfunded portion of the liability (Net Pension Liability or NPL) in both the plans' and the employers' financial statements. GASB 67 was effective for plan fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2013, and GASB 68 was effective for employer fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014.

Prior to GASB 67 and GASB 68, GASB 25 and GASB 27 gave public pension plans latitude as to funding methodologies and assumptions used in the determination of liabilities and contributions to meet the accounting standards. As a result of this latitude, it was often difficult to make comparisons between pension plans. GASB 25 required actuaries to develop a schedule of funding progress and an actuarial required contribution (ARC) as tools both to compare to other plans and gage how the contributions from the funding valuation compared to the ARC. Over time, pensions plans adopted the same requirements in their funding valuation as the GASB valuation, blurring the comparison of the results from the funding valuation to the GASB valuation. GASB 67 and GASB 68 have once again separated the funding considerations from the financial reporting requirements. Employers will once again be able to compare the funding valuation contributions to the actuarially determined contribution (ADC) determined under the GASB 67 requirements and comparisons of retirement plans under GASB 67 and 68 will have a common basis. Total Pension Liability (TPL) is required to be reported under the individual entry age normal actuarial cost method regardless of the actuarial cost method used for funding purposes. The plans' Fiduciary Net Position (FNP) assets must be shown on a market value basis rather than the actuarial value of assets which is typically smoothed over a period of years to reduce volatility.

Valuation of Assets. The actuarial value of plan assets is necessary in order to determine the funded ratio of the plan by comparing the plan's actuarial liabilities to its actuarial value of assets. A plan's assets are generally valued either at the market value of assets (GASB valuation) or the Actuarial Value of Assets (funding valuation). The market value of assets looks at the fair market value of the assets as of a given point in time. The Actuarial Value of Assets reflects the value of plan assets as determined by the plans' actuary for purposes of an actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation measure reflects a five-year smoothing methodology (the "Asset Smoothing Method"), as required by Section 121.031(3)(a), Florida Statutes. Under the Asset Smoothing Method, the expected actuarial value of assets in the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund is determined by crediting the rate of investment return assumed in the valuation to the prior year's actuarial value of assets and net cash flow. Then, 20% of the difference between the actual market value and the expected Actuarial Value of Assets is recognized each year in the smoothing period. The actuarial value of assets are also restricted by a 20% corridor around the market value of assets. The Actuarial Value of Assets used for the valuation is the lesser of the actuarial value described above or 120% of market value but not less than 80% of the market value. The Asset Smoothing Method prevents extreme fluctuations in the Actuarial Value of Assets, the Unfunded Actuarial Liability (UAL) and the funded ratio that may otherwise occur as a result of market volatility. Asset smoothing delays recognition of gains and losses and is intended to decrease the volatility of employer contribution rates. The Actuarial Value of Assets is not the market value of Florida Retirement System Trust Fund assets at the time of measurement. As a result, presenting the Actuarial Value of Assets using the Asset Smoothing Method might provide a more or less favorable presentation of the current financial position of a pension plan than would a method that recognizes the full value of investment gains and losses annually.

The actuarial valuation of the FRS uses a variety of assumptions to calculate the actuarial liability and the Actuarial Value of Assets. No assurance can be given that any of the assumptions underlying the actuarial valuations will reflect the actual results experienced by the FRS. Variances between the assumptions and actual results may cause an increase or decrease in the actuarial value of assets, the actuarial liability, the UAL, or the funded ratio.

As of July 1, 2015, FRS actuarial determinations for funding purposes are based on the following:

Actuarial Cost Method: Entry Age Normal (Alternative Ultimate Entry Age Calculation)

Amortization method:	30 year, Level Percentage of Pay, Closed, Layered
Asset valuation method:	5-year Smoothed Method
Investment rate of return:	7.65%[1]
Payroll growth rate:	3.25%
Inflation level:	2.60%
Post-retirement cost of living adjustments:	3.00%[2]

[1]Changed to 7.60% beginning July 1, 2016.
[2] Granted only for pre-July 1, 2011 service.

The FRS is required to conduct an actuarial valuation of the plan annually. The valuation process includes a review of the major actuarial assumptions used by the plan actuary, which may be changed during the FRS Actuarial Assumptions Conference that occurs each fall. In addition, the FRS conducts an actuarial experience study every five years. The purpose of the experience study is to compare the actual plan experience with the assumptions for the previous five-year period and determine the adequacy of the non-economic actuarial assumptions including, for example, those relating to mortality, retirement, disability, employment, and turnover of the members and beneficiaries of the FRS. Based upon the results of this review and the recommendation of the actuary, the FRS Actuarial Assumptions Conference may adopt changes to such actuarial assumptions as it deems appropriate for incorporation beginning with the valuation following the experience study period.

For GASB 67 reporting purposes, the following assumptions are used:

Actuarial Cost Method:	Individual Entry Age Normal
Amortization method:	30 year, Level Percentage of Pay, Closed, Layered
Asset valuation method:	Fair market value
Investment rate of return:	7.65%[1]
Discount rate:	7.65%[2]
Payroll growth rate:	3.25%
Inflation level:	2.60%
Post-retirement cost of living adjustments:	3.00%[3]

[1]Changed to 7.60% beginning July 1, 2016.
[2] The plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees in determining the projected depletion date. Therefore, the discount rate for calculating the total pension liability is equal to the long-term expected rate of return.
[3] Granted only for pre-July 1, 2011 service.

Assumed Investment Rate of Return. Both the actuarial funding valuation and the financial reporting valuation assumes a long-term investment rate of return on the assets in the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund (7.75% through June 30, 2014; 7.65% from July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2016 and 7.60% beginning July 1, 2016). Due to the volatility of the marketplace, however, the actual rate of return earned by the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund on its assets may be higher or lower than the assumed rate. Changes in the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund's assets as a result of market performance will lead to an increase or decrease in the UAL/NPL and the funded ratio. The five-year Asset Smoothing Method required by Florida law for funding purposes attenuates the impact of sudden market fluctuations. Only a portion of these increases or decreases will be recognized in the current year, with the remaining gain or loss spread over the remaining four years.

Adverse market conditions resulted in negative investment returns on the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund's assets in Fiscal Years 2008 and 2009, contributing to (in conjunction with plan experience) a significant reduction in the Funded Ratio and a corresponding increase in the UAL. Investment returns in Fiscal Years 2012 and 2015 fell below the assumed rate, while returns in Fiscal Years 2013 and 2014 surpassed the assumed rate. No assurance can be given about future market performance and its impact on the UAL/NPL.

The assumed rate of investment return for Fiscal Year 2015 was 7.65 percent; the actual return calculated on the basis of fair value was 3.76 percent. As of June 30, 2015, the Florida Retirement System Trust Fund was valued at $148.5 billion (market value), and invested in the classes and approximate percentages as follows:

58.1%	Global Equity
19.8%	Fixed Income
8.3%	Real Estate
6.0%	Private Equity
6.9%	Strategic Investments
0.8%	Cash

For additional information, see the Florida Retirement System Pension Plan Annual Report under the "System Information" tab of the "Publications" page on their website at: http://frs.myflorida.com or contact the Division of Retirement, P.O. Box 9000, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-9000.

Financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, and reporting is done in accordance with Government Accounting Standards Board requirements.

For a discussion of investment policies, see "MISCELLANEOUS - Investment of Funds - *Investment by the Board of Administration*" in the body of this Official Statement.

Funded Status. As shown in the tables below, the value of the assets increased from $138.6 billion in Fiscal Year 2014 to $143.2 billion in Fiscal Year 2015 on an actuarial basis and decreased from $150.0 billion to $148.5 billion on a market value basis. The actuarial liabilities computed for funding purposes increased from $160.1 billion in Fiscal Year 2014 to $165.5 billion in Fiscal Year 2015. As of end of Fiscal Year 2015, the FRS had an aggregate UAL of approximately $22.3 billion on an actuarial basis (using the Asset Smoothing Method) and $17.1 billion on a market value basis. The respective Funded Ratios for these UALs are 86.50% and 89.67%. For financial reporting purposes, the Total Pension Liability increased from $156.1 billion in Fiscal Year 2014 to $161.3 billion in Fiscal Year 2015. As of the end of Fiscal Year 2015, the FRS had an aggregate NPL of approximately $12.9 billion. The Funded Ratio for the NPL was 92.0%.

The following tables summarize the current financial condition and the funding progress of the FRS. The first table shows the funded ratio using the Actuarial Value of Assets, based on the actuarial assumptions used to determine the appropriate funding level for the FRS each year. The second table shows the funded ratio using the same actuarial assumptions, but using the market value of assets. The third table shows the funding progress using the actuarial assumptions required for GASB 67 reporting purposes.

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Schedule of Funding Progress
Actuarial Value of Assets
(thousands of dollars)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Liability (AL) Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AL (UAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (%) (a/b)	Covered Payroll [1] (c)	UAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
July 1, 2006	$117,159,615	$110,977,831	($6,181,784)	105.57%	$25,314,566	(24.42)%
July 1, 2007	125,584,704	118,870,513	(6,714,191)	105.65	26,366,086	(25.47)
July 1, 2008	130,720,547	124,087,214	(6,633,333)	105.35	26,872,418	(24.68)
July 1, 2009	118,764,692	136,375,597	17,610,905	87.09	26,554,114	66.32
July 1, 2010	120,929,666	139,652,377	18,722,711	86.59	25,747,369	72.72
July 1, 2011	126,078,053	145,034,475	18,956,422	86.93	25,668,958	73.85
July 1, 2012	127,891,781	148,049,596	20,157,815	86.38	24,476,272	82.36
July 1, 2013	131,680,615	154,125,953	22,445,338	85.44	24,553,693	91.41
July 1, 2014	138,621,201	160,130,502	21,509,301	86.56	24,723,565	87.00
July 1, 2015	143,195,531	165,548,928	22,353,397	86.50	32,726,034	68.30

Source: Florida Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement, Florida Retirement System Annual Reports for Fiscal Years 2006 through 2013 and the FRS CAFRS for Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2014, some information is obtained from the FRS Pension Plan Actuarial Valuations.

[1] For the Fiscal Years ending 2014 and before, covered payroll shown includes defined benefit plan actives and members in DROP, but excludes the payroll for Investment Plan members and payroll on which only UAL rates are charged. For the Fiscal Years 2015 and later, covered payroll shown includes the payroll for Investment Plan members, reemployed retirees without membership and other optional program payrolls on which only UAL rates are charged. For comparative purposes, the payroll for Fiscal Year ending 2015 on the basis shown in years 2014 and earlier is $25,063,048,000.

Schedule of Funding Progress
Market Value of Assets
(thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Market Value of Assets[1] (a)	Actuarial Liability (AL) Entry Age[2] (b)	Unfunded AL (UAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (%) (a/b)	Covered Payroll[3] (c)	UAL as a Percentage of Coverage Payroll (b-a)/c)
2006	$116,340,049	$110,977,831	$(5,362,218)	104.83%	$25,314,566	(21.18)%
2007	134,315,241	118,870,513	(15,444,728)	112.99	26,366,086	(58.58)
2008	124,466,800	124,087,214	(379,586)	100.31	26,872,418	(1.41)
2009	96,503,162	136,375,597	39,872,435	70.76	26,554,114	150.16
2010	107,179,990	139,652,377	32,472,387	76.75	25,747,369	126.12
2011	126,579,720	145,034,475	18,454,755	87.28	25,668,958	71.90
2012	119,981,465	148,049,596	28,068,131	81.04	24,476,272	114.67
2013	129,672,088	154,125,953	24,453,865	84.13	24,553,693	99.59
2014	150,014,292	160,130,502	10,116,210	93.68	24,723,565	40.92
2015	148,454,394	165,548,928	17,094,534	89.67	32,726,034	68.21

[1] Source: Florida Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement, Florida Retirement System Annual Reports for Fiscal Years 2006 through 2013 and the FRS CAFRS for Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2014, some information is obtained from the FRS Pension Plan Actuarial Valuations.

[2] Source: Florida Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement, Florida Retirement System Annual Reports for Fiscal Years 2006 through 2013 and the FRS CAFRS for Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2014, some information is obtained from the FRS Pension Plan Actuarial Valuations. Actuarial Liability is determined as of the July 1 immediately after the end of each Fiscal Year.

[3] Source: Florida Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement, Florida Retirement System Annual Reports for Fiscal Years 2006 through 2013 and the FRS CAFRS for Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2014, some information is obtained from the FRS Pension Plan Actuarial Valuations. For the Fiscal Years ending 2014 and before, covered payroll shown includes defined benefit plan actives and members in DROP, but excludes the payroll for Investment Plan members and payroll on which only UAL rates are charged. For the Fiscal Years 2015 and later, covered payroll shown includes the payroll for Investment Plan members and payroll on which only UAL rates are charged. For comparative purposes, the payroll for Fiscal Year ending 2015 on the basis shown in years 2014 and earlier is $25,063,048,000.

Schedule of Funding Progress
GASB 67 Reporting
(thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Fiduciary Net Position[1] (a)	Total Pension Liability (TPL) Entry Age[1] (b)	Net Pension Liability (NPL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (%) (a/b)	Covered Payroll[2] (c)	NPL as a Percentage of Coverage Payroll (b-a)/c)
2013	$133,061,677	$150,276,128	$17,214,451	88.54%	$24,568,642	70.07%
2014	150,014,292	156,115,763	6,101,471	96.09	24,723,565	24.68
2015	148,454,394	161,370,735	12,916,341	92.00	32,726,034	39.47

[1] Source: Florida Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement, Florida Retirement System Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports. Fiscal Year 2013 Fiduciary Net Position differs from the market value of assets shown in the previous table as the result of an adjustment for the removal of the DROP liability pursuant to implementation requirements of GASB 67.

[2] Source: Florida Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement, Florida Retirement System Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports. For the Fiscal Years ending 2014 and before, covered payroll includes the normal cost and UAL payroll of active Pension Plan members and reemployed retirees without renewed membership, but excludes the payroll for Investment Plan members and payroll on which only UAL rates are charged. For Fiscal Years 2015 and later, covered payroll includes the normal cost and UAL payroll for active Pension Plan and Investment Plan members and payroll of reemployed retirees without renewed membership and the salaries of SMSOAP, SUSORP, and SCCSORP members. For comparative purposes, the payroll for Fiscal Year ending 2015 on the basis shown in years 2014 and earlier is $25,063,048,000.

The following table shows employer contributions to the FRS Pension Plan for Fiscal Years 2006 through 2015. Annually, the FRS's actuary recommends rates, determined as a percentage of employee payrolls that FRS employers must contribute to fully fund their annual pension obligations. The Actuarially Determined Contribution (the "ADC") is a target contribution to the FRS Pension Plan for the reporting period, determined based on the funding policy and most recent measurement available when the contribution for the reporting period was adopted. The ADC is comprised of the FRS Pension Plan's Normal Cost plus any Unfunded Actuarial Liability, which is also called the Actuarially Determined Contribution (the "ADC"). The ADC reflects only the actuarially determined employer contributions. The Florida Legislature adopts rates that all participating FRS employers must pay on behalf of their employees, which may or may not correspond to the actuary's recommended rates.

In the table below during Fiscal Years 2006 through 2009, the FRS Pension Plan was in an actuarial surplus position. Florida law allows a portion of the actuarial surplus assets to be recognized to reduce the ADC, therefore lowering the required rates and contributions FRS employers must make on behalf of employees to the FRS Pension Plan. In addition, the Florida Legislature failed to adopt rates sufficient to fully fund the ADC between Fiscal Years 2011 through 2013. Failure to adopt rates sufficient to fully fund the ADC exacerbates the impact of investment earnings below the return assumption that contribute to the decline in the funded status of the FRS.

For Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015, the Florida Legislature adopted the employer contribution rates recommended by the actuary which fully funded the ADC. The Florida Legislature continued to adopt the actuarially recommended employer contribution rates for the FRS Pension Plan for Fiscal Years 2016 and 2017.

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Employer Contributions to the FRS Pension Fund

(thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	State Employer Contributions (a)	Non-State Employer Contributions (b)	Total Employer Contributions (a+b)	Actuarially Determined Contribution (ADC)[1] (c)	Percent of ADC Contributed (a+b)/c	Amount of ADC Unfunded c-(a+b)
2006	$476,437	$1,619,089	$2,095,527	$2,193,928	95.51%	$98,401
2007	589,123	2,141,612	2,730,735	2,455,255	111.22	(275,480)
2008	560,990	2,232,013	2,793,002	2,612,672	106.90	(180,330)
2009	575,035	2,229,146	2,804,181	2,535,854	110.58	(268,327)
2010	570,420	2,144,136	2,714,556	2,447,374	110.92	(267,182)
2011	648,006	2,377,183	3,025,189	3,680,042 [2]	82.21	654,853
2012 [3]	226,098	925,901	1,151,999	1,962,816	58.70	810,817
2013 [4]	273,351	1,064,090	1,337,441	2,091,343	63.95	753,902
2014 [5]	474,152	1,716,273	2,190,424	2,190,424	100.00	0
2015 [6]	563,947	1,874,137	2,438,085	2,438,085	100.00	0

Source: Florida Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement, Florida Retirement System Annual Reports for Fiscal Years 2006 through 2013 and the FRS CAFRs for Fiscal Years 2014 and 2015. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2014, some information is obtained from the FRS Pension Plan Actuarial Valuations.

[1] For fiscal years prior to 2014 the Annual Required Contribution ("ARC") under GASB Statement No. 27 is shown.

[2] The increase in the ARC between Fiscal Year 2010 and 2011 primarily resulted from elimination of the surplus, which was used to reduce the rates and contributions necessary to fully fund the ADC, and significant market losses, which increased the unfunded liability, and therefore the ADC.

[3] Beginning in Fiscal Year 2012, both the ADC and the employer contributions which fund the ADC, reflects FRS plan changes that reduced retirement benefits and required employees to contribute 3% of their salaries to the FRS. Required employer contributions decreased by the amount of the employee contributions totaling $674.2 million.

[4] Employee contributions totaled $694.9 million.

[5] Employee contributions totaled $699.6 million.

[6] Employee contributions totaled $698.3 million.

RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE SUBSIDY AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

(The information contained under the heading "RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE SUBSIDY AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS" has been obtained from the State of Florida's Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports except as otherwise indicated.)

Retiree Health Insurance Subsidy Program

The Retiree Health Insurance Subsidy ("HIS") Program is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan established under Section 112.363, F.S. The benefit is a monthly payment to assist retirees of state-administered retirement systems in paying their health insurance costs and is administered by the Division of Retirement within the Department of Management Services. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, eligible retirees and beneficiaries received a monthly HIS payment equal to the number of years of creditable service completed at the time of retirement multiplied by $5. The payments are at least $30 but not more than $150 per month, pursuant to Section 112.363, F.S. To be eligible to receive a HIS benefit, a retiree under a state-administered retirement system must provide proof of health insurance coverage, which can include Medicare. The HIS Program is funded by required contributions from FRS participating employers as set by the Legislature. Employer contributions are a percentage of gross compensation for all active FRS members. Effective July 1, 2015, the statutorily required contribution rate pursuant to Section 112.363, F.S. increased to 1.66% of payroll. The State has contributed 100% of its statutorily required contributions for the current and preceding two years. HIS contributions are deposited in a separate trust fund from which HIS payments are authorized. HIS benefits are not guaranteed and are subject to annual legislative appropriation. In the event the legislative appropriation or available funds fail to provide full subsidy benefits to all participants, the legislature may reduce or cancel HIS payments.

Information relating to the statutorily required State contribution, benefits paid and the resulting trust fund assets is shown below, for Fiscal Years ending June 30.

Retiree Health Insurance Subsidy Program Information
(in thousands where amounts are dollars)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Recipients	283,479	297,303	310,139	323,098	336,529
Contributions	$334,449	$322,610	$327,574	$342,566	$382,262
Benefits Paid	$356,150	$374,444	$390,973	$407,276	$425,086
Trust Fund Net Assets	$271,348	$220,346	$157,928	$93,385	$50,774

Beginning with Fiscal Year 2007, the Department of Management Services has obtained biennial actuarial valuations of assets and liabilities of the HIS Program, and actuarially determined Annual Required Contributions for the HIS Program.

HIS actuarial determinations are based on the following:

Valuation Date: July 1, 2015
Actuarial Cost Method: Individual Entry Age
Amortization method: Level Percentage of Pay, Open
Equivalent Single amortization period: 30 years[1]
Asset valuation method: Fair Market Value
Actuarial Assumptions:
Investment rate of return: 3.80%[2,3]
Projected salary increases: 3.25%[2]
Cost of living adjustments: 0.00%

Source: Florida Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement.

[1] Used for GASB Statement #67 reporting purposes.

[2] Includes inflation at 2.60%.

[3] In general, the discount rate used for calculating the HIS liability under GASB 67 is equal to the single rate that results in the same Actuarial Present Value as would be calculated by using two different discount rates as follows: (1) Discount at the long-term expected rate of return for benefit payments prior to the projected depletion of the fiduciary net position (trust assets); and (2) Discount at a municipal bond rate for benefit payments after the projected depletion date. Because the HIS is essentially funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, the depletion date is considered to be immediate, and the single equivalent discount rate is equal to a long-duration, high-quality, tax-exempt municipal bond rate selected by the plan sponsor. In September 2014 the Actuarial Assumptions Conference adopted the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index as the applicable municipal bond index. As a result, the discount rate will change annually.

Retiree Health Insurance Subsidy Program Schedule of Funding Progress
(in thousands where amounts are dollars)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Entry Age (b)[2]	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Annualized Covered Payroll[1] (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
July 1, 2006	$192,808	$4,667,058	$4,474,250	4.13%	$27,712,320	16.15%
July 1, 2008	$275,139	$5,109,683	$4,834,544	5.38%	$30,665,477	15.77%
July 1, 2010	$291,459	$8,464,530	$8,173,071	3.44%	$31,717,281	25.77%
July 1, 2012	$220,346	$9,018,467	$8,798,121	2.44%	$31,345,990	28.07%
July 1, 2014	$93,385	$9,443,629	$9,350,244	0.99%	$29,676,340	31.51%

Source: State of Florida Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports and Florida Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement.

[1] Includes DROP and PEORP payroll.

[2] The actuarially assumed investment rate of return fluctuates annually as noted in HIS assumptions on prior page.

Schedule of Employer Contributions
(in thousands where amounts are dollars)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Annual Required Contribution (ARC)[1]	Actual Contribution	Contribution as a Percentage of ARC
2007	$363,175	$326,052	90%
2008	$391,847	$334,819	85%
2009	$395,256	$341,569	86%
2010	$409,546	$332,023	81%
2011	$563,907	$334,449	59%
2012	$584,600	$322,610	55%
2013	$539,831	$327,575	60%
2014	n/a	$342,566	n/a
2015	n/a	$382,262	n/a

Source: State of Florida Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports and Florida Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement.

[1] The Annual Required Contribution is the actuarially determined cost of the benefits allocated to the current year, consisting of the normal cost, that is the portion of the actuarial present value of the benefits and expenses which is allocated to a valuation year, and a payment to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

The following is based on the July 1, 2015 actuarial valuation of the State Employees' Health Insurance Program.

Plan Description

The State Employees' Group Health Insurance Program ("Program") operates as a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit health plan; however, current administration of the Program is not through a formal trust and therefore disclosure requirements are those applicable to an agent multiple-employer plan. The Division of State Group Insurance within the Department of Management Services is designated by Section 110.123, F.S., to be responsible for all aspects of the purchase of healthcare for state and university employees and retirees under the Program.

The State implicitly subsidizes the healthcare premium rates paid by retirees by allowing them to participate in the same group health plan offered to active employees. Although retirees pay 100% of the premium amount, the premium cost to the retiree is implicitly subsidized due to commingling of the claims experience in a single risk pool with a single premium determination for active employees and retirees under age 65. Section 110.123, F.S., authorizes the offering of health insurance benefits to retired state and university employees. Section 112.0801, F.S., requires all public employers that offer benefits through a group insurance plan to allow their retirees to continue participation in the plan. The law also requires the claims experience of the retirees under 65 group to be combined with the claims experience of active employees for premium determination and the premium offered to retired employees to be no more than the premium applicable to active employees. Retirees under age 65 pay the same premium amounts as applicable to active employees. Retirees over age 65 are included in the overall risk pool but pay a lesser premium amount than is applicable to active employees because the plan is secondary payer to Medicare Parts A and B.

There are 21 participating employers including the primary government of the state, the 12 state universities, and other governmental entities. There was an average enrollment of 167,282 contracts including 36,288 retirees and 130,994 employees and COBRA participants for Fiscal Year 2015. Employees must make an election to participate in the plan within 31 days of the effective date of their retirement to be eligible to continue in the plan as a retiree. Four types of health plans are offered to eligible participants: a standard statewide Preferred Provider Organization ("PPO") Plan, a Health Investor PPO Plan, a standard Health Maintenance Organization ("HMO") Plan, and a Health Investor HMO Plan. HMO coverage is available only to those retirees who live or work in the HMO's service area. The four PPO and HMO options are considered managed-care plans and have specific provider networks.

Funding Policy

Benefit provisions are described by Section 110.123, F.S. and, along with contributions, can be amended by the Florida Legislature. The state has not pre-funded OPEB costs or the net OPEB obligation. The Self-Insurance Estimating Conference develops official information for determining the budget levels needed for the state's planning and budgeting process. The Governor's recommended budget and the General Appropriations Act provide for a premium level necessary for funding the program each year on a pay-as-you-go basis.

Monthly premiums, through June 2015 coverage, for active employees and retirees under the age of 65 for the standard plan were $641.52 and $1,444.06 for single and family contracts, respectively. Retirees over the age of 65 pay premiums for a Medicare supplement. Monthly premiums, through June 2015 coverage, for the standard Preferred Provider Organization Plan were $359.61 for a single contract, $719.22 for two Medicare eligible members, and $1,036.90 for a family contract when only one member is Medicare eligible.

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future, and actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. Consistent with that perspective, actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets.

The entry age actuarial cost method was used for the actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2015. This method allocates the value of a member's benefit as a level percentage of pay between entry age and retirement age. Allocating costs as a level percentage of pay, even though the benefits are not pay-related, helps with budgeting for these employee benefits costs as a percentage of payroll. Actuarial assumptions included a 3% inflation rate, a 4% return on invested assets, and a 3.25% payroll growth rate. Initial healthcare cost trend rates used for the Preferred Provider Organization ("PPO") Plans are 4.4%, 8.5%, and 9.3% for the first three years followed by 9.9% and 9.7% for pre-Medicare and post-Medicare, respectively, in the fourth year, then grading to 3.9% over the course of 60 years. For the Health Maintenance Organization ("HMO") Plans - Pre-Medicare, initial healthcare cost trend rates of 3.5%, 6.6% and 7.5% are used for the first three years followed by 8.1% in the fourth year, then grading to 3.9% over the course of 60 years. For the HMO Plans - Post-Medicare, initial healthcare cost trend rates of 3.5%, 6.6% and 7.5% are used for the first three years followed by 7.9% in the fourth year, then grading to 4.0% over the course of 60 years. The unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as a level percentage of pay - on an open basis, over a 30 year period.

Estimates are based on information available at the time of the estimates. Such estimates are subject to revision as additional information becomes available. Also, estimates are subject to risks and uncertainties which may cause results to differ materially from those estimates set forth above. No assurance is given that actual results will not differ materially from the estimates provided above.

The following disclosure regarding OPEB Schedule of Funding Progress and Schedule of Employer Contributions relate to the cost-sharing plan as a whole, of which the State of Florida is one participating employer.

Other Postemployment Benefits Schedule of Funding Progress
(thousands of dollars)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (a)[1]	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Annualized Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((b-a)/c)
July 1, 2007	--	$3,081,834	$3,081,834	0.00%	$6,542,945	47.10%
July 1, 2008	--	$2,848,428	$2,848,428	0.00%	$6,492,858	43.87%
July 1, 2009	--	$4,831,107	$4,831,107	0.00%	$7,318,965	66.01%
July 1, 2010[2]	--	$4,545,845	$4,545,845	0.00%	$7,574,317	60.02%
July 1, 2011	-	$6,415,754	$6,415,754	0.00%	$7,256,798	88.41%
July 1, 2012[2]	-	$6,782,210	$6,782,210	0.00%	$7,188,525	94.35%
July 1, 2013	-	$7,487,708	$7,487,708	0.00%	$7,467,560	100.27%
July 1, 2014[2]	-	$6,824,971	$6,824,971	0.00%	$7,308,275	93.39%
July 1, 2015	-	$8,900,312	$8,900,312	0.00%	n/a	n/a

Source: State of Florida Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports and Florida Department of Management Services, Division of State Group Insurance.
1 The State of Florida does not hold assets in a formal trust, so none are actuarially valued to offset the liability.
2 Update of the previous year's actuarial valuation. A new valuation was not performed.

Schedule of Employer Contributions
(thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year Ended June 30	Annual Required Contribution (ARC)[1]	Actual Contribution as a Percentage of ARC
2008	$200,973	43.70%
2009	$186,644	54.36%
2010	$336,419	30.87%
2011	$313,415	32.80%
2012	$455,584	27.07%
2013	$452,658	28.50%
2014	$541,600	22.34%
2015	$489,619	21.48%

Source: State of Florida Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports.
1 The Annual Required Contribution is the actuarially determined cost of the benefits allocated to the current year, consisting of the normal cost, that is the portion of the actuarial present value of the benefits and expenses which is allocated to a valuation year, and a payment to amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

The following disclosure relates only to the State of Florida's share of the OPEB. The State of Florida's participation in both the annual required contribution and the actuarial accrued liability is approximately 77%.

Actuarially-Determined Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation as of June 30, 2015 (dollars in thousands):

Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	$ 360,424
Interest on the Net OPEB Obligation	49,713
Adjustments to the ARC	(43,085)
Annual OPEB Cost	367,052
Employer Contribution	(86,057)
Increase/Decrease in the Net OPEB Obligation	280,995
Net OPEB Obligation - July 1, 2014	1,242,824
Net OPEB Obligation - June 30, 2015	$1,523,819
Percent of annual OPEB cost contributed	23.45%

Funded Status

The funded status of the plan as of June 30, 2015, was as follows (dollars in thousands):

Actuarial valuation date	July 1, 2015
Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	$5,245,067
Actuarial value of plan assets	-
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	$5,245,067
Actuarial value of assets as a percentage of the AAL	0.00%
Covered payroll	$4,399,327
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	119.22%

Source: State of Florida Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports.

APPENDIX B

State of Florida

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The portion of the State of Florida Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015 meeting the minimum requirements for general purpose financial statement, including the Introductory Section through the Required Supplementary Information follows herein. The remainder of the Report as indicated in the Table of Contents, including Combining and Individual Fund Statements and Schedules - Nonmajor Funds and Statistical and Economic Data is not provided herewith, but is available upon request from the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, Att: Statewide Financial Reporting Section at 200 East Gaines Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0354 or at www.myfloridacfo.com/Division/AA/Reports/default.htm#.

STATE OF FLORIDA

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2015

Rick Scott
GOVERNOR

Jeff Atwater
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES

This document and related information is available via the Florida Department of Financial Services' homepage at: *www.myfloridacfo.com*

COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
JEFF ATWATER
STATE OF FLORIDA

February 26, 2016

Citizens of the State of Florida
The Honorable Rick Scott, Governor
The Honorable Andy Gardiner, President of the Senate
The Honorable Steve Crisafulli, Speaker of the House of Representatives

To the Citizens of Florida, Governor Scott, President Gardiner, and Speaker Crisafulli:

I am pleased to submit the State of Florida's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, in accordance with Section 216.102(3), Florida Statutes (F.S.). This report is prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board.

Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report based upon a comprehensive framework of internal control. The objective of internal control is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatements. The concept of reasonable assurance ensures that the costs do not exceed the benefits derived.

The Auditor General has issued an opinion on the state's financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. The independent auditor's report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. The MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

PROFILE OF THE STATE

Florida's Constitution divides the governmental structure of the state into three independent branches. The Legislative Branch has exclusive lawmaking power for the state. The Executive Branch, consisting of the Governor, Cabinet, and their agencies, administers the laws made by the Legislature. The Governor shares executive power and responsibility with the Cabinet, which is composed of the Attorney General, Chief Financial Officer, and Commissioner of Agriculture. The Judicial Branch interprets the law and applies the Constitution. The organizational chart following this letter provides an overview of the state's structure. Florida's government provides a range of services to its citizens including education, health and family services, transportation, public safety, law and corrections, natural resources and environmental protection.

The financial reporting entity of the state includes the primary government as well as component units for which the state is either financially accountable or a relationship exists with the state such that exclusion would cause the financial statements to be misleading. Refer to Note 1 to the financial statements for a listing of Florida's component units and the Financial Section of the report to obtain an overview of their financial positions.

Florida's budget is prepared using the processes set forth in Chapter 216, F.S. The major phases of the budget process are detailed in the Other Required Supplementary Information Section of this report. Florida law strictly prohibits overspending and requires budgetary control to be maintained at the individual appropriation account level.

ECONOMIC CONDITION

Florida marked the conclusion of its sixth year of positive growth in general fund collections in June 2015. This milestone followed three consecutive years of declines during the Great Recession and indicated that the state was nearing the end of its long recovery phase. The state's Economic Estimating Conference confirmed in mid-December that Florida's economy is continuing to improve as expected—with a decided boost from lower fuel prices. Barring significant spillover effects from the weak global economy and the strong dollar, the Conference expects that the growth in Florida will continue—allowing more normal economic and fiscal patterns to emerge sometime during the 2016-17 fiscal year.

Meanwhile, Florida's population growth and other key indicators generally continue to improve. Florida's real Gross Domestic Product in 2014 showed that the state's economic growth remained in positive territory, surpassing the state's revised 2013 growth rate and moving Florida above the national average for the second year in a row. This rate of growth enabled a state ranking of 11th in the nation. Newly released data for the second quarter (GDP for 2015:Q2) ranked Florida sixth in the nation in real growth. On the more real-time measure of

personal income, the calendar year results were similar: Florida ended 2014 with 4.6 percent growth over 2013—above the national growth rate of 3.9 percent and ranking 11th among all states. This was an improved ranking from the prior year when Florida was 13th. However, the latest data may provide a note of caution to the most recently adopted forecast. Florida's pace for the third quarter of 2015 (2015:Q3) slowed relative to the second quarter. Even though personal income grew in every state, Florida grew below the national average of 1.3 percent, recording growth of 1.2 percent and ranking 37th in the country. The forecast for 2015-2016 assumes Florida's personal income will reach $911.9 billion, with 4.7 percent growth over the prior year. Underpinning the projected growth in personal income is continued population growth; these projections were slightly strengthened in early December. In addition, new vehicle registrations and tourist visits continue to contribute strongly to Florida's economic recovery. In response to all of this, the state's revenue collections are expected to grow over the prior year.

The level of employment in Florida continues to improve from the low levels of the Great Recession. For the third quarter of the 2015 calendar year, total non-farm employment stood at 8.1 million jobs. The forecast indicates that non-farm employment will add approximately 232 thousand jobs during the course of the 2015-16 fiscal year, representing a 2.9 percent increase over the prior fiscal year. According to the preliminary data for November 2015 relative to November 2014, the fiscal year estimate will likely be exceeded. Similar to the job creation numbers, Florida's unemployment rate has also shown improvement over the last year and equaled the national rate of 5.0 percent in November. Most importantly, there are significant indications that the improvements will be sustainable. Among all unemployed, the share of those reentering the labor force increased from 27.4 percent in November 2014 to 30.0 percent in November 2015.

Typical economic recoveries are led by increases in lending and housing construction. Since the housing and credit markets are still sluggish compared to the years leading up to the Housing Boom, Florida's employment recovery has largely been coming from sectors other than the construction-related areas.

While it is building from very low levels, the construction sector is continuing to improve. Single-Family building permit activity, an indicator of new construction, is back in positive territory, showing strong growth in both the 2012 and 2013 calendar years (32.3 percent and 31.3 percent, respectively). Despite the strong percentage growth in both years, the level is still low by historic standards, and final data for the 2014 calendar year reveals significantly slowing (but still positive) activity—posting only 1.6 percent growth over the prior year. However, calendar year-to-date activity through November 2015 is running well above last year for the same period; single family data is higher (+14.61 percent) than last year's data at the same point in time. The latest forecast calls for continuing improvement in starts, reaching annual rates of 68.8 thousand units in state fiscal year 2015-16 and 85.1 thousand units in state fiscal year 2016-17. To put these numbers in perspective, the peak year for starts was 2005-06 at nearly 272 thousand units.

The Legislative Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR) feels the protracted housing market correction, discounted home prices, bubble of foreclosures still working its way through the courts, and rising interest rates will remain the predominant in-state drags on Florida's economy in the near-term. While the outlook for foreclosures has significantly improved (the incoming pipeline has narrowed over the past two years), meaningful improvement in the housing market will lag behind the rest of Florida's economic recovery. Even so, the recovery in Florida is well underway. The subsequent turnaround in Florida housing is being led by: relatively low home prices that are attracting new buyers and clearing the inventory; the slow release of pent-up demand caused by past population growth and stalled household formation; and, Florida's unique demographics and the aging of the baby-boom generation which will fuel future population growth.

As updated by EDR for recent conferences, the constitutionally required Long-Range Financial Outlook indicates that a budget gap is unlikely in the upcoming budget year, meaning that projected revenues are sufficient to address anticipated expenditures. The Long-Range Financial Outlook also identifies potential obligations of the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund and Citizens Property Insurance Corporation as significant risks to the forecast. Refer to Note 14 to the financial statements for additional information related to the state's insurance enterprises.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Preparation of the CAFR requires a significant investment of time and resources of fiscal and accounting personnel throughout the state. We appreciate all the contributions made to this effort.

Sincerely,

Jeff Atwater
Chief Financial Officer

JA:pjb

ORGANIZATION AT JUNE 30, 2015

THE ELECTORATE OF FLORIDA

Legislative Branch
Senate
House of Representatives

Public Service Commission
Auditor General
Office of Public Counsel
Office of Program Policy Analysis and Government Accountability
Legislative Support Services:
- Office of Legislative Services
- Office of Legislative Information Technology Services
- Office of Economic and Demographic Research
- Commission on Ethics

Executive Branch

Judicial Branch
Supreme Court
District Courts of Appeal - 5 Districts
- Circuit Courts - 20 Circuits
- County Courts - 67 Counties

Justice Administrative Commission
- Capital Collateral Regional Counsel
- Criminal Conflict and Civil Regional Counsel
- Guardian ad Litem Program
- State Attorneys (elected officials)
- Public Defenders (elected officials)

Judicial Qualifications Commission

Governor
Lieutenant Governor
Executive Office of the Governor
Agencies and Commissions of the Governor
- Agency for Health Care Administration
- Agency for Persons with Disabilities
- Agency for State Technology(1)
- Department of Business and Professional Regulation
- Department of Children and Families
- Department of Citrus
- Department of Corrections
- Department of Economic Opportunity
- Department of Elder Affairs
- Department of Environmental Protection
- Department of Health
- Department of Juvenile Justice
- Department of the Lottery
- Department of Management Services
- Department of Military Affairs
- Department of State
- Department of Transportation
- Division of Administrative Hearings

Cabinet
Attorney General
- Department of Legal Affairs

Chief Financial Officer
- Department of Financial Services

Commissioner of Agriculture
- Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services

Agencies and Commissions of the Governor and Cabinet
Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
Department of Law Enforcement
Department of Revenue
Department of Veterans' Affairs
Financial Services Commission
- Office of Insurance Regulation
- Office of Financial Regulation

Florida Commission on Offender Review

Other Agencies, Boards, and Commissions
Board of Governors of the State University System
State Board of Education - Department of Education
Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
State Board of Administration

PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS AT JUNE 30, 2015

Legislative Branch
Senate
Andy Gardiner, President
House of Representatives
Steve Crisafulli, Speaker

Executive Branch
Rick Scott, Governor
Carlos Lopez-Cantera, Lieutenant Governor
Cabinet
Pam Bondi, Attorney General
Jeff Atwater, Chief Financial Officer
Adam Putnam, Commissioner of Agriculture

Judicial Branch
Jorge Labarga, Chief Justice

(1)Chapter 2014-221, Laws of Florida, transferred the Agency for Enterprise Information Technology to the Agency for State Technology within the Department of Management Services effective July 1, 2014.

FINANCIAL SECTION

AUDITOR GENERAL
STATE OF FLORIDA

Claude Denson Pepper Building, Suite G74
111 West Madison Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1450

Sherrill F. Norman, CPA
Auditor General

Phone: (850) 412-2722
Fax: (850) 488-6975

The President of the Senate, the Speaker of the
House of Representatives, and the
Legislative Auditing Committee

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Florida, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

- The Prepaid College Program Fund, which is a major enterprise fund and represents 32 percent and 9 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the business-type activities.
- The Florida Turnpike System, which represents 87 percent and 90 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the Transportation major enterprise fund.
- The Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, which is a major enterprise fund and represents 31 percent and 15 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the business-type activities.
- The College Savings Plan and the trust fund maintained by the State Board of Administration to account for the investments of the Public Employee Optional Retirement Program, which collectively represent 5 percent of the assets and 4 percent of the additions of the aggregate remaining fund information.
- The Florida Retirement System Trust Fund maintained by the State Board of Administration to account for the assets and investment income of the Florida Retirement System Defined Benefit Pension Plan which represent 93 percent and 47 percent, respectively, of the assets and additions of the Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds.
- The Florida Finance Housing Corporation, Citizens Property Insurance Corporation, component units related to the State's universities and colleges, and certain other funds and entities that, in the aggregate, represent 67 percent and 35 percent, respectively, of the assets and revenues of the discretely presented component units.

Financial statements for the above-listed funds and entities were audited by other auditors whose reports thereon have been furnished to us, and our opinions, insofar as they relate to the amounts included for these funds and entities, are based solely on the reports of the other auditors. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of 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 entity'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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of Florida, as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Notes 1.I. and 6. to the financial statements, the State implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*, which is a change in accounting principle that requires an employer participating in a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan to report the employer's proportionate share of the net pension liability of the defined benefit pension plan. This affects the comparability of amounts reported in the 2014-15 fiscal year with the amounts reported for the 2013-14 fiscal year. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the accompanying management's discussion and analysis, on pages 14 through 19, and the budgetary information, the funding and contribution information for pension and other postemployment benefits, and information on infrastructure using the modified approach, on pages 156 through 169, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a required part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We and other auditors have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the State's basic financial statements. The Introductory Section, on pages 6 through 8, and the combining and individual fund statements and related budgetary comparison schedules and the Statistical Section, on pages 173 through 285, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual fund statements and related budgetary comparison schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund statements and related budgetary comparison schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America by us and other auditors. In our opinion, based on our audit, the procedures performed as described above, and the reports of the other auditors, the combining and individual fund statements and related budgetary comparison schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The Introductory Section and the Statistical Section have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated February 26, 2016, on our consideration of the State's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, administrative rules, 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 State's internal control over financial reporting and compliance. That report will be included as part of our separately issued report entitled *State of Florida Compliance and Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting and Federal Awards*.

Respectfully submitted,

Sherrill F. Norman

Sherrill F. Norman, CPA
Tallahassee, Florida
February 26, 2016

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The information contained in the Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) introduces the basic financial statements and provides an analytical overview of the State of Florida's (the state's) financial activities and performance for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 (fiscal year 2014-15). Please read the MD&A in conjunction with the state's financial statements that are presented in the Financial Section of this Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR).

Financial Statements Overview

The state's basic financial statements are comprised of the following elements:

Government-wide Financial Statements
Government-wide financial statements provide both long-term and short-term information about the state's overall financial condition. Changes in the state's financial position may be measured over time by increases and decreases in the Statement of Net Position. Information on how the state's net position changed during the fiscal year is presented in the Statement of Activities. Financial information for the state's component units is also presented.

Fund Financial Statements
Fund financial statements for governmental and proprietary funds focus on individual parts of the state, reporting the state's operations in more detail than the government-wide financial statements. Fund financial statements for fiduciary funds are also included to provide financial information related to the state's fiduciary activities.

Notes to the Financial Statements
Notes to the financial statements provide additional information that is essential to the full understanding of the government-wide and fund financial statements. Refer to Note 1 to the financial statements for more information on the elements of the financial statements. Table 1 below summarizes the major features of the basic financial statements.

Table 1: Major Features of the Basic Financial Statements

	Government-wide Financial Statements	Fund Financial Statements: *Governmental Funds*	Fund Financial Statements: *Proprietary Funds*	Fund Financial Statements: *Fiduciary Funds*
Scope	Entire state government (except fiduciary funds) and the state's component units	Activities of the state that are not proprietary or fiduciary	Activities of the state that are operated similar to private businesses	Instances in which the state is the trustee or agent for someone else's resources
Required financial statements	• Statement of net position • Statement of activities	• Balance sheet • Statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances	• Statement of net position • Statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position • Statement of cash flows	• Statement of fiduciary net position • Statement of changes in fiduciary net position
Accounting basis and measurement focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Modified accrual accounting and current financial resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus	Accrual accounting and economic resources focus
Type of asset, liability, and deferred outflow/inflow information	• All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term • All deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources	• Only assets expected to be used up and liabilities that come due during the year or soon thereafter; no capital assets included • All deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources	• All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term • All deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources	• All assets and liabilities, both financial and capital, and short-term and long-term • All deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources
Type of inflow/outflow information	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	• Revenues for which cash is received during or soon after the end of the year • Expenditures when goods or services have been received and payment is due during the year or soon thereafter	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid	All revenues and expenses during the year, regardless of when cash is received or paid

Condensed Government-wide Financial Statements and Overall Financial Analysis

Statement of Net Position

Table 2 below presents the state's Condensed Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2015, and 2014, derived from the government-wide Statement of Net Position. The state's net position at the close of the fiscal year was $60.5 billion for governmental activities and $24.8 billion for business-type activities which was a combined total of $85.3 billion for the primary government. The three components of net position include net investments in capital assets; restricted; and unrestricted. The largest component, totaling $71.5 billion as of June 30, 2015, reflects net investments in capital assets. The state uses these capital assets to provide services to the citizens and businesses in the state; consequently, this component of net position is not available for future spending. Restricted net position is the next largest component, totaling $25.3 billion as of June 30, 2015. Restricted net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions, constitutional provisions, or enabling legislation on how they can be used.

Governmental activities reflect a negative or deficit fund balance in unrestricted net position of $12.4 billion at June 30, 2015. This deficit primarily results from education-related bonds for which the state is responsible for the liability while the related assets are owned by local school districts and are therefore not included in the state's financial statements. Refer to Note 8 to the financial statements, Governmental Activities – Unrestricted Net Position Deficit, for more information.

Business-type activities reflect a restricted net position of $16.3 billion at June 30, 2015, an increase of $1.9 billion over the prior year. The increase in the restricted net position over that reported in prior years is explained in the Major Fund Analysis, Proprietary Funds section that follows.

Table 2: Condensed Statement of Net Position
As of June 30
(in millions)

	Governmental Activities 2015	Governmental Activities 2014	Business-type Activities 2015	Business-type Activities 2014	Total Primary Government 2015	Total Primary Government 2014
Current and other assets	$ 24,826	$ 26,504	$ 33,175	$ 33,196	$ 58,001	$ 59,700
Capital assets, net	69,624	67,254	10,873	10,193	80,497	77,447
Total assets	94,450	93,758	44,048	43,389	138,498	137,147
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,098	121	58	41	1,156	162
Other liabilities	3,377	8,142	2,220	5,054	5,597	13,196
Noncurrent liabilities	29,772	24,511	16,927	16,074	46,699	40,585
Total liabilities	33,149	32,653	19,147	21,128	52,296	53,781
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,874	4	173	145	2,047	149
Net position:						
Net investments in capital assets	63,937	61,728	7,544	6,790	71,481	68,518
Restricted	8,958	9,268	16,348	14,416	25,306	23,684
Unrestricted	(12,370)	(9,774)	894	951	(11,476)	(8,823)
Total net position	$ 60,525	$ 61,222	$ 24,786	$ 22,157	$ 85,311	$ 83,379

Statement of Activities

Table 3 presents the state's Condensed Statement of Activities for fiscal year 2014-15 and fiscal year 2013-14, as derived from the government-wide Statement of Activities. Over time, increases and decreases in the net position measure whether the state's financial position is improving or deteriorating. The state's total net position (before reducing beginning net position due to $3.7 billion of prior period adjustments primarily due to the implementation of new pension standards) increased during the fiscal year by $5.6 billion. The net position of governmental activities increased by $3.1 billion, and the net position of business-type activities increased by $2.5 billion. The majority of the increase in total program expenses for governmental activities relates to a $1.3 billion increase in Human Services expenses and a $394 million increase in General Government expenses, while the largest increase in business-type activities expenses is the $808 million increase in Prepaid College Program expenses. Refer to the Major Fund Analysis section for information regarding the overall increase in revenues from governmental activities.

Table 3: Condensed Statement of Activities
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30
(in millions)

	Governmental Activities 2015	Governmental Activities 2014	Business-type Activities 2015	Business-type Activities 2014	Total Primary Government 2015	Total Primary Government 2014
Revenues						
Program revenues						
Charges for services	$ 8,501	$ 8,461	$ 10,238	$ 10,844	$ 18,739	$ 19,305
Operating grants and contributions	26,000	26,961	36	433	26,036	27,394
Capital grants and contributions	2,229	2,471	3	20	2,232	2,491
Total program revenues	36,730	37,893	10,277	11,297	47,007	49,190
General revenues and payments						
Sales and use tax	22,917	21,256	.....	.....	22,917	21,256
Other taxes	13,305	12,452	.....	.....	13,305	12,452
Investment earnings (loss)	139	347	2	4	141	351
Emergency assessments	.....	.....	257	499	257	499
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	4	1	4	1
Total general revenues and payments	36,361	34,055	263	504	36,624	34,559
Total revenues	73,091	71,948	10,540	11,801	83,631	83,749
Program expenses						
General government	6,451	6,057	.....	.....	6,451	6,057
Education	19,643	19,316	.....	.....	19,643	19,316
Human services	34,303	32,972	.....	.....	34,303	32,972
Criminal justice and corrections	3,863	3,847	.....	.....	3,863	3,847
Natural resources and environment	2,537	2,498	.....	.....	2,537	2,498
Transportation	4,032	3,851	471	392	4,503	4,243
State courts	480	487	.....	.....	480	487
Lottery	.....	.....	4,116	3,905	4,116	3,905
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	.....	.....	91	(90)	91	(90)
Prepaid College Program	.....	.....	760	(48)	760	(48)
Reemployment Assistance	.....	.....	664	1,449	664	1,449
Nonmajor enterprise funds	.....	.....	323	314	323	314
Indirect interest on long-term debt	141	6	.....	.....	141	6
Total program expenses	71,450	69,034	6,425	5,922	77,875	74,956
Excess (deficiency) before gain (loss) and transfers	1,641	2,914	4,115	5,879	5,756	8,793
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	(94)	(37)	(13)	(3)	(107)	(40)
Transfers	1,568	997	(1,568)	(997)	.....	.....
Change in net position	3,115	3,874	2,534	4,879	5,649	8,753
Beginning net position, as restated (Note 1)	57,410	57,348	22,252	17,278	79,662	74,626
Ending net position	$ 60,525	$ 61,222	$ 24,786	$ 22,157	$ 85,311	$ 83,379

Major Fund Analysis

Governmental Funds

The state's governmental funds reported a combined ending fund balance of $17.3 billion at June 30, 2015, a $96 million or 0.6 percent growth from the prior year. Revenues increased by $2.3 billion or 3.2 percent, other financing sources and uses decreased by $396 million or 17.2 percent, and expenditures increased by $3.3 billion or 4.6 percent. Overall increases in revenues and expenditures were primarily attributable to a rise in tax revenues and an increase in bond proceeds.

Health and Family Services – The fund balance at June 30, 2015, totaled $1.3 billion, a decrease of $329 million or 19.7 percent. The fund's major asset and liability accounts – receivables, net and claims payable – also experienced decreases of $1.1 billion or 42.7 percent, and $651 million or 54.8 percent, respectively. Revenues and other financing sources increased by $324 million or 1.2 percent, while expenditures and other financing uses increased $682 million or 2.6 percent. Overall changes in the fund were predominantly related to the state's move from a fee-for-service to managed care system of health care for the State's Medicaid program.

Proprietary Funds

The state's proprietary funds report combined ending net position of $24.8 billion at June 30, 2015, of which $7.5 billion is the net investment in capital assets, and $16.3 billion is restricted for specific purposes. The remaining $894 million was unrestricted and available for purposes of the various funds. Information is provided below regarding major funds with significant variances relative to the prior year.

Reemployment Assistance – This fund reports a net position of $2.8 billion at June 30, 2015, an increase of $753 million or 36.8 percent. Revenues decreased by $504 million or 27.0 percent while expenses declined by $785 million or 54.2 percent. Revenues decreased as a result of the reduction of federal funds to cover the Federal Extended Unemployment Compensation program that ended in the prior fiscal year. The reduction in expenses is due to a significant decrease in benefit payments relative to the prior year as the economy and unemployment rate in Florida improved.

Prepaid College Program – The net position at June 30, 2015, totaled $1.5 billion, a decrease of $284 million or 15.9 percent. Revenues decreased by $438 million while expenses increased by $808 million. The decline in revenues was primarily due to a decrease in fair value of fixed income investments, while expenses increased primarily due to a change in actuarial determination of the present value of fixed income investments.

General Fund Budget Variances

Budgeted expenditures are based on revenues estimated by the Revenue Estimating Conference and other sources. Original expenditures are budgeted for less than total expected available resources. There was a $424 million increase between the original and final estimated revenues. Final budgeted total expenditures increased by $492 million from the original budget. Variances between the original and final budget or between the final budgeted and actual amounts are not expected to significantly affect future services or liquidity. For additional information on the budget variances, refer to the Budgetary Comparison Schedule for the General Fund in the Other Required Supplementary Information section of the CAFR.

Capital Asset and Long-term Debt Activity

Capital Asset Activity

At June 30, 2015, the state reported $69.6 billion in net capital assets for governmental activities and $10.9 billion in net capital assets for business-type activities. Net capital assets for governmental and business-type activities increased from fiscal year 2013-14 to fiscal year 2014-15 by approximately 3.9 percent. The increase is primarily due to the capitalization of construction costs for infrastructure projects. Capitalized infrastructure projects include additions to and/or enhancements of roadways and bridges on the state's highway system. Construction commitments by the Florida Department of Transportation were approximately $12.1 billion. Construction commitments by other state agencies for major projects including office buildings and correctional facilities increased by $31 million compared to the prior year. Refer to Note 5 to the financial statements for information on capital assets and Note 7 to the financial statements for information on construction commitments.

Long-term Debt Activity

Total bonded debt outstanding decreased by $2.5 billion, or approximately 10.0 percent, from the prior fiscal year to a total of $22.2 billion at June 30, 2015 due to scheduled amortization and debt service payments. The majority of the outstanding bonded debt serves to finance educational facilities ($13.3 billion), the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund ($2.0 billion) and transportation ($4.7 billion). New and refinanced bonded debt issues for 2015 totaled $2.3 billion. Public-private partnership contracts outstanding decreased from the prior year by $76 million or 2.9 percent to a total of $2.6 billion. The annual debt service requirements increased from $1.9 billion in 2014 to $2.0 billion in 2015 due to refinement of how Public-Private Partnership obligations are reflected in outstanding debt. Fiscal year 2015-16 debt service is expected to remain about $2.0 billion before increasing to approximately $2.3 billion in 2018 due to payments on the I-4 Ultimate Project. Another significant change to the long-term liabilities of the State included a $942 million decrease in claims payable which was predominantly related to the state's move from a fee-for-service to managed care system of health care for the State's Medicaid program.

Pursuant to the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68 – *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27*, the State of Florida recorded $3 billion in pension liabilities for the defined benefit plans it administers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. The $3 billion includes the State's proportionate share of the liability for the Florida Retirement System Pension Plan, the Retiree Health Insurance Subsidy Program, and the Florida National Guard Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan. (See Note 6 to the Financial Statements for further information.)

The state maintained its credit ratings during the past year. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the three major rating agencies, Standard & Poor's Rating Services, Fitch Ratings, and Moody's Investors Service each affirmed the State's AAA, AAA, and Aa1 general obligation ratings and stable outlook, respectively. The State's benchmark debt ratio of debt service to revenues remained the same at 5.6 percent and under the 6 percent target. The benchmark debt ratio is projected to remain under the 6% target throughout the 10-year projection period but is dependent upon continued revenue growth.

Section 11 of Article VII of the State Constitution authorizes the state to issue general obligation bonds or revenue bonds to finance or refinance fixed capital outlay projects authorized by law. General obligation bonds are secured by the full faith and credit of the state and payable from specified taxes. Revenue bonds are payable solely from specified revenues. The responsibility to issue most state bonds rests with the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration. However, certain quasi-governmental entities also incur debt and are reported as part of the primary government. See the *State of Florida 2015 Debt Affordability Report* for more detailed information about the state's debt position. The report can be found at *www.sbafla.com/bondfinance* or by contacting the Division of Bond Finance, 1801 Hermitage Boulevard, Suite 200, Tallahassee, Florida 32308, (850) 488-4782. Additional information on long-term debt is also found in Notes 8, 9, and 10 to the financial statements and the Statistical Section of this report.

Infrastructure Accounted for Using the Modified Approach

The state elected to use the modified approach to account for roadways, bridges, and other infrastructure assets of the State Highway System. Under this approach, the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) committed to maintain these assets at levels established by FDOT and approved by the Florida Legislature. No depreciation expense is reported for these assets, nor are amounts capitalized in connection with improvements that lengthen the lives of such assets, unless the improvements also increase their service potential. FDOT maintains an inventory of these assets and performs periodic assessments to establish that predetermined condition levels are being maintained. The condition assessments performed during fiscal year 2014-15 show that the roadways and bridges of the State Highway System are being maintained at or near FDOT standards. These condition assessments were consistent with condition assessments conducted during past years. In addition, FDOT makes annual estimates of the amounts that must be expended to maintain the roadways and bridges included on the State Highway System at the predetermined condition levels. These estimates are based on the FDOT five-year plan that is revised as projects are added, deleted, adjusted, or postponed. Refer to the Other Required Supplementary Information of the CAFR for information on FDOT's established condition standards, recent condition assessments, and other information on infrastructure reported on the modified approach.

Economic Factors

General fund tax collections for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, were 7.7 percent higher than the prior fiscal year. While this percentage is markedly improved from the reported 5.0 percent for the prior year, the growth rates for fiscal year 2012-13 and fiscal year 2013-14 were both distorted by the receipt of the $200.1 million deposit from the National Mortgage Settlement Agreement in fiscal year 2012-13. After adjusting for this deposit, the underlying growth rates were 6.3 percent and 4.7 percent, respectively, and the rate for fiscal year 2014-15 falls more in line with the type of growth experienced since the outright decline in receipts during the Great Recession. Nearly all of the increase in receipts came from gains in the Sales Tax collections that support the general fund. Total sales tax revenue — the state's primary source of general revenue — grew a robust 8.1 percent from fiscal year 2013-14 to fiscal year 2014-15. It has been nine years since that rate of growth has been seen for this source. As the economic recovery continued to pick up momentum with strong gains in the state's Gross Domestic Product and personal income relative to other states, signs of an economy nearing full recovery were clear in the widespread improvement across all areas of sales tax collections (nondurables, tourism and recreation, autos and accessories, other durables, building investment and business investment). At the end of the year, general fund collections had surpassed the prior peak in fiscal year 2005-06 for the first time since then.

Several revenue sources have continued to track the ebb and flow of the state's overall economic conditions. Among them, documentary stamp and intangibles tax collections predominantly rely on activity in the state's real estate market. Since the end of the housing boom in 2005-06, Florida's sizable inventory of unsold homes, discounted home prices, and towering foreclosures have hindered a return to normal conditions in the real-estate market. Nine years since the boom's height, this is still true, although conditions continue to improve. For statewide existing home sales and the median sales price for existing homes, the direction has been positive with both sources exhibiting healthy percentage gains over the prior year, registering 13.5 percent and 7.7 percent growth, respectively. The picture also solidified for private housing starts and construction expenditures, allowing total documentary stamp taxes to grow 17.0 percent. This growth brought documentary stamp taxes to 52.3 percent of their prior peak. Reflecting a slightly different aspect of the market, the intangibles tax, which entirely benefits the general fund, regained its footing as refinancing activity firmed, posting a 20.0 percent increase over the prior year. Across the two sources, the collection levels are still low by historic standards, distorting the magnitude of percentage changes.

National corporate profits continued to be in record-breaking territory in fiscal year 2014-15, the state's corporate income tax collections followed suit. Still below peak collections, corporate income tax receipts net of refunds posted 9.5 percent growth to achieve 94.7 percent of the previous high. About two-thirds of the state's general revenue sources posted gains over the prior year. Of the few sources losing ground over the year, several were related to planned tax law changes enacted by the 2015 Legislature. At the end of the 2014-15 state fiscal year, total general fund collections were $195.2 million over the estimate made by the state's Revenue Estimating Conference in March 2015, helping to produce the strong growth rate described above. Further, the general fund sources collectively outperformed the class of total revenue for the state. Including federal dollars, total revenue increased by 3.2 percent over this period.

When the state's Revenue Estimating Conference met in August 2015, monthly collections for the 2015-16 state fiscal year were essentially meeting the estimates made in March 2015 as adjusted for law changes. As a result, the Conference made only modest adjustments to the forecast for fiscal year 2015-16 and 2016-17. Over the two years, anticipated revenues were revised upward by $462.3 million. The revised fiscal year 2015-16 estimate exceeds the prior year's collections by $733.0 million (or 2.6 percent). State Economists peg the new projected total for the 2015-16 fiscal year at slightly over $28.1 billion. The revised forecast for fiscal year 2016-17 has projected growth of an additional $1.34 billion (or 4.7 percent) over the revised fiscal year 2015-16 estimate. The growth rates for fiscal year 2017-18 and fiscal year 2018-19 were slightly increased from 4.5 to 4.8 percent and from 3.3 to 3.6 percent, respectively. Since the August Conference, cumulative fiscal year 2015-16 collections are running slightly above estimate, but well within the plus or minus 1 percent range the Conference attributes to noise by convention.

As a buffer against future financial shocks or spillover effects from global weakening, the latest General Revenue Outlook shows that there will be just over $1.803 billion in unallocated general revenue remaining at the end of the current fiscal year. In addition, the state's major reserve for emergencies, the Budget Stabilization Fund, has a planned balance of at least $1.353 billion on June 30, 2016. Once the fiscal year 2015-16 transfers are completed, all required repayments to the Budget Stabilization Fund will have been made for outstanding loans, and the fund cash balance will be at the highest recorded level in its history. Beginning with fiscal year 2016-17, the required constitutional transfers will resume, and the balance will increase every year. Any interest earned on the Budget Stabilization Fund accrues to the General Revenue Fund. Refer to Note 1K, for additional information on the Budget Stabilization Fund. The other source most frequently mentioned as part of the state's informal reserve system is the Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund which had a market value of $613 million on October 31, 2015, bringing the total of all reserves to just over $3.8 billion or nearly 13.3 percent of the state's estimated general fund collections. According to the state's Long-Range Financial Outlook adopted in September 2015, the state is not anticipating a budget gap for the upcoming fiscal year, meaning the projected revenues should meet all anticipated needs.

Contact the State's Financial Management

Questions about this report or requests for additional financial information may be addressed to:

Department of Financial Services
Bureau of Financial Reporting
Statewide Financial Reporting Section
200 East Gaines Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0364
(850) 413-5511

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FINANCIAL SECTION:

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2015
(in thousands)

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Totals	Component Units
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 124,222	$ 46,226	$ 170,448	$ 2,623,522
Pooled investments with State Treasury	14,422,243	3,992,483	18,414,726	3,236,352
Other investments	1,409,863	25,844,764	27,254,627	19,753,635
Receivables, net	4,414,022	805,319	5,219,341	1,957,098
Internal balances	314,595	(314,595)	......	......
Due from component units/primary	4,235	695	4,930	570,714
Inventories	32,126	2,905	35,031	67,913
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	......	92,518	92,518	544,157
Restricted pooled investments with State Treasury	......	38,284	38,284	629,024
Restricted investments	......	899,939	899,939	5,545,070
Advances to other entities	962,347	......	962,347	......
Other loans and notes receivable, net	3,141,200	1,734,058	4,875,258	2,350,347
Other assets	521	32,689	33,210	853,220
Capital assets, net	69,624,346	10,873,369	80,497,715	23,060,316
Total assets	94,449,720	44,048,654	138,498,374	61,191,368
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Accum. decrease in fair value - hedging derivatives	......	......	......	66,631
Grants paid in advance	68,146	......	68,146	......
Amount deferred on refunding of debt	98,865	36,595	135,460	7,648
Pension-related items	930,764	21,205	951,969	578,397
Total deferred outflows of resources	1,097,775	57,800	1,155,575	652,676
LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,077,744	483,942	2,561,686	2,740,569
Due to other governments	4,458	7,401	11,859	......
Due to component units/primary	44,568	466	45,034	168,013
Obligations under security lending agreements	1,249,983	1,728,610	2,978,593	......
Long-term liabilities				
Due within one year	3,693,089	1,194,943	4,888,032	3,505,758
Due in more than one year	26,078,615	15,731,960	41,810,575	13,946,645
Total liabilities	33,148,457	19,147,322	52,295,779	20,360,985
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES				
Deferred service concession arrangement receipts	......	137,108	137,108	1,117
Amount deferred on refunding of debt	14,745	......	14,745	10,758
Pension-related items	1,859,624	36,325	1,895,949	894,793
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,874,369	173,433	2,047,802	906,668
NET POSITION				
Net investments in capital assets	63,937,059	7,543,562	71,480,621	19,145,218
Restricted for				
Environment, Recreation and Conservation	2,930,848	......	2,930,848	......
Public Education	778,229	......	778,229	......
Health and Family Services	1,258,290	......	1,258,290	......
Transportation	2,121,855	312,992	2,434,847	......
Nonmajor governmental funds	1,096,687	......	1,096,687	......
Debt service	248,102	......	248,102	69,357
Lottery	......	95,094	95,094	......
Prepaid College Program	......	1,507,552	1,507,552	......
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	......	11,632,636	11,632,636	......
Reemployment Assistance	......	2,797,525	2,797,525	......
Other	523,957	2,658	526,615	6,336,862
Funds held for permanent endowment				
Expendable	......	......	......	793,258
Nonexpendable	......	......	......	3,497,455
Unrestricted	(12,370,358)	893,680	(11,476,678)	10,734,241
Total net position	$ 60,524,669	$ 24,785,699	$ 85,310,368	$ 40,576,391

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

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(in thousands)

		Program Revenues			
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue
Primary government					
Governmental activities:					
General government	$ 6,451,450	$ 4,577,749	$ 958,623	$ 315	$ (914,763)
Education	19,642,993	216,000	2,371,194	99	(17,055,700)
Human services	34,302,877	2,271,823	21,124,692	256	(10,906,106)
Criminal justice and corrections	3,863,258	275,308	89,343	1,504	(3,497,103)
Natural resources and environment	2,537,376	363,976	1,402,637	77,840	(692,923)
Transportation	4,031,701	709,950	52,288	2,149,323	(1,120,140)
State courts	479,671	85,598	1,605	......	(392,468)
Indirect interest on long-term debt	140,676	......	......	......	(140,676)
Total governmental activities	71,450,002	8,500,404	26,000,382	2,229,337	(34,719,879)
Business-type activities:					
Transportation	470,955	993,662	......	2,712	525,419
Lottery	4,116,009	5,607,354	......	......	1,491,345
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	91,173	1,314,505	......	......	1,223,332
Prepaid College Program	760,234	475,406	......	......	(284,828)
Reemployment Assistance	663,660	1,416,939	35,521	......	788,800
Nonmajor enterprise funds	322,557	429,789	......	638	107,870
Total business-type activities	6,424,588	10,237,655	35,521	3,350	3,851,938
Total primary government	$ 77,874,590	$ 18,738,059	$ 26,035,903	$ 2,232,687	$ (30,867,941)
Component units					
Florida Housing Finance Corporation	$ 205,976	$ 215,291	$	$	$ 9,315
University of Florida	4,767,250	3,157,506	825,293	86,167	(698,284)
Citizens Property Insurance Corporation	1,208,693	1,382,273	......	......	173,580
Nonmajor component units	11,340,797	3,398,591	3,659,056	567,391	(3,715,759)
Total component units	$ 17,522,716	$ 8,153,661	$ 4,484,349	$ 653,558	$ (4,231,148)

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Units
Net (expense) revenue	$ (34,719,879)	$ 3,851,938	$ (30,867,941)	$ (4,231,148)
General revenues:				
Taxes				
Sales and use tax	22,916,865	......	22,916,865	......
Fuel taxes	2,799,442	......	2,799,442	......
Corporate income tax	2,236,690	......	2,236,690	......
Documentary stamp tax	2,118,466	......	2,118,466	......
Intangible personal property tax	305,131	......	305,131	......
Communications service tax	1,261,598	......	1,261,598	......
Beverage and tobacco taxes	1,647,809	......	1,647,809	......
Insurance premium tax	914,710	......	914,710	......
Gross receipts utilities tax	779,056	......	779,056	......
Property taxes	......	......	......	471,103
Other taxes	1,241,641	......	1,241,641	......
Investment earning (loss)	138,726	2,212	140,938	413,824
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets	(94,099)	(13,238)	(107,337)	(673)
Payments from the State of Florida	......	......	......	3,721,566
Emergency assessments	......	256,884	256,884	......
Miscellaneous	......	4,223	4,223	655,658
Transfers	1,568,396	(1,568,396)	......	......
Contributions to permanent funds	......	......	......	59,178
Total general revenues, transfers and contributions	37,834,431	(1,318,315)	36,516,116	5,320,656
Changes in net position	3,114,552	2,533,623	5,648,175	1,089,508
Net position - beginning, as restated (Note 1)	57,410,117	22,252,076	79,662,193	39,486,883
Net position - ending	$ 60,524,669	$ 24,785,699	$ 85,310,368	$ 40,576,391

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

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GOVERNMENTAL FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Major Funds

GENERAL FUND
This fund is the State's primary operating fund. It accounts for the financial resources and transactions not accounted for in other funds.

ENVIRONMENT, RECREATION AND CONSERVATION
This fund accounts for operations of various programs, such as air pollution control, water quality assurance, ecosystem management, and marine resources conservation.

PUBLIC EDUCATION
This fund includes internal reporting funds administered by the Department of Education to operate education-related programs.

HEALTH AND FAMILY SERVICES
This fund includes internal reporting funds used to operate various health and family service-related programs, such as health care, elder affairs, and public assistance.

TRANSPORTATION
This fund includes the internal reporting special revenue funds used to account for the administration of the maintenance and development of the State highway system and other transportation-related projects.

Nonmajor Funds

Nonmajor governmental funds are presented, by fund type, beginning on page 173.

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2015
(in thousands)

	General Fund	Environment, Recreation and Conservation	Public Education	Health and Family Services	Transportation	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Totals 6/30/15
ASSETS							
Current assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 20,521	$ 1,466	$	$ 9,407	$ 1,088	$ 22,808	$ 55,290
Pooled investments with State Treasury	6,097,377	1,798,584	979,441	1,275,450	2,075,373	1,540,692	13,766,917
Other investments	867,039	74	......	......	......	265,403	1,132,516
Receivables, net	1,707,070	221,260	63,146	1,504,182	397,816	384,269	4,277,743
Due from other funds	237,428	8,011	83,758	125,316	129,497	59,956	643,966
Due from component units/primary	682	794	1,882	17	......	11	3,386
Inventories	7,675	411	......	12,867	9,195	1,978	32,126
Other	347	......	......	......	......	174	521
Total current assets	8,938,139	2,030,600	1,128,227	2,927,239	2,612,969	2,275,291	19,912,465
Noncurrent assets							
Long-term investments	......	......	......	......	......	233,676	233,676
Advances to other funds	2,603	......	......	......	171,419	......	174,022
Advances to other entities	13,764	12,505	929,101	......	6,977	......	962,347
Other loans and notes receivable, net	38,350	1,155,551	250	21,337	959,798	965,914	3,141,200
Total noncurrent assets	54,717	1,168,056	929,351	21,337	1,138,194	1,199,590	4,511,245
Total assets	8,992,856	3,198,656	2,057,578	2,948,576	3,751,163	3,474,881	24,423,710
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Grants paid in advance	......	......	......	......	68,146	......	68,146
Total deferred outflows of resources	......	......	......	......	68,146	......	68,146
Total assets and deferred outflows	8,992,856	3,198,656	2,057,578	2,948,576	3,819,309	3,474,881	24,491,856
LIABILITIES							
Current liabilities							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	612,324	48,811	3,856	397,863	470,591	198,713	1,732,158
Due to other funds	242,608	26,861	1,952	89,740	45,958	99,943	507,062
Due to component units/primary	9,040	25,658	96	7,159	......	2,614	44,567
Compensated absences	13,356	790	38	4,961	5,699	2,329	27,173
Claims payable	98,684	......	......	536,118	......	8,358	643,160
Deposits	1,675	7,723	10,090	6,027	288,425	105,223	419,163
Obligations under security lending agreements	879,497	93,215	61,293	8,019	106,269	61,767	1,210,060
Total current liabilities	1,857,184	203,058	77,325	1,049,887	916,942	478,947	4,583,343
Noncurrent liabilities							
Advances from other funds	100	......	919,661	......	......	796	920,557
Deposits	......	......	......	......	......	11,289	11,289
Other	......	......	......	......	......	2,021	2,021
Total noncurrent liabilities	100	......	919,661	......	......	14,106	933,867
Total liabilities	1,857,284	203,058	996,986	1,049,887	916,942	493,053	5,517,210
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Unavailable revenue	226,960	922	......	559,604	780,512	76,688	1,644,686
Total deferred inflows of resources	226,960	922	......	559,604	780,512	76,688	1,644,686
FUND BALANCES							
Nonspendable	19,120	411	......	12,867	9,195	25,168	66,761
Restricted	89,190	2,198,692	1,698,893	133,666	19,107	1,856,223	5,995,771
Committed	921,750	795,573	245,373	1,192,552	2,093,553	1,023,749	6,272,550
Unassigned	5,878,552	......	(883,674)	......	......	......	4,994,878
Total fund balances	6,908,612	2,994,676	1,060,592	1,339,085	2,121,855	2,905,140	17,329,960
Total liabilities, deferred inflows and fund balances	$ 8,992,856	$ 3,198,656	$ 2,057,578	$ 2,948,576	$ 3,819,309	$ 3,474,881	$ 24,491,856

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

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RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
JUNE 30, 2015
(in thousands)

Total fund balances for governmental funds		$ 17,329,960
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities reported in governmental funds are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Land and other nondepreciable assets	18,309,574	
Nondepreciable infrastructure	42,756,854	
Buildings, equipment and other depreciable assets	6,625,285	
Accumulated depreciation	(4,057,748)	
Construction work in progress	4,909,108	
		68,543,073
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		
Compensated absences	(734,048)	
Installment purchases/capital leases/public-private partnership agreements	(2,240,316)	
Claims payable	(2,201,113)	
Bonds payable	(17,013,034)	
Certificates of participation payable	(96,335)	
Net other post employment benefits	(1,464,502)	
Pension Liability	(2,929,376)	
Other	(20,000)	
		(26,698,724)
Deferred amounts on refunding are reported in the Statement of Net Position as deferred outflows or deferred inflows of resources (to be amortized as interest expense) but are not reported in the funds.		84,191
Deferred amounts for pension-related items are reported in the Statement of Net Position as deferred outflows or deferred inflows of resources (to be amortized as pension expense) but are not reported in the funds.		(914,133)
Accrued interest payable on bonds that is not recognized on the fund statements but is recognized on the Statement of Net Position.		(51,478)
Assets (receivables) not available to provide current resources are offset with deferred inflows of resources in the fund statements. The reduction of the the deferred inflow and recognition of revenue increases net position in the Statement of Net Position.		1,644,686
Internal service funds are used to report activities that provide goods and services to other funds or agencies within the state. Therefore, the excess of assets over liabilities of the internal service funds are included as governmental activities on the Statement of Net Position.		587,094
Net position of governmental activities		$ 60,524,669

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

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(in thousands)

	General Fund	Environment, Recreation and Conservation	Public Education	Health and Family Services	Transportation	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Totals 6/30/15
REVENUES							
Taxes	$ 31,056,529	$ 284,118	$ 1,154,242	$ 1,010,664	$ 2,520,421	$ 264,022	$ 36,289,996
Licenses and permits	457,344	49,059	1,065	45,533	11,658	1,332,669	1,897,328
Fees and charges	1,615,609	177,157	56,621	1,581,008	688,372	724,971	4,843,738
Grants and donations	20,001	239,611	2,236,241	21,841,350	2,201,825	2,205,786	28,744,814
Investment earnings (losses)	67,275	39,390	71,294	4,161	22,164	42,249	246,533
Fines, forfeits, settlements and judgments	98,289	6,110	112,383	38,267	5,168	537,174	797,391
Other	2,780	57,935	2,242	567,491	4,182	69,501	704,131
Total revenues	33,317,827	853,380	3,634,088	25,088,474	5,453,790	5,176,372	73,523,931
EXPENDITURES							
Current:							
General government	4,327,347	26,483	......	160,608	188,168	1,848,698	6,551,304
Education	14,451,799	......	4,493,906	......	......	141,309	19,087,014
Human services	7,385,192	......	......	26,349,321	......	449,361	34,183,874
Criminal justice and corrections	3,362,124	......	......	......	......	466,959	3,829,083
Natural resources and environment	380,360	726,286	......	......	......	1,316,985	2,423,631
Transportation	6,445	......	......	......	3,904,218	......	3,910,663
State courts	393,562	......	......	......	......	103,756	497,318
Capital outlay	66,252	52,669	1,342	7,598	2,256,412	64,169	2,448,442
Debt service:							
Principal retirement	11,318	......	......	5,274	393,581	1,038,777	1,448,950
Interest and fiscal charges	4,539	......	......	583	135,514	817,922	958,558
Total expenditures	30,388,938	805,438	4,495,248	26,523,384	6,877,893	6,247,936	75,338,837
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	2,928,889	47,942	(861,160)	(1,434,910)	(1,424,103)	(1,071,564)	(1,814,906)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)							
Proceeds of bond issues	1,758	......	39,263	......	......	4,144	45,165
Proceeds of refunding bonds	......	......	......	......	......	1,923,687	1,923,687
Proceeds of financing agreements	1,114	......	......	......	287,277	......	288,391
Operating transfers in	575,392	612,405	2,260,063	1,578,422	1,464,666	2,873,552	9,364,500
Operating transfers out	(3,072,998)	(357,270)	(1,424,709)	(472,108)	(681,446)	(1,778,824)	(7,787,355)
Payments to refunded bond agent	......	......	......	......	......	(1,923,687)	(1,923,687)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(2,494,734)	255,135	874,617	1,106,314	1,070,497	1,098,872	1,910,701
Net change in fund balances	434,155	303,077	13,457	(328,596)	(353,606)	27,308	95,795
Fund balances - beginning	6,474,457	2,691,599	1,047,135	1,667,681	2,475,461	2,877,832	17,234,165
Fund balances - ending	$ 6,908,612	$ 2,994,676	$ 1,060,592	$ 1,339,085	$ 2,121,855	$ 2,905,140	$ 17,329,960

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

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RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(in thousands)

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds		$ 95,795
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of goods or services to other funds and agencies within the state. Therefore, the net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.		136,287
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the Statement of Activities the cost of these assets is allocated over the estimated useful lives of the assets and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay expenditures exceeded depreciation in the current period.		
Capital outlay expenditures	2,443,040	
Depreciation expense	(280,585)	
		2,162,455
In the Statement of Activities, the gain or (loss) on the sale of assets is reported whereas in the governmental funds only the proceeds from the sale increase financial resources. Thus, the change in net position differs from the change in fund balances by the cost of the assets sold.		(88,627)
In the Statement of Activities, some revenues are recognized that do not provide current financial resources and are not recognized as revenues in the governmental funds until available, i.e., deferred inflows of resources, unavailable revenue.		(453,076)
Some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Decrease in compensated absences	536	
Decrease in accrued interest	3,241	
Decrease in claims payable	80,871	
Increase in net other post employment benefits	(268,770)	
Decrease in other liabilities	5,486	
		(178,636)
The incurrence of long-term debt (e.g., bonds and leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and deferred amounts on refundings when debt is issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities.		
Bond proceeds	(45,165)	
Refunding bond proceeds	(1,923,687)	
Financing agreement proceeds	(288,391)	
Repayment of bonds	1,034,235	
Repayment of capital leases/installment purchase contracts	414,715	
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	1,923,687	
Amortization of bond premium	176,713	
Amortization of deferred amount on refunding	(11,745)	
Accrued interest payable at refunding	(25,077)	
		1,255,285
Pension expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Also, governmental funds report current pension contribution expenses, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the Statement of Activities.		
Pension expense	236,753	
Amortization of deferred pension contributions	(51,684)	
		185,069
Change in net position of governmental activities		$ 3,114,552

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

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PROPRIETARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Major Funds

TRANSPORTATION
This fund accounts for operations of the Florida Turnpike Enterprise which includes the Florida Turnpike System.

LOTTERY
This fund accounts for state lottery operations, which include sale of lottery tickets, payment of lottery prizes, and transfers to the Education Enhancement Trust Fund.

FLORIDA HURRICANE CATASTROPHE FUND
This fund, administered by the State Board of Administration, is a blended component unit and was created to help cover insurers' losses in the event of a hurricane disaster.

PREPAID COLLEGE PROGRAM
This fund, administered by the State Board of Administration, is used to account for payments from purchasers of the Florida Prepaid College Program, a blended component unit. This program was created to provide a medium through which the cost of state post-secondary education may be paid in advance of enrollment at a rate lower than the projected corresponding costs at the time of enrollment.

REEMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE
This fund accounts for the receipt of monies for and payment of unemployment compensation benefits.

Nonmajor Funds

Nonmajor enterprise funds are presented on page 209.

Internal Service Funds

Internal service funds are presented on page 215.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2015
(in thousands)

2015 STATE OF FLORIDA CAFR

	Transportation	Lottery	Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	Prepaid College Program	Reemployment Assistance	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Totals 6/30/15	Internal Service Funds
ASSETS								
Current assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,367	$ 14,006	$ 9	$ 11,952	$ 199	$ 17,693	$ 46,226	$ 68,932
Pooled investments with State Treasury	954,069	146,879	......	......	2,554,867	336,668	3,992,483	655,326
Other investments	......	......	6,131,572	2,053,675	......	27,697	8,212,944	43,671
Receivables, net	22,888	65,783	8,705	315,481	288,590	14,047	715,494	37,002
Due from other funds	83,482	......	......	23	1,237	7,792	92,534	22,335
Due from component units/primary	......	......	......	......	495	200	695	849
Inventories	1,815	1,090	......	......	......	......	2,905	......
Other	234	2,252	11	7	......	2,297	4,801	......
Total current assets	1,064,855	230,010	6,140,297	2,381,138	2,845,388	406,394	13,068,082	828,115
Noncurrent assets								
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	92,518	......	......	......	......	......	92,518	......
Restricted pooled investments with State Treasury	16,756	21,528	......	......	......	......	38,284	......
Restricted investments	224,213	675,726	......	......	......	......	899,939	......
Long-term investments	......	......	7,524,460	10,059,217	......	48,143	17,631,820	......
Other loans and notes receivable, net	71,466	......	......	1,656,412	......	6,180	1,734,058	......
Capital assets								
Land and other non-depreciable assets	1,076,351	2,410	......	......	......	24	1,078,785	322
Non-depreciable infrastructure	8,091,995	......	......	......	......	......	8,091,995	......
Buildings, equipment, and other depreciable assets	706,549	13,345	36	19	......	149,535	869,484	1,589,303
Accumulated depreciation	(267,572)	(9,934)	(32)	(10)	......	(51,142)	(328,690)	(508,352)
Construction work in progress	1,155,651	......	......	......	......	6,144	1,161,795	......
Other	......	21,766	......	......	......	6,122	27,888	......
Total noncurrent assets	11,167,927	724,841	7,524,464	11,715,638	......	165,006	31,297,876	1,081,273
Total assets	12,232,782	954,851	13,664,761	14,096,776	2,845,388	571,400	44,365,958	1,909,388
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Amount deferred on refunding of debt	36,595	......	......	......	......	......	36,595	3,527
Pension-related items	......	3,969	137	319	......	16,780	21,205	12,592
Total deferred outflows of resources	36,595	3,969	137	319	......	16,780	57,800	16,119
LIABILITIES								
Current liabilities								
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	36,248	9,781	31,016	355,250	31,713	19,906	483,914	183,970
Accrued prize liability	......	194,926	......	......	......	......	194,926	......
Due to other governments	......	......	......	......	7,401	......	7,401	4,458
Due to other funds	68,876	67,472	252	24	1,290	9,070	146,984	25,852
Due to component units/primary	......	......	......	......	......	466	466	1
Compensated absences	......	409	62	48	......	4,477	4,996	2,948
Installment purchases/capital leases	55,015	......	......	......	......	1,718	56,733	4,638
Bonds payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	24,660
Bonds payable from restricted assets	128,965	......	......	......	......	......	128,965	......
Deposits	70,200	......	......	......	7,459	21,228	98,887	151,452
Obligations under security lending agreements	60,779	327,602	......	1,321,989	......	18,240	1,728,610	39,923
Certificates of participation payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	32,770
Tuition and housing benefits payable	......	......	......	703,381	......	......	703,381	......
Pension liability	......	192	10	10	......	6,843	7,055	4,673
Total current liabilities	420,083	600,382	31,340	2,380,702	47,863	81,948	3,562,318	475,345
Noncurrent liabilities								
Advances from other funds	170,348	......	......	......	......	......	170,348	2,778
Accrued prize liability	......	254,154	......	......	......	......	254,154	......
Bonds payable	2,797,117	......	2,000,000	......	......	......	4,797,117	266,935
Certificates of participation payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	485,429
Installment purchases/capital leases	320,561	......	......	......	......	17,488	338,049	18,330
Deposits	500	......	......	......	......	29,747	30,247	......
Compensated absences	......	3,455	181	164	......	13,848	17,648	10,943
Tuition and housing benefits payable	......	......	......	10,207,934	......	......	10,207,934	......
Pension liability	......	8,492	420	418	......	42,593	51,923	26,182
Other	......	5,085	55	43	......	29,705	34,888	21,554
Total noncurrent liabilities	3,288,526	271,186	2,000,656	10,208,559	......	133,381	15,902,308	832,151
Total liabilities	3,708,609	871,568	2,031,996	12,589,261	47,863	215,329	19,464,626	1,307,496
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES								
Deferred service concession arrangement receipts	137,108	......	......	......	......	......	137,108	......
Amount deferred on refunding of debt	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,598
Pension-related items	......	5,709	262	273	......	30,081	36,325	27,319
Total deferred inflows of resources	137,108	5,709	262	273	......	30,081	173,433	30,917
NET POSITION								
Net investment in capital assets	7,450,261	5,820	4	9	......	87,468	7,543,562	248,442
Restricted for Reemployment Assistance	......	......	......	......	2,797,525	......	2,797,525	......
Restricted for Lottery	......	95,094	......	......	......	......	95,094	......
Restricted for Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	......	......	11,632,636	......	......	......	11,632,636	......
Restricted for Prepaid College Program	......	......	......	1,507,552	......	......	1,507,552	......
Restricted for Transportation	312,992	......	......	......	......	......	312,992	......
Restricted - other	......	......	......	......	......	2,658	2,658	105,660
Unrestricted	660,407	(19,371)	......	......	......	252,644	893,680	232,992
Total net position	$ 8,423,660	$ 81,543	$ 11,632,640	$ 1,507,561	$ 2,797,525	$ 342,770	$ 24,785,699	$ 587,094

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

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(in thousands)

2015 STATE OF FLORIDA CAFR

	Transportation	Lottery	Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	Prepaid College Program	Reemployment Assistance	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Totals 6/30/15	Internal Service Funds
OPERATING REVENUES								
Sales - nonstate	$ 15,647	$ 5,589,028	$ 1,276,765	$ 214,915	$	$ 88,317	$ 7,184,672	$ 57,540
Change in actuarial value of contract premiums	......	......	......	(99,395)	......	......	(99,395)	......
Fees	951,099	......	......	2,148	1,365,464	239,674	2,558,385	......
Sales - state	......	......	41	......	......	39,254	39,295	2,294,997
Rents and royalties - nonstate	7,351	510	......	......	......	6	7,867	202
Rents - state	......	......	......	......	......	93	93	148,974
Fines, forfeits, settlements and judgments	1,766	182	......	......	......	11,851	13,799	29
Other	......	......	......	......	......	38,756	38,756	20,766
Total operating revenues	975,863	5,589,720	1,276,806	117,668	1,365,464	417,951	9,743,472	2,522,508
OPERATING EXPENSES								
Benefit payments	......	......	......	......	663,660	......	663,660	......
Payment of lottery winnings	......	3,627,939	......	......	......	......	3,627,939	......
Commissions on lottery sales	......	311,981	......	......	......	......	311,981	......
Contractual services	276,544	121,109	4,023	408,176	......	103,375	913,227	527,916
Change in actuarial value of contract benefit payments	......	......	......	340,246	......	......	340,246	......
Insurance claims expense	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,654,280
Personal services	21,049	27,211	1,431	1,228	......	173,151	224,070	97,597
Depreciation	42,493	441	3	3	......	6,722	49,662	36,976
Materials and supplies	10,765	1,294	17	33	......	5,507	17,616	9,691
Repairs and maintenance	......	1,469	......	......	......	1,672	3,141	10,424
Basic services	......	5,647	218	153	......	27,903	33,921	11,175
Interest and fiscal charges	......	......	22	43	......	2,183	2,248	......
Bad debt	......	......	......	......	......	22	22	......
Total operating expenses	350,851	4,097,091	5,714	749,882	663,660	320,535	6,187,733	2,348,059
Operating income (loss)	625,012	1,492,629	1,271,092	(632,214)	701,804	97,416	3,555,739	174,449
NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)								
Grants and donations	2,712	......	......	......	35,521	638	38,871	1,324
Investment earnings (losses)	7,684	17,633	37,699	357,738	51,470	3,256	475,480	5,462
Interest and fiscal charges	(120,104)	(18,917)	(85,459)	(8,352)	......	(856)	(233,688)	(66,011)
Fines, forfeits, judgments and settlements	1,054	......	2,798	327	......	44	4,223	......
Property disposition gain (loss)	(13,266)	64	......	......	......	(36)	(13,238)	(988)
Grant expense and client benefits	......	......	......	......	......	(980)	(980)	......
Emergency assessment funds received	......	......	256,884	......	......	......	256,884	......
Gain (loss) on early extinguishment of debt	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	16,295
Other	5,561	......	......	......	......	(181)	5,380	(20)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(116,359)	(1,220)	211,922	349,713	86,991	1,885	532,932	(43,938)
Income (loss) before transfers and contributions	508,653	1,491,409	1,483,014	(282,501)	788,795	99,301	4,088,671	130,511
Operating transfers in	134,745	......	......	......	5,367	17,651	157,763	22,278
Operating transfers out	(79,478)	(1,496,529)	(10,000)	(2,000)	(41,065)	(88,302)	(1,717,374)	(17,560)
Capital contributions	4,556	......	......	......	......	7	4,563	1,058
Change in net position	568,476	(5,120)	1,473,014	(284,501)	753,097	28,657	2,533,623	136,287
Total net position - beginning, as restated (Note 1)	7,855,184	86,663	10,159,626	1,792,062	2,044,428	314,113	22,252,076	450,807
Total net position - ending	$ 8,423,660	$ 81,543	$ 11,632,640	$ 1,507,561	$ 2,797,525	$ 342,770	$ 24,785,699	$ 587,094

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

2015 STATE OF FLORIDA CAFR

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(in thousands)

2015 STATE OF FLORIDA CAFR

	Transportation	Lottery	Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	Prepaid College Program	Reemployment Assistance	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Totals 6/30/15	Internal Service Funds
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES								
Cash received from customers	$ 954,037	$ 5,571,077	$ 1,282,312	$ 539,648	$ 1,500,862	$ 376,534	10,224,470	$ 2,458,892
Cash paid to vendors	(337,116)	(438,809)	(4,058)	(732,704)	......	(142,946)	(1,655,633)	(553,296)
Cash paid to employees	(21,086)	(26,623)	(1,370)	(1,194)	......	(171,386)	(221,659)	(94,320)
Cash received/(paid) for grants	......	......	......	......	......	35,259	35,259	......
Loans collected/(issued)	......	......	......	......	......	(1,655)	(1,655)	......
Lottery prizes	......	(3,605,451)	......	......	......	......	(3,605,451)	......
Cash paid for insurance claims	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	(1,656,305)
Reemployment assistance	......	......	......	......	(654,179)	......	(654,179)	......
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	595,835	1,500,194	1,276,884	(194,250)	846,683	95,806	4,121,152	154,971
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES								
Transfers in (out)	59,954	(1,484,528)	(10,000)	(2,000)	(35,407)	(69,924)	(1,541,905)	74,925
Advances from or repayment from other funds	(15,218)	......	......	......	......	(30)	(15,248)	(8,827)
Advances, grants or loans (to) from or repayment from others	1,110	......	......	......	......	(980)	130	......
Payment of bonds or loans (principal and interest)	......	......	(1,118,039)	......	......	......	(1,118,039)	(67,932)
Emergency assessment funds received	......	......	393,105	......	......	......	393,105	......
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities	45,846	(1,484,528)	(734,934)	(2,000)	(35,407)	(70,934)	(2,281,957)	(1,834)
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES								
Cash received from sale of capital assets	......	......	......	......	......	17	17	......
Cash received from the issuance of debt	175,082	......	......	......	......	1,007	176,089	......
Cash received from capital grants and donations	2,712	......	......	......	11,734	5,070	19,516	......
Payment of bond principal	(113,255)	......	......	......	......	......	(113,255)	......
Payment of principal on installment purchase/capital lease	......	......	......	......	......	(1,416)	(1,416)	(26,598)
Payment of interest on bonds/installment purchase/capital lease	(164,547)	......	......	......	......	......	(164,547)	(14,689)
Purchase or construction of capital assets	(566,979)	(1,954)	(4)	(6)	......	(32,143)	(601,086)	(1,037)
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(666,987)	(1,954)	(4)	(6)	11,734	(27,465)	(684,682)	(42,324)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES								
Security lending	(19,535)	(3,312)	......	3,007	......	(3,760)	(23,600)	(4,075)
Proceeds from the sale or maturity of investments	1,613,872	86,154	112,143,528	13,573,732	......	98,818	127,516,104	1,228
Cash paid to grand prize winners upon maturity of grand prize investments	......	(86,154)	......	......	......	......	(86,154)	......
Investment earnings	8,000	10,273	28,858	119,445	62,088	2,489	231,153	5,408
Purchase of investments	(1,534,307)	(5,861)	(113,089,071)	(13,506,520)	......	(96,249)	(128,232,008)	(14)
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	68,030	1,100	(916,685)	189,664	62,088	1,298	(594,505)	2,547
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	42,724	14,812	(374,739)	(6,592)	885,098	(1,295)	560,008	113,360
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning	1,022,986	167,601	374,748	18,544	1,669,968	355,656	3,609,503	610,898
Cash and cash equivalents - ending	$ 1,065,710	$ 182,413	$ 9	$ 11,952	$ 2,555,066	$ 354,361	$ 4,169,511	$ 724,258

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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(in thousands)

2015 STATE OF FLORIDA CAFR

Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities	Transportation	Lottery	Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	Prepaid College Program	Reemployment Assistance	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	Totals 6/30/15	Internal Service Funds
Operating income (loss)	$ 625,012	$ 1,492,629	$ 1,271,092	$ (632,214)	$ 701,804	$ 97,416	$ 3,555,739	$ 174,449
Adjustment to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities:								
Depreciation and amortization expense	42,493	441	3	3	......	6,722	49,662	36,976
Changes in assets and liabilities:								
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(4,600)	(19,421)	9,439	(4,284)	155,240	5,293	141,667	(13,644)
(Increase) decrease in due from other funds	39,702	......	......	(11)	123	(25)	39,789	(3,314)
Increase (decrease) in allowance for uncollectibles	......	780	(9,439)	......	(10,851)	(4,744)	(24,254)	......
(Increase) decrease in inventories	4,863	645	......	......	......	......	5,508	......
(Increase) decrease in future contract premiums and other receivables	......	......	......	99,395	......	......	99,395	......
(Increase) decrease in other non-current assets	......	(1,948)	......	......	......	(1,833)	(3,781)	(909)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(32,425)	2,041	5,740	2,649	620	(3,749)	(25,124)	7,406
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences	......	90	45	27	......	261	423	(673)
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	(21,494)	......	......	(67)	(253)	1,461	(20,353)	1,043
Increase (decrease) in tuition and housing benefits payable	......	......	......	340,246	......	......	340,246	......
Increase (decrease) in other non-current liability	......	1,076	55	43	......	6,721	7,895	(43,691)
(Increase) decrease in deposits and prepaid items	(234)	......	(11)	(7)	......	(201)	(453)	(2,349)
Increase (decrease) in unearned revenue	(57,482)	......	......	......	......	(8,024)	(65,506)	3,416
Increase (decrease) in prize liability	......	24,436	......	......	......	......	24,436	......
Increase (decrease) in pension liability and deferrals	......	(575)	(40)	(30)	......	(3,492)	(4,137)	(3,739)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	$ 595,835	$ 1,500,194	$ 1,276,884	$ (194,250)	$ 846,683	$ 95,806	$ 4,121,152	$ 154,971
Noncash investing, capital, and financing activities								
Borrowing under capital lease or installment purchase	$ 35,230	$	$	$	$	$	$ 35,230	$ ......
Change in fair value of investments	37,950	42,047	12,566	(213,009)	......	482	(119,964)	(2,842)
Contribution of capital assets	16,896	......	......	......	......	......	16,896	......
Other noncash items	(19,527)	......	......	......	......	(710)	(20,237)	......

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

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2015 STATE OF FLORIDA CAFR

FIDUCIARY FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PRIVATE-PURPOSE TRUST FUNDS
Individual fund descriptions and financial statements begin on page 223.

PENSION AND OTHER EMPLOYEE BENEFITS TRUST FUNDS
Individual fund descriptions and financial statements begin on page 229.

INVESTMENT TRUST FUNDS
Individual fund descriptions and financial statements begin on page 235.

AGENCY FUNDS
Individual fund descriptions and financial statements begin on page 239.

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
JUNE 30, 2015
(in thousands)

	Private-purpose Trust Funds	Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	Investment Trust Funds	Agency Funds	Totals 6/30/15
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 5,758	$ 762,791	$ 281,975	$ 121,707	$ 1,172,231
Pooled investments with State Treasury	624,801	125,035	1,556,096	847,865	3,153,797
Total cash and cash equivalents	630,559	887,826	1,838,071	969,572	4,326,028
Investments					
Certificates of deposit	......	1,936,529	1,654,197	......	3,590,726
U.S. government & federally guaranteed obligations	39,541	7,748,465	......	275,080	8,063,086
Federal agencies	46,447	9,549,465	......	......	9,595,912
Commercial paper	......	5,867,392	1,772,318	......	7,639,710
Repurchase agreements	......	400,000	361,342	......	761,342
Bonds and notes	64,680	9,370,946	635,562	......	10,071,188
International bonds and notes	8,415	2,658,637	80,284	......	2,747,336
Real estate contracts	......	10,142,274	......	......	10,142,274
Mutual fund investments	......	9,602,615	......	......	9,602,615
Money market and short-term investments	75,149	942,930	1,210,299	......	2,228,378
Domestic equity	179,236	43,390,490	......	......	43,569,726
Alternative investments	......	19,596,357	......	......	19,596,357
International equity	53,018	36,094,127	......	......	36,147,145
International equity commingled	......	6,315,998	......	......	6,315,998
Deferred compensation annuities	......	25,783	......	......	25,783
Self-directed brokerage investments	......	299,571	......	......	299,571
Other investments	......	33	......	100	133
Total investments	466,486	163,941,612	5,714,002	275,180	170,397,280
Receivables					
Accounts receivable	8,305	21,382	......	525,221	554,908
State contributions receivable	......	54,796	......	......	54,796
Nonstate contributions receivable	......	234,758	......	......	234,758
Interest receivable	937	137,744	4,196	754	143,631
Dividends receivable	414	173,492	......	......	173,906
Pending investment sales	21,875	1,584,107	......	......	1,605,982
Foreign currency contracts receivable	......	2,314,370	......	......	2,314,370
Due from state funds	24	48,101	......	109,685	157,810
Due from other governments	9,833	......	......	2,307	12,140
Total receivables	41,388	4,568,750	4,196	637,967	5,252,301
Security lending collateral	......	8,346,890	......	......	8,346,890
Advances to other funds	919,661	......	......	......	919,661
Advances to other entities	1,083,308	......	......	......	1,083,308
Other loans and notes receivable, net	386	......	......	......	386
Capital assets	1,581	1,110	......	......	2,691
Accumulated depreciation	(1,108)	(516)	......	......	(1,624)
Other assets	2,026	8,398	21	......	10,445
Total assets	3,144,287	177,754,070	7,556,290	1,882,719	190,337,366
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Pension-related items	298	59	......	......	357
Total deferred outflows of resources	298	59	......	......	357
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6,640	98,200	133	583,359	688,332
Due to other funds	1,625	54,511	50	180,561	236,747
DROP	......	308,550	......	......	308,550
Pending investment purchases	47,708	5,131,482	......	......	5,179,190
Short sell obligations	......	156,976	......	......	156,976
Foreign currency contracts payable	......	2,309,735	......	......	2,309,735
Broker rebate fees	......	729	......	......	729
Due to other governments	2,790	......	9,905	541,306	554,001
Obligations under security lending agreements	35,033	8,397,196	98,148	11,755	8,542,132
Claims payable	1	......	......	17,898	17,899
Deposits payable	13,331	10,116	......	547,774	571,221
Compensated absences	456	944	......	......	1,400
Other liabilities	753	2,398	......	66	3,217
Pension Liability	1,001	197	......	......	1,198
Total liabilities	109,338	16,471,034	108,236	1,882,719	18,571,327
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Pension-related items	597	126	......	......	723
Total deferred inflows of resources	597	126	......	......	723
NET POSITION					
Restricted for pension benefits and other purposes	$ 3,034,650	$ 161,282,969	$ 7,448,054	$	$ 171,765,673

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

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
FIDUCIARY FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(in thousands)

	Private-purpose Trust Funds	Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	Investment Trust Funds	Totals 6/30/15
ADDITIONS				
Contributions and other deposits				
Pension fund employer contributions - state	$	$ 779,732	$	$ 779,732
Pension fund employer contributions - nonstate	......	2,441,621	......	2,441,621
Pension fund employee contributions	......	912,813	......	912,813
Other contributions	......	153,353	......	153,353
Purchase of time by employees	......	10,455	......	10,455
Fees	2,835	1,195	......	4,030
Grants and contributions	168,446	......	......	168,446
Flexible benefits contributions	......	415,700	......	415,700
Fines, forfeits, settlements and judgments	658	......	11,512	12,170
Unclaimed property remittances	483,464	......	......	483,464
Receivership assets acquired	39,656	......	......	39,656
Transfers in from state funds	2,000	791,501	23,361	816,862
Total contributions and other deposits	697,059	5,506,370	34,873	6,238,302
Investment income				
Interest income	30,938	1,393,485	27,975	1,452,398
Dividends	4,423	2,021,795	......	2,026,218
Other investment income (loss)	551	209,891	......	210,442
Net increase (decrease) in fair market value	6,598	2,446,343	3,182	2,456,123
Total investment income	42,510	6,071,514	31,157	6,145,181
Investment activity expense	(2,397)	(532,233)	(3,185)	(537,815)
Net income (loss) from investing activity	40,113	5,539,281	27,972	5,607,366
Security lending activity				
Security lending income	......	46,846	......	46,846
Security lending expense	......	(8,672)	......	(8,672)
Net income from security lending	......	38,174	......	38,174
Total net investment income	40,113	5,577,455	27,972	5,645,540
Other additions	3,864	20,841	......	24,705
Total additions	741,036	11,104,666	62,845	11,908,547
DEDUCTIONS				
Benefit payments	......	11,274,832	......	11,274,832
Insurance claims expense	8,320	3,368	......	11,688
Supplemental insurance payments	......	74,176	......	74,176
Flexible reimbursement payments	......	24,133	......	24,133
Life insurance premium payments	......	32,402	......	32,402
Remittances to annuity companies	......	168,993	......	168,993
Program contribution refunds	......	9,426	......	9,426
Interest expense	800	1	......	801
Student loan default payments	103,725	......	......	103,725
Payments to unclaimed property claimants	250,404	......	......	250,404
Distribution to State School Fund	110,201	......	......	110,201
Administrative expense	37,434	23,135	50	60,619
Transfers out to state funds	5,813	809,940	23,361	839,114
Other deductions	41,927	3	......	41,930
Total deductions	558,624	12,420,409	23,411	13,002,444
Depositor activity				
Deposits	247,577	......	14,576,383	14,823,960
Withdrawals	(196,015)	......	(14,631,808)	(14,827,823)
Excess (deficiency) of deposits over withdrawals	51,562	......	(55,425)	(3,863)
Change in net position	233,974	(1,315,743)	(15,991)	(1,097,760)
Net position - beginning, as restated (Note 1)	2,800,676	162,598,712	7,464,045	172,863,433
Net position - ending	$ 3,034,650	$ 161,282,969	$ 7,448,054	$ 171,765,673

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

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COMPONENT UNIT FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Major Component Units

FLORIDA HOUSING FINANCE CORPORATION
Pursuant to Section 420.504, Florida Statutes, this corporation was created as an entrepreneurial public corporation organized to provide and promote public welfare by administering the governmental function of financing or refinancing housing and related facilities in Florida.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
University of Florida is a major, public, comprehensive, land-grant, research university with a main campus location in Gainesville, Florida.

CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION
Pursuant to Section 627.351(6), Florida Statutes, this corporation was created to provide certain residential property, non-residential property, and casualty insurance coverage to qualified risks in the State of Florida under specified circumstances.

Nonmajor Component Units

Nonmajor component units are presented beginning on page 245.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
COMPONENT UNITS
JUNE 30, 2015
(in thousands)

	Florida Housing Finance Corporation	University of Florida	Citizens Property Insurance Corporation	Nonmajor Component Units	Totals 6/30/15
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 293,748	$ 230,958	$ 1,232,833	$ 865,983	$ 2,623,522
Pooled investments with State Treasury	507,183	1,093,684	......	1,635,485	3,236,352
Other investments	1,769,556	764,835	12,533,579	4,685,665	19,753,635
Receivables, net	248,187	522,203	225,641	961,067	1,957,098
Due from component units/primary	......	68,683	......	502,031	570,714
Inventories	......	32,669	......	35,244	67,913
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	......	44,873	25,348	473,936	544,157
Restricted pooled investments with State Treasury	......	89,533	......	539,491	629,024
Restricted investments	......	2,366,059	......	3,179,011	5,545,070
Other loans and notes receivable, net	2,257,587	37,993	67	54,700	2,350,347
Other assets	2,860	189,146	319,862	341,352	853,220
Capital assets, net	......	3,081,171	8,079	19,971,066	23,060,316
Total assets	5,079,121	8,521,807	14,345,409	33,245,031	61,191,368
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Accum. decrease in fair value -Hedging derivatives	......	48,157	......	18,474	66,631
Amount deferred on refunding of debt	......	496	......	7,152	7,648
Pension-related items	......	152,945	......	425,452	578,397
Total deferred outflows of resources	......	201,598	......	451,078	652,676
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	133,833	444,212	1,228,540	933,984	2,740,569
Due to component units/primary	......	34,451	......	133,562	168,013
Long-term liabilities					
Due within one year	329,004	216,085	2,332,912	627,757	3,505,758
Due in more than one year	2,523,326	2,022,473	3,278,206	6,122,640	13,946,645
Total liabilities	2,986,163	2,717,221	6,839,658	7,817,943	20,360,985
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Deferred service concession arrangement receipts	......	......	......	1,117	1,117
Amount deferred on refunding of debt	......	10,758	......	......	10,758
Pension-related items	......	246,441	......	648,352	894,793
Total deferred inflows of resources	......	257,199	......	649,469	906,668
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	......	1,891,941	8,079	17,245,198	19,145,218
Restricted for					
Debt service	......	4,855	......	64,502	69,357
Other	1,943,095	901,842	......	3,491,925	6,336,862
Funds held for permanent endowment					
Expendable	......	395,686	......	397,572	793,258
Nonexpendable	......	1,228,722	......	2,268,733	3,497,455
Unrestricted	149,863	1,325,939	7,497,672	1,760,767	10,734,241
Total net position	$ 2,092,958	$ 5,748,985	$ 7,505,751	$ 25,228,697	$ 40,576,391

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

2015 STATE OF FLORIDA CAFR

2015 STATE OF FLORIDA CAFR

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
COMPONENT UNITS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(in thousands)

		Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position				
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Florida Housing Finance Corporation	University of Florida	Citizens Property Insurance Corporation	Nonmajor Component Units	Totals 6/30/15
Florida Housing Finance Corporation	$ 205,976	$ 215,291	$	$	$ 9,315	$	$	$	$ 9,315
University of Florida	4,767,250	3,157,506	825,293	86,167	......	(698,284)	......	......	(698,284)
Citizens Property Insurance Corporation	1,208,693	1,382,273	......	......	......	......	173,580	......	173,580
Nonmajor component units	11,340,797	3,398,591	3,659,056	567,391	......	......	......	(3,715,759)	(3,715,759)
Total component units	17,522,716	8,153,661	4,484,349	653,558	9,315	(698,284)	173,580	(3,715,759)	(4,231,148)
General revenues									
Property taxes					......	......	......	471,103	471,103
Investment earnings (losses)					......	126,602	155,984	131,238	413,824
Gain (loss) on sale of capital assets					......	7,190	......	(7,863)	(673)
Payments from the State of Florida					......	654,120	......	3,067,446	3,721,566
Miscellaneous					14,233	122,789	......	518,636	655,658
Contributions to permanent funds					......	32,749	......	26,429	59,178
Total general revenues and contributions					14,233	943,450	155,984	4,206,989	5,320,656
Change in net position					23,548	245,166	329,564	491,230	1,089,508
Net position - beginning, as restated (Note 1)					2,069,410	5,503,819	7,176,187	24,737,467	39,486,883
Net position - ending					$ 2,092,958	$ 5,748,985	$ 7,505,751	$ 25,228,697	$ 40,576,391

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

2015 STATE OF FLORIDA CAFR

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NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

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NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Reporting Entity

The State of Florida's (the state's) financial reporting entity includes the primary government (i.e., legislative agencies, the Governor and Cabinet, departments and agencies, commissions and boards of the Executive Branch, and various offices relating to the Judicial Branch) and its component units.

Component units, as defined in Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification Section 2100, *Defining the Financial Reporting Entity*, and Section 2600, *Reporting Entity and Component Unit Presentation and Disclosure*, are legally separate organizations for which the elected officials of the state are financially accountable. Financial accountability is the ability of the state to appoint a voting majority of an organization's governing board and to impose its will upon the organization. When the state does not appoint a voting majority of an organization's governing body, GASB standards require inclusion in the financial reporting entity if: (1) an organization is fiscally dependent upon the state because its resources are held for the direct benefit of the state or can be accessed by the state *and* (2) the potential exists for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens on the state. In addition, component units can be other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the state are such that exclusion would cause the state's financial statements to be misleading.

Blended Component Units

A component unit is reported as blended when either (1) the component unit's governing body is substantively the same as the governing body of the state, *and* (a) there is a financial benefit or burden relationship between the governing body of the state and the component unit, *or* (b) management of the governing body of the state has operational responsibility for the component unit, *or* (2) the component unit provides services entirely, or almost entirely, to the state or otherwise exclusively, or almost exclusively, benefits the state, *or* (3) the component unit's outstanding debt is expected to be repaid entirely or almost entirely with resources of the state.

The following component units provide services entirely or almost entirely to the primary government, or have outstanding debt that is expected to be paid entirely or almost entirely with state resources:

- CareerSource Florida, Inc.
- Citrus Commission (Department of Citrus)
- Corrections Foundation, Inc.
- Florida Board of Governors
- Florida Clerks of Court Operations Corporation
- Florida Commission on Community Service (Volunteer Florida)
- Florida Engineers Management Corporation
- Florida Prepaid College Board
- Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind
- Florida Surplus Lines Service Office
- Florida Water Pollution Control Financing Corporation
- Inland Protection Financing Corporation
- Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Foundation*
- Scripps Florida Funding Corporation
- Space Florida
- State Board of Administration of Florida (SBA)
- State Board of Education (SBE)
- Wireless Emergency Telephone System

Blended component units that are considered major funds are reported in separate columns in the fund financial statements. Other blended component units that are considered nonmajor funds are reported with other funds in the appropriate columns in the fund financial statements. In addition, the financial data for some blended component units are reported in more than one fund type, some of which are considered major and others that are considered nonmajor. Refer to Section D of this note for more information on the determination criteria for major funds and a list of major funds and fund types.

* The state's financial statements do not include amounts relating to this component unit. The assets of this component unit at June 30, 2015, are approximately $1,650,219.

Discretely Presented Component Units

Component units that are not blended are discretely presented. In the government-wide financial statements, discrete presentation entails reporting component unit financial data in a column separate from the financial data of the state.

In addition, financial data for discretely presented component units that are considered major are reported in separate columns in the basic financial statements for component units. Discretely presented component units that are considered nonmajor are combined and reported in one column in the component unit financial statements and are aggregated by type in the combining statements. The state's financial statements are reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. The state's component units' financial statements are reported for the most recent fiscal year for which an audit report is available. Some component units have a fiscal year other than June 30. Accordingly, amounts reported by the state as due from and to component units on the statement of net position may not agree with amounts reported by the component units as due from and to the state. Refer to Section D of this note for more information on major fund determination and presentation. The state's discretely presented component units are grouped into the following categories:

State Universities and Colleges. State universities and colleges receive funding from the state. The State University System is governed by the Florida Board of Governors. The Florida College System is governed by the State Board of Education. Each university and college is administered by a local board of trustees. All state universities and colleges have a June 30 year-end. Component units included in this category are:

State Universities

Major:

- University of Florida

Nonmajor:

- Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University
- Florida Atlantic University
- Florida Gulf Coast University
- Florida International University
- Florida Polytechnic University
- Florida State University
- New College of Florida
- University of Central Florida
- University of North Florida
- University of South Florida
- University of West Florida

Florida College System Institutions

Nonmajor:

- Broward College
- Chipola College
- College of Central Florida
- Daytona State College
- Eastern Florida State College
- Florida SouthWestern State College
- Florida Gateway College
- Florida Keys Community College
- Florida State College at Jacksonville
- Gulf Coast State College
- Hillsborough Community College
- Indian River State College
- Lake-Sumter State College
- Miami Dade College
- North Florida Community College
- Northwest Florida State College
- Palm Beach State College
- Pasco-Hernando State College
- Pensacola State College
- Polk State College
- Santa Fe College
- Seminole State College of Florida

- South Florida State College
- St. Johns River State College
- St. Petersburg College
- State College of Florida, Manatee-Sarasota
- Tallahassee Community College
- Valencia College

Florida Housing Finance Corporation (Major). Pursuant to Section 420.504, Florida Statutes (F.S.), this corporation was created as an entrepreneurial public corporation organized to provide and promote public welfare by administering the governmental function of financing or refinancing housing and related facilities in Florida. This entity has a December 31 year-end.

Water Management Districts. Pursuant to Section 373.069, F.S., these districts were created to provide for the management and conservation of water and related land resources. In addition, the general regulatory and administrative functions of these districts are either fully or in part financed by general appropriations. Water management districts have a September 30 year-end. Component units included in this category are:

Nonmajor:

- Northwest Florida Water Management District
- St. Johns River Water Management District
- South Florida Water Management District
- Southwest Florida Water Management District
- Suwannee River Water Management District

Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (Major). Pursuant to Section 627.351(6), F.S., this corporation was created to provide certain residential property and casualty insurance coverage to qualified risks in the state under specified circumstances. This entity has a December 31 year-end. For additional information, refer to Note 14B.

Other. Additional discretely presented component units of the state include various foundations and not-for-profit organizations. The fiscal year-ends of these component units may vary. Component units included in this category are:

Nonmajor:

- Commission for Florida Law Enforcement Accreditation, Inc.*
- Enterprise Florida, Inc.
- Florida Agricultural Museum*
- Florida Agriculture Center and Horse Park Authority*
- Florida Agriculture in the Classroom, Inc.*
- Florida Birth-Related Neurological Injury Compensation Plan
- Florida Board of Governors Foundation, Inc.*
- Florida Comprehensive Health Association
- Florida Concrete Masonry Education Council*
- Florida Development Finance Corporation*
- Florida Education Foundation, Inc.*
- Florida Education Fund, Inc.
- Florida Fund for Minority Teachers, Inc.*
- Florida Healthy Kids Corporation
- Florida Is For Veterans, Inc.*
- Florida Mobile Home Relocation Corporation*
- Florida Patient's Compensation Fund
- Florida State Fair Authority
- Florida Telecommunications Relay, Inc.*
- Florida Tourism Industry Marketing Corporation, Inc.
- Florida Veterans Foundation, Inc.*
- Florida Virtual School
- Forestry Arson Alert Association, Inc.*
- Friends of Florida State Forests, Inc.*
- Higher Educational Facilities Financing Authority*
- Prison Rehabilitative Industries and Diversified Enterprises, Inc. (PRIDE)

- South Florida Regional Transportation Authority
- The Florida College System Foundation, Inc.*
- The Florida Endowment Foundation for Vocational Rehabilitation, Inc.
- Wildlife Alert Reward Association*
- Wildlife Foundation of Florida, Inc.*

*The state's financial statements do not include amounts relating to several component units. The assets and revenues relating to these component units totaled $96 million and $52 million, respectively. These amounts represent one percent or less of total aggregate component unit assets and revenues.

Joint Ventures

A joint venture is an organization that results from a contractual arrangement and that is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate and specific activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain (1) an ongoing financial interest or (2) an ongoing financial responsibility. Financial data for the state's joint ventures are not included in its statements. The state's joint ventures include the following:

Apalachicola-Chattahoochee-Flint River Basin (ACFRB) Commission. Section 373.69, F.S., provided for the creation of an interstate administrative agency to promote interstate comity, remove causes of present and future controversies, equitably apportion the surface waters of the ACFRB, and engage in water planning. Operational funding required by the Commission is equally shared among the party states.

Board of Control for Southern Regional Education. Section 1000.32, F.S., promotes the development and maintenance of regional education services and facilities in the southern states to provide greater educational advantages and facilities for the citizens in the region. The states established a joint agency called the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education to submit plans and recommendations to the states from time to time for their approval and adoption by appropriate legislative action for the development, establishment, acquisition, operation, and maintenance of educational facilities in the region.

Regional Planning Councils. Sections 186.501 through 186.513, F.S., the "Florida Regional Planning Council Act," provide for the creation of regional planning agencies to assist local governments in resolving their common problems. The regional planning councils are designated as the primary organizations to address problems and plan solutions that are of greater-than-local concern or scope. Participants in these councils are required by statutes to contribute to the support of these programs.

Southern States Energy Compact. Section 377.711, F.S., enacted this compact into law joining the State of Florida and other states to recognize that the proper employment and conservation of energy, and the employment of energy-related facilities, materials, and products can assist substantially in the industrialization of the South and the development of a balanced economy in the region. The State of Florida appropriates funds to support Florida's participation in the compact.

Related Organizations

Organizations for which the state is accountable because the state appoints a voting majority of the board, but for which the state is not financially accountable, are deemed "related organizations." The state's related organizations include certain transportation authorities, hospital districts, port authorities, and aviation authorities. The state is not financially accountable for any of these organizations and, therefore, applicable financial data is not included in the state's financial statements.

Contact

Financial statements of the component units that issue separate statements and other financial statement-related information may be obtained from:

Department of Financial Services
Bureau of Financial Reporting
Statewide Financial Reporting Section
200 East Gaines Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0364
Telephone: (850) 413-5511
Department Website: *http://www.myfloridacfo.com*

Joint ventures may be contacted directly for their financial statements.

B. Basic Financial Statements

The state's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by GASB. The basic financial statements of the state, including its component units, are presented in the required format discussed below.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from its discretely presented component units.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable to a specific function. Some functions may include administrative overhead that is essentially indirect expenses of other functions. The state currently does not allocate those indirect expenses to other functions. Program revenues include: (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function; (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular function; and (3) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not included in program revenues are reported in general revenues.

Fund Financial Statements

Separate fund financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

C. Basis of Accounting

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned, while expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as they become susceptible to accrual, generally when they are both measurable and available. Revenues collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal year are considered available, with the exception of certain tax revenues, which are considered available when collected within 30 days of year-end. For governmental funds, certain long-term liabilities, such as compensated absences, due within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal year are expected to be liquidated with expendable financial resources and are recognized within the applicable governmental fund. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, expenditures for insurance and similar services extending over more than one fiscal year generally are accounted for as expenditures of the fiscal year of acquisition. Further, principal and interest on general long-term debt are recognized when due.

D. Basis of Presentation

Major Funds

GASB Codification Section 2200, *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*, sets forth minimum criteria (percentage of the total assets and deferred outflows of resources, total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, revenues, or expenditures/expenses for either fund category or the governmental and enterprise funds combined) for the determination of major funds. GASB Codification Section 2200 further requires that the reporting government's main operating fund (the General Fund) always be reported as a major fund. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. The nonmajor funds are combined in a column in the fund financial statements and detailed in the combining statements. The state reports the following major funds:

<u>Major Governmental Funds</u>

General Fund – a fund that accounts for the financial resources of the state, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. This is the state's primary operating fund.

Environment, Recreation and Conservation – a special revenue fund that accounts for the operations of various programs such as air pollution control, water quality assurance, ecosystem management, and marine resources conservation. Transfers from other funds, pollutant tax collections, and federal grants are its major sources of revenue.

Public Education – a special revenue fund that includes funds used to operate education-related programs. Significant sources of revenue for this fund are federal grants, transfers from the Florida Lottery, and utility taxes.

Health and Family Services – a special revenue fund that includes funds used to operate various health and family service-related programs such as health care, elder affairs, and public assistance. Grants and funding from the federal government are the predominant sources of revenue for this fund.

Transportation – a special revenue fund that accounts for the maintenance and development of the state highway system and other transportation-related projects. It accounts for federal grants, motor fuel and aviation fuel taxes, automobile registration fees, and other revenues that are used for transportation purposes.

<u>Major Business-type Funds</u>

Transportation – an enterprise fund that primarily accounts for operations of the Florida Turnpike.

Lottery – an enterprise fund that accounts for state lottery operations, which include sale of lottery tickets, payment of lottery prizes, and transfers to the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund.

Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund – an enterprise fund that accounts for investments for the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund, which was created to help cover insurers' losses in the event of a hurricane disaster.

Prepaid College Program – an enterprise fund that accounts for payments from purchasers of the Florida Prepaid College Program. This program was created to provide a medium through which the cost of state post-secondary education may be paid in advance of enrollment at a rate lower than the projected corresponding costs at the time of enrollment.

Reemployment Assistance – an enterprise fund that accounts for contributions, benefit payments, grants, loans, and investments for the Unemployment Compensation Fund, which was created to pay reemployment assistance benefits to eligible individuals.

Fund Types

Additionally, the state reports the following fund types:

<u>Internal Service Funds</u>

These proprietary-type funds are primarily used to report activities that provide goods or services to other funds or agencies within the state, rather than to the general public. Internal service funds are classified into the following categories:

- ***Employee Health and Disability*** - includes funds that account for state employees' health and disability plans.
- ***Data Centers –*** includes funds that account for services provided by data processing centers operated by various agencies.
- ***Communications and Facilities –*** includes funds that primarily account for services provided by the Department of Management Services such as those related to the construction, operation, and maintenance of public facilities, and management and operation of the SUNCOM (state communication) Network.
- ***Other –*** includes funds that account for services provided to other state agencies such as legal services, records management, and community services (inmate work squads).

<u>Fiduciary Fund Types</u>

Fiduciary funds are used to report assets held in a trustee or agency capacity for others and, therefore, cannot be used to support the state's own programs.

Private-Purpose Trust Funds - funds that are used to report trust arrangements under which principal and income benefit individuals, private organizations, or other governments including funds accounting for unclaimed property; federally guaranteed, higher education loans; contributions to a college savings plan; and various others.

Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds - funds that are used to report resources that are required to be held in trust for the members and beneficiaries of the state's pension plans and other employee benefit plans.

Agency Funds - funds that are used to report resources held by the state in a purely custodial capacity. For example, these funds account for asset and liability balances related to retiree health care, taxes collected and held by the Department of Revenue for other entities, and student funds held by the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind.

Investment Trust Funds - funds that are used to report the external portion of investment pools reported by the state.

E. Assets, Deferred Outflows of Resources, Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position/Fund Balance

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The state's cash includes cash on hand and on deposit in banks, including demand deposits, certificates of deposit, and time deposits. Most deposits are held by financial institutions qualified as public depositories under Florida law. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments. For the purposes of GASB Codification Section 2450, *Cash Flows Statements*, pooled investments with the State Treasury are considered cash equivalents. Details of deposits are included in Note 2.

Investments

Florida Statutes authorize the state to invest in various instruments. The state reports investments in accordance with GASB Codification Section I50, *Investments*.

Investments with the State Treasury are reported at fair value which is obtained from independent pricing service providers. Independent pricing service providers use quoted market prices when available and employ various, sometimes proprietary, multifactor models for determining a security's fair value if it is not available from quoted market prices. Some securities, including U.S. government, municipal bonds, and mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, are priced using evaluated bid prices. Evaluated bid prices are determined by taking bid prices and adjusting them by an evaluated adjustment factor derived from the independent pricing service's multifactor model. If values are not available using the above methods, secondary methods such as non-evaluated mid-price and bid price are used. If no source of values is available, cost or last available price from any source is used, or other pricing methodology as directed by the State Treasury.

Investments managed by the State Board of Administration (SBA) are reported in various funds. Investments of the Debt Service Escrowed Fund, which meet the requirements of a legal or in-substance defeasance, are reported at cost. Investments of the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund are reported based on amortized cost and disclosed in Note 2 at fair value. Other investments managed by the SBA, including those related to the state's defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans, are reported at fair value at the reporting date.

For SBA-managed investments, fair values are obtained or estimated in accordance with the Global Pricing Guidelines established with the SBA's custodian, BNY Mellon Bank. BNY Mellon Bank uses a variety of independent pricing vendors and designates certain vendors as the primary source based on asset type, class or issue. BNY Mellon Bank monitors prices supplied by primary sources and may use a supplemental price source or change the primary price source if any of the following occurs:

- The price of a security is not received from the primary price source.
- The primary price source no longer prices a particular asset type, class or issue.
- The SBA or its portfolio investment manager challenges a price and BNY Mellon Bank 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 BNY Mellon Bank's price tolerance checkpoints and results in a vendor comparison review where another source is deemed to be more appropriate by the BNY Mellon Bank.

When a portfolio includes securities or instruments for which BNY Mellon Bank does not receive fair value information from its vendor price sources, BNY Mellon Bank uses a "non-vendor price 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 such instances where securities or instruments are in the portfolio of an investment manager appointed by the SBA. In such cases where the SBA directed the purchase of such 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 (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 net asset value of an entity is the value of its investment holdings. The net asset value 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 are also required to be valued annually by independent, licensed external appraisers selected by an appraisal management company retained by the SBA.

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 in investment earnings. Gains and losses are recorded in the statements of changes in net position as "net increase (decrease) in fair market value" during the period.

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 a ready market existed.

Investment detail is included in Note 2.

Inventories

Inventories primarily consist of expendable supplies. Inventories are recorded according to the consumption method as expenditures when consumed. At the end of the fiscal year, inventory is reported as an asset and identified in fund balance as nonspendable. The method used to determine the cost of inventories varies by agency responsible for the inventories.

Capital Assets

Capital assets are real, personal, and intangible property that have a cost equal to or greater than an established capitalization threshold and have an estimated useful life extending beyond one year. For additional information, refer to Note 5.

Deferred Outflows of Resources

A consumption of net assets by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period is presented as a deferred outflow of resources.

Long-term Liabilities

Refer to Note 8 for information on bonds payable and certificates of participation, Note 9 for information on installment purchases, capital leases, and public-private partnership agreements, and Note 10 for changes in long-term liabilities.

Compensated Absences Liability

Employees earn the right to be compensated during absences for vacation and illness as well as for unused special compensatory leave earned for hours worked on legal holidays and other specifically authorized overtime. Compensated absences for annual leave are recorded as a liability when the benefits are earned. Compensated absences for sick leave are calculated based on the vesting method. Within the limits established by law or rule, the value of unused leave benefits will be paid to employees upon separation from state service. The amounts reported for compensated absences are based on current year-end salary rates and include employer Social Security and Medicare tax and pension contributions at current rates.

Deferred Inflows of Resources

A deferred inflow of resources is an acquisition of net assets by the government that is applicable to a future reporting period.

Components of Net Position

The government-wide statement of net position classifies net position into the following categories: (1) net investment in capital assets, (2) restricted, and (3) unrestricted. The "net investment in capital assets" component of net position consists of capital assets, including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. "Restricted" net position is reported when constraints are placed on net position that are either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. "Unrestricted" net position consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets." When both restricted and unrestricted resources are to be used for the same purpose, the agency responsible for administering the resources determines the flow assumption used to identify the portion of

expenses paid from restricted resources. At June 30, 2015, the government-wide statement of net position reported a restricted net position of $25.3 billion, of which $16.7 billion is restricted by enabling legislation.

Components of Fund Balance

Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent. This includes activity that is not in a spendable form such as inventories, prepaid amounts, and long-term portion of loans and notes receivable, net, unless the proceeds are restricted, committed or assigned. Additionally, activity that is legally or contractually required to remain intact, such as a principal balance in a permanent fund, is considered to be nonspendable.

Restricted fund balances have constraints placed upon the use of the resources either by an external party, such as the Federal Government, or imposed by law through a constitutional provision or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the state's highest level of decision-making authority, the Legislature and the Governor, i.e. through legislation passed into law. Commitments may only be modified or rescinded by equivalent formal, highest-level action.

Unassigned fund balance is the residual amount of the General Fund not included in the three categories described above. Also, any remaining deficit fund balances within the other governmental fund types are reported as unassigned.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available, it is the state's general policy to use restricted resources first. When expenditures are incurred for which unrestricted (committed or unassigned) resources are available, and amounts in any of these unrestricted classifications could be used, it is the state's general policy to spend committed resources first. However, the agency responsible for administering the resources determines the flow assumption used to identify the portion of expenses paid from restricted resources.

Fund Balances Classifications and Special Revenue by Purpose – GASB Codification Section 2200, *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*, requires presentation of governmental fund balances and special revenue fund revenues by specific purpose. In the basic financial statements, the fund balance classifications are presented in the aggregate. The table presented below displays further detail of nonspendable fund balance and appropriation of resources existing at June 30, 2015 (in thousands).

	Fund	Conservation	Education	Services	Transportation	Funds	Total
Fund balances:							
Nonspendable:							
Inventory and Prepaid Items	$ 8,023	$ 411	$	$ 12,867	$ 9,195	$ 2,060	$ 32,556
Long-term Receivables and Advances	11,097	......	......	......	......	......	11,097
Permanent Fund Principal	......	......	......	......	......	23,108	23,108
Total	19,120	411	......	12,867	9,195	25,168	66,761
Restricted:							
Grantors/Contributors	150	76,736	25	8,711	......	26,179	111,801
Enabling Legislation	51,640	17,136	......	906	50	340,362	410,094
Constitutional Provision	......	62,406	739,380	......	......	629	802,415
Creditors	8,978	24,371	919,062	6,165	......	1,372,299	2,330,875
Federal Government	28,422	2,018,043	40,426	117,884	19,057	116,754	2,340,586
Total	89,190	2,198,692	1,698,893	133,666	19,107	1,856,223	5,995,771
Committed:	921,750	795,573	245,373	1,192,552	2,093,553	1,023,749	6,272,550
Unassigned:	5,878,552	......	(883,674)	......	......	......	4,994,878
Total Fund Balances	$ 6,908,612	$ 2,994,676	$ 1,060,592	$ 1,339,085	$ 2,121,855	$ 2,905,140	$ 17,329,960

Section 215.32(2)(b)4.a, F.S., provides that the unappropriated cash balances from selected trust funds may be authorized by the Legislature for transfer to the Budget Stablization Fund and the General Revenue Fund through the General Appropriations Act. The amounts indicated below were identified in the State's 2015-16 General Appropriations Act as being unappropriated June 30, 2015, cash balances that are to be transferred to and from the funds indicated during the 2015-16 fiscal year.

Transfer to (from) Fund	$ 106,052	$ 63,692	$	$ 35,000	$	$ 7,360	$ ......
Transfer from Non-Governmental Funds	95,000	......	......	......	......	......	95,000
Totals	$ 201,052	$ 63,692	$	$ 35,000	$	$ 7,360	$ 95,000

F. Interfund Activity and Balances

The effect of interfund activities, except those between funds reported as governmental activities and funds reported as business-type activities, has been eliminated from the government-wide statements. In the fund financial statements, transfers represent flows of assets without equivalent flows of assets in return or a requirement for repayment. Transfers are recorded when a fund receiving revenue provides it to the fund which expends the resources. Transfers between funds are made to accomplish various provisions of law.

Interfund receivables and payables have been eliminated from the statement of net position, except for the residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities.

For additional information, refer to Note 11.

G. Nonmonetary Transactions

The state participates in various activities that are, in part, represented by nonmonetary transactions. Examples include nonmonetary assistance in the form of Federal grants, such as vaccines, Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards for food assistance, and donated food commodities. The state also acts as an agent for the United States Department of Agriculture in the distribution of donated food commodities to qualifying organizations outside the state's reporting entity. The fair value of these items is reported in the governmental fund financial statements.

State Attorneys and Public Defenders of the State of Florida are furnished certain office space and other services by counties under the provisions of Chapter 29, F.S. Some counties also provide certain facilities and services to other officers and staff of the judicial branch. The value of the facilities and services provided by the counties is not reported as revenue.

H. Operating and Nonoperating Revenues

Proprietary funds distinguish operating and nonoperating revenues. Operating revenues are typically derived from providing goods or services, and include all transactions involved in delivering those goods or services. These revenues are a direct result of exchange-type transactions associated with the principal activity of the fund. Cash flow resulting from capital and related financing, noncapital financing and investment activities are considered nonoperating for reporting purposes.

I. Accounting and Reporting Changes

The state implemented GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27.* This statement replaces the requirements of Statement No. 27, *Accounting for Pensions by State and Local Governmental Employers* and No. 50, *Pension Disclosures*, as they relate to pensions that are provided through pension plans administered as trusts or equivalent arrangements that meet certain criteria. This statement establishes requirements for measuring, recognizing, and disclosing pension liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures. The implementation of this standard required restatement of beginning equity and the recording of pension liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and pension expense/expenditures in the financial statements. Additionally, implementation required changes to the notes to the financial statements and required supplemental information for pension plans.

The state implemented GASB Statement No. 69, *Government Combinations and Disposals of Government Operations.* This statement establishes accounting and financial reporting standards related to government combinations (mergers, acquisitions, and transfers of operations) and disposals of government operations. Adoption of this statement had no impact on the state's financial statements.

The state implemented GASB Statement No. 71, *Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68.* This statement addresses an issue regarding application of the transition provisions of Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions.* This statement requires, at transition, recognition of beginning deferred outflow of resources for contributions to a defined benefit pension plan made subsequent to the measurement date of the beginning net pension liability.

J. Fund Balance and Net Position Reclassifications and Restatements

Fund balances and net position at June 30, 2014 have been adjusted as follows (in thousands):

		Business-Type Activities				
		Proprietary Funds				
	Governmental Activities	Transportation	Lottery	Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	Prepaid College Program	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds
Fund Balance/Net Position, June 30, 2014, as previously reported	$ 61,222,182	$ 7,682,184	$ 97,662	$ 10,160,221	$ 1,792,473	$ 380,342
Implementation of New Accounting Standards:						
Implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 and 71; reporting pensions	(4,134,866)		(10,999)	(595)	(411)	(66,229)
Capital assets: To increase/decrease net assets for prior year over/understatements	322,801	173,000				
Fund Balance/Net Position, June 30, 2014, as restated	$ 57,410,117	$ 7,855,184	$ 86,663	$ 10,159,626	$ 1,792,062	$ 314,113

	Business-Type Activities	Component Units			Fiduciary Funds	
	Proprietary Funds	Component Units				
	Internal Service Funds	University of Florida	Citizens Property Insurance	Nonmajor Component Units	Private-purpose Trust Fund	Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds
Fund Balance/Net Position, June 30, 2014, as previously reported	$ 542,716	$ 5,937,226	$ 7,333,278	$ 26,007,337	$ 2,802,051	$ 162,598,989
Implementation of New Accounting Standards:						
Implementation of GASB Statement No. 68 and 71; reporting pensions	(49,322)	(435,209)		(1,283,488)	(1,375)	(277)
Implementation of GASB Statement No. 65; debt issuance costs expensed			(157,091)			
Capital assets: To increase/decrease net assets for prior year over/understatements	(42,587)			3,732		
Investments: To increase net assets as a result of investment valuations				1,251		
Liabilities: To increase liabilities as a result of reclassifications				(2,497)		
Other Adjustments: To increase net position due to implementation of new state laws and other various understatements		1,802		11,132		
Fund Balance/Net Position, June 30, 2014, as restated	$ 450,807	$ 5,503,819	$ 7,176,187	$ 24,737,467	$ 2,800,676	$ 162,598,712

K. Budget Stabilization Fund

The State Constitution mandates the creation and maintenance of a Budget Stabilization Fund, in an amount not less than 5 percent nor more than 10 percent of the last complete fiscal year's net revenue collections for the General Revenue Fund. Monies in the Budget Stabilization Fund may be transferred to the General Revenue Fund to offset a deficit therein or to provide emergency funding, including payment of up to $38 million with respect to certain uninsured losses to state property. Monies in this fund are constitutionally prohibited from being obligated or otherwise committed for any other purposes. Any withdrawals from the Budget Stabilization Fund must be restored from general revenues in five equal annual installments, commencing in the third fiscal year after the expenditure, unless the Legislature establishes a different restoration schedule, in accordance with Section 215.32, F.S.

In prior fiscal years, the Florida Legislature authorized the transfer of funds from the Budget Stabilization Fund to the General Revenue Fund. These transfers are required to be repaid in accordance with Section 215.32, F.S. The Budget Stabilization Fund had $1.1 billion in cash at June 30, 2015. The planned repayment schedule is presented below. An additional repayment was made in June 2015, resulting in a remaining balance of $214,481,450. Both of these funds are included within the General Fund; therefore, pursuant to generally accepted governmental accounting principles, the advances to other funds and advances from other funds were eliminated.

Date	Authority	Borrowed	Repayment
9/11/2008	GAA 2008-2009 Section 77	$ 672,407,250	$ ......
2/20/2009	Senate Bill 2-A Section 51	400,000,000	......
7/1/11-6/30/12		......	214,481,450
7/1/12-6/30/13		......	214,481,450
7/1/13-6/30/14		......	214,481,450
7/1/14-6/30/15		......	214,481,450
7/1/15-6/30/16		......	214,481,450
	Total	$ 1,072,407,250	$ 1,072,407,250

NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

A. Deposits

At June 30, 2015, the state's deposits in financial institutions totaled approximately $2.0 billion for primary government and $3.2 billion for discretely presented component units.

1. Custodial Credit Risk

The custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, the state will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The state mitigates custodial credit risk by generally requiring public funds to be deposited in a bank or savings association that is designated by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) as authorized to receive deposits in the state and meets the collateral requirements as set forth in Chapter 280, Florida Statutes (F.S.).

The CFO determines the collateral requirements and collateral pledging level for each Qualified Public Depository (QPD) following guidelines outlined in Section 280.04, F.S., and Department of Financial Services Rules, Chapter 69C-2, Florida Administrative Code. Collateral pledging levels include 25, 50, 110, and 150 percent of a QPD's average daily deposit balance, or, if needed, an amount as prescribed by the CFO. Section 280.13, F.S., outlines eligible types of collateral including direct obligations of the United States (U.S.) Government, federal agency obligations fully guaranteed by the U.S. Government, certain federal agency obligations, state and local government obligations, corporate bonds, and letters of credit issued by a Federal Home Loan Bank. Also, with the CFO's permission, eligible collateral includes collateralized mortgage obligations, real estate mortgage investment conduits and securities or other interests in any open-end management investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940. However, the portfolio of the investment company must be limited to direct obligations of the U.S. Government and to repurchase agreements fully collateralized by such direct obligations of the U.S. Government, and the investment company must take delivery of such collateral either directly or through an authorized custodian.

In accordance with Section 280.08, F.S., if a QPD defaults, losses to public depositors are first satisfied with any applicable depository insurance, followed by demands of payment under any letters of credit or sale of the defaulting QPD's collateral. If necessary, any remaining losses are to be satisfied by assessments against the other participating QPDs according to a statutory based ratio.

At June 30, 2015, the following deposits were not secured pursuant to Chapter 280, F.S., and were exposed to custodial credit risk because they were uninsured and (1) uncollateralized, (2) collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or (3) collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the state's name (in thousands).

Schedule of Deposits with State Treasury
Exposed to Custodial Credit Risk
As of June 30, 2015

	Bank Statement Balance (in U.S. $)	
Custodial Credit Risk	Primary Government	Component Units
(1)	$ 1,119,223	$ 424,692
(2)	38,818	380,181
(3)	......	13,324
Total deposits subject to custodial credit risk	$ 1,158,041	$ 818,197

2. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of a deposit. Under Section 215.47, F.S., 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 State Board of Administration (SBA) may be invested in fixed income obligations or stocks denominated in foreign currency. The SBA has developed total fund investment policies for the investment of assets in the Florida Retirement System (FRS) Pension Trust Fund and the Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund (LCEF) that set ranges on investments by asset class in each fund. Under the FRS Pension Trust Fund and LCEF investment policy statements approved by SBA Trustees effective January 1, 2015, and June 17, 2014, respectively, foreign and domestic equity securities are included in the global equity asset class. The FRS Pension Trust Fund and LCEF have target allocations to global equities of 53% and 71%, respectively, with policy ranges from 45-70% for FRS and 61-81% for LCEF, but within these ranges there are no limits on the

amount of foreign equity securities that are not denominated in U.S. dollars. The Florida Prepaid Program's comprehensive investment plan limits investment in foreign equities to 25% of total equities, with the target for total equities to be the lesser of 15% of the total fund, or the actuarial reserve. In all cases, Florida law limits the exposure to foreign securities held outside of commingled funds to 50% of the total fund. The investment plans may be modified in the future if the SBA or Florida Prepaid adopts changes. This investment activity in foreign investments resulted in deposits in foreign currency as of June 30, 2015, as illustrated in the following schedule (in thousands):

Schedule of Investments with State Board of Administration
Foreign Currency Deposits Held
As of June 30, 2015

	Bank Statement Balance (in U.S. $)			
Currency	FRS Pension Trust Fund	LCEF	Florida Prepaid Program and Investment Plan	Total
Australian dollar	$ 17,014	$	$ 13	$ 17,027
Brazilian real	2,243	99	......	2,342
British pound sterling	25,719	141	25	25,885
Canadian dollar	6,825	142	......	6,967
Chilean peso	124	......	......	124
Danish krone	889	......	......	889
Egyptian pound	211	......	......	211
Euro currency unit	32,727	......	75	32,802
Hong Kong dollar	8,138	134	69	8,341
Hungarian forint	13	6	......	19
Indian rupee	4,684	......	......	4,684
Indonesian rupiah	294	47	......	341
Israeli shekel	739	......	41	780
Japanese yen	34,524	123	288	34,935
Kenyan shilling	618	......	......	618
Malaysian ringgit	628	82	......	710
Mexican peso	267	8	......	275
New Zealand dollar	703	......	......	703
Nigerian naira	2	......	......	2
Norwegian krone	2,599	97	9	2,705
Pakistan rupee	173	......	......	173
Philippines peso	95	155	......	250
Polish zloty	228	50	......	278
Qatari riyal	147	......	......	147
Singapore dollar	2,101	......	47	2,148
South African rand	1,636	......	......	1,636
South Korean won	1,275	73	......	1,348
Swedish krona	1,826	1	4	1,831
Swiss franc	1,164	......	......	1,164
Taiwan new dollar	11,885	......	......	11,885
Thailand baht	189	3	......	192
Turkish lira	502	5	......	507
UAE dirham	43	......	......	43
Other	32	1	......	33
Total deposits subject to foreign currency risk	$ 160,257	$ 1,167	$ 571	$ 161,995

B. Investments

At June 30, 2015, the state's investments reported in governmental and business-type activities and fiduciary funds totaled $228.5 billion, consisting of pooled investments with the State Treasury in the amount of $21.6 billion and other investments in the amount of $206.9 billion. The State Treasury also had holdings at June 30, 2015, of $4.0 billion for discretely presented component units in total. These investments are not reported as part of the primary government and may be different from the amounts reported by some component units due to different reporting periods. Other investments for discretely presented component units totaled $24.6 billion.

Pooled Investments with the State Treasury

Unless specifically exempted by statute, all cash of the state must be deposited in the State Treasury. The State Treasury, in turn, keeps the funds fully invested to maximize earnings. In addition, the State Treasury may invest funds of any board, association, or entity created by the State Constitution, or by law. As a result, pooled investments with the State Treasury contains deposits from funds and component units of the reporting entity (internal portion) as well as deposits from certain legally separate organizations outside the reporting entity (external portion). The external portion of pooled investments with the State Treasury is reported in a governmental external investment pool.

Pooled investments with the State Treasury are not registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Oversight of the pooled investments with the State Treasury is provided by the Treasury Investment Committee per Section 17.575, F.S. The authorized investment types are set forth in Section 17.57, F.S.

Redemptions are on a dollar in/dollar out basis adjusted for distributed income. The fair value of the pooled investments with the State Treasury is determined at fiscal year-end for financial reporting purposes.

The State Treasury does not contract with an outside insurer in order to guarantee the value of the portfolio, or the price of shares redeemed.

Per Section 17.61(1), F.S., the State Treasury shall invest all general revenue funds, trust funds, all agency funds of each state agency, and of the judicial branch. As a result, state agencies and the judicial branch are considered involuntary participants in pooled investments with the State Treasury. The total involuntary participation as of June 30, 2015, was $18.4 billion or 72% of the pool.

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

Schedule of Pooled Investments with State Treasury
Condensed Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
June 30, 2015

ASSETS		
Current and Other Assets	$	26,538,697
Total Assets		26,538,697
LIABILITIES		
Other Liabilities		2,442,528
Total Liabilities		2,442,528
NET POSITION		
Net position held for Internal Pool Participants		22,636,935
Net position held for External Pool Participants		1,459,234
	$	24,096,169

Condensed Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
June 30, 2015

ADDITIONS		
Net income (loss) from investing activity	$	205,209
DEDUCTIONS		
Distributions paid and payable		(205,209)
DEPOSITOR ACTIVITY		
Deposits		137,316,563
Withdrawals		(136,040,763)
Excess (deficiency) of deposits over withdrawals		1,275,800
Change in net position		1,275,800
Net position, beginning		22,820,369
Net position, ending	$	24,096,169

The following table provides a summary of the fair value, the number of shares or the principal amount, ranges of interest rates, and maturity dates of each major investment classification (dollars in thousands):

Schedule of Pooled Investments with State Treasury
Summary of Investment Holdings

	Par	Fair Value	Range of Interest Rates *	Range of Maturity Dates
Commercial paper	$ 375,000	$ 374,986	0.04%-0.17%	7/1/2015-7/30/2015
Repurchase agreements	1,291,129	1,291,129	0.06%-0.15%	7/1/2015-7/7/2015
U.S. guaranteed obligations	5,267,011	5,220,825	0.125%-11.73%	7/15/2015-12/20/2062
Federal agencies	4,761,991	4,565,833	0.11%-17.99%	7/13/2015-4/1/2056
Bonds and notes - domestic	6,282,956	6,040,446	0.175%-10.375%	7/2/2015-7/1/2114
Bonds and notes - international	960,404	971,673	0.16%-8.87%	8/1/2015-2/26/2055
Federal agencies discounted securities	3,582,130	3,579,578	0.02%-3.37%	7/1/2015-3/25/2042
U.S. guaranteed obligations discounted securities	780,681	777,724	0.01%-2.93%	7/23/2015-8/15/2030
Commingled STIF	553,403	553,403	N/A	N/A
Unemployment compensation funds	2,549,200	2,549,200	N/A	N/A
Totals	$ 26,403,905	$ 25,924,797		

* The coupon rate in effect at June 30, 2015, is reported. If a security is discounted, the purchase yield is reported. At June 30, 2015, the State Treasury had $3.4 million of zero coupon U.S. Treasury bonds and notes. These securities had a yield range of 0.43% - 0.75%.

The State Treasury records, as an investment, funds credited to the state's account in the Federal Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund pursuant to Section 903 of the Social Security Act. The fund is drawn upon primarily to pay reemployment assistance benefits. This money is pooled with deposits from other states and is managed by the Federal Government. No disclosures can be made of specific securities owned.

The schedule below discloses the detail of the State Treasury holdings at fair value at June 30, 2015, as well as reconciliation to the basic financial statements (in thousands):

Schedule of Pooled Investments with State Treasury
As of June 30, 2015

Investment type	Fair Value
Commercial paper	$ 349,986
Repurchase agreements	584,589
U.S. guaranteed obligations	5,998,549
Federal agencies	8,130,410
Bonds and notes - domestic	5,534,631
Bonds and notes - international	747,392
Commingled STIF	553,403
Unemployment compensation funds pooled with U.S. Treasury	2,549,200
Total investments excluding security lending collateral**	24,448,160
Lending collateral investments:	
Repurchase agreements	706,540
Federal agencies	15,001
Commercial paper	25,000
Bonds and notes - domestic	505,815
Bonds and notes - international	224,281
Total lending collateral investments	1,476,637
Total investments	25,924,797
Cash on deposit	603,428
Total State Treasury holdings	26,528,225
Adjustments:	
Outstanding warrants	(581,845)
Deposits in Transit	10,472
SPIA Revolving Account*	(8,515)
Unsettled securities liability	(375,419)
Reconciled balance, June 30, 2015	$ 25,572,918
Reconciliation to the basic financial statements (in thousands):	
Pooled investments with State Treasury	
Governmental activities	$ 14,422,243
Business-type activities	3,992,483
Fiduciary funds	3,153,797
Component units	3,236,352
Component units timing difference	100,735
Total pooled investments with State Treasury	24,905,610
Restricted pooled investments with State Treasury	
Business-type activities	38,284
Component units	629,024
Total restricted pooled investments with State Treasury	667,308
Total pooled investments with State Treasury	$ 25,572,918

* The SPIA Revolving Account is included as cash and cash equivalent by the agencies.
**This amount excludes the Florida Birth-Related Neurological Injury Compensation Association's (NICA) participation in Treasury's Short Term Investment Fund. NICA's portion represents less than a tenth of a percent of the total investments held at Treasury.

Other Investments

Other investments in various funds of the state are primarily managed by the SBA. The largest of these funds managed by the SBA is the FRS Pension Trust Fund (Defined Benefit Pension Fund), whose total investments represented 76.9% of total other investments at June 30, 2015. Investments in the FRS Investment Plan Trust Fund (Defined Contribution Pension Fund) represents 4.4% of total other investment, while investments in the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund and the Florida Prepaid College Trust Fund represented another 6.5% and 5.8%, respectively, of total other investments. Section 215.47, F.S., allows the SBA to invest funds in a range of instruments, including security lending agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, and alternative investments (including limited partnerships and hedge funds).

The schedule below discloses other investments at fair value and their total carrying value at June 30, 2015, as well as reconciliation to the basic financial statements (in thousands):

Schedule of Other Investments
As of June 30, 2015

	Fair value			
		Other funds		
Investment type	FRS Pension Trust Fund	Managed by SBA	Not managed by SBA	Total
Certificates of deposit	$ 1,936,529	$ 4,455,873	$ 6,387	$ 6,398,789
Commercial paper	5,867,392	4,063,350	......	9,930,742
Money market funds	12,265	2,937,124	28,869	2,978,258
Repurchase agreements	400,000	1,319,726	......	1,719,726
U.S. guaranteed obligations	7,622,315	7,237,970	6,176	14,866,461
Federal agencies	9,458,712	7,682,110	14,083	17,154,905
Domestic bonds and notes	7,734,775	4,013,850	1,510,512	13,259,137
Domestic bonds and notes commingled funds	......	1,823,909	......	1,823,909
International bonds and notes	2,636,429	908,928	282	3,545,639
Domestic stocks	43,387,207	1,437,023	14,342	44,838,572
Domestic equity group trust	......	......	......	......
Domestic equity commingled funds	......	4,204,353	......	4,204,353
International stocks	36,089,572	600,012	6,168	36,695,752
International equity commingled funds	6,315,998	1,766,727	......	8,082,725
Alternative investments	19,596,357	......	......	19,596,357
Real estate investments (directly owned)	7,777,275	......	8,090	7,785,365
Real estate investments commingled funds	2,364,999	......	......	2,364,999
Self-Directed brokerage accounts	......	299,571	......	299,571
Option contracts purchased	33	......	2,436	2,469
Swap contracts (debt related)	925	......	......	925
Mutual funds	......	......	1,970,734	1,970,734
Deferred compensation annuities	......	......	25,783	25,783
Total investments excluding lending collateral	151,200,783	42,750,526	3,593,862	197,545,171
Lending collateral investments:				
Certificates of deposit	......	660,107	......	660,107
Commercial paper	......	271,049	......	271,049
Short-term security lending collateral pool	......	......	......	......
Moneymarket funds	4,458,145	......	......	4,458,145
Repurchase agreements	3,775,237	562,988	......	4,338,225
U.S. guaranteed obligations	......	......	......	......
Domestic bonds and notes	96,443	110,987	......	207,430
International bonds and notes	17,065	18,306	......	35,371
Total lending collateral investments	8,346,890	1,623,437	......	9,970,327
Total investments for all types - fair value	$ 159,547,673	$ 44,373,963	$ 3,593,862	$ 207,515,498
Total investments for all types - carrying value	$ 159,547,673	$ 44,374,192	$ 3,594,001	$ 207,515,866
% of total other investments	77%	21%	2%	

Reconciliation of carrying value to the basic financial statements (in thousands):

	Governmental activities	Business-type activities	Fiduciary funds	Component Units[1]	Total
Other investments	$ 1,176,187	$ 8,212,944	$	$ 672,786	$ 10,061,917
Restricted investments	......	899,939	......	......	899,939
Long-term investments	233,676	17,631,820	170,397,278	......	188,262,774
Security lending collateral[2]	......	......	8,346,890	......	8,346,890
Timing and other differences[3]	(12,384)	(3,554)	(2,269)	(37,447)	(55,654)
Total other investments	$ 1,397,479	$ 26,741,149	$ 178,741,899	$ 635,339	$ 207,515,866

[1]The column for Component Units presents investments managed by SBA for Component Units. For presentation of all other investments for Component Units, see the Schedule of Other Investments For Discretely Presented Component Units.

[2]Other investments and Restricted investments for Governmental and Business-type activities include security lending collateral. Refer to Note 2 B Schedule of Other Investments and B(5) Schedule of Other Investments on Loan Under Security Lending Agreements for additional information.

[3]Differences between participant balances posted and actual investments. Some Component Units have fiscal year ends other than the state's year end of June 30, 2015.

Certain investments included in the above schedule were pledged as collateral with the SBA's futures and swaps clearing broker. These investments are presented below (in thousands):

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Securities Pledged as Collateral for Futures and Swaps Contracts
As of June 30, 2015

Investment Type	Fair Value
U.S. guaranteed obligations	$ 22,974
Federal agencies	14,833
Domestic stocks	24,966
Total	$ 62,773

In addition, cash and foreign currency required to open futures contracts (i.e. initial margin) in the FRS Pension Trust Fund was pledged as collateral with the SBA's futures brokers. Variation margins received from or paid to clearing brokers, may be required as frequently as daily, and represent the net settlement of profit or loss (i.e. the fair value increase or decrease) on open positions in futures and swaps. The initial and variation margin amounts held by brokers, and the variation margins held by the FRS Pension Trust Fund as of June 30, 2015, are included in "Accounts receivable" and in "Accounts payable and accrued liabilities", respectively, on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. These amounts are presented in the table below (in thousands):

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Cash and Foreign Currency Pledged as Collateral for Futures and Swaps Contracts
As of June 30, 2015

	Fair Value
Margin recivable from broker:	
Futures initial margin	$ 8,597
Futures variation margin	7,136
Swaps variation margin	3,789
Total margin receivable	$ 19,522
Margin payable to broker:	
Futures variation margin	$ 6,674
Swaps variation margin	1,390
Total margin payable	$ 8,064

The FRS Pension Trust Fund also held short positions in investments at June 30, 2015. Short investment positions are reported as liabilities on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Positions. The schedule below presents the short investment positions at fair value at June 30, 2015, (in thousands):

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Short Investment Positions
As of June 30, 2015

Investment Type	Fair Value
U.S. guaranteed obligations	$ (11,843)
Federal agencies	(145,133)
Option contracts	(17)
Total	$ (156,993)

The SBA issued a separate report (financial statements and notes) pertaining to the Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund (an external investment pool) within the state's Investment Trust Fund for the period ended June 30, 2015. This report may be obtained from the Chief Operating & Financial Officer, State Board of Administration of Florida, 1801 Hermitage Boulevard, Suite 101, Tallahassee, Florida 32308, (850) 488-4406.

Component Units

The schedule below discloses other investments reported at fair value and total carrying value, as of June 30, 2015, for discretely presented component units and a reconciliation to the basic financial statements (in thousands). Those investments held with the State Treasury as of June 30, 2015, are excluded.

Schedule of Other Investments
For Discretely Presented Component Units
As of June 30, 2015

Investment type	Fair value
Certificates of deposit	$ 26,865
Commercial paper	75,299
Repurchase agreements	141,992
Money market funds	331,077
U.S. guaranteed obligations	3,567,560
Federal agencies	2,705,098
Domestic bonds & notes	10,485,233
International bonds & notes	183,602
Domestic stocks	1,178,508
International stocks	549,178
Real estate investments	116,608
Mutual funds	1,760,059
Investment agreements	3,508,659
Total other investments for all types - fair value	$ 24,629,738
Total other investments for all types - carrying value	$ 24,625,919
Reconciliation of carrying value to the basic financial statements:	
Other investments	$ 19,753,635
Restricted investments	5,545,070
Less SBA Investments*	(672,786)
Total other investments for component units	$ 24,625,919

*Investment types for component units with investments held by SBA are disclosed on the Schedule of Other Investments on page 73.

At June 30, 2015, 76% of total other investments for discretely presented component units belonged to the following major component units: Florida Housing Finance Corporation, University of Florida, and Citizens Property Insurance Corporation.

1. Credit Risk and Concentration of Credit Risk of Debt Securities

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss attributed to the magnitude of the state's investment in a single issuer.

Pooled Investments with the State Treasury

The State Treasury follows the investment guidelines set forth in Section 17.57, F.S., for reducing exposure to investment credit risk. The State Treasury's rated debt investments as of June 30, 2015, were rated by the nationally recognized statistical rating organizations (NRSRO), Standard and Poor's (S&P) and Moody's, and the ratings are presented below using the applicable rating scale (in thousands):

State Treasury
Credit Quality Ratings
As of June 30, 2015

S&P rating[2]	Moody's rating[2]	Total[1]	Commercial paper	Federal agencies	Domestic bonds & notes	International bonds & notes	Repurchase agreements[3]
AAA		$ 1,093,255	$	$ 4,394	$ 1,076,834	$ 12,027	$ ......
AA		9,524,095	......	7,830,095	1,106,360	344,306	243,334
A		2,852,767	......	......	2,449,315	403,452	......
A-1		374,986	374,986	......	......	......	......
BBB		911,170	......	......	774,065	137,105	......
BB		9,030	......	......	9,030	......	......
B		1,052	......	......	1,052	......	......
Below B		4,243	......	......	4,243	......	......
	Aaa	569,919	......	......	559,212	10,707	......
	Aa	27,042	......	......	27,042	......	......
	A	6,997	......	......	4,454	2,543	......
	Baa	1,360	......	......	1,360	......	......
	Ba	1,054	......	......	1,054	......	......
	B	198	......	......	198	......	......
	Caa	24	......	......	24	......	......
Not Rated	Not Rated	721,365	......	310,922	26,203	61,533	322,707
		16,098,557	$ 374,986	$ 8,145,411	$ 6,040,446	$ 971,673	$ 566,041
Not rated[4]	Not rated[4]	5,998,549	U.S. guaranteed obligations				
Not rated	Not rated	553,403	Commingled STIF				
Not rated[4]	Not rated[4]	725,088	Repurchase Agreements				
		$ 23,375,597 [1]					

1 The remaining $2,549,200 (in thousands) reported for Pooled Investments with State Treasury is comprised of investments with the U.S. Treasury Unemployment Compensation Funds Pool.

2 Long-term ratings are presented except for "A-1," which is a short-term rating for S&P.

3 Collateral underlying the repurchase agreements was not rated.

4 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.

The State Treasury's investment policies allow for unlimited investments in U.S. obligations and certain Federal Agency obligations. For other investments, the investment policies address concentration of credit risk by placing limits on amounts invested per issuer (taking into account the maturity date and duration of the investment). In addition, the policies also address limits on certain investments by credit ratings. Limits on amounts invested are expressed in dollar amounts per issuer and also in total amounts per investment type as a percentage of the investment pool's market value. As of June 30, 2015, more than five percent of the State Treasury's investment pool is invested in Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA), Federal Home Loan Bank System (FHLB), Federal Farm Credit Banks (FFCB), and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (FHLMC). These investments are approximately 10 percent, 9 percent, 8 percent, and 7 percent of the State Treasury's investments pool, respectively.

Other Investments

The SBA, in compliance with Section 215.47, F.S., has adopted certain investment policies with regard to credit risk of debt securities. Investment policies vary by fund or portfolio. Below are the investment policies and credit risk disclosures for the FRS Pension Trust Fund, which constitute the primary portion of other investments.

FRS Pension Trust Fund – Investments are generally managed through individual portfolios within various asset classes, as listed below. Some of the individual portfolios have slightly different restrictions on credit quality.

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 three NRSROs – S&P A-1, Moody's P-1, and Fitch F1. For long-term investment ratings, this is defined as a minimum mid-single A rating from one of the three NRSROs – S&P A, Moody's A2, and Fitch A.

Mortgage Index Portfolio – Securities are generally limited to those issued by the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA), FNMA, and FHLMC. No specific credit rating criteria are listed.

Intermediate Aggregate Less MBS Index Portfolio – Securities should be rated investment grade by at least one of the three NRSROs at the time of purchase. Minimum ratings include S&P BBB-, Moody's Baa3, and Fitch BBB-. This portfolio primarily contains U.S. Treasuries, government agencies, and corporates.

Core Portfolios – Securities should generally be rated investment grade by one of the three NRSROs at the time of purchase. Minimum ratings include S&P BBB-, Moody's Baa3, and Fitch BBB-. Securities of a single issuer are generally limited to 5% of the market value of the portfolio (excluding U.S. Treasuries and Agencies). These portfolios can contain: U.S. Treasuries, government agencies; investment grade residential mortgage-backed, commercial mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities; investment grade foreign sovereign debt; municipals; and corporates.

Lending Portfolios – Under investment policy guidelines in effect for the FRS Pension Trust Fund since May 2015, eligible cash collateral investments are:

- Tri-party qualified repurchase agreement transactions in which the subject securities thereunder will be repurchased by the seller no later than one business day from the purchase date, and such repurchase agreements are collateralized by U.S. Treasury bills, notes and/or bonds, U.S. Government Agency securities, and U.S. Government Agency mortgage-backed securities having a market value of at least 100% 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 three NRSROs – S&P AAAmmf, Moody's Aaamf, Fitch AAAmmf, and
- U.S. Treasury bills, notes, and bonds.

Under previous investment policy guidelines in effect immediately before this new policy, eligible cash collateral could only be invested in tri-party qualified repurchase agreement transactions that were collateralized by "U.S. Government securities" having a market value of at least 100 percent of the market value of securities subject to being repurchased, and money market mutual funds regulated by SEC rule 2a-7. "U.S. Government Securities" means any security issued or guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States, or by a person controlled or supervised by and acting as an instrumentality of the Government of the United States pursuant to authority granted by the Congress of the United States, or any certificate of deposit for any of the foregoing, including without limitation notes, bonds and other debt securities issued by the FNMA and the FHLMC. In addition to tri-party repurchase agreements, investments purchased prior to the policy guidelines established in December 2008 are being held to maturity in existing lending portfolios. The previous investment policy guidelines contained short-term rating requirements that were similar to the current short-term portfolio rating requirements. Repurchase agreements were required to be fully collateralized.

For the Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund, the policy guidelines allow cash collateral to be invested only in tri-party repurchase agreements, similar to those allowed for the FRS Pension Fund.

For the Florida Lottery lending program, investments with an original maturity of 13 months or less, at the time of purchase must carry a program or instrument rating of, or if unrated be issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest, by an issuer for guarantor whose existing comparable short-term debt obligations have received the highest applicable rating by at least one NRSRO (S&P A-1; Moody's P-1; Fitch F1). Other investments with remaining maturities greater than 13 months but less than or equal to two years, at the time of purchase must carry a program or instrument rating of, or if unrated be issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest, by an issuer or guarantor whose existing comparable long-term debt obligations have a rating of either A or higher by S&P, A2 or higher by Moody's, or A or higher by Fitch, except in the case of asset-backed securities which must have a rating of AAA by S&P, Aaa by Moody's, or AAA by Fitch. For investments with remaining maturity greater than two years, at the time of purchase must carry a program or instrument rating of, or if unrated be issued or guaranteed as to principal and interest, by an issuer or guarantor whose existing comparable long-term debt obligations have a rating of either AA- or higher by S&P, Aa3 or higher by Moody's, or AA- or higher by Fitch, except in the case of asset-backed securities which must have a rating of AAA by S&P, Aaa by Moody's, or AAA by Fitch. Rating requirements do not apply to securities and instruments issued or guaranteed by the U.S. Government, its agencies or instrumentalities, repurchase agreements, and shares of money market funds.

For the Florida Prepaid Program lending program, short-term obligations should be limited to obligations rated in the highest rating category by all NRSROs or, if only rated by one NRSRO, rated at the time of purchase in the highest rating category by that NRSRO (S&P A-1, Moody's P-1, Fitch F1 or equivalent). A "short-term obligation" means any eligible security or instrument (other than a repurchase agreement) which has an original maturity of 397 days or less at the time of purchase or has a put that entitles the holder to receive the principal amount at specified intervals not exceeding 397 days. With respect to bonds and other long-term obligations, investment is limited to obligations at the time of purchase in one of the two highest rating categories by at least two NRSROs or, if only rated by one NRSRO, rated at the time of purchase in one of the two highest rating categories by that NRSRO, or those of comparable quality in the case of unrated securities. The minimum permissible credit rating for long-term obligations is AA- or its equivalent. A "long-term obligation" means any eligible security or instrument (other than a repurchase agreement) which has a remaining maturity of greater than 397 days at the time of purchase and is not subject to a demand feature in 397 days or less.

The FRS Pension Trust Fund did not hold any investments with a single issuer representing 5% or more of the fund's fair market value at June 30, 2015. The schedule below discloses credit quality ratings on investments held in the FRS Pension Trust Fund at June 30, 2015 (in thousands):

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Credit Quality Ratings
As of June 30, 2015

Credit Rating[1]			Certificates	Commercial	Money market	Repurchase	Federal	Domestic	International
S&P	Moody's	Total[2]	of deposit	paper	funds	agreements	agencies	bonds and notes	bonds and notes
A-1/AAAm		$ 10,337,802	$	$ 5,867,392	$ 4,470,410	$	$	$	$ ......
AAA		1,202,995	......	......	......	......	......	653,190	549,805
AA		1,733,439	99,992	......	......	370,254	9,700	948,396	305,097
A		3,419,301	......	......	......	......	1,050	2,590,631	827,620
BBB		3,143,907	......	......	......	......	......	2,478,599	665,308
BB		123,659	......	......	......	......	......	54,475	69,184
B		20,410	......	......	......	......	......	20,410	......
CCC		30,429	......	......	......	......	......	30,429	......
D		3,159	......	......	......	......	......	3,159	......
Not rated	Aaa	606,020	......	......	......	10	17,004	506,708	82,298
Not rated	Aa	226,493	149,988	......	......	......	4,572	58,120	13,813
Not rated	A	132,841	......	......	......	......	......	125,336	7,505
Not rated	Baa	120,567	......	......	......	......	......	60,900	59,667
Not rated	Ba	4,918	......	......	......	......	......	4,918	......
Not rated	Caa	9,218	......	......	......	......	......	9,218	......
Not rated	Ca	4,374	......	......	......	......	......	4,374	......
Not rated	Not rated	12,760,775	1,686,549	......	......	1,292,288	9,426,386	282,355	73,197
		33,880,307	$ 1,936,529	$ 5,867,392	$ 4,470,410	$ 1,662,552	$ 9,458,712	$ 7,831,218	$ 2,653,494
Ratings not Applicable:									
Repurchase agreements[3]		2,512,685							
U.S. guaranteed obligations[3]		7,622,315							
Domestic stocks		43,387,207							
International stocks		36,089,572							
International equity commingled funds		6,315,998							
Alternative investments		19,596,357							
Real estate investments		10,142,274							
Options purchased		33							
Swaps		925							
Total investments		$ 159,547,673							

[1] S&P ratings were primarily used. If S&P did not rate a security, then Moody's ratings were used. If neither rating agency issued a rating, the security was listed as "Not rated." Long-term ratings are presented except for "A-1", which is a top tier short-tem rating for S&P, and "AAAm", the top money market fund rating for S&P.

[2] All FRS investments are included in this schedule, including security lending collateral investments.

[3] U.S. obligations and repurchase agreements that are collateralized by securities explicitely guaranteed by the U.S. government do not require disclosure of credit quality.

All futures, options and swaps contracts held by the FRS Pension Trust Fund at June 30, 2015, were exchange traded; therefore, minimizing counterparty credit risk through the use of a futures and swap clearing merchant and a clearing house.

Counterparty credit ratings for spot and forward foreign currency exchange contracts held in the FRS Pension Trust Fund at June 30, 2015, are listed below (in thousands):

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Foreign Currency Exchange Contract Counterparty Credit Ratings
As of June 30, 2015

Counterparty Credit Rating (Long Term)[1]			Receivable	Payable	Net Unrealized
S&P	Moody	Fitch	Fair Value	Fair Value	Gain (Loss)
AA/A-1	Aaa/P-1	AA/F1	$ 407,169	$ (408,200)	$ (1,031)
AA/A-1	Aa/P-1	AA/F1	852	(852)	......
AA/A-1	NR/P-1	AA/F1	9,367	(9,266)	101
A/A-1	Aa/P-1	AA/F1	20,186	(20,202)	(16)
A/A-1	Aa/P-1	A/F1	687	(688)	(1)
A/A-1	A/P-1	AA/F1	4,493	(4,495)	(2)
A/A-1	A/P-1	A/F1	297,840	(300,054)	(2,214)
A/A-1	NR/P-1	AA/F1	6,515	(6,510)	5
A/A-1	NR/P-1	A/F1	3,186	(3,208)	(22)
A/A-1	NR/NR	NR/NR	132	(132)	......
A/A-2	Aa/P-1	A/F1	493,014	(488,187)	4,827
BBB/A-1	NR/P-2	NR/NR	292,565	(292,285)	280
NR/NR	NR/P-1	NR/NR	639,860	(641,107)	(1,247)
NR/NR	NR/NR	A/F1	35,933	(35,930)	3
NR/NR	NR/NR	NR/NR	98,782	(98,619)	163
		Total:	$ 2,310,581	$ (2,309,735)	$ 846

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

The schedule below discloses credit quality ratings on investments held in all funds managed by the SBA (except the FRS Pension Trust Fund) at June 30, 2015, (in thousands).

All SBA Managed Funds (except FRS Pension Trust Fund)
Credit Quality Ratings
As of June 30, 2015

Credit Rating[1] S&P	Moody's	Total[2]	Certificates of deposit	Commercial paper	Money market funds	Repurchase Agreements	Federal agencies	Domestic bonds and notes	Domestic bonds and notes commingled funds	International bonds and notes
A-1/AAAm		$ 6,429,397	$ 44,996	$ 4,334,399	$ 2,050,002	$	$	$	$	$ ......
AAA		233,475	......	......	......	......	......	182,715	......	50,760
AA		6,024,319	218,080	......	......	70,624	3,969,626	1,479,429	......	286,560
A		2,397,339	351,896	......	......	......	......	1,604,500	......	440,943
BBB		768,090	......	......	......	......	......	621,691	......	146,399
BB		1,932	......	......	......	......	......	697	......	1,235
Not rated	Aaa	196,199	......	......	......	1,416	......	193,644	......	1,139
Not rated	Aa	485,499	476,965	......	......	......	......	8,534	......	......
Not rated	A	5,802	......	......	......	......	479	5,125	......	198
Not rated	Not rated	11,830,054	4,024,043	......	887,122	1,354,473	3,712,005	28,502	1,823,909	......
		28,372,106	$ 5,115,980	$ 4,334,399	$ 2,937,124	$ 1,426,513	$ 7,682,110	$ 4,124,837	$ 1,823,909	$ 927,234

Ratings not applicable	
Repurchase agreements[3]	456,201
U.S. guaranteed obligations[3]	7,237,970
Domestic stocks	1,437,023
Domestic equity commingled funds	4,204,353
International stocks	600,012
International equity commingled funds	1,766,727
Self-directed brokerage accounts	299,571
Total investments	$ 44,373,963

[1] S&P ratings were primarily used. If S&P did not rate a security, then Moody's ratings were used. If neither rating agency issued a rating, the security was listed as "Not rated." Long-term ratings are presented except for "A-1", which is a top tier short-term rating for S&P, "P-1", a top tier short-term rating for Moody's, and "AAAm", the top money market fund rating for S&P.

[2] All investments are included in this schedule, including security lending collateral investments.

[3] U.S. obligations and repurchase agreements that are collateralized by securities explicitely guaranteed by the U.S. government do not require disclosure of credit quality.

Counterparty credit ratings for spot foreign currency exchange contracts held in the Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund at June 30, 2015, are listed below (in thousands).

Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund
Foreign Currency Exchange Contract Counterparty Credit Ratings
As of June 30, 2015

Counter Party Credit Rating (Long/Short)[1] S&P	Moody	Fitch	Receivable Fair Value	Payable Fair Value	Net Unrealized Gain (Loss)
A/A-1	NR/P-1	AA/F1	$ 76	$ (76)	$ ......
NR/NR	NR/NR	A/F1	47	(47)	......
		Total:	$ 123	$ (123)	$ ......

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

The Local Government Surplus Funds Trust Fund held investments with Bank of America (6.36%), JPMorgan Chase & Company (5.31%), Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group (5.16%), and Wells Fargo & Company (5.13%) in excess of 5% of the Fund's fair value.

The Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund held investments with Bank of Nova Scotia (9.11%), Federal Home Loan Bank System (10.46%), Federal Farm Credit Banks (12.51%), Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corp. (8.66%), and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (11.13%) in excess of 5% of the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund's fair value.

The Florida Prepaid College Program held investments with the Resolution Funding Corporation (5.21%) in excess of 5% of the Florida Prepaid College Program's fair value.

The Florida Prepaid Investment Plan held investments with the Federal National Mortgage Association (8.19%) in excess of 5% of the Florida Prepaid Investment Plan's fair value.

Component Units

Investment policies with regard to credit risk of debt securities vary from component unit to component unit. In addition, investment policies vary among Universities' direct support organizations. Investment policies may be obtained separately from component units. Presented below are reported credit quality ratings for debt securities of major component units (in thousands). Amounts shown below represent only that portion of debt investments required to be disclosed by component units reporting under the GASB reporting model.

Major Component Units
Credit Quality Ratings
As of June 30, 2015

Component Unit	Certificates of deposit	Federal agencies	Bonds & notes	Mutual funds	Money market funds	Total	S&P rating
Florida Housing Finance Corporation (FHFC) *	$	$ 48,815	$	$	$	$ 48,815	AA+
FHFC (continued)	613	......	......	......	......	613	A+
FHFC (continued)	......	......	51,870	......	......	51,870	AAA-AA-
FHFC (continued)	......	......	10,645	......	......	10,645	AAA-AA+
FHFC (continued)	......	......	114,197	......	......	114,197	AAA-B+
FHFC (continued)	......	......	14,078	......	......	14,078	AAA-A
FHFC (continued)	......	......	7,592	......	......	7,592	AAA-D
University of Florida (UF)**	......	......	3,781	13,632	......	17,413	AAA
UF (continued)	......	......	4,993	61,244	......	66,237	AA
UF (continued)	......	......	8,991	35,495	......	44,486	A
UF (continued)	......	......	......	59,974	......	59,974	Less than A
	$ 613	$ 48,815	$ 216,147	$ 170,345	$	$ 435,920	

Component Unit	Money market funds	Federal agencies	Bonds & notes	Mutual funds	Other	Total	S&P rating
Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (CPIC)	$	$	$ 8,625,221	$	$	$ 8,625,221	A+
CPIC (continued)	......	3,750,583	......	......	......	3,750,583	AA+
CPIC (continued)	......	......	......	......	157,775	157,775	Default
	$	$ 3,750,583	$ 8,625,221	$	$ 157,775	$ 12,533,579	

* Florida Housing Finance Corporation (FHFC) reported total investments with a fair value in the amount of $210 million subject to concentration of credit risk. These investments and amounts were issued by FannieMae ($210 million).

**University of Florida (UF) reported total investments with a fair value in the amount of $34 million subject to concentration of credit risk. These investments and amounts were issued by Florida Hedged Strategies Fund, LLC ($12 million), US Bank Commercial Paper ($6 million) and various other issuers ($16 million).

2. Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty to a transaction, the state will not be able to recover the value of investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party.

Pooled Investments with the State Treasury

The State Treasury's custodial risk policy states that securities must be held in an account in the State's name. As required by negotiated trust and custody contracts, many of the state's investments were held in the state's name by the Treasury's custodial financial institution at June 30, 2015. Investments that were uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty, or by its trust department, included the following (in thousands):

State Treasury
Custodial Credit Risk
As of June 30, 2015

	Fair value
Invested security lending collateral:	
Repurchase agreements	$ 706,540
Federal agencies	15,001
Commercial paper	25,000
Bonds and notes - domestic	505,815
Bonds and notes - international	224,281
Total	$ 1,476,637

Other Investments

The SBA's custodial credit risk policy states that custodial credit risk will be minimized through the use of trust accounts maintained at top tier third party custodian banks. 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, and does not apply to investments evidenced by contractual agreements such as private equity or real estate investments. As required by negotiated trust and custody contracts, many of the state's investments were held in the state's name or in the case of certain foreign investments, in an omnibus client account, by the SBA's custodial financial institutions at June 30, 2015. Investments that were uninsured and unregistered, with securities held by the counterparty, or by its trust department, but not in the SBA's name, included the following (in thousands):

Other Investments with SBA
Custodial Credit Risk
As of June 30, 2015

	FRS Pension Trust Fund	Other funds
Invested security lending collateral:		
Certificates of deposit	$	$ 660,107
Commercial paper	......	271,049
Repurchase agreements	459,782	562,988
Domestic bonds and notes	96,443	110,987
International bonds and notes	7,387	18,306
Total	$ 563,612	$ 1,623,437

Component Units

Component units manage their exposure to custodial credit risk through various investment policies. These policies may be obtained separately from component units. Presented below is the applicable custodial credit risk information for a major component unit (in thousands):

Major Component Unit
Custodial Credit Risk
As of June 30, 2015

Component unit / Investment type	Fair value
University of Florida	
Bonds & notes	17,765
Total	$ 17,765

3. Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of debt investments.

Pooled Investments with the State Treasury

Through its investment policy, the State Treasury manages its exposure to interest rate risk by limiting either the maturities or durations of the various investment strategies used for the investment pool. The maximum effective weighted duration allowed is in the Long Duration portfolio, which is six (6) years or the benchmark's effective duration, if higher. In addition, the security lending portfolios manage exposure to interest rate risk by limiting the weighted average maturity. The maximum weighted average maturity for the security lending portfolio is 120 days.

Presented below is the interest rate risk table for the debt investments with the State Treasury (in thousands). Investment types related to debt portfolios are presented using effective weighted duration. Investment types related to security lending collateral portfolios are presented using weighted average maturity.

Debt Investments
As of June 30, 2015

Investment type	Fair value	Effective weighted duration (in years)	Security Lending Market Value	Weighted average maturity (in days)
Commercial paper	349,986	0.07	25,000	1.00
Repurchase agreements	584,589	0.01	706,540	1.00
U.S. guaranteed obligations:				
U.S. Treasury bonds and notes	4,862,500	3.32	......	
U.S. Treasury strips	18,351	6.67	......	
U.S. Treasury bills	759,372	0.43	......	
GNMA mortgage-backed pass-through	182,049	3.54	......	
GNMA TBA pass-through	58,685	1.93	......	
GNMA collateralized mortgage obligations (CMO's)	15,343	1.82	......	
GNMA CMO's - interest only	7,563	(14.69)	......	
SBA asset-backed	86,151	2.32	......	
NCUA - CMO's	8,535	0.21	......	
Federal agencies:				
Discount notes	3,569,461	0.31	15,001	27.00
Unsecured bonds & notes	2,389,441	1.02	......	
Mortgage-backed pass-through	1,473,538	3.48	......	
TBA mortgage-backed pass-through	310,922	2.31	......	
Mortgage-backed CMO's	371,126	2.82	......	
Mortgage-backed CMO's - principal only	170	4.20	......	
Mortgage-backed CMO's - interest only	15,752	(0.17)	......	
Bonds and notes - domestic:				
Corporate	3,495,979	5.73	505,815	46.75
Corporate asset-backed	775,395	1.42	......	
Non-government backed CMO's & CMBS*	863,663	3.29	......	
Non-government backed CMO's & CMBS* - interest only	30,248	1.12	......	
Municipal/provincial	369,346	5.60	......	
Bonds and notes - international:				
Government & Agency	95,333	4.19	224,281	67.08
Corporate	652,059	5.15	......	
Commingled STIF	553,403	0.08	......	
Futures contracts - long***	......	4.58		
Futures contracts - short***		1.11		
Total portfolio effective duration and weighted average maturity		2.64		26.97
Total debt investments**	$ 21,898,960		$ 1,476,637	

* Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities (CMBS).

** The remaining $2,549,200 (in thousands) reported for Pooled Investments with State Treasury is comprised of investments with the U.S. Treasury Unemployment Compensation Funds Pool.

***The futures contracts effective weighted duration was calculated using notional values rather than fair values.

Other Investments

The SBA manages its exposure to interest rate risk through various investment policies. Policies and interest rate risk disclosures for debt investments within the FRS Pension Trust Fund are presented below.

Investments authorized by Section 215.47, F.S., are managed through individual portfolios within various asset classes. The individual portfolios may have different policies regarding interest rate risk. Major types of debt portfolios are listed below.

Short-term Portfolio – Weighted average maturity to final maturity date (WAL) is limited to 120 days in the internally managed FRS Short-term Investment Pool (STIPFRS) portfolio 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. In STIPFRS, 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.

Mortgage Index Portfolio – 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.

Intermediate Aggregate Less MBS Index Portfolio – 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 may contribute no more than 25% of the portfolio's total duration.

Core Portfolios – 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.

The Core Portfolios contain certain investments, such as Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMOs), which are more sensitive to interest rate changes than others. 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 (INVs) 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.

Security Lending Portfolios – Effective May 2015, new investment policy guidelines in effect for the FRS Pension Trust Fund allow investment in:

- Overnight repurchase agreements that are fully collateralized by U.S. Treasury bills, notes and/or bonds, U.S. Government Agency securities and U.S. Government Agency mortgage-backed securities,
- Money market mutual funds regulated by SEC rule 2a-7, and
- U.S. Treasury bills, notes, and bonds maturing within 92 days or less.

Previous guidelines for the FRS Pension Trust Fund, in effect from December 2008 until May 2015, allowed investment only in overnight repurchase agreements that were fully collateralized by U.S. government and/or agency securities, and money market mutual funds regulated by SEC rule 2a-7.

Investments that were purchased prior to the investment policy guidelines established in December 2008, are still held in the FRS Pension Fund lending programs, but are slowly paying down. These guidelines included a maximum WAM for a portfolio of 60 to 90 days, depending on the lending program. For investments that had floating interest rates, interest rate reset dates were used to calculate the WAM.

The LCEF allows investment of cash collateral only in overnight repurchase agreements that are fully collateralized by U.S. Government and/or agency securities.

For the Florida Lottery lending program, investment policy guidelines require a maximum WAM for a portfolio of 90 days (for separately managed investments).

For the Florida Prepaid lending program, investment policy guidelines state that the maximum rate sensitivity is 60 days, for non-term loans. For cash collateral invested in connection with term loans, which are loans collateralized by cash where the agreed date of maturity of the loan or the date of renegotiation of the rebate rate for the loan is greater than one business day,

the investment policy guidelines allow the rate of sensitivity to exceed 60 days. The "rate sensitivity" of a security or instrument shall mean (a) in the case of a fixed rate security or instrument (i) the date on which final payment is due or (ii) the principal amount can be recovered through demand (if applicable) or (b) in the case of a floating or variable rate security or instrument, the shorter of the period of time remaining until either (i) the next readjustment of the interest rate or (ii) the principal amount can be recovered through demand (if applicable).

Presented in the following schedule is the interest rate risk table for the FRS Pension Trust Fund (in thousands). Investment types related to debt portfolios are presented using effective weighted duration. Investment types related to short-term and securities lending collateral portfolios are presented using weighted average maturity.

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Debt Investments
As of June 30, 2015

Investment type	Fair value (duration)	Effective weighted duration *(in years)*	Fair value (WAM)	Weighted average maturity *(in days)*
Certificates of deposit	$	N/A	$ 1,936,529	20
Commercial paper	......	N/A	5,867,392	27
Money market funds	......	N/A	4,470,410	1
Repurchase agreements	......	N/A	4,175,237	2
U.S. guaranteed obligations:				
U.S. Treasury bills	4,139	0.30	......	N/A
U.S. Treasury bonds and notes	5,758,098	3.87	......	N/A
Index linked government bonds	211,746	8.20	......	N/A
U.S. government guaranteed bonds and notes	51,181	5.71	......	N/A
GNMA mortgage-backed pass-through	749,820	3.43	......	N/A
GNMA commitments to purchase (TBAs)	693,557	3.50	......	N/A
GNMA CMO's and CMBS	153,774	3.13	......	N/A
Federal agencies:				
Discount notes	344,754	0.16	......	N/A
Unsecured bonds and notes	707,763	2.95	......	N/A
Agency strips	212,416	2.83	......	N/A
Mortgage-backed pass-through	4,554,035	3.47	......	N/A
TBA mortgage-backed pass-through	2,454,550	3.85	......	N/A
Mortgage-backed CMO's and CMBS[1]	1,185,194	3.60	......	N/A
Domestic bonds and notes:				
Corporate	5,541,558	4.32	......	N/A
Non-government asset and mortgage-backed	873,742	1.98	59,857	27
Non-government backed CMO's and CMBS	1,312,605	3.80	16,691	25
Municipal/provincial	23,982	2.84	......	N/A
Real estate mortgage loans	2,783	6.24	......	N/A
International bonds and notes:				
Government and agency	1,103,046	3.17	......	N/A
Corporate	1,487,296	3.65	......	N/A
Non-government asset and mortgage-backed	40,748	1.05	......	N/A
Non-government backed CMO's and CMBS[1]	5,339	0.15	17,065	16
Futures contracts - long[2]	......	3.45	......	N/A
Options purchased[3]	33	See Note 3	......	N/A
Swap contracts[2]	925	(4.15)	......	N/A
Total debt investments	$ 27,473,084		$ 16,543,181	

[1]Includes investments in IO's, PO's, and INV's totaling $63 million at June 30, 2015.

[2] The futures and swap contracts effective weighted duration was calculated using notional values rather than fair values. For foreign futures, local notional value was converted to a U.S. dollar value based on foreign exchange rates at June 30, 2015.

[3] An option's effective weighted duration measures the rate of change of price with respect to yield. The effective weighted duration was (.02) at June 30, 2015.

Interest rate risk information for debt investments sold short is presented below (in thousands).

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Sold Short[1] Debt Investment Positions
As of June 30, 2015

Investment type	Fair value (duration)	Effective weighted duration (in years)
GNMA commitments to sell (TBAs)	$ (11,843)	3.24
FNMA, FHLMC commitments to sell (TBAs)	(145,133)	3.47
Futures contracts[2]	-	4.22
Options sold[3]	(17)	See Note[3]
Total debt investments sold short[1]	$ (156,993)	

[1] Investments sold short are reported as liabilities on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.

[2] The futures contracts effective weighted duration was calculated using notional values rather than fair values. For foreign futures, local notional value was converted to a U.S. dollar value based on foreign exchange rates

[3] An option's effective weighted duration measures the rate of change of price with respect to yield. Effective weighted duration was (.01) at June 30, 2015.

Presented below are interest rate risk schedules for all debt-related investments managed by the SBA (excluding the FRS Pension Trust Fund), as of June 30, 2015 (in thousands). Certain investment types may be presented using two or more interest rate risk methods if the investment types are managed using different techniques. For example, if investments are purchased to match scheduled debt payments, to coincide with Lottery prize payouts, or are entirely client directed investments, the investments are presented using the segmented time distribution method. If investments are in a portfolio that contains weighted average maturity restrictions, the investments are presented using this method. If investments are subject to certain restrictions on duration, then that method is used. Individual investments are only included in one of the following three methods scheduled below.

Debt Investments Managed by SBA (except FRS Pension Trust Fund)
That Use Segmented Time Distribution Method
As of June 30, 2015

		Investment maturities (in years)						
Investment type	Total fair value	Less than or equal to 1	> 1 to 3	> 3 to 5	> 5 to 10	>10 to 15	> 15 to 20	> 20
U.S. guaranteed obligations:								
U.S. Treasury bills	$ 31,857	$ 31,857	$	$	$	$	$	$ ......
U.S. Treasury bonds, notes, and SLGS*	701,195	700,311	315	363	206	......	......	......
U.S. Treasury strips	372,265	66,412	69,793	37,425	85,887	83,094	16,003	13,651
Federal agencies:								
Unsecured bonds and notes	2,269	2,269	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total debt investments	$ 1,107,586	$ 800,849	$ 70,108	$ 37,788	$ 86,093	$ 83,094	$ 16,003	$ 13,651

* Special U.S. Treasury securities for State and Local Governments.

Debt Investments Managed by SBA (except FRS Pension Trust Fund)
That Use Weighted Average Maturity Method or Duration Method
As of June 30, 2015

Investment type	Fair value (duration)	Effective weighted duration (in years)	Fair value (WAM)	Weighted average maturity (in days)
Certificates of deposit	$ 3,003	0.20	$ 5,112,977	39
Commercial paper	......	N/A	4,334,398	45
Money market funds	886,894	0.09	2,050,230	1
Repurchase agreements	......	N/A	1,882,714	7
U.S. guaranteed obligations:				
U.S. Treasury bills	91,617	0.22	......	N/A
U.S. Treasury bonds and notes	231,941	4.52	39,173	184
U.S. Treasury strips	5,276,330	10.44	......	N/A
Index linked government bonds	189,068	6.32	......	N/A
U.S. government guaranteed	103,105	5.06	......	N/A
GNMA mortgage-backed pass through	106,090	4.35	......	N/A
GNMA commitments to purchase (TBAs)	70,899	4.40	......	N/A
GNMA CMO's	24,430	2.65	......	N/A
Federal agencies:				
Discount notes	34,830	0.05	911,553	117
Unsecured bonds and notes	129,497	6.43	4,999,732	90
Agency strips	774,450	7.51	......	N/A
Mortgage-backed (FNMA, FHLMC)	583,881	3.94	......	N/A
FNMA, FHLMC commitments to purchase (TBAs)	215,934	3.40	......	N/A
Mortgage-backed CMO's	29,964	3.04	......	N/A
Domestic bonds and notes:				
Corporate	1,238,884	7.52	2,454,454	46
Non-government asset and mortgage-backed	106,389	1.24	67,149	19
Non-government backed CMO's and CMBS[1]	204,113	3.26	......	N/A
Municipal/provincial	7,448	11.32	46,400	1
Domestic bonds and notes commingled funds	1,823,909	5.33	......	N/A
International bonds and notes:				
Government and agency	14,109	7.15	249,980	59
Corporate	240,121	6.22	423,024	80
Total debt investments	$ 12,386,906		$ 22,571,784	

[1] Includes investments in IO's totaling $37 million at June 30, 2015, in the Florida Prepaid College Program.

Component Units

Component units manage their exposure to interest rate risk through various investment policies. These policies may be obtained separately from component units. Presented below is the applicable interest rate risk information for major component units (in thousands). Amounts shown below represent only that portion of debt investments required to be disclosed by component units reporting under the GASB reporting model.

Major Component Units
Debt Investments
That Use Segmented Time Distribution Method
As of June 30, 2015

		Investment maturities (in years)			
Component unit / Investment type	Total fair value	Less than or equal to 1	> 1 to 5	> 5 to 10	> 10
University of Florida					
U.S. guaranteed obligations	$ 2,540	$	$ 2,540	$	$ ......
Federal agencies	......	......	......	......	......
Bonds & notes	17,765	8,524	8,246	995	......
Mutual funds	170,345	17,666	116,838	35,841	......
Total debt investments	$ 190,650	$ 26,190	$ 127,624	$ 36,836	$ ......

Major Component Units
Debt Investments
That Use Duration or Weighted Average Maturity Method
As of June 30, 2015

Component unit / Investment type	Fair value (duration)	Modified duration (in years)	Fair value (WAM)	Weighted Average maturity (in years)
Florida Housing Finance Corporation				
Certificates of deposit	$ 613	1.34	$	N/A
U.S. guaranteed obligations	25,552	1.94	......	N/A
Federal agencies	23,263	0.91	......	N/A
Bonds & notes	198,382	0.96	......	N/A
Citizens Property Insurance Corporation				
U.S. guaranteed obligations	......	N/A	1,557,472	3.11
Federal agencies	......	N/A	2,193,111	3.05
Bonds & notes	......	N/A	8,782,996	4.67
Total debt investments	$ 247,810		$ 12,533,579	

4. Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment.

Pooled Investments with the State Treasury

The State Treasury does not have any investments in foreign currency. State law and investment policy do not authorize investments in foreign currency related to State Treasury investment operations.

Other Investments

The FRS Pension Trust Fund, the LCEF, and the Florida Prepaid College Program had exposure to foreign currency risk at June 30, 2015. These funds are managed primarily by the use of "asset classes".

The FRS Pension Trust Fund investment policy, approved on December 9, 2014 (effective January 1, 2015), by the Trustees, limits the global equity asset class (including domestic and foreign equities) to a policy range of 45-70% and a target allocation of 53%. All asset classes may hold non-U.S. securities, depending on portfolio guidelines. Within the global equity asset class, the FRS Pension Trust Fund holds units in international equity commingled funds. The FRS Pension Trust Fund owns only a portion of the overall investment in the funds, which are also owned by other investors. Equity linked notes are participatory notes that

allow the FRS Pension Trust Fund to participate in certain foreign equity markets where direct participation is not possible due to local government regulations, tax policies, or other reasons. The FRS Pension Trust Fund's unit holdings in the overall investments or notes themselves may be valued in U.S. dollars, but a portion of the underlying assets are exposed to foreign currency risk in various currencies. Within the alternative investment asset class, the FRS Pension Trust owns an interest in several alternative investment commingled funds (primarily limited partnerships) with other investors and, therefore, owns only a portion of the overall investment in the funds. The alternative investment funds denominated in Euro currency units are included in the foreign currency risk below. For the alternative investment funds denominated in U.S. dollars, some of the underlying investments may be exposed to foreign currency risk in various currencies. Alternative investments with potential exposure to foreign currency risk totaled $17.4 billion as of June 30, 2015.

For the LCEF, Trustees approved an investment policy on June 17, 2014, that set the global equity asset class with a policy range of 61-81% and a target allocation of 71%. Other asset classes in the LCEF may hold non-U.S. securities as well, depending on portfolio guidelines.

The Florida Prepaid Program's comprehensive investment plan limits investment in foreign equities to 25% of total equities, with the target for total equities to be the lesser of 15% of the total fund, or the actuarial reserve.

In all cases, Florida law limits the total exposure to foreign securities to 50% of the total fund. There is no requirement that this exposure to foreign currency be hedged through forward currency contracts, although the managers use them in many cases.

Presented below in U.S. dollars are the FRS Pension Trust Fund, Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund, and Florida Prepaid College Fund investments exposed to foreign currency risk as of June 30, 2015, listed in total, by currency (in thousands).

FRS Pension Trust Fund, Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund (LCEF), and Florida Prepaid College Program
Investments Exposed to Foreign Currency Risk (fair values in U.S.$, in thousands)
As of June 30, 2015

	FRS Pension Trust Fund Investment Type			LCEF Investment type	Florida Prepaid Program and Investment Plan Investment type
Currency	Equity	Alternative Investments	Fixed Income	Equity	Equity
Australian dollar	$ 1,191,743	$	$	$ 10,326	$ 23,283
Brazilian real	466,067	......	......	3,650	......
British pound sterling	5,667,070	413	......	26,544	59,748
Canadian dollar	1,461,287	......	......	12,661	......
Chilean peso	25,764	......	......	......	......
Danish krone	359,608	......	......	2,372	12,336
Egyptian pound	38,629	......	......	......	......
Euro currency unit	7,490,040	410,370	......	49,682	82,869
Hong Kong dollar	2,511,811	......	......	15,499	11,201
Hungarian forint	36,560	......	......	183	......
Indian rupee	530,925	......	......	......	......
Indonesian rupiah	111,122	......	......	2,370	......
Israeli shekel	81,576	......	......	......	3,281
Japanese yen	5,061,576	......	......	40,200	69,605
Kenyan shilling	21,686	......	......	......	......
Malaysian ringgit	147,957	......	......	1,984	......
Mexican peso	211,216	......	......	2,194	......
New Zealand dollar	49,496	......	......	230	928
Nigerian naira	49,172	......	......	......	......
Norwegian krone	215,902	......	......	1,453	2,360
Omani rial	14,469	......	195	......	......
Pakistani rupee	23,499	......	......	......	......
Philippines peso	114,618	......	......	884	......
Polish zloty	80,819	......	......	1,000	......
Qatari riyal	48,006	......	......	......	......
Singapore dollar	510,134	......	......	1,789	3,831
South African rand	484,997	......	......	6,671	......
South Korean won	905,714	......	......	7,013	......
Sri Lankan rupee	22,731	......	......	......	......
Swedish krona	727,736	......	......	4,840	10,041
Swiss franc	2,351,834	......	......	10,737	35,430
Taiwan new dollar	753,626	......	......	7,115	......
Thailand baht	198,953	......	......	2,631	......
Turkish lira	212,228	......	......	887	......
UAE dirham	65,203	......	......	......	......
Other	50,857	......	......	301	......
Equity linked notes (various currencies)	129,240	......	......	......	......
International equity commingled funds	6,315,998	......	......	......	......
Total investments subject to foreign currency risk	$ 38,739,869	$ 410,783	$ 195	$ 213,216	$ 314,913

In addition to the investments presented above, the FRS Pension Trust Fund holds positions in futures contracts that are subject to foreign currency risk. A futures contract is an agreement between two parties, 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 participants in a market on an organized futures exchange. Upon entering into a futures contract, collateral is deposited with the broker, in the SBA's name, in accordance with the initial margin requirements of the broker. 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 the third-party broker. The margin payments are exposed to foreign currency risk. The FRS Pension Trust Fund's futures contract positions at June 30, 2015, that have exposure to foreign currency risk are presented below (values in thousands).

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Futures Positions Exposed to Foreign Currency Risk
As of June 30, 2015

			In Local Currency			
	Currency	Number of Contracts[1]	Notional Traded Exposure	Notional Market Exposure	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)[2]	Unrealized Gain/(Loss) (in U.S. $)
Bond Futures:						
Euro BTP	Euro currency unit	709	$ 95,674	$ 92,319	$ (3,355)	$ (3,738)
Euro Bund	Euro currency unit	(568)	(87,858)	(86,336)	1,522	(1,696)
Stock Index Futures:						
GBP FTSE 100 Index	British pound sterling	275	18,244	17,858	(386)	(606)
Canada S&P/TSE 60 Index	Canadian dollar	87	14,849	14,684	(165)	(133)
DJ Euro STOXX 50	Euro currency unit	631	21,502	21,681	179	200
TOPIX Index Future	Japanese yen	222	3,663,623	3,619,710	(43,913)	(359)

[1] Long positions are positive and short positions are negative.
[2] Margin receipts or payments are settled periodically in the respective local currency and are subject to foreign currency risk.

The FRS Pension Trust Fund, LCEF, and the Florida Prepaid Program and Investment Plan also enter into foreign currency exchange contracts which are agreements to exchange the currency of one country for the currency of another country at an agreed-upon price and settlement date. In the FRS Pension Trust Fund a currency overlay program is used to seek additional value and is run independently of the underlying equity assets. Currently, there are two types of foreign currency contracts being utilized by the FRS Pension Trust Fund. Spot currency contracts are used primarily for trade settlement and currency repatriation and are valued at spot (traded) currency rates. Forward currency contracts are valued at interpolated forward rates and are generally used to mitigate currency risk for changes in value associated with foreign holdings, payables and/or receivables. These contracts are recorded as receivables and payables on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. The LCEF and Florida Prepaid Plans currently utilize only spot currency contracts. All of the contracts are subject to foreign currency risk. A schedule of the FRS Pension Trust Fund's foreign currency exchange contracts outstanding at June 30, 2015, is presented below, by currency (in thousands).

FRS Pension Trust Fund
Foreign Currency Exchange Contracts
As of June 30, 2015

Currency to Buy	Amount to Buy (Local Currency)	Currency to Sell	Amount to Sell (Local Currency)	Receivable Fair Value (in U.S. $)	Payable Fair Value (In U.S. $)	Net Unrealized Gain/(Loss) (In U.S. $)
Australian dollar	21,959	U.S. dollar	(17,084)	$ 16,868	$ (17,084)	$ (216)
Brazilian real	162,805	U.S. dollar	(51,375)	51,857	(51,375)	482
British pound sterling	27,251	U.S. dollar	(42,452)	42,842	(42,452)	390
Canadian dollar	15,148	U.S. dollar	(12,216)	12,129	(12,216)	(87)
Chilean peso	21,056,102	U.S. dollar	(33,671)	32,846	(33,671)	(825)
Chinese yuan renminbi	111,434	U.S. dollar	(18,120)	18,146	(18,120)	26
Columbian peso	10,711,943	U.S. dollar	(4,090)	4,088	(4,090)	(2)
Danish krone	9,010	U.S. dollar	(1,369)	1,349	(1,369)	(20)
Euro currency unit	909	British pound sterling	(644)	1,013	(1,013)	....
Euro currency unit	143,383	U.S. dollar	(161,056)	159,853	(161,056)	(1,203)
Hong Kong dollar	245	Japanese yen	(3,869)	32	(32)	....
Hong Kong dollar	21,400	U.S. dollar	(2,760)	2,760	(2,760)	....
Hungarian forint	1,060,000	Euro currency unit	(3,396)	3,742	(3,788)	(46)
Hungarian forint	5,269,943	U.S. dollar	(19,100)	18,619	(19,100)	(481)
Indian rupee	3,729,368	U.S. dollar	(57,536)	58,048	(57,536)	512
Indonesian rupiah	628,193,642	U.S. dollar	(45,853)	46,424	(45,853)	571
Israeli shekel	45,576	U.S. dollar	(11,904)	12,082	(11,904)	178
Japenese yen	843,316	Australian dollar	(8,948)	6,892	(6,877)	15
Japenese yen	4,408	British pound sterling	(23)	36	(36)	....
Japenese yen	9,529,044	U.S. dollar	(77,200)	77,906	(77,200)	706
Malaysian ringgit	17,189	U.S. dollar	(4,599)	4,532	(4,599)	(67)
Mexican peso	250,019	U.S. dollar	(16,247)	15,899	(16,247)	(348)
Moroccan dirham	1,598	U.S. dollar	(164)	164	(164)	....
New Zealand dollar	7,830	U.S. dollar	(5,549)	5,264	(5,549)	(285)
Norwegian krone	282,167	U.S. dollar	(35,906)	35,848	(35,906)	(58)
Pakistan rupee	3,826	U.S. dollar	(37)	37	(37)	....
Peruvian nuevo sol	25,855	U.S. dollar	(8,092)	8,053	(8,092)	(39)
Philippines peso	208,960	Euro currency unit	(4,633)	4,617	(4,633)	(16)
Polish zioty	28,200	Euro currency unit	(6,806)	7,484	(7,591)	(107)
Polish zioty	137,777	U.S. dollar	(36,820)	36,597	(36,820)	(223)
Qatari riyal	104	U.S. dollar	(29)	29	(29)	....
Romanian leu	15,200	Euro currency unit	(3,417)	3,777	(3,811)	(34)
Russian ruble	361,002	U.S. dollar	(6,367)	6,307	(6,367)	(60)
Singapore dollar	369	Japanese yen	(33,538)	274	(274)	....
Singapore dollar	2,518	U.S. dollar	(1,868)	1,870	(1,868)	2
South African rand	411,084	U.S. dollar	(33,118)	33,669	(33,118)	551
South Korean won	10,779,172	U.S. dollar	(9,661)	9,639	(9,661)	(22)
Swedish krona	177,397	U.S. dollar	(21,135)	21,397	(21,135)	262
Swiss franc	470	British pound sterling	(319)	503	(502)	1
Swiss franc	17,659	U.S. dollar	(19,153)	18,932	(19,153)	(221)
Taiwan new dollar	332,673	U.S. dollar	(10,796)	10,793	(10,796)	(3)
Thailand baht	23,753	U.S. dollar	(701)	702	(701)	1
Turkish lira	144,071	U.S. dollar	(52,707)	53,437	(52,707)	730
U.S. dollar	89,501	Australian dollar	(116,203)	89,501	(89,090)	411
U.S. dollar	7,674	Brazilian real	(24,532)	7,674	(7,718)	(44)
U.S. dollar	77,884	British pound sterling	(50,208)	77,884	(78,933)	(1,049)
U.S. dollar	102,323	Canadian dollar	(126,278)	102,323	(101,095)	1,228
U.S. dollar	41,024	Chilean peso	(25,391,581)	41,024	(39,646)	1,378
U.S. dollar	16,539	Chinese yuan renminbi	(101,876)	16,539	(16,587)	(48)
U.S. dollar	153	Danish krone	(1,024)	153	(153)	....
U.S. dollar	327,162	Euro currency unit	(293,289)	327,162	(326,880)	282
U.S. dollar	17,905	Hong Kong dollar	(138,812)	17,905	(17,905)	....
U.S. dollar	72,550	Hungarian forint	(20,176,444)	72,550	(71,285)	1,265
U.S. dollar	8,010	Indian rupee	(522,629)	8,010	(8,107)	(97)
U.S. dollar	2,066	Indonisian rupiah	(28,179,203)	2,066	(2,086)	(20)
U.S. dollar	15,445	Israeli shekel	(59,079)	15,445	(15,662)	(217)
U.S. dollar	247,702	Japanese yen	(30,877,564)	247,702	(252,440)	(4,738)
U.S. dollar	769	Kenyan shilling	(76,292)	769	(769)	....
U.S. dollar	56,431	Mexican peso	(876,796)	56,431	(55,811)	620
U.S. dollar	54,067	New Zealand dollar	(77,979)	54,067	(52,604)	1,463
U.S. dollar	45,172	Norwegian krone	(350,200)	45,172	(44,470)	702
U.S. dollar	29	Pakistan rupee	(2,939)	29	(29)	....
U.S. dollar	1,921	Phillipines peso	(86,774)	1,921	(1,924)	(3)
U.S. dollar	26,041	Polish zloty	(96,711)	26,041	(25,706)	335
U.S. dollar	2,386	Russian ruble	(137,869)	2,386	(2,404)	(18)
U.S. dollar	23,531	Singapore dollar	(31,700)	23,531	(23,517)	14
U.S. dollar	12,943	South African rand	(161,406)	12,943	(13,226)	(283)
U.S. dollar	53,955	South Korean won	(60,382,650)	53,955	(54,009)	(54)
U.S. dollar	58,947	Swedish krona	(486,487)	58,947	(58,684)	263
U.S. dollar	80,907	Swiss franc	(75,647)	80,907	(81,143)	(236)
U.S. dollar	8,204	Taiwan new dollar	(256,137)	8,204	(8,311)	(107)
U.S. dollar	11,984	Turkish lira	(32,939)	11,984	(12,249)	(265)
Total				$ 2,310,581	$ (2,309,735)	$ 846

A Schedule of the Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund's foreign currency exchange contracts outstanding at June 30, 2015, is presented below, by currency (in thousands):

Lawton Chiles Endowment Fund
Foreign Currency Exchange Contracts
As of June 30, 2015

Currency to Buy	Amount to Buy (Local Currency)	Currency to Sell	Amount to Sell (Local Currency)	Receivable Fair Value (in U.S. $)	Payable Fair Value (in U.S. $)	Net Unrealized Gain/(Loss) (in U.S. $)
U.S. dollar	47	Japanese yen	(5,767)	$ 47	$ (47)	$ ......
U.S. dollar	76	Japanese yen	(9,320)	76	(76)	......
Total				$ 123	$ (123)	$ ......

Component Units

Component unit information regarding foreign currency risk was not readily available.

5. Security Lending

Pooled Investments with the State Treasury

Section 17.61(1), F.S., authorizes the State Treasury to participate in a security lending program. Agents of the State Treasury loan securities, including U.S. government and federally guaranteed obligations, bonds, and notes to broker/dealers for collateral with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future. Collateral for loaned securities cannot be less than 100 percent of the fair value of the underlying security plus accrued interest. Such collateral may consist of cash or government securities. Cash collateral is invested by the agent in investments authorized by Section 17.57, F.S. Maturities of investments made with cash collateral generally are not matched to maturities of the securities loaned because security loan agreements are generally open-ended with no fixed expiration date. Since the collateral under security lending agreements (including accrued interest) exceeded the fair value of the securities underlying those agreements (including accrued interest), the Treasury had no credit risk exposure at June 30, 2015. If a situation occurs where an agent does not receive collateral sufficient to offset the fair value of any securities lent, or the borrowers fail to return the securities or fail to pay the State Treasury for income distributions by the securities' issuers while the securities are on loan, the agent is required to indemnify the State Treasury for any losses that might occur. The State Treasury received $1,476,757,337 cash collateral and $2,411,964,964 non-cash collateral for securities loaned to others. Since the State Treasury does not have the ability to pledge or sell non-cash collateral securities, any non-cash portion of the collateral is not reported on the balance sheet. Securities held with others under security lending agreements with cash collateral totaled $1,440,053,180. Securities held with others under security lending agreements with non-cash collateral totaled $2,356,978,032. Security lending asset and liability balances are allocated at fiscal year-end and reported among all participating funds of the primary government.

The securities held with others under security lending agreements as of June 30, 2015, are as follows (in thousands):

State Treasury Investments on Loan Under Security Lending Agreements
As of June 30, 2015

Securities on Loan for Cash Collateral, by Security Type		Fair Value of Securities on Loan*
U.S. guaranteed obligations	$	948,952
Federal agencies		91,050
Bonds and notes - domestic		334,294
Bonds and notes - international		65,757
Total securites on loan for cash collateral	$	1,440,053
Securites on Loan for Non-Cash Collateral, by Security Type		
U.S. guaranteed obligations		2,331,122
Bonds and notes - domestic		19,829
Bonds and notes - international		6,027
Total securities on loan for non-cash collateral	$	2,356,978
Total securities on loan	$	3,797,031

* The fair value equals the carrying value of the investments on loan.

Other Investments

Through the SBA, various funds, including the FRS Pension Trust Fund, the Florida Lottery Trust Fund, the LCEF, and the Florida Prepaid College Program participate in security lending programs. Initial 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. The SBA had received and invested $10,043,966,387 in cash and $3,254,784,317 in U.S. government securities as collateral for the lending programs as of June 30, 2015. At June 30, 2015, the collateral held for the security lending transactions exceeded the fair value of the securities underlying the agreements (including accrued interest), except with one borrower in the Florida Prepaid College Program where the market value of securities on loan exceeded the market value of collateral held by $16,857. All security lending programs have indemnity clauses requiring the lending agent to assume borrower's risk from default. The SBA does not have the ability to pledge or sell the non-cash collateral securities, so the non-cash portion is not reported on the balance sheet or the Statement of (Fiduciary) Net Position. Maturities of investments made with cash collateral generally are not matched to maturities of the securities loaned, because security loan agreements are generally open-ended with no fixed expiration date. As such, investments made with cash collateral are primarily in short-term investments. However, investments purchased for some security lending programs included investments with final maturities of six months or more representing a range of approximately 1% to 46% of total collateral invested. There are no restrictions on the amount of securities that can be loaned at one time to one borrower for most funds.

At June 30, 2015, the collateral re-investment portfolios for the FRS Pension Trust Fund and the LCEF were primarily reinvested in overnight repurchase agreements (repos) in order to maximize earnings and reduce risk. The portfolios contain some legacy non-repo securities that will remain until they are either sold or mature. At June 30, 2015, there were three lending agents, including the master custodian and two third-party agents.

The schedule below discloses the fair value and carrying value of investments on loan at June 30, 2015 (in thousands):

Schedule of Other Investments on Loan Under Security Lending Agreements
As of June 30, 2015

	Fair value of Securities on Loan[1]		
Securities on Loan for Cash Collateral, by Security type	FRS Pension Trust Fund	Other funds Managed by SBA	Total
U.S. guaranteed obligations	$ 274,393	$ 1,177,457	$ 1,451,850
Federal agencies	19,012	60,002	79,014
Domestic bonds and notes	462,601	140,414	603,015
International bonds and notes	162,012	37,658	199,670
Domestic stocks	4,605,884	164,140	4,770,024
International stocks	2,596,899	32,131	2,629,030
Total securities on loan for cash collateral	$ 8,120,801	$ 1,611,802	$ 9,732,603
Securities on Loan for Non-Cash Collateral, by Security type			
U.S. guaranteed obligations	$	$ 128,466	$ 128,466
Domestic bonds and notes	......	6,321	6,321
International bonds and notes	......	1,145	1,145
Domestic stocks	2,986,967	11,636	2,998,603
International stocks	59,094	1,343	60,437
Total securities on loan for non-cash collateral	$ 3,046,061	$ 148,911	$ 3,194,972
Total securities on loan	$ 11,166,862	$ 1,760,713	$ 12,927,575

[1]The fair value equals the carrying value of investments on loan. Fair value includes accrued interest on debt securities.

6. Derivatives

A derivative instrument is defined 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. These 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 consisted of futures, options, forward currency contracts, and swaps.

Pooled Investments with the State Treasury

Pursuant to the State Treasury's established investment policy guidelines, interest rate futures are used as part of the investment strategy related to interest rate risk, duration adjustments, and yield curve strategies. Although put and call options on any security are permitted under the State Treasury's investment guidelines, interest rate futures were the only type of derivative held as of June 30, 2015. The State Treasury did not utilize derivatives for hedging activities during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015. All of the State Treasury investment derivatives were reported at fair value in the accompanying financial statements as of June 30, 2015.

A summary of investment derivatives traded in the State Treasury is presented below (in thousands):

	Changes in Fair Value		Fair Value at June 30, 2015		Notional
	Classification	Amount	Classification	Amount	(in U.S. $)
State Treasury					
Investment derivative instruments:					
Futures	Investment Income	$ (2,609)	Receivable/(Payable)	$ 370	$ (1,357,800)

This schedule includes both long and short positions.

See section 1E of Note 1 to these financial statements regarding State Treasury's securities pricing policies and independent pricing services methodologies related to securities not available on quoted market pricing exchanges.

Other Investments

The SBA has established investment policy 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. Derivative instruments shall 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 mortgaged-backed security prepayment risk, as well as to cost effectively manage exposure to domestic and international equities and bond and real estate markets.

A futures contract is an agreement between two parties, 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 participants in a market on an organized futures exchange. Upon entering in to a futures contract, collateral (cash and/or securities) is deposited with the broker, in SBA's name, in accordance with the initial margin requirements of the broker. 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 on specified collateral and margin limits mutually agreed upon by the SBA and third-party clearing broker. Future contracts involve, to varying degrees, risk of loss in excess of the variation margin disclosed in the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. Losses may arise from future changes in the value of the underlying instrument.

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 currency 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 (new regulation requirements that went into effect in fiscal year 2014), 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 broker, in SBA's name, in accordance with the initial margin requirements of the broker. 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.

A summary of investment derivatives traded in the FRS Pension Trust Fund is presented below. As of June 30, 2015, all of the SBA investment derivatives were reported at fair value (in thousands).

	Increase/(Decrease) in Fair Value		Fair Value at June 30, 2015		
	Classification	Amount (in U.S. $)	Classification	Amount (in U.S. $)	Notional (in U.S. $)
Fiduciary funds (FRS Pension Trust Fund)					
Investment derivative instruments:					
Futures[1]	Investment Income	$ 97,210	Receivable/(Payable)	$ (8,967)	$ 2,751,145
Options	Investment Income	(2,819)	Investment/(Liability)[2]	17	1,000
Forward currency contracts	Investment Income	109,342	Receivable/(Payable)[3]	787	787
Interest rate swaps	Investment Income	(559)	Investment	(542)	101,000
Credit default swaps	Investment Income	1,114	Investment	1,467	103,000

[1] The total unrealized loss for open futures contracts at June 30, 2015, was $(8,967,409) in the FRS Pension Trust Fund. Cash payments in the amount of $18,026,406 had already been settled with the broker on or before June 30, 2015. Outstanding remaining net futures margin at June 30, 2015, totaled $9,058,997 for the FRS Pension Trust Fund, which is reported gross on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position as "Accounts receivable" and "Accounts payable and accrued liabilities". The total notional value on long and short futures positions were $4,226,231,605 and $(1,475,086,560), respectively.

[2] Purchased options are reported as investments and short sales of options are reported as liabilities on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position. This schedule nets both long and short positions.

[3] The total receivable and payable notional and fair values (in U.S. dollars) for forward currency contracts in the FRS Pension Trust Fund were $2,199,459,653 and ($2,198,672,804) as of June 30, 2015. These amounts are included in "Foreign currency contracts receivable" and "Foreign currency contracts payable" on the Statement of Fiduciary Net Position.

7. Commitments

Each year the FRS Pension Trust Fund enters into a number of agreements that commit the Fund, upon request, to make additional investment purchases (i.e., capital commitments) up to predetermined amounts over certain investment time periods. The unfunded capital commitments that are not reported on the FRS Pension Trust Fund Statement of Fiduciary Net Position totaled $11.2 billion as of June 30, 2015.

NOTE 3 - RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES

"Receivables, net" and "Other loans and notes receivable, net," as presented on the Government-wide Statement of Net Position and the applicable balance sheets and statements of net position in the fund financial statements, consist of the following (in thousands):

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

	General Fund	Environment, Recreation and Conservation	Public Education	Health and Family Services	Transportation
Accounts receivable	$ 128,168	$ 9,714	$ 692	$ 830,668	$ 6,227
Contracts & grants receivable	......	1,328	......	......	96
Due from Federal government	2,022	25,300	4,640	697,862	23,018
Due from other governmental units	114	593	......	3,879	149,731
Interest & dividends receivable	14,152	1,475	983	219	4,221
Loans & notes receivable	69,361	168,038	255	......	16
Fees receivable	121,371	35	......	......	......
Taxes receivable	3,144,043	21,917	57,401	......	222,974
Allowance for uncollectibles	(1,772,161)	(7,140)	(825)	(28,446)	(8,467)
Receivables, net	**$ 1,707,070**	**$ 221,260**	**$ 63,146**	**$ 1,504,182**	**$ 397,816**
Loans & notes receivable from other governments	$ 28,841	$ 1,155,551	$	$	$ 966,202
Long-term interest receivable	......	......	......	......	2,006
Other loans & notes receivable	9,605	......	1,667	296,984	1,089
Allowance for uncollectibles	(96)	......	(1,417)	(275,647)	(9,499)
Other loans & notes receivable, net	**$ 38,350**	**$ 1,155,551**	**$ 250**	**$ 21,337**	**$ 959,798**

(Continued below)

	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	**Total Governmental Funds**	Internal Service Funds	Government-wide Reconciling Balances	**Total Governmental Activities**
Accounts receivable	$ 204,905	$ **1,180,374**	$ 32,037	$ 99,277	$ **1,311,688**
Contracts & grants receivable	70,203	**71,627**	......	......	**71,627**
Due from Federal government	58,381	**811,223**	......	......	**811,223**
Due from other governmental units	24,730	**179,047**	4,446	......	**183,493**
Interest & dividends receivable	1,794	**22,844**	519	......	**23,363**
Loans & notes receivable	117,368	**355,038**	......	......	**355,038**
Fees receivable	122	**121,528**	......	......	**121,528**
Taxes receivable	15,699	**3,462,034**	......	......	**3,462,034**
Allowance for uncollectibles	(108,933)	**(1,925,972)**	......	......	**(1,925,972)**
Receivables, net	**$ 384,269**	**$ 4,277,743**	**$ 37,002**	**$ 99,277**	**$ 4,414,022**
Loans & notes receivable from other governments	$ 839,670	$ **2,990,264**	$	$	$ **2,990,264**
Long-term interest receivable	......	**2,006**	......	......	**2,006**
Other loans & notes receivable	141,641	**450,986**	......	......	**450,986**
Allowance for uncollectibles	(15,397)	**(302,056)**	......	......	**(302,056)**
Other loans & notes receivable, net	**$ 965,914**	**$ 3,141,200**	**$ ......**	**$ ......**	**$ 3,141,200**

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

	Transportation	Lottery	Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	Prepaid College Program	Reemployment Assistance
Accounts receivable	$ 12,396	$ 68,519	$ 13,480	$ 103,417	$ 239,768
Due from Federal government	......	......	......	......	497
Due from other governmental units	86	......	......	......	1,142
Interest & dividends receivable	1,430	138	5,764	23,182	83,592
Loans & notes receivable	......	......	......	188,886	......
Fees receivable	8,976	......	......	......	2,914
Taxes receivable	......	......	......	......	364,546
Allowance for uncollectibles	......	(2,874)	(10,539)	(4)	(403,869)
Receivables, net	**$ 22,888**	**$ 65,783**	**$ 8,705**	**$ 315,481**	**$ 288,590**
Loans & notes receivable	$ 71,466	$	$	$	$ ......
Allowance for uncollectibles	......	......	......	......	......
Future contract premiums and other receivables	......	......	......	1,656,412	......
Other loans & notes receivable, net	**$ 71,466**	**$ ......**	**$ ......**	**$ 1,656,412**	**$ ......**

(Continued below)

	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	**Total Enterprise Funds**	Government-wide Reconciling Balances	**Total Business-type Activities**
Accounts receivable	$ 47,143	**$ 484,723**	$ 89,825	**$ 574,548**
Due from Federal government	......	**497**	......	**497**
Due from other governmental units	9,163	**10,391**	......	**10,391**
Interest & dividends receivable	278	**114,384**	......	**114,384**
Loans & notes receivable	1,534	**190,420**	......	**190,420**
Fees receivable	117	**12,007**	......	**12,007**
Taxes receivable	40	**364,586**	......	**364,586**
Allowance for uncollectibles	(44,228)	**(461,514)**	......	**(461,514)**
Receivables, net	**$ 14,047**	**$ 715,494**	**$ 89,825**	**$ 805,319**
Loans & notes receivable	$ 7,284	**$ 78,750**	$	**$ 78,750**
Allowance for uncollectibles	(1,441)	**(1,441)**	......	**(1,441)**
Future contract premiums and other receivables	337	**1,656,749**	......	**1,656,749**
Other loans & notes receivable, net	**$ 6,180**	**$ 1,734,058**	**$ ......**	**$ 1,734,058**

COMPONENT UNITS

Accounts receivable	$ 1,555,855
Contracts & grants receivable	186,593
Due from Federal government	5,141
Due from other governmental units	225,657
Interest & dividends receivable	108,891
Loans & notes receivable	263,680
Allowance for uncollectibles	(388,719)
Receivables, net	**$ 1,957,098**
Other loans & notes receivable	$ 2,628,791
Allowance for uncollectibles	(278,444)
Other loans & notes receivable, net	**$ 2,350,347**

"Accounts payable and accrued liabilities," as presented on the Government-wide Statement of Net Position and the applicable balance sheets and statements of net position in the fund financial statements, consist of the following (in thousands):

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

	General Fund	Environment, Recreation and Conservation	Public Education	Health and Family Services	Transportation
Accounts payable	$ 375,575	$ 40,255	$ 3,821	$ 188,638	$ 156,755
Accrued salaries & wages	80,106	837	35	36,082	13,825
Claims payable	......	......	......	......	......
Construction contracts	997	......	......	......	284,360
Deposits payable	179	438	......	9	7,828
Due to Federal government	......	27	......	168,737	......
Due to other governmental units	147,167	7,254	......	4,397	7,707
Other payables	......	......	......	......	......
Vouchers payable	8,300	......	......	......	116
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 612,324**	**$ 48,811**	**$ 3,856**	**$ 397,863**	**$ 470,591**

(Continued below)

	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	**Total Governmental Funds**	Internal Service Funds	Government-wide Reconciling Balances	**Total Governmental Activities**
Accounts payable	$ 167,371	**$ 932,415**	$ 32,733	$ 161,616	**$ 1,126,764**
Accrued salaries & wages	9,180	**140,065**	2,797	......	**142,862**
Claims payable	......	**......**	132,242	......	**132,242**
Construction contracts	46	**285,403**	......	......	**285,403**
Deposits payable	137	**8,591**	......	......	**8,591**
Due to Federal government	1,428	**170,192**	......	......	**170,192**
Due to other governmental units	20,505	**187,030**	......	......	**187,030**
Other payables	......	**......**	16,198	......	**16,198**
Vouchers payable	46	**8,462**	......	......	**8,462**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 198,713**	**$ 1,732,158**	**$ 183,970**	**$ 161,616**	**$ 2,077,744**

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

	Transportation	Lottery	Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	Prepaid College Program	Reemployment Assistance
Accounts payable	$ 35	$ 7,586	$ 7,529	$ 355,250	$ 31,713
Accrued interest payable	......	......	23,487	......	......
Accrued salaries & wages	......	89	......	......	......
Construction contracts	35,988	......	......	......	......
Deposits payable	225	2,106	......	......	......
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 36,248**	**$ 9,781**	**$ 31,016**	**$ 355,250**	**$ 31,713**

(Continued below)

	Nonmajor Enterprise Funds	**Total Enterprise Funds**	Government-wide Reconciling Balances	**Total Business-type Activities**
Accounts payable	$ 16,723	**$ 418,836**	$ 28	**$ 418,864**
Accrued interest payable	......	**23,487**	......	**23,487**
Accrued salaries & wages	3,071	**3,160**	......	**3,160**
Construction contracts	......	**35,988**	......	**35,988**
Deposits payable	112	**2,443**	......	**2,443**
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 19,906**	**$ 483,914**	**$ 28**	**$ 483,942**

COMPONENT UNITS

Accounts payable	$ 778,829
Accrued interest payable	54,822
Accrued salaries & wages	281,321
Claims payable	1,227,638
Construction contracts	54,604
Deposits payable	314,353
Due to other governmental units	10,082
Vouchers payable	18,920
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 2,740,569**

NOTE 4 – TAXES

Florida levies neither a personal income tax nor an ad valorem tax on real or tangible personal property. Taxes are, however, one of the principal sources of financing state operations. A schedule of tax revenues by major tax type for each applicable major governmental fund, and for nonmajor governmental funds in the aggregate, is presented below (in thousands):

	General Fund	Environment, Recreation and Conservation	Public Education	Health and Family Services	Transportation	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Sales and use tax	$ 22,985,453	$	$	$	$	$	$ 22,985,453
Fuel taxes:							
Motor fuel tax	......	......	......	......	2,481,760	......	2,481,760
Pollutant tax	......	243,064	......	......	......	......	243,064
Aviation fuel tax	......	......	......	......	38,661	......	38,661
Solid minerals severance tax	......	31,191	......	......	......	......	31,191
Oil and gas production tax	4,766	......	......	......	......	......	4,766
Total fuel taxes	4,766	274,255	......	......	2,520,421	......	2,799,442
Corporate income tax	2,236,690	......	......	......	......	......	2,236,690
Documentary stamp tax	2,118,466	......	......	......	......	......	2,118,466
Intangible personal property tax	305,131	......	......	......	......	......	305,131
Communications service tax	876,550	......	385,048	......	......	......	1,261,598
Estate tax	421	......	......	......	......	......	421
Gross receipts utilities tax	......	9,863	769,193	......	......	......	779,056
Beverage and tobacco taxes:							
Alcoholic beverage tax	446,417	......	......	......	......	12,423	458,840
Cigarette tax	1,159,016	......	......	......	......	......	1,159,016
Smokeless tobacco tax	29,953	......	......	......	......	......	29,953
Total beverage and tobacco taxes	1,635,386	......	......	......	......	12,423	1,647,809
Other taxes:							
Insurance premium tax	886,265	......	......	......	......	28,445	914,710
Hospital public assistance tax	......	......	......	1,010,664	......	......	1,010,664
Citrus excise tax	......	......	......	......	......	25,060	25,060
Pari-mutuel wagering tax	7,401	......	1	......	......	198,094	205,496
Total other taxes	893,666	......	1	1,010,664	......	251,599	2,155,930
Total	$ 31,056,529	$ 284,118	$ 1,154,242	$ 1,010,664	$ 2,520,421	$ 264,022	$ 36,289,996

	Sales and Use Tax
Governmental fund statements	$ 22,985,453
Government-wide accruals	(68,588)
Government-wide statements	$ 22,916,865

NOTE 5 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the assets or materially extend the assets' lives are not capitalized.

For financial statement purposes, the state reports capital assets under the following categories and has established a reporting capitalization threshold for each category. Applicable capital assets are depreciated over the appropriate estimated useful lives using the straight-line method.

Capital Asset Category	Financial Statement Capitalizing Threshold	Estimated Useful Life (in Years)
Land and other nondepreciable assets	Capitalize all	Not depreciable
Nondepreciable infrastructure	Capitalize all	Not depreciable
Construction work in progress	$100,000 when work is completed	Not depreciable
Buildings, equipment, and other depreciable assets		
Buildings and building improvements	$100,000	5 - 50
Infrastructure and infrastructure improvements (depreciable)	$100,000	3 - 50
Leasehold improvements	$100,000	2 - 15
Intangible assets	$4,000,000	2 - 30
Property under capital lease	Threshold correlates to asset category	2 - 20
Furniture and equipment	$1,000 and $250 for non-circulated books	2 - 25
Works of art and historical treasures	Items capitalized as of June 30, 1999, remain capitalized; capitalize unless considered a collection	5 - 50
Library resources	$25	5 - 50
Other capital assets	$1,000	3 - 20

The state has elected to use the modified approach for accounting for its roadways, bridges and other infrastructure assets included in the State Highway System. Under this approach, the Department of Transportation has made the commitment to maintain these assets at levels established by the Department of Transportation and approved by the Florida Legislature. No depreciation expense is reported for such assets, nor are amounts capitalized in connection with improvements that lengthen the lives of such assets, unless the improvements also increase their service potential. The Department of Transportation maintains an inventory of these assets and performs periodic condition assessments to establish that the predetermined condition level is being maintained. In addition, the Department of Transportation makes annual estimates of the amounts that must be expended to maintain these assets at the predetermined condition levels. Refer to the Other Required Supplementary Information for additional information on infrastructure using the modified approach.

Not included in the reported capital assets are the irreplaceable collections at various historic sites and museums throughout the state. For example, the Museum of Florida History, located in Tallahassee, currently has artifacts illustrating the history of Florida since the arrival of human beings on the peninsula. It also has access to collections that include Florida upland and underwater archaeology, Florida archives, and Florida and Spanish colonial numismatics.

Depreciation expense charged to functions of governmental activities for the year ended June 30, 2015, is as follows (in thousands):

General Government	$ 86,904
Education	10,531
Human Services	26,144
Criminal Justice & Correction	96,842
Natural Resources & Environment	51,447
Transportation	42,236
State Courts	3,457
Total depreciation expense (governmental activities)	**$ 317,561**

Primary government capital asset activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, are as follows (in thousands):

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

	Balance July 1, 2014	Restatement	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2015
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land and other nondepreciable assets	$ 17,711,458	$	$ 659,698	$ 61,260	$ 18,309,896
Infrastructure and infrastructure improvements - nondepreciable	38,943,752	......	3,813,102	......	42,756,854
Construction work in progress	7,019,307	......	960,072	3,070,271	4,909,108
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	**63,674,517**	**......**	**5,432,872**	**3,131,531**	**65,975,858**
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings and building improvements	5,146,868	414,428	108,952	238,418	5,431,830
Infrastructure and infrastructure improvements	718,207	......	41,973	2,704	757,476
Leasehold improvements	1,067	......	53	......	1,120
Property under capital lease	176,452	......	......	2,370	174,082
Furniture and equipment	1,762,357	......	192,494	205,675	1,749,176
Works of art and historical treasures	1,943	......	1	13	1,931
Library resources	30,022	......	160	4,288	25,894
Other	73,589	......	210	720	73,079
Total capital assets, being depreciated	**7,910,505**	**414,428**	**343,843**	**454,188**	**8,214,588**
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings and building improvements	2,452,998	91,627	141,594	40,191	2,646,028
Infrastructure and infrastructure improvements	388,780	......	38,619	1,177	426,222
Leasehold improvements	625	......	76	......	701
Property under capital lease	74,354	......	8,298	2,130	80,522
Furniture and equipment	1,344,398	......	123,816	126,766	1,341,448
Works of art and historical treasures	937	......	65	11	991
Library resources	16,184	......	1,280	2,578	14,886
Other	52,203	......	3,813	714	55,302
Total accumulated depreciation	**4,330,479**	**91,627**	**317,561**	**173,567**	**4,566,100**
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	**3,580,026**	**322,801**	**26,282**	**280,621**	**3,648,488**
Governmental activities capital assets, net	**$ 67,254,543**	**$ 322,801**	**$ 5,459,154**	**$ 3,412,152**	**$ 69,624,346**

BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES

	Balance July 1, 2014	Restatement	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2015
Capital assets, not being depreciated:					
Land and other nondepreciable assets	$ 909,954	$	$ 173,589	$ 4,758	$ 1,078,785
Infrastructure and infrastructure improvements - nondepreciable	7,350,530	......	756,880	15,415	8,091,995
Construction work in progress	1,551,577	......	236,384	626,166	1,161,795
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	**9,812,061**	**......**	**1,166,853**	**646,339**	**10,332,575**
Capital assets, being depreciated:					
Buildings and building improvements	409,257	......	96,423	33,155	472,525
Infrastructure and infrastructure improvements	1,216	......	1,259	......	2,475
Leasehold improvements	79	......	3	......	82
Furniture and equipment	224,249	......	53,322	25,445	252,126
Library resources	7	......	......	......	7
Other	55,905	......	88,355	1,991	142,269
Total capital assets, being depreciated	**690,713**	**......**	**239,362**	**60,591**	**869,484**
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Buildings and building improvements	143,638	......	13,926	11,416	146,148
Infrastructure and infrastructure improvements	309	......	165	......	474
Leasehold improvements	58	......	10	56	12
Furniture and equipment	124,842	......	23,810	19,065	129,587
Library resources	2	......	1	......	3
Other	41,097	......	11,750	381	52,466
Total accumulated depreciation	**309,946**	**......**	**49,662**	**30,918**	**328,690**
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	**380,767**	**......**	**189,700**	**29,673**	**540,794**
Business-type activities capital assets, net	**$ 10,192,828**	**$ ......**	**$ 1,356,553**	**$ 676,012**	**$ 10,873,369**

Component units' capital asset activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, are as follows (in thousands):

COMPONENT UNITS

	Balance July 1, 2014	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2015
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land and other non-depreciable assets	$ 6,417,854	$ 199,945	$ 56,279	$ 6,561,520
Construction work in progress	1,574,621	785,105	1,164,826	1,194,900
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	**7,992,475**	**985,050**	**1,221,105**	**7,756,420**
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and building improvements	17,395,333	945,625	190,461	18,150,497
Infrastructure and infrastructure improvements	2,636,176	256,373	11,676	2,880,873
Leasehold improvements	328,627	48,588	3,919	373,296
Property under capital lease	136,658	10,521	1,739	145,440
Furniture and equipment	3,249,530	326,685	116,217	3,459,998
Works of art and historical treasures	3,961	319	......	4,280
Library resources	899,387	36,078	13,492	921,973
Other	332,864	41,188	8,781	365,271
Total capital assets, being depreciated	**24,982,536**	**1,665,377**	**346,285**	**26,301,628**
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and building improvements	5,807,790	493,863	39,083	6,262,570
Infrastructure and infrastructure improvements	997,527	87,935	7,580	1,077,882
Leasehold improvements	115,440	20,266	2,512	133,194
Property under capital lease	59,705	7,381	1,044	66,042
Furniture and equipment	2,298,759	243,303	102,451	2,439,611
Works of art and historical treasures	1,604	204	14	1,794
Library resources	719,229	40,262	13,192	746,299
Other	242,214	36,616	8,490	270,340
Total accumulated depreciation	**10,242,268**	**929,830**	**174,366**	**10,997,732**
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	**14,740,268**	**735,547**	**171,919**	**15,303,896**
Component units capital assets, net	**$ 22,732,743**	**$ 1,720,597**	**$ 1,393,024**	**$ 23,060,316**

NOTE 6 - PENSIONS AND OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

A. Pensions

The Florida Department of Management Services (Department) is part of the primary government of the state of Florida and is responsible for administering the Florida Retirement System Pension Plan and Other State-Administered Systems. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the Department administered three defined benefit plans, two defined contribution plans, a supplemental funding of defined benefit plans for municipal police officers and firefighters, and various general revenue funded pension programs. Beginning with the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, the Department issued a publicly-available, audited comprehensive annual financial report (CAFR) that includes financial statements, notes and required supplementary information for each of the pension plans which it administers. Detailed information about the plans is provided in the CAFR which is available online or by contacting the Department.

Copies of this report, as well as the plans' actuarial valuations, can be obtained from the Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement (Division), Bureau of Research and Member Communications, P.O. Box 9000, Tallahassee, Florida 32315-9000; by telephone toll free at 877-377-1737 or 850-488-5706; by email at rep@dms.myflorida.com; or at the Division's website (**www.frs.myflorida.com**).

The Department implemented the requirements of GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No 27*, for the defined benefit plans it administers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. Additional information can be found in the stand-alone CAFR.

1. Defined Benefit Plans

The Florida Retirement System

The Florida Retirement System (FRS) is a cost-sharing multiple-employer public-employee retirement system with two primary plans – the FRS defined benefit pension plan (Pension Plan) and the FRS Investment Plan. The Florida Retirement System (FRS) Pension Plan was created in Chapter 121, Florida Statutes (F.S.), effective December 1, 1970, by consolidating and closing these existing plans to new members: the Teachers' Retirement System (Chapter 238, F.S.), the State and County Officers and Employees' Retirement System (Chapter 122, F.S.), and the Highway Patrol Pension Trust Fund (Chapter 321, F.S.). In 1972, the Judicial Retirement System (Chapter 123, F.S.) was closed and consolidated into the FRS. The FRS was created to provide a defined benefit pension plan for participating public employees. The FRS was amended in 1998 to add the Deferred Retirement Option Program (DROP) under the defined benefit plan and amended in 2000 to provide a defined contribution plan alternative to the defined benefit plan for FRS members effective July 1, 2002. This integrated defined contribution plan is the FRS Investment Plan, which is administered by the State Board of Administration. Effective July 1, 2007, the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) Supplemental Retirement Program, established under Section 121.40, F.S., was consolidated under the Florida Retirement System Pension Plan as a closed retirement plan. Participation in the IFAS Supplemental Retirement Program does not constitute membership in the FRS.

Chapter 121, F.S., also provides for nonintegrated, optional retirement programs in lieu of the FRS to certain members of the Senior Management Service Class (SMSC) employed by the state, state elected officials who chose SMSC membership in lieu of Elected Officers' Class membership, and faculty and specified employees in the State University System and Florida College System institutions. Provisions relating to the FRS are also contained in Chapter 112, F.S.

Membership

FRS membership is compulsory for employees filling a regularly established position in a state agency, county agency, state university, state college, or district school board, unless restricted from FRS membership under Section 121.053 or Section 121.122, F.S., or allowed to participate in a non-integrated defined contribution plan in lieu of FRS membership. Participation by cities, municipalities, special districts, charter schools, and metropolitan planning organizations, although optional, is generally irrevocable after election to participate is made. Members hired into certain positions may be eligible to withdraw from the FRS altogether or elect to participate in the non-integrated optional retirement programs in lieu of the FRS except faculty of a medical college in a state university who must participate in the State University System Optional Retirement Program.

There are five general classes of membership, as follows:

- *Regular Class* - Members of the FRS who do not qualify for membership in the other classes.

- *Senior Management Service Class (SMSC)* - Members in senior management level positions in state and local governments as well as assistant state attorneys, assistant statewide prosecutors, assistant public defenders, assistant attorneys general, deputy court administrators, and assistant capital collateral representatives. Members of the Elected Officers' Class may elect to withdraw from the FRS or participate in the SMSC in lieu of the Elected Officers' Class.

- *Special Risk Class* - Members who are employed as law enforcement officers, firefighters, firefighter trainers, fire prevention officers, state fixed-wing pilots for aerial firefighting surveillance, correctional officers, emergency medical technicians, paramedics, community-based correctional probation officers, youth custody officers (from July 1, 2001 through June 30, 2014), certain health-care related positions within state forensic or correctional facilities, or specified forensic employees of a medical examiner's office or a law enforcement agency, and meet the criteria to qualify for this class.

- *Special Risk Administrative Support Class* - Former Special Risk Class members who are transferred or reassigned to nonspecial risk law enforcement, firefighting, emergency medical care, or correctional administrative support positions within an FRS special risk-employing agency.

- *Elected Officers' Class (EOC)* - Members who are elected state and county officers and the elected officers of cities and special districts that choose to place their elected officials in this class.

Beginning July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2011, the FRS Pension Plan provided for vesting of benefits after six years of creditable service for members initially enrolled during this period. Members not actively working in a position covered by the FRS Pension Plan on July 1, 2001, must return to covered employment for up to one work year to be eligible to vest with less service than was required under the law in effect before July 1, 2001. Members initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2011, vest after eight years of creditable service. Members are eligible for normal retirement when they have met the requirements listed below. Early retirement may be taken any time after vesting within 20 years of normal retirement age; however, there is a 5% benefit reduction for each year prior to the normal retirement age.

- *Regular Class, Senior Management Service Class, and Elected Officers' Class Members* – For members initially enrolled in the FRS Pension Plan before July 1, 2011, six or more years of creditable service and age 62, or the age after completing six years of creditable service if after age 62. Thirty years of creditable service regardless of age before age 62.

  For members initially enrolled in the FRS Pension Plan on or after July 1, 2011, eight or more years of creditable service and age 65, or the age after completing eight years of creditable service if after age 65. Thirty-three years of creditable service regardless of age before age 65.

- *Special Risk Class and Special Risk Administrative Support Class Members* – For members initially enrolled in the FRS Pension Plan before July 1, 2011, six or more years of Special Risk Class service and age 55, or the age after completing six years of Special Risk Class service if after age 55. Twenty-five years of special risk service regardless of age before age 55. A total of 25 years of service including special risk service and up to four years of active duty wartime service and age 52. Without six years of Special Risk Class service, members of the Special Risk Administrative Support Class must meet the requirements of the Regular Class.

  For members initially enrolled in the FRS Pension Plan on or after July 1, 2011, eight or more years of Special Risk Class service and age 60, or the age after completing eight years of Special Risk Class service if after age 60. Thirty years of special risk service regardless of age before age 60. Without eight years of Special Risk Class service, members of the Special Risk Administrative Support Class must meet the requirements of the Regular Class.

Benefits

The Florida Legislature establishes and amends the benefit terms of the FRS Pension Plan. Benefits under the FRS Pension Plan are computed on the basis of age, average final compensation, creditable years of service, and accrual value per year by membership class. Members are also provided in-line-of-duty or regular disability and survivors' benefits. Pension benefits of retirees and annuitants are increased each July 1 by a cost-of-living adjustment. If the member is initially enrolled in the FRS Pension Plan before July 1, 2011, and all service credit was accrued before July 1, 2011, the annual cost-of-living adjustment is 3% per year. If the member is initially enrolled before July 1, 2011, and has service credit on or after July 1, 2011, there is an individually calculated cost-of-living adjustment. The annual cost-of-living adjustment is a proportion of 3% determined by dividing the sum of the pre-July 2011 service credit by the total service credit at retirement multiplied by 3%. FRS Pension Plan members initially enrolled on or after July 1, 2011, will not have a cost-of-living adjustment after retirement.

The DROP became effective July 1, 1998, subject to provisions of Section 121.091(13), F.S. FRS Pension Plan members who reach normal retirement are eligible to defer receipt of monthly benefit payments while continuing employment with an FRS employer. An employee may participate in the DROP for a maximum of 60 months. Authorized instructional personnel may participate in the DROP for up to 36 additional months beyond their initial 60-month participation period. Monthly retirement benefits remain in the FRS Trust Fund during DROP participation and accrue interest. As of June 30, 2015, the FRS Trust Fund held in trust $3,119,220,735 in accumulated benefits and interest for 34,829 current and prior participants in the DROP.

Administration

The Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement administers the FRS Pension Plan. The State Board of Administration invests the assets of the Pension Plan held in the FRS Trust Fund. Costs of administering the FRS Pension Plan are funded from earnings on investments of the FRS Trust Fund. Reporting of the FRS Pension Plan is on the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when the obligation is incurred.

Contributions

All participating employers must comply with statutory contribution requirements. Section 121.031(3), F.S., requires an annual actuarial valuation of the FRS Pension Plan, which is provided to the Legislature as guidance for funding decisions. Employer and employee contribution rates are established in Section 121.71, F.S. Employer contribution rates under the uniform rate structure (a blending of both the FRS Pension Plan and Investment Plan rates) are recommended by the actuary but set by the Legislature. Statutes require that any unfunded actuarial liability (UAL) be amortized within 30 plan years. Pursuant to Section 121.031(3) (f), F.S., any surplus amounts available to offset total retirement system costs are to be amortized over a 10-year rolling period on a level-dollar basis. The balance of legally required reserves for the FRS Pension Plan at June 30, 2015, was $148,454,681,903. These funds were reserved to provide for total current and future benefits, refunds, and administration of the FRS Pension Plan.

The table below presents FRS employer contribution rates. Rates indicated are uniform rates for all FRS members and include UAL contribution rates. These rates do not include a 1.26% HIS contribution rate and a 0.04% assessment for the administration of the FRS Investment Plan and the educational program available to all FRS members. In addition, the July 1, 2014, statutory employer rates do not include the 3.00% mandatory employee contribution for all membership classes except for members in the DROP.

Membership Class	Uniform Employer Rates Recommended by Actuarial Valuation as of July 1, 2013 for Fiscal Year 2014-2015	July 1, 2014 Statutory Rates (Ch. 121, F.S.)
Regular	6.07%	6.07%
Senior Management Service	19.84%	19.84%
Special Risk	18.52%	18.52%
Special Risk Administrative Support	40.77%	40.77%
Elected Officers - Judges	31.87%	31.87%
Elected Officers - Legislators/Attorneys/Cabinet	44.96%	44.96%
Elected Officers - County	41.94%	41.94%
DROP - applicable to members from all of the above classes or plans	11.02%	11.02%

Employee eligibility, benefits, and contributions by class are as previously described. Employees not filling regular established positions and working under the other personal services (OPS) or temporary status are not covered by the FRS.

Retiree Health Insurance Subsidy Program

The Retiree Health Insurance Subsidy (HIS) Program is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan established under Section 112.363, F.S. The Florida Legislature establishes and amends the benefit terms of the HIS Program. The benefit is a monthly payment to assist retirees of state-administered retirement systems in paying their health insurance costs and is administered by the Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, eligible retirees and beneficiaries received a monthly HIS payment equal to the number of years of creditable service completed at the time of retirement multiplied by $5. The payments are at least $30 but not more than $150 per month,

pursuant to Section 112.363, F.S. To be eligible to receive a HIS benefit, a retiree under a state-administered retirement system must provide proof of eligible health insurance coverage, which can include Medicare.

The HIS Program is funded by required contributions from FRS participating employers as set by the Legislature. Employer contributions are a percentage of gross compensation for all active FRS members. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the contribution rate was 1.26% of payroll pursuant to Section 112.363, F.S. The state contributed 100% of its statutorily required contributions for the current and preceding two years. HIS contributions are deposited in a separate trust fund from which HIS payments are authorized. HIS benefits are not guaranteed and are subject to annual legislative appropriation. In the event the legislative appropriation or available funds fail to provide full subsidy benefits to all participants, the legislature may reduce or cancel HIS payments.

The Florida National Guard Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan

The Florida National Guard Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan (National Guard Benefit) is a single-employer, non-qualified defined benefit pension plan established under Section 250.22, F.S., and is administered by the Department of Management Services, Division of Retirement. The Florida Legislature establishes and amends the plan. Florida National Guard retirees must have at least 30 years of Florida National Guard service. Normal retirement is at age 62 with early retirement available beginning at age 60. The monthly benefit is equal to the difference between 50% of the federal military pay table for the highest rank held while in the Florida National Guard and the benefit received from the federal government for reservist military service. The benefit amount is recalculated whenever the federal military pay table is increased or the federal benefit is increased by a cost of living adjustment. The benefit is payable for the lifetime of the retiree without a survivor benefit option. The table below shows the number of employees covered by the benefit terms.

Active Members	11,447
Retirees	792
Terminated Vested Members	129
Total	12,368

The National Guard Benefit is funded by an annual appropriation from General Revenue by the Legislature. Any appropriated funds not obligated for benefit payments owed at June 30 each year revert to the General Revenue Fund.

Pension Amounts for Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Net Pension Liability

At June 30, 2015, the State reported a total liability of $3,020,406,747 for its proportionate share of the net pension liabilities of the defined benefit, multiple-employer cost-sharing pension plans and its single-employer, non-qualified pension plan. The table below presents the fiduciary net position for the FRS and HIS plans as well as the State's proportion and proportionate share as of the measurement date of June 30, 2014, and the fiduciary net position of the National Guard Benefit as of the measurement date of June 30, 2015:

	FRS Pension Plan	HIS	National Guard Benefit	TOTAL
Plan total pension liability (A)	$ 156,115,762,947	$ 9,443,629,461	$ 504,915,152	
Plan fiduciary net position (B)	(150,014,292,372)	(93,385,450)	–	
Plan net pension liability (A-B)	6,101,470,575	9,350,244,011	504,915,152	
State's proportion	17.802202632%	15.286183318%	100.00%	
State's proportionate share	$ 1,086,196,155	$ 1,429,295,440	$ 504,915,152	$ 3,020,406,747

The State's proportion of the net pension liability for FRS Pension Plan and HIS was based on contributions paid to the plans by the State relative to the contributions paid by all participating employers. The table below shows the change in proportion since the prior measurement date:

	FRS	HIS
State's proportion at prior measurement date, June 30, 2013	16.757742464%	15.519593965%
State's proportion at measurement date, June 30, 2014	17.802202632%	15.286183318%
Increase / (decrease) in proportion	1.044460168%	-0.233410647%

The table below shows the changes in National Guard Benefit net pension liability for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015:

National Guard Benefit

Changes in Net Pension Liability	Total Pension Liability (a)	Increase (Decrease) Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (a) – (b)
Balances as of June 30, 2014	$ 446,683,424	$ –	$ 446,683,424
Changes for the year:	–	–	–
Service cost	7,160,731	–	7,160,731
Interest on total pension liability	19,163,795	–	19,163,795
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	46,329,910	–	46,329,910
Benefit payments	(14,422,708)	(14,422,708)	–
Employer contributions	–	14,495,208	(14,495,208)
Administrative expenses	–	(72,500)	72,500
Balances as of June 30, 2015	$ 504,915,152	$ –	$ 504,915,152

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Actuarial assumptions for the defined benefit cost-sharing plans are reviewed annually by the Florida Retirement System Actuarial Assumptions Conference. The most recent experience study for the FRS Pension Plan was for the period July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2013; assumption changes adopted by the FRS Assumptions Conference were incorporated into the July 1, 2014 FRS Valuation. Because the HIS Program is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, no experience study has been completed for this program.

The total pension liability for each of the defined benefit plans was determined by an actuarial valuation as of the measurement date, of July 1, 2014, using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. Inflation increases for the defined benefit cost-sharing plans is assumed at 2.60%. Payroll growth for both plans is assumed at 3.25%.

Both the discount rate and the long-term expected rate of return used for FRS Pension Plan investments is 7.65%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee contributions will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from participating employers will be made at the statutorily required rates. Based on these assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the discount rate for calculating the total pension liability is equal to the long-term expected rate of return and was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Because the HIS Program uses a pay-as-you-go funding structure, a municipal bond rate of 4.29% was used to determine the total pension liability for the program. Mortality assumptions for both plans were based on the Generational RP-2000 with Projection Scale BB tables.

There were no changes in benefit terms for either FRS Pension Plan or HIS that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date. There were no changes between the measurement date and the reporting date which significantly impact the State's proportionate share of the net pension liability, deferred outflows, deferred inflows and pension expense for either FRS Pension Plan or HIS.

The following changes in actuarial assumptions occurred in 2014:

- FRS Pension Plan: As of June 30, 2014, the inflation rate assumption was decreased from 3.00% to 2.60%, the real payroll growth assumption was decreased from 1.00% to 0.65%, and the overall payroll growth rate assumption was decreased from 4.00% to 3.25%. The long-term expected rate of return decreased from 7.75% to 7.65%
- HIS: The municipal rate used to determine total pension liability decreased from 4.63% to 4.29%.

The long-term expected rate of return on FRS Pension Plan investments was determined using a forward-looking capital market economic model, which includes an adjustment for the inflation assumption. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Cash	1.00%	3.11%
Intermediate-term bonds	18.00%	4.18%
High yield bonds	3.00%	6.79%
Broad U.S. equities	26.50%	8.51%
Developed foreign equities	21.20%	8.66%
Emerging market equities	5.30%	11.58%
Private equity	6.00%	11.80%
Hedge funds / absolute return	7.00%	5.81%
Real estate (property)	12.00%	7.11%
	100.00%	

The single-employer, non-qualified defined benefit pension plan has not had a formal actuarial experience study performed. Due to the pay-as-you-go nature of the program, full actuarial valuations will be conducted in even-numbered years. Liabilities for odd-numbered years will be developed based on the results of a full actuarial valuation using standard actuarial roll-forward techniques. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of the valuation date, July 1, 2014, using the individual entry age normal actuarial cost method and a standard actuarial roll-forward technique to the measurement date, June 30, 2015. The inflation rate was assumed at 2.60%, the annual increase in Federal Military Pay tables is assumed at 2.00%, and the Cost-of-Living adjustments are assumed at 1.50%.

Because the National Guard Benefit uses a pay-as-you-go funding structure, a municipal bond rate of 3.80% was used to determine the total pension liability for the program. Mortality assumptions for the plan was based on the Generational RP-2000 with Projection Scale BB tables.

There were no changes in benefit terms to the National Guard Benefit that affected the total pension liability since the prior measurement date.

The following changes in actuarial assumptions occurred in 2015 for the National Guard Benefit:

- The municipal bond rate used to determine total pension liability decreased from 4.29% to 3.80%.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The sensitivity analysis shows the impact to the State's proportionate share of the FRS and HIS plan's net pension liability and the National Guard Benefit net pension liability if the discount rate was 1.00% higher or 1.00% lower than the current discount rate at June 30, 2014, for the FRS and HIS plans, and June 30, 2015, for the National Guard Benefit.

FRS Pension Plan

1% Decrease 6.65%	Current Discount Rate 7.65%	1% Increase 8.65%
$4,645,805,228	$1,086,196,155	$(1,874,719,389)

HIS

1% Decrease 3.29%	Current Discount Rate 4.29%	1% Increase 5.29%
$1,625,707,823	$1,429,295,440	$1,265,347,310

National Guard Benefit

1% Decrease 2.80%	Current Discount Rate 3.80%	1% Increase 4.80%
$622,192,468	$504,915,152	$416,578,642

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows / (Inflows) of Resources

In accordance with GASB 68, paragraphs 33 and 71, changes in the net pension liability are recognized in pension expense in the current measurement period, except as indicated below. For each of the following, a portion is recognized in pension expense in the current measurement period, and the balance is amortized as deferred outflows or deferred inflows of resources using a systematic and rational method over a closed period, as defined below:

- Differences between expected and actual experience with regard to economic and demographic factors – amortized over the average expected remaining service life of all employees that are provided with pensions through the pension plan (active and inactive employees)
- Changes of assumptions or other inputs – amortized over the average expected remaining service life of all employees that are provided with pensions through the pension plan (active and inactive employees)
- Differences between expected and actual earnings on pension plan investments – amortized over five years

The average expected remaining service life of all employees provided with pensions through the pension plans at June 30, 2014, was 6.3 years for FRS Pension Plan and 7.2 years for HIS.

The State's proportionate share of the components of collective pension expense and deferred outflows and inflows of resources reported in the pension allocation schedules for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014, are presented below for each plan.

FRS Pension Plan

	Recognized in Expense Reporting Period Ending June 30, 2015	Recognition Period	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Total
Service cost	$ 401,749,152	Current	$ –	$ –	$ 401,749,152
Interest cost	2,045,458,934	Current	–	–	2,045,458,934
Effect of plan changes	–	Current	–	–	–
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses (difference between expected and actual experience)	(12,682,467)	6.3 years	–	(67,217,076)	(79,899,543)
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	35,492,660	6.3 years	188,111,105	–	223,603,765
Member contributions	(121,501,337)	Current	–	–	(121,501,337)
Projected investment earnings	(1,796,145,117)	Current	–	–	(1,796,145,117)
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	28,539,378	6.3 years	432,206,756	(280,948,053)	179,798,081
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings	(452,988,870)	5 years	–	(1,811,955,473)	(2,264,944,343)
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	–	1 year	437,921,408	–	–
Administrative expenses	3,267,039	Current	–	–	3,267,039
Total	$ 131,189,372		$ 1,058,239,269	$ (2,160,120,602)	$ (1,408,613,369)

Health Insurance Subsidy

	Recognized in Expense Reporting Period Ending June 30, 2015	Recognition Period	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Total
Service cost	$ 29,100,486	Current	$ –	$ –	$ 29,100,486
Interest cost	62,659,125	Current	–	–	62,659,125
Effect of plan changes	–	Current	–	–	–
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses (difference between expected and actual experience)	–	7.2 years	–	–	–
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	8,203,227	7.2 years	50,860,005	–	59,063,232
Member contributions	–	Current	–	–	–
Projected investment earnings	(891,157)	Current	–	–	(891,157)
Changes in proportion and differences between contributions and proportionate share of contributions	(2,822,426)	7.2 years	93,795,913	(111,294,954)	(20,321,467)
Net difference between projected and actual investment earnings	171,525	5 years	686,099	–	857,624
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	–	1 year	57,891,425	–	–
Administrative expenses	8,210	Current	–	–	8,210
Total	$ 96,428,990		$ 203,233,442	$ (111,294,954)	$ 130,476,053

The average expected remaining service life of all employees provided with pensions through the National Guard defined benefit single-employer plan at June 30, 2015, was 11.8 years. The State's pension expense and deferred outflows and deferred inflows of resources reported for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, are presented below for the plan.

Florida National Guard Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan

	Recognized in Expense Reporting Period Ending June 30, 2015	Recognition Period	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Total
Service cost	$ 7,160,731	Current	$ –	$ –	$ 7,160,731
Interest cost	19,163,795	Current	–	–	19,163,795
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs	6,292,910	11.8 years	65,596,777	–	71,889,687
Administrative expenses	72,500	Current	–	–	72,500
Total	$ 32,689,936		$ 65,596,777	$	$ 98,286,713

Deferred outflows of resources related to contributions paid subsequent to the measurement date as shown in the tables above will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the reporting period ended June 30, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension expense will be recognized as follows:

Reporting Period Ending June 30,	FRS Pension Plan Expense	HIS Expense	National Guard Benefit Expense
2016	$ (401,639,299)	$ 5,552,326	$ 6,292,910
2017	(401,639,299)	5,552,326	6,292,910
2018	(401,639,299)	5,552,326	6,292,910
2019	(401,639,299)	5,552,326	6,292,910
2020	51,349,571	5,380,801	6,292,910
Thereafter	15,404,871	6,456,961	34,132,227
Total	$ (1,539,802,751)	$ 34,047,066	$ 65,596,777

Payables to the Pension Plans

The State reported payables of $38.68 million to the FRS Pension Plan, and $5.36 million to the HIS Program as of June 30, 2015, for legally required contributions to the plans.

2. Defined Contribution Programs

FRS Investment Plan

The State Board of Administration administers the defined contribution plan officially titled the FRS Investment Plan. The Florida Legislature establishes and amends the benefit terms of the plan. Retirement benefits are based upon the value of the member's account upon retirement. The FRS Investment Plan provides vesting after one year of service regardless of membership class. If an accumulated benefit obligation for service credit originally earned under the FRS Pension Plan is transferred to the FRS Investment Plan, the years of service required for vesting under the Pension Plan (including the service credit represented by the transferred funds) is required to be vested for these funds and the earnings on the funds. The employer pays a contribution as a percentage of salary that is deposited into the individual member's account. Effective July 1, 2011, there is a mandatory employee contribution of 3.00%. The FRS Investment Plan member directs the investment from the options offered under the plan. Costs of administering the plan, including the FRS Financial Guidance Program, are funded through an employer assessment of 0.04% of payroll and by forfeited benefits of plan members. After termination and applying to receive benefits, the member may rollover vested funds to another qualified plan, structure a periodic payment under the FRS Investment Plan, receive a lump-sum distribution, or leave the funds invested for future distribution. Disability coverage is provided; the employer pays an employer contribution to fund the disability benefit which is deposited in the FRS Trust Fund. The member may either transfer the account balance to the FRS Pension Plan when approved for disability retirement to receive guaranteed lifetime monthly benefits under the FRS Pension Plan, or remain in the FRS Investment Plan and rely upon that account balance for retirement income.

State University System Optional Retirement Program (SUSORP)

Section 121.35, F.S., created the SUSORP for eligible State University System faculty, administrators, and administrative and professional staff. The Florida Legislature establishes and amends the benefit terms of the program. This program is designed to aid universities in recruiting employees who may not remain in the FRS long enough to vest. The SUSORP is a defined contribution plan that provides full and immediate vesting of all contributions paid on behalf of the participants to the participating provider companies to invest as directed by the participant to provide retirement and death benefits. Employees in eligible positions are compulsory participants in the SUSORP unless they elect FRS membership. Faculty in a college of medicine with a faculty practice plan are mandatory SUSORP participants and cannot elect FRS membership.

The employing universities were statutorily required to contribute 5.15% of the participants' gross monthly compensation from July 2014 through June 2015. When applicable, a portion of the total contribution is transferred to the FRS Trust Fund to help amortize any unfunded actuarial liability (UAL). There was also a UAL payment required of 2.54% for fiscal year 2014-15. In accordance with Chapter 60U-2, Florida Administrative Code, 0.01% of the employer contribution rate was used for the administration of the SUSORP program and 5.14% was distributed to the provider companies designated by the participant.

Effective July 1, 2011, there is a mandatory employee contribution of 3.00%. A participant may contribute by salary reduction an amount not to exceed the percentage contributed by the university.

Senior Management Service Optional Annuity Program (SMSOAP)

Section 121.055, F.S., created the SMSOAP as an optional retirement program for state members of the Senior Management Service Class. The Florida Legislature establishes and amends the benefit terms of the program. The SMSOAP is a defined contribution plan that provides full and immediate vesting of all contributions paid on behalf of the participants to the participating provider companies to invest as directed to provide retirement and death benefits. Employees in eligible state positions may make an irrevocable election to participate in the SMSOAP in lieu of the Senior Management Service Class. Employers were required to contribute 6.27% of covered payroll from July 2014 through June 2015. When applicable, a portion of the total contribution is transferred to the FRS Trust Fund to help amortize the unfunded actuarial liability (UAL). There was a UAL payment of 15.04% required for fiscal year 2014-15. The employers' contributions were paid to the provider companies designated by the participant. Effective July 1, 2011, there is a mandatory employee contribution of 3%. A participant may contribute by salary reduction an amount not to exceed the percentage contributed by the employer.

Pension Amounts for Defined Contribution Plans

As of June 30, 2015, the State reported the following pension amounts related to the defined contribution plans:

Reporting Period Ended June 30, 2015	FRS Investment Plan	Optional Retirement Plan	Optional Annuity Program
Pension Expense[1]	$ 59,107,136[2]	$ 83,288,607	$ 210,655
Forfeitures	4,292,638	-	-
Pension Liability	10,759,243	12,688	-

[1]Pension expense excludes the required unfunded actuarial liability (UAL) which is recognized in the FRS statement of contributions.
[2]The amount of forfeitures is not reflected in pension expense recognized by the State and are used to offset administrative costs.

B. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

The following is based on the November 5, 2015, full actuarial valuation of the State Employees' Health Insurance Program Retiree healthcare benefits as of July 1, 2015.

Plan Description

The state implicitly subsidizes the healthcare premium rates paid by retirees by allowing them to participate in the same group health plan offered to active employees. Although retirees pay 100% of the premium amount, the premium cost to the retiree is implicitly subsidized due to increasing health care costs with age and the commingling of the claims experience in a single risk pool with a single premium determination for active employees and retirees under age 65. Section 110.123, F.S., authorizes the offering of health insurance benefits to retired state and university employees. Section 112.0801, F.S., requires all public employers that offer benefits through a group insurance plan to allow their retirees to continue participation in the plan. The law also requires the claims experience of the retirees under 65 group to be combined with the claims experience of active employees for premium determination and the premium offered to retired employees to be no more than the premium applicable to active employees. Retirees under age 65 pay the same premium amounts as applicable to active employees. Retirees over age 65 are included in the overall risk pool but pay a lesser premium amount than is applicable to active employees because the plan is secondary payer to Medicare Parts A and B. The State Employees' Group Health Insurance Program (Program) operates as a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit health plan; however, current administration of the Program is not through a formal trust and therefore disclosure requirements are those applicable to an agency multiple-employer plan. The Division of State Group Insurance within the Department of Management Services is designated by Section 110.123, F.S., to be responsible for all aspects of the purchase of healthcare for state and university employees and retirees under the Program.

There are twenty-one participating employers including the primary government of the state, the twelve state universities, and other governmental entities. There was an enrollment of 167,282 subscribers including 36,288 retirees at July 1, 2015.

COBRA subscribers accounted for an additional 9,951 members. Employees must make an election to participate in the plan within 31 days of the effective date of their retirement to be eligible to continue in the plan as a retiree. Four types of health plans are offered to eligible participants: a standard statewide Preferred Provider Organization (PPO) Plan, a Health Investor PPO Plan, a standard Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) Plan, and a Health Investor HMO Plan. HMO coverage is available only to those retirees who live or work in the HMO's service area. The four PPO and HMO options are considered managed-care plans and have specific provider networks.

The asset and liability balances relating to retiree participation in the state group health insurance program are reported in an Agency Fund on the accrual basis of accounting. Premium payments from retirees are recognized as revenue in the period in which the payments are due. Costs for providing benefits, which include premiums and direct healthcare services, are recognized as an expense when incurred.

Funding Policy

Benefit provisions are described by Section 110.123, F.S., and along with contributions, can be amended by the Florida Legislature. The state has not advance-funded OPEB costs or the net OPEB obligation. The Self-Insurance Estimating Conference develops official information for determining the budget levels needed for the state's planning and budgeting process. The Governor's recommended budget and the General Appropriations Act provide for a premium level necessary for funding the program each year on a pay-as-you-go basis. Monthly premiums, through June 2015 coverage, for active employees and retirees under the age of 65 for the standard plan were $641.52 and $1,444.06 for single and family contracts, respectively. Retirees over the age of 65 pay premiums for a Medicare supplement. Monthly premiums, through June 2015 coverage, for the standard PPO Plan were $359.61 for a single contract, $719.22 for two Medicare eligible members, and $1,036.90 for a family contract when only one member is Medicare eligible. The following schedules regarding OPEB cost, net OPEB obligation and OPEB funded status disclose only the State of Florida's share of the OPEB. Refer to Other Required Supplementary Information for information on the OPEB plan as a whole.

Actuarially-Determined Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation as of June 30, 2015 and the two preceding fiscal years (dollars in thousands):

	2015	2014	2013
Annual required contribution (ARC)	$ 360,424	$ 399,026	$ 327,829
Interest on the net OPEB obligation	49,713	37,540	28,412
Adjustments to the ARC	(43,085)	(32,534)	(24,624)
Annual OPEB Cost	367,052	404,032	331,617
Employer contribution	(86,057)	(99,706)	(103,428)
Increase/(decrease) in net OPEB obligation	280,995	304,326	228,189
Net OPEB obligation - July 1	1,242,824	938,498	710,309
Net OPEB obligation - June 30	$ 1,523,819	$ 1,242,824	$ 938,498
Percent of annual OPEB cost contributed	23.45%	24.68%	31.19%

Funded Status – State Share

The funded status of the plan as of June 30, 2015, was as follows (dollars in thousands):

Actuarial valuation date	July 1, 2015
Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	$ 5,245,067
Actuarial value of plan assets	......
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	$ 5,245,067
Actuarial value of assets as a percentage of the AAL	0.00%
Covered payroll -- State share	$ 4,399,327
UAAL (State) as a percentage of covered payroll	119.22%

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Actuarial valuations involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of events far into the future, and actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared to past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, immediately following the notes to the financial statements, presents information about the actuarial value of plan assets relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

Calculations are based on the types of benefits provided under the terms of the substantive plan at the time of each valuation and on the pattern of sharing costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations on the pattern of cost sharing between the employer and plan members in the future. Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. Consistent with that perspective, actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets.

The entry age actuarial cost method was used for the actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2015. This method allocates the value of a member's benefit as a level percentage of pay between entry age and retirement age. Allocating costs as a level percentage of pay, even though the benefits are not pay-related, helps with budgeting for these employee benefits costs as a percentage of payroll. Actuarial assumptions included a 3% inflation rate, a 4% return on invested assets, and a 3.25% payroll growth rate. Initial healthcare cost trend rates used for the Preferred Provider Organization (PPO) Plans are 4.4%, 8.5%, and 9.3% for the first three years followed by 9.9% and 9.7% for pre-Medicare and post-Medicare, respectively, in the fourth year, then grading to 3.9% over the course of 60 years. For the Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) Plans – Pre-Medicare, initial healthcare cost trend rates of 3.5%, 6.6%, and 7.5% are used for the first three years followed by 8.1% in the fourth year, then grading to 3.9% over the course of 60 years. For the Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) Plans – Post Medicare, initial healthcare cost trend rates of 3.5%, 6.6%, and 7.5% are used for the first three years followed by 7.9% in the fourth year, then grading to 4.0% over the course of 60 years.

NOTE 7 - COMMITMENTS AND OPERATING LEASES

A. Construction Commitments

Road and bridge construction projects, supervised by the Department of Transportation, are included in the Department of Transportation work program, which is updated during each budget cycle. As of June 30, 2015, the Department had available approximately $12.1 billion in budget authority committed on executed contracts arising from both current and prior year projects. Other major construction commitments of the State of Florida at June 30, 2015, totaled $215 million. Refer to Note 5 for additional disclosures relating to construction in progress. Construction commitments for component units totaled $2.3 billion.

B. Florida Ports Financing Commission Revenue Bonds

The state has enacted legislation obligating it to remit annually $25 million to a designated trustee for the purpose of repaying the debt on certain Florida Ports Financing Commission revenue bonds. The Florida Ports Financing Commission is not part of the state's reporting entity. These revenue bonds do not create or constitute a legal obligation or debt of the state. Funding for the annual remittance comes from the State of Florida, Department of Transportation's portion of motor vehicle registration fees, which was $530,400,395 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. The table below represents the Florida Ports Financing Commission revenue bonds outstanding as of June 30, 2015:

Series	Amount
2011A	$ 9,135,000
2011B	119,600,000
2011A (Intermodal)	61,410,000
2011B (Intermodal)	43,325,000
Total	$ 233,470,000

C. Operating Leases

Operating leases are not recorded on the balance sheets or statements of net assets; however, operating lease payments are recorded as expenditures/expenses when incurred. Total operating lease payments for the state's governmental activities, business-type activities, and component units were $136.5 million, $8.5 million, and $66.2 million, respectively, for the year ended June 30, 2015. The following is a schedule of future non-cancelable operating lease payments for the primary government and component units at June 30, 2015 (in thousands):

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Component Units
2016	$ 129,038	$ 6,883	$ 57,097
2017	119,446	6,776	43,236
2018	114,669	6,443	37,761
2019	107,816	3,731	30,480
2020	81,714	3,063	24,737
2021-2025	119,769	4,850	82,158
2026-2030	3,911	4,183	56,881
2031-2035	1,663	2,308	49,701
2036-2040	1,735	......	36,715
2041-2045	1,806	......	36,992
2046-2050	......	......	610
2051-2055	......	......	610
2056-2060	......	......	236
2061-2065	......	......	142
2066-2070	......	......	142
2071-2075	......	......	142
2076-2080	......	......	142
2081-2085	......	......	142
2086-2090	......	......	57
Total	$ 681,567	$ 38,237	$ 457,981

D. Encumbrances

As of June 30, 2015, encumbrances for major and nonmajor governmental funds were (in thousands):

	General Fund	Environment, Recreation and Conservation	Public Education	Health and Family Services	Transportation	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total
Encumbrances:	$ 164,576	$ 5,538	$ 106,699	$ 52,023	$ 38,109	$ 315,255	$ 682,200

NOTE 8 - BONDS PAYABLE AND CERTIFICATES OF PARTICIPATION

A. Bonds Payable

1. Outstanding Bonds

Bonds payable at June 30, 2015, are as follows (in thousands):

Bond Type	Original Amount	Amount Outstanding	Interest Rates	Annual Maturity To
Governmental Activities:				
Road and Bridge Bonds	$ 1,879,965	$ 1,569,885	3.000%-5.375%	2041
SBE Capital Outlay Bonds	373,720	293,605	2.000%-5.000%	2030
Lottery Education Bonds	3,015,565	2,015,068	3.000%-6.584%	2032
Public Education Bonds	10,821,900	9,216,135	2.250%-6.000%	2041
State University System Bonds	241,960	150,335	3.000%-6.500%	2033
University Auxiliary Bonds	1,143,685	929,101	2.290%-7.500%	2043
Inland Protection Bonds	96,730	67,100	4.260%-5.400%	2024
Florida Forever Bonds	1,512,280	1,154,815	3.250%-7.045%	2029
Water Pollution Control Bonds	614,775	398,005	3.000%-5.500%	2031
Florida Facilities Pool Bonds	479,060	286,635	4.000%-5.750%	2039
State Infrastructure Bank Bonds	123,615	49,825	4.250%-5.000%	2027
Seaport Investment Bonds	138,145	129,805	4.000%-5.000%	2043
Everglades Restoration Bonds	288,550	214,730	0.320%-6.450%	2032
	20,729,950	16,475,044		
Unamortized premiums (discounts) on bonds payable		829,585		
Total Bonds Payable	$ 20,729,950	$ 17,304,629		
Business-type Activities:				
Toll Facilities Bonds	$ 3,284,045	$ 2,807,730	2.875%-6.800%	2044
Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Bonds	2,000,000	2,000,000	1.298%-2.995%	2021
	5,284,045	4,807,730		
Unamortized premiums (discounts) on bonds payable		118,352		
Total Bonds Payable	$ 5,284,045	$ 4,926,082		

2. Types of Bonds

Road and Bridge Bonds are issued to finance the cost of acquiring real property or the rights to real property for state roads, or to finance the cost of state bridge construction. The bonds, serial and term, are secured by a pledge of a portion of the state-assessed motor fuel tax revenues, and by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the state.

State Board of Education (SBE) Capital Outlay Bonds are issued to finance capital outlay projects of school districts and community colleges. The bonds, serial and term, are secured by a pledge of a portion of the state-assessed motor vehicle license tax and by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the state.

Lottery Education Bonds are issued to finance all or a portion of the costs of various local school district educational facilities. The bonds, serial and term, are secured by a pledge of a portion of the lottery revenues transferred to the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund.

Public Education Bonds are issued to finance capital outlay projects of local school districts, community colleges, vocational technical schools, and state universities. The bonds, serial and term, are secured by a pledge of the state's gross receipts tax revenues and by a pledge of the full faith and credit of the state.

State University System Bonds are issued to construct university student life facilities. The bonds, serial and term, are secured by a system pledge of Capital Improvement Fee revenues.

University Auxiliary Bonds are issued to construct university facilities, including parking and housing. The bonds, serial and term, are secured by university pledges of certain housing system revenues, parking system revenues, and student fee assessments.

Inland Protection Bonds are issued by the Inland Protection Financing Corporation (a blended component unit) for the purpose of financing the rehabilitation of petroleum contaminated sites. The bonds mature serially and are secured by a pledge of moneys derived from a wholesale excise tax primarily on petroleum products.

Florida Forever Bonds are issued to finance the cost of acquisition and improvements of lands, water areas, and related property interests and resources in the State of Florida for the purposes of restoration, conservation, recreation, water resource development, or historical preservation. The bonds, serial and term, are secured by a pledge of a portion of the documentary stamp tax.

Water Pollution Control Bonds are issued by the Water Pollution Control Financing Corporation (a blended component unit) to fund loans to local governments to finance or refinance the cost of wastewater treatment and storm water management projects. The bonds mature serially and are secured by a pledge of the loan payments from local governments.

Florida Facilities Pool Bonds are issued to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of facilities to be leased to state agencies. The bonds, serial and term, are secured by a pledge of the revenues derived from the leasing and operations of these facilities.

State Infrastructure Bank Bonds are issued primarily to finance loans made for the purpose of financing qualified transportation projects. The bonds mature serially and are secured by a pledge of repayments on pledged loans and moneys and investments held in reserve accounts.

Seaport Investment Program Bonds are issued primarily to finance improvements at various seaports within the State of Florida. The bonds, serial and term, are secured by a first lien on the annual allocation of certain fees derived from motor vehicle certificates to the Seaport Investment Program.

Everglades Restoration Bonds are revenue bonds issued to finance or refinance the costs of acquisition and improvement of lands, water areas, and related property interests and resources for the purpose of implementing the Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan and to fund the Florida Keys Area of Critical State Concern Protection Program. The bonds mature serially and are secured by a pledge of a portion of the documentary stamp tax.

Toll Facilities Bonds are issued to provide construction funds for roads and bridges. Toll bonds, serial and term, are secured by a pledge of toll facility revenues.

Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Bonds are issued by the Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Finance Corporation to make payments to participating insurers for losses resulting from covered events (hurricanes). The bonds mature serially and are secured by emergency assessments and reimbursement premiums. Pre-event notes are also issued to provide a source of funds to reimburse participating insurers for losses relating to future covered events and are secured by reimbursement premiums.

3. Pledged Revenues (in thousands):

The table below contains information regarding revenues pledged to repay debt obligations. For each Bond Type, the table discloses Gross Revenue, Operating Expenses, Net Revenue Available for Debt Service, Principal, Interest, Coverage Ratio, Final Maturity, Remaining Debt Service, and Revenue Ratio. The Bond Types with Operating Expenses are considered self-supporting debt and are paid from the associated facilities being financed. If Operating Expenses are not shown, the bond type is considered to be Net Tax Supported debt and serviced by dedicated tax or fee revenues.

				Debt Service						
Bond Type	Revenue[3]	Less Operating Expenses	Net Available for Debt Service	Principal	Interest[5]	Total Debt Service	Coverage Ratio	Final Maturity	Remaining Debt Service	Revenue Ratio[4]
Florida Turnpike (Toll Facility)	894,589	177,160	717,429	120,990	132,100	253,090	2.83	2044	4,323,532	80.20%
Florida Forever/Everglades[1]	1,229,100	......	1,229,100	102,715	67,113	169,828	7.24	2032	1,824,126	100.00%
Lottery Education[1,2]	1,496,371	......	1,496,371	203,389	108,556	311,945	4.80	2032	2,601,665	100.00%
Alligator Alley (Toll Facility)	28,549	8,525	20,024	1,830	1,620	3,450	5.80	2027	41,395	70.14%
State Infrastructure Bank	56,750	......	56,750	10,085	2,955	13,040	4.35	2027	59,158	100.00%
Florida Hurricane Catastrophe	1,564,480	18,687	1,545,793	325,000	71,339	396,339	3.90	2021	2,211,341	98.81%
State University System Bonds	53,960	......	53,960	13,460	8,032	21,492	2.51	2033	213,443	100.00%
University Auxiliary Bonds										
Parking System Revenue Bonds										
Florida International University	13,845	4,863	8,982	2,875	3,457	6,332	1.42	2043	129,318	64.87%
University of South Florida	13,904	7,935	5,969	2,380	1,179	3,559	1.68	2026	30,629	42.93%
Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University	2,195	1,118	1,077	190	43	233	4.62	2018	698	49.07%
University of Florida	12,530	7,294	5,236	1,510	791	2,301	2.28	2028	22,878	41.79%
Florida Atlantic University	7,072	4,103	2,969	1,325	753	2,078	1.43	2032	24,103	41.98%
University of Central Florida	21,248	3,002	18,246	3,410	1,505	4,915	3.71	2032	44,686	85.87%
Florida State University	11,892	3,204	8,688	3,025	1,903	4,928	1.76	2031	51,752	73.06%
Housing System Revenue Bonds										
Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University	14,068	7,499	6,569	2,820	3,096	5,916	1.11	2032	88,513	46.69%
Florida International University	28,782	14,592	14,190	5,390	4,312	9,702	1.46	2041	149,004	49.30%
University of Florida	54,587	35,076	19,511	4,580	3,646	8,226	2.37	2033	109,262	35.74%
Florida Atlantic University	14,828	7,574	7,254	2,900	2,862	5,762	1.26	2036	90,389	48.92%
University of Central Florida	29,455	14,831	14,624	4,225	4,565	8,790	1.66	2042	149,480	49.65%
Florida State University	43,194	19,302	23,892	4,675	6,774	11,449	2.09	2040	280,942	55.31%
Student Health and Wellness Center Revenue Bonds										
University of Central Florida	16,610	......	16,610	395	226	621	26.76	2024	5,561	100.00%
Florida State University	14,842	......	14,842	1,200	1,182	2,382	6.23	2030	35,700	100.00%
University of North Florida	4,243	......	4,243	435	614	1,049	4.04	2036	25,641	100.00%
Student Activity Revenue Bonds										
University of Florida	22,208	......	22,208	1,340	1,891	3,231	6.87	2033	58,196	100.00%
Water Pollution Control Bonds	96,548	......	96,548	34,875	20,534	55,409	1.74	2031	538,723	100.00%
Inland Protection Bonds	198,432	......	198,432	6,180	2,637	8,817	22.50	2024	84,703	100.00%
Seaport Investment Program	200,000	......	200,000	2,145	6,436	8,581	23.31	2043	240,303	100.00%

[1] Operating Expenses are not listed for various programs. For these programs, either no operating expenses reduce revenues available for debt service, or, in the case of the Lottery, include expenses unrelated to the operation of the program, such as payment of lottery prizes. Instead, for these programs, the revenue shown is the amount available to pay debt service.

[2] Source Department of Lottery, Audited Financial Statements.

[3] Refer to Note 8A.2. for information on the sources of pledged revenues.

[4] Revenue Ratio is calculated as Net Available for Debt Service divided by Revenue.

[5] Debt service interest is shown net of interest subsidy payments received from the Federal Government for Build America Bonds.

4. State Debt Limitations

Section 215.98, F.S., establishes the ratio of tax-supported debt service to tax-supported revenues as the benchmark debt ratio for purposes of setting the state's legal debt margin. Under the policy, if the ratio exceeds 6%, additional tax-supported debt may be authorized only if the legislature determines the additional debt is in the best interest of the state. If the ratio exceeds 7%, additional tax-supported debt may be authorized only if the legislature determines it is necessary to address a critical state emergency. During the fiscal year 2014-15, the ratio remained below 6%, primarily due to an increase in tax revenues. Chapter 2014-53, Section 57, Laws of Florida, provided the legislature's determination that the authorization and issuance of debt for the 2014-15 fiscal year was in the best interest of the state.

5. Debt Service Requirements

Annual debt service requirements to amortize bonds at June 30, 2015, are as follows (in thousands):

	Primary Government					
Year Ending	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities		
June 30	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total
2016	$ 1,035,644	$ 782,547	$ 1,818,191	$ 128,965	$ 181,759	$ 310,724
2017	1,052,353	732,631	1,784,984	634,645	172,141	806,786
2018	1,076,686	681,959	1,758,645	142,260	162,179	304,439
2019	1,057,659	629,954	1,687,613	649,770	149,876	799,646
2020	1,055,990	578,249	1,634,239	140,760	137,120	277,880
2021-2025	5,108,829	2,120,522	7,229,351	1,671,340	448,334	2,119,674
2026-2030	3,156,408	1,083,977	4,240,385	549,460	287,234	836,694
2031-2035	1,991,785	495,302	2,487,087	502,465	167,008	669,473
2036-2040	892,640	115,628	1,008,268	316,385	56,799	373,184
2041-2045	47,050	3,748	50,798	71,680	6,079	77,759
Bonds Payable and Interest	16,475,044	7,224,517	23,699,561	4,807,730	1,768,529	6,576,259
Unamortized premiums (discounts)	829,585	......	829,585	118,352	......	118,352
Total bonds payable and interest	$ 17,304,629	$ 7,224,517	$ 24,529,146	$ 4,926,082	$ 1,768,529	$ 6,694,611

Year Ending	Component Units		
June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2016	$ 1,606,252	$ 562,833	$ 2,169,085
2017	2,148,413	235,099	2,383,512
2018	392,965	200,794	593,759
2019	520,424	179,550	699,974
2020	808,826	157,009	965,835
2021-2025	764,632	613,708	1,378,340
2026-2030	822,835	452,928	1,275,763
2031-2035	867,651	303,842	1,171,493
2036-2040	576,185	167,810	743,995
2041-2045	517,130	53,391	570,521
2046-2050	34,976	1,457	36,433
2051-2055	1,880	9	1,889
Bonds payable and interest	9,062,169	2,928,430	11,990,599
Unamortized premiums (discounts)	154,398	......	154,398
Total bonds payable and interest	$ 9,216,567	$ 2,928,430	$ 12,144,997

Annual debt service requirements for university capital improvement debt payable at June 30, 2015, are as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending	Universities		
June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2016	$ 50,116	$ 40,901	$ 91,017
2017	48,026	39,209	87,235
2018	51,366	36,162	87,528
2019	52,760	35,905	88,665
2020	52,751	32,599	85,350
2021-2025	262,859	127,730	390,589
2026-2030	240,425	72,856	313,281
2031-2035	132,080	29,130	161,210
2036-2040	45,528	9,168	54,696
2041-2045	13,597	925	14,522
Total capital improvement debt payable and interest	949,508	424,585	1,374,093
Unamortized premiums (discounts)	10,931	......	10,931
Total capital improvement debt payable and interest	$ 960,439	$ 424,585	$ 1,385,024

6. Advance Refundings and Current Refundings

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the state took advantage of favorable conditions and issued bonds for the purpose of refunding previously issued bonds. The refundings of these bond series were made in order to obtain lower interest rates and the resulting savings in debt service payments over the life of the bonds. The economic gains obtained by these refundings are the differences between the present value of old debt service and new debt service requirements.

The proceeds of the current refundings were used to immediately call the refunded bonds or deposited in Special Purpose Investment Accounts with the State Treasury and used to call refunded bonds within 90 days of the issuance of the refunding bonds. The proceeds of the advance refundings were deposited in Special Purpose Investment Accounts with the State Treasury and economically defeased the refunded bonds. The funds deposited along with the interest earned and other available funds were sufficient to meet the future principal and interest payments on the refunded bonds as they became due.

Bonds and Department of Management Services Certificates of Participation legally defeased through the consummation of refunding transactions are not included in Florida's outstanding debt. Irrevocable escrow accounts held by the State Board of Administration to service the refunded bonds are reported as agency funds. The following refundings occurred during the fiscal year.

Advance Refundings

Governmental Activities

State of Florida, State Board of Education Lottery Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2014A in the amount of $186,170,000 along with additional funds of $2,203,716 were used to advance refund $102,290,000 of the State of Florida, State Board of Education Lottery Revenue Bonds, Series 2005A maturing in the years 2016 through 2023 and $100,440,000 of the State of Florida, State Board of Education Lottery Revenue Bonds, Series 2006A maturing in the years 2016 through 2025. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $25,253,293, an economic gain of $22,630,233, and a deferred gain on refunding of $2,157,693.

State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2014 Series A in the amount of $24,555,000, in part, along with additional funds of $145,098 were used to advance refund $13,735,000 of the State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Capital Outlay Bonds, 2005 Series A maturing in the years 2016 through 2025. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $1,481,813, an economic gain of $1,324,749, and a deferred loss on refunding of $148,708.

State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2014 Series B in the amount of $117,300,000, in part, along with additional funds of $1,542,859 were used to advance refund $51,250,000 of the State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds, 2003 Series D maturing in the years 2016 through 2028, and $75,050,000 of the State of Florida, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds, 2004 Series C maturing in the years 2016 through 2029. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $22,317,241, an economic gain of $18,659,771, and a deferred gain on refunding of $1,396,891.

State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2014 Series C in the amount of $220,520,000, along with additional funds of $3,748,125 were used to advance refund $131,555,000 of the State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds, 2002 Series E maturing in the years 2016 through 2035, and $106,840,000 of the State of Florida, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds, 2005 Series E maturing in the years 2016 through 2030. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $45,472,001, an economic gain of $35,116,190 and a deferred gain on refunding of $1,198,367.

State of Florida, Board of Governors Florida State University Dormitory Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2014A in the amount of $46,085,000, in part, were used to advance refund $35,860,000 of the State of Florida, Florida Education System Florida State University Housing Facility Revenue Bonds, Series 2005A maturing in the years 2016 through 2031. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $6,272,207, an economic gain of $4,926,762, and a deferred gain on refunding of $768,694.

State of Florida, Board of Governors Florida State University Parking Facility Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2014A in the amount of $13,485,000, in part, along with additional funds of $149,421, were used to advance refund $6,860,000 of the State of Florida, Florida Education System Florida State University Parking Facility Revenue Bonds, Series 2005A maturing in the years 2016 through 2025. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $842,092, an economic gain of $742,593, and a deferred loss on refunding of $91,087.

State of Florida, Department of Environmental Protection Florida Forever Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2014A in the amount of $215,515,000 along with additional funds of $3,999,773 were used to advance refund $59,050,000 of the State of Florida, Department of Environmental Protection Florida Forever Revenue Bonds, Series 2005A maturing in the years 2016 through 2025, $89,220,000 of State of Florida, Department of Environmental Protection Florida Forever Revenue Bonds, Series 2005B maturing in the years 2016 through 2025, and $96,540,000 of the State of Florida, Department of Environmental Protection Florida Forever Revenue Bonds, Series 2006A maturing in the years 2016 through 2025. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $36,405,153, an economic gain of $31,928,006, and a deferred gain on refunding of $1,751,075.

State of Florida, Department of Management Services Refunding Certificates of Participation, Series 2015A in the amount of $99,625,000, in part, along with additional funds of $15,670,313 were used to advance refund $3,845,000 of the State of Florida Correctional Privatization Commission Certificates of Participation, Series 1995B maturing in the years 2015 through 2017, $4,080,000 of the State of Florida Correctional Privatization Commission Certificates of Participation, Series 1995C maturing in the years 2015 through 2017, and $78,770,000 of the State of Florida Department of Management Services Certificates of Participation, Series 2006A. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $10,649,703, an economic gain of $9,438,069, and a deferred loss on refunding of $946,238.

State of Florida, Board of Governors University of Florida Dormitory Revenue Bonds, Series 2013A, in the amount of $24,805,000, in part, along with additional funds of $124,438, were used to refund $5,545,000 of the State of Florida, Florida Education System University of Florida Housing Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2005A maturing in the years 2016 through 2023. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $524,745, an economic gain of $463,505, and a deferred loss on refunding of $152,797.

Current Refundings

Governmental Activities

State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2014 Series B in the amount of 129,880,000 along with additional funds of $2,887,813 were used to refund $47,234,000 of the State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Capital Outlay Bonds, 2005 Series A maturing in the years 2016 through 2017 and $91,380,000 of the State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2005 Series B maturing in the years 2016 through 2020. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $10,453,172, an economic gain of $10,282,214, and a deferred loss on refunding of $5,312,715.

State of Florida, Board of Governors Florida State University Parking Facility Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2014A in the amount of $13,485,000, in part, along with additional funds of $179,491, were used to refund $8,535,000 of the State of Florida, Florida Board of Education Florida State University Parking Facility Revenue Bonds, Series 2003B maturing in the years 2015 through 2023. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $1,023,949, an economic gain of $940,572, and a deferred loss on refunding of $32,139.

State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2015 Series A in the amount of $233,825,000 along with additional funds of $3,297,593 were used to refund $267,005,000 of the State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2005 Series D maturing in the years 2016 through 2029. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $57,112,921, an economic gain of $49,852,400, and a deferred loss on refunding of $6,678,762.

State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2015 Series B in the amount of $231,825,000 along with additional funds of $4,359,438 were used to refund $264,400,000 of the State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2005 Series C maturing in the years 2016 through 2029. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $51,136,696, an economic gain of $44,341,930, and a deferred loss on refunding of $8,516,961.

State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2015 Series C in the amount of $253,945,000 along with additional funds of $4,758,486 were used to refund $43,715,000 of the State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds, 2003 Series D maturing in the years 2029 through 2035, $171,580,000 of the State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds, 2004 Series C maturing in the years 2016 through 2035, and $55,355,000 of the State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds, 2005 Series E maturing in the years 2031 through 2035. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $58,453,684, an economic gain of $42,261,467, and a deferred loss on refunding of $7,572,392.

State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2015 Series D in the amount of $258,270,000 along with additional funds of $6,987,706 were used to refund $113,355,000 of the State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2005 Series A maturing in the years 2016 through 2021 and $177,070,000 of the State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2005 Series B maturing in the years 2016 through 2022. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $34,212,979, an economic gain of $32,616,361, and a deferred loss on refunding of $3,382,794.

State of Florida, Board of Governors Florida State University Dormitory Revenue Bonds, Series 2015A in the amount of $59,575,000, in part, were used to refund $2,695,000 of the State of Florida, Florida Education System, Florida State University Housing Facility Revenue Bonds, Series 2004A maturing in the year 2034 and $21,450,000 of the State of Florida, Florida Education System, Florida State University Housing Facility Revenue Bonds, Series 2005A maturing in the years 2016 through 2035. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $5,188,657, an economic gain of $3,503,503 and a deferred gain on refunding of $391,396.

State of Florida, Department of Management Services Refunding Certificates of Participation, Series 2015A in the amount of $99,625,000, in part, along with additional funds of $12,238,337 were used to refund $9,225,000 of the State of Florida Correctional Privatization Commission Certificates of Participation, Series 2004A maturing in the years 2015 through 2017 and, $30,390,000 of the State of Florida Correctional Privatization Commission Certificates of Participation, Series 2004B maturing in the years 2015 through 2025. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $6,498,445, an economic gain of $5,563,118, and a deferred gain on refunding of $3,842,537.

Business-type Activities

State of Florida, Department of Transportation Turnpike Revenue Bonds, Series 2014A in the amount of $223,580,000 along with additional funds of $891,208 in part were used to refund $114,985,000 of the State of Florida Department of Transportation Turnpike Revenue Bonds, Series 2004A maturing in the years 2027 through 2034. The refunding resulted in debt savings of $22,587,641, an economic gain of $14,523,679, and a deferred loss on refunding of $3,488,238.

7. Prior-year Defeased Bonds

In prior years, the state has deposited with escrow agents in irrevocable trusts amounts sufficient to meet the debt service requirements of certain bonds. These defeased bonds are not reported as outstanding debt. Irrevocable trusts established with the State Board of Administration are reported in an agency fund. Debt considered defeased consists of the following (in thousands):

	Principal at 6/30/2015
Governmental Activities	
University Auxiliary Bonds	$ 1,169

8. Arbitrage Regulations

The state complies with federal arbitrage regulations.

9. Direct Interest

The state's bonds are issued for the creation or continuing existence of various programs. Interest is reported at June 30, 2015, in the following governmental activities as direct expenses on the Statement of Activities (in thousands):

Governmental Activities	Interest
Education:	
SBE Capital Outlay Bonds	$ 11,320
Lottery Education Bonds	94,809
Public Education Bonds	398,100
State University System Bonds	7,839
University Auxiliary Bonds	38,829
Total Education	550,897
Natural Resources and Environment:	
Inland Protection Bonds	3,277
Everglades Restoration Bonds	6,548
Water Pollution Control Bonds	16,382
Florida Forever Bonds	55,524
Total Natural Resources and Environment	81,731
Transportation:	
Road and Bridge Bonds (Right of Way)	60,807
State Infrastructure Bonds	2,638
Seaport Bonds	5,180
Total Transportation	68,625
Total Direct Interest	$ 701,253

10. Governmental Activities – Unrestricted Net Position Deficit

Governmental activities reflect a negative unrestricted net position balance of $12.4 billion at June 30, 2015. This deficit is primarily the result of education-related bonds in which the state is responsible for the debt, but the state colleges, state universities, or the local school districts own the capital assets. Because the state does not own these capital assets, the bonded debt is not netted on the line item "Net investment in capital assets." Instead, this bonded debt is netted with unrestricted net position. Education-related bonds include SBE Capital Outlay Bonds; PECO Bonds; State University System Improvement Bonds; and Lottery Education Bonds; which have a total ending balance at June 30, 2015, of $12.3 billion. The state has an additional $1.1 billion in other bonds, including Florida Forever bonds in which the state does not own the related capital assets. The resources related to the payment of this debt will be provided from future revenue sources. If these bonds were removed, the adjusted unrestricted net position for governmental activities would be $1.0 billion.

B. Certificates of Participation

1. Primary Government

The state has issued certificates of participation (original amount of $801,055,000) to finance privately operated detention and mental health facilities. The certificates of participation's interest rates range from 3.375% - 6.825% and the last maturity date is October 1, 2029. The following is a schedule of future minimum principal and interest payments for certificates of participation for governmental activities at June 30, 2015 (in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2016	$ 39,795	$ 34,010	$ 73,805
2017	38,770	30,092	68,862
2018	39,200	27,045	66,245
2019	35,595	26,241	61,836
2020	36,430	24,418	60,848
2021-2025	205,080	90,903	295,983
2026-2030	204,290	29,793	234,083
Total	599,160	262,502	861,662
Unamortized premiums (discounts)	15,374	......	15,374
Total certificates of participation payable	$ 614,534	$ 262,502	$ 877,036

2. Component Units

Component units (universities and a water management district) have issued certificates of participation (original amount of $1,134,345,000) primarily to finance academic and student facilities, and construction projects for Everglades restoration. The certificates of participation's interest rates range from 2.000% to 6.000% and the last maturity date is July 1, 2040. The following is a schedule of future minimum principal and interest payments for certificates of participation for component units at June 30, 2015 (in thousands):

Year Ending June 30	Principal	Interest	Total
2016	$ 25,188	$ 45,675	$ 70,863
2017	29,074	46,135	75,209
2018	30,355	44,829	75,184
2019	31,671	43,421	75,092
2020	33,113	41,933	75,046
2021-2025	187,620	184,966	372,586
2026-2030	232,454	135,711	368,165
2031-2035	290,785	73,421	364,206
2036-2040	147,940	10,956	158,896
2041-2045	1,200	51	1,251
Total	1,009,400	627,098	1,636,498
Unamortized premiums (discounts)	27,820	......	27,820
Total certificates of participation payable	$ 1,037,220	$ 627,098	$ 1,664,318

NOTE 9 - INSTALLMENT PURCHASES, CAPITAL LEASES, AND PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

A. Installment Purchases

The state has a number of installment purchase contracts primarily providing for the acquisition of buildings, furniture, and equipment. At June 30, 2015, 75% of the state's installment purchase contracts for primary governmental activities were for furniture and equipment, and the remaining 25% for buildings. Installment purchase contracts for component units consisted of 100% of furniture and equipment. The following is a schedule of future minimum installment purchase contract payments for the primary government and component units at June 30, 2015 (in thousands):

	Primary Government		
Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Component Units
2016	$ 11,400	$ 2,250	$ 3,013
2017	10,217	2,251	2,295
2018	9,215	16,042	1,410
2019	7,616	......	1,152
2020	8,449	......	100
2021-2025	7,908	......	......
2026-2030	1,929	......	......
Total	56,734	20,543	7,970
Less: Interest	(7,112)	(1,337)	(293)
Present value of future minimum payments	$ 49,622	$ 19,206	$ 7,677

B. Capital Leases

The state has a number of capital leases providing for the acquisition of land, buildings, and furniture and equipment. At June 30, 2015, 52% of the state's capital leases for governmental activities were for buildings, and the remaining 48% were for furniture and equipment. Capital leases for component units consisted of 56% for buildings, 39% for furniture and equipment, and the remaining 5% for land. The following is a schedule of future minimum capital lease payments for the primary government and component units at June 30, 2015 (in thousands):

	Primary Government	
Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities	Component Units
2016	$ 2,532	$ 12,104
2017	2,524	9,780
2018	2,492	6,313
2019	2,492	5,037
2020	710	4,369
2021-2025	2,931	15,972
2026-2030	565	8,875
2031-2035	......	3,216
2036-2040	......	2,282
2041-2045	......	2,282
2046-2050	......	2,282
2051-2055	......	2,282
2056-2060	......	2,282
2061-2065	......	2,282
2066-2070	......	2,282
2071-2075	......	1,826
Total	14,246	83,466
Less: Interest	(2,092)	(28,675)
Present value of future minimum payments	$ 12,154	$ 54,791

C. Public-Private Partnerships

Pursuant to Section 334.30, Florida Statutes, the Department of Transportation executed two 35-year, Public-Private Partnership concession agreements in March and October of 2009 for the design, build, finance, operation and maintenance of the Interstate 595 Corridor and the Port of Miami Tunnel. Payments consist of construction-period payments, lump-sum final acceptance payments upon completion of construction, and annual performance-based availability payments to be made during the 30-year operations and maintenance period. The Department executed a 40-year concession agreement in September 2014 for the design, build, finance, operation and maintenance of 21 miles of the Interstate 4 Corridor in Seminole and Orange Counties. Annual availability payments are all-inclusive payments consisting of unpaid portions of construction costs, annual operations costs, and maintenance expenses. The payment schedule below includes the full amount of the estimated payments for the Interstate 595 Corridor and the Port of Miami Tunnel and is an estimate of unpaid construction payments during the term of the agreements based on the percentage of completion of the projects at June 30, 2015 for the Interstate 4 Corridor. The annual availability payments for Interstate 595 Corridor and the Port of Miami Tunnel are performance-based and are subject to change based on a fixed percentage as defined in the agreement and on the Consumer Price Index, which could impact the payment schedule. The annual availability payments for the Interstate 4 Corridor are performance-based with a portion of the payment that is level and another portion that is indexed based on the Consumer Price Index, which could impact the payment schedule. The lanes were open to traffic on Interstate 595 and Port of Miami Tunnel in March and August 2014, respectively. Construction for the Interstate 4 Corridor is expected to be completed during fiscal year 2021. The Department has six other public-private partnership agreements for the design, build, and finance; and two other agreements for the build and finance of various transportation projects. The remaining unpaid construction costs for these eight agreements represent 51% and 5%, respectfully, of payments due in 2016 and 2017. The following is a schedule of future maximum payments for the primary government at June 30, 2015 (in thousands):

	Primary Government	
Year Ending June 30	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities
2016	$ 312,055	$ 74,218
2017	187,387	60,380
2018	276,609	64,400
2019	117,247	16,642
2020	126,558	16,136
2021-2025	577,075	88,173
2026-2030	554,263	102,090
2031-2035	626,986	118,206
2036-2040	720,790	136,867
2041-2045	611,468	103,577
2046 -2050	40,137	......
2051 - 2055	34,328	......
Total	4,184,903	780,689
Less: Interest	(1,983,395)	(405,113)
Present value of future maximum payments	$ 2,201,508	$ 375,576

NOTE 10 - CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Changes in long-term liabilities for governmental activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, are as follows (in thousands):

	Balance July 1, 2014	Restatements and Adjustments	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2015	Due Within One Year (Current)
Governmental Activities						
Bonds payable:						
Road and Bridge Bonds	$ 1,638,090	$	$	$ 68,205	$ 1,569,885	$ 71,615
SBE Capital Outlay Bonds	391,310	......	129,880	227,585	293,605	71,000
Lottery Education Bonds	2,421,187	......	......	406,119	2,015,068	211,921
Public Education Bonds	9,786,140	......	1,315,685	1,885,690	9,216,135	438,190
State University System Bonds	189,495	......	......	39,160	150,335	14,010
University Auxiliary Bonds	983,226	......	73,060	127,185	929,101	48,388
Inland Protection Bonds	73,280	......	......	6,180	67,100	6,485
Florida Forever Bonds	1,273,705	......	215,515	334,405	1,154,815	91,690
Water Pollution Control Bonds	432,880	......	......	34,875	398,005	32,930
State Infrastructure Bank Bonds	59,910	......	......	10,085	49,825	8,845
Seaport Investment Bonds	131,950	......	......	2,145	129,805	2,250
Everglades Restoration Bonds	227,850	......	......	13,120	214,730	13,660
Florida Facilities Pool Bonds	310,110	......	......	23,475	286,635	24,660
	17,919,133	......	1,734,140	3,178,229	16,475,044	1,035,644
Unamortized bond premiums (discounts)	812,839	......	234,713	217,967	829,585	......
Total bonds payable	18,731,972	......	1,968,853	3,396,196	17,304,629	1,035,644
Certificates of participation payable	676,462	......	116,136	178,064	614,534	39,795
Deposits	770,958	......	765,538	954,593	581,903	570,614
Compensated absences	770,924	......	198,916	194,728	775,112	201,187
Claims payable	3,787,165	......	1,378,014	2,320,906	2,844,273	1,256,638
Installment purchases/capital leases	68,948	......	11,173	18,345	61,776	11,884
Public-private partnership agreements	2,307,812	......	676,442	782,746	2,201,508	236,973
Advances - Due to Unclaimed Prop. TF	816,867	......	102,794	......	919,661	......
Other Postemployment Benefits	1,213,571	......	272,485	......	1,486,056	......
Pension liability[1]	......	4,593,655	......	1,633,424	2,960,231	340,354
Other liabilities	27,458	......	105	5,542	22,021	......
Total Governmental Activities	**$ 29,172,137**	**$ 4,593,655**	**$ 5,490,456**	**$ 9,484,544**	**$ 29,771,704**	**$ 3,693,089**

[1]Restatement to Beginning Balance due to the reclassification of certain items in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68.

Long-term liabilities for governmental activities are generally liquidated by the applicable governmental funds and/or internal service funds. Specifically, the special revenue funds, capital projects funds, and/or internal service funds will liquidate the certificates of participation payable, installment purchase contracts, and capital lease obligations. The applicable special revenue funds and internal service funds will reduce deposits when such monies are earned. The governmental and internal services funds that account for employees' salaries and wages will liquidate the compensated absences liabilities. The General Fund, Health and Family Services Fund, and the non-major special revenue fund will generally liquidate claims payable. The Public Education Fund will liquidate the advances due to the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund to the extent that the Unclaimed Property Trust Fund does not have sufficient assets to pay claimants requesting payment of unclaimed funds. The nonmajor special revenue funds will generally liquidate other liabilities. The Transportation-Governmental Fund will liquidate the public-private partnership agreements liability from annual appropriations. Refer to Note 9 for additional information on the public-private partnership agreements. The pension liability and the Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) related to all governmental funds are reported above. The pension liability is adjusted each year based upon investment performance and contributions received. The state does not currently fund the OPEB liability so it is non-liquidating. Refer to Note 6 for additional information on the pension liability and OPEB.

Changes in long-term liabilities for business-type activities and component units during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, are as follows (in thousands):

	Balance July 1, 2014	Restatements and Adjustments	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2015	Due Within One Year (Current)
Business-type Activities						
Bonds payable:						
Toll Facility Bonds	$ 2,821,955	$	$ 223,580	$ 237,805	$ 2,807,730	$ 128,965
Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund Bonds	3,000,920	......	......	1,000,920	$ 2,000,000	......
	5,822,875	......	223,580	1,238,725	4,807,730	128,965
Unamortized bond premiums (discounts)	136,999	......	15,576	34,223	118,352	......
Total bonds payable	5,959,874	......	239,156	1,272,948	4,926,082	128,965
Accrued prize liability	488,698	......	152,411	192,029	449,080	194,926
Deposits	151,366		86,524	108,756	129,134	98,887
Compensated absences	22,220	......	6,631	6,207	22,644	4,996
Tuition and housing benefits payable	10,571,070	......	1,059,776	719,531	10,911,315	703,381
Installment purchases/capital leases	20,621	......	17,093	18,508	19,206	1,718
Public-private partnership agreements[2]	345,034	......	67,303	36,761	375,576	55,015
Other Postemployment Benefits	26,717	......	7,895	......	34,612	......
Pension liability[1]	......	87,135	1,022	29,179	58,978	7,055
Other liabilities	......	......	276	......	276	......
Total Business-type Activities	**$ 17,585,600**	**$ 87,135**	**$ 1,638,087**	**$ 2,383,919**	**$ 16,926,903**	**$ 1,194,943**
Component Units						
Bonds payable	$ 9,838,432	$	$ 1,174,614	$ 1,796,479	$ 9,216,567	$ 1,606,252
Deposits	1,943,072	......	814,072	1,067,770	1,689,374	1,472,384
Compensated absences	649,385	......	112,174	83,804	677,755	80,299
Installment purchases/capital leases	55,324	......	25,488	18,344	62,468	12,982
Claims payable	978,623	......	93,181	37,928	1,033,876	44,340
Certificates of participation payable	1,100,819	......	176,995	240,594	1,037,220	25,188
Due to other governments/primary	976,037	......	80,835	94,433	962,439	50,116
Pension liability[1]	......	1,771,737	64,132	625,176	1,210,693	11,014
Other liabilities	1,358,450	......	574,960	371,399	1,562,011	203,183
Total Component Units	**$ 16,900,142**	**$ 1,771,737**	**$ 3,116,451**	**$ 4,335,927**	**$ 17,452,403**	**$ 3,505,758**

[1]Restatement to Beginning Balance due to the reclassification of certain items in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68.

[2]Public-private partnerships are included in the Installment purchases/capital leases lines of the Proprietary Funds Statement of Net Position.

NOTE 11 - INTERFUND BALANCES AND TRANSFERS

At June 30, 2015, amounts to be received or paid with current available resources are reported as due from or due to other funds, whereas the noncurrent portion is reported as advances to or advances from other funds. Interfund balances at June 30, 2015, consist of the following (in thousands):

	Due from Other Funds (in thousands)				
	Governmental Activities				
Due to Other Funds (in thousands)	General Fund	Environment, Recreation and Conservation	Public Education	Health and Family Services	Transportation
Governmental Activities					
General Fund	$	$ 2,324	407	$ 116,260	$ 13,062
Environment, Recreation and Conservation	9,989	......	......	449	15,441
Public Education	145	......	......	1,260	......
Health and Family Services	79,226	......	71	......	593
Transportation	6,962	2,982	......	150	......
Nonmajor	49,884	2,703	14,826	1,328	24,306
Internal Service Funds	917	......	......	10	121
Business-type Activities					
Transportation	71	......	......	......	68,801
Lottery	30	......	67,371	......	......
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	......	......	......	......	......
Prepaid College Program	......	......	......	......	......
Reemployment Assistance	135	......	......	......	......
Nonmajor	5,442	......	......	2,778	......
Fiduciary Funds					
Private-purpose Trust Funds	38	......	769	......	......
Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	7	1	......	1	......
Agency Funds	84,582	1	314	3,080	7,173
Investment Trust Funds	......	......	......	......	......
Total	**$ 237,428**	**$ 8,011**	**$ 83,758**	**$ 125,316**	**$ 129,497**

(Continued Below)

	Due from Other Funds (in thousands)	
	Governmental Activities	
Due to Other Funds (in thousands)	Nonmajor	Internal Service Funds
Governmental Activities		
General Fund	$ 22,096	$ 9,137
Environment, Recreation and Conservation	531	417
Public Education	97	446
Health and Family Services	4,787	4,588
Transportation	24,421	2,607
Nonmajor	3,333	3,243
Internal Service Funds	266	968
Business-type Activities		
Transportation	......	......
Lottery	8	59
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	......	......
Prepaid College Program	......	......
Reemployment Assistance	1,155	......
Nonmajor	568	254
Fiduciary Funds		
Private-purpose Trust Funds	795	......
Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	......	616
Agency Funds	1,899	......
Investment Trust Funds	......	......
Total	**$ 59,956**	**$ 22,335**

(Continued next page)

	Due from Other Funds (in thousands)			
	Business-type Activities			
Due to Other Funds (in thousands)	Transportation	Prepaid College Program	Reemployment Assistance	Nonmajor
Governmental Activities				
General Fund	$	$	$ 535	$ 1,166
Environment, Recreation and Conservation	......	......	34	......
Public Education	......	......	4	......
Health and Family Services	......	......	344	64
Transportation	3	......	25	......
Nonmajor	......	......	241	6
Internal Service Funds	......	......	4	......
Business-type Activities				
Transportation	......	......	......	......
Lottery	......	......	1	3
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	......	......	......	252
Prepaid College Program	......	......	......	......
Reemployment Assistance	......	......	......	......
Nonmajor	......	......	28	......
Fiduciary Funds				
Private-purpose Trust Funds	......	23	......	......
Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	......	......	......	6,239
Agency Funds	83,479	......	21	12
Investment Trust Funds	......	......	......	50
Total	**$ 83,482**	**$ 23**	**$ 1,237**	**$ 7,792**

(Continued below)

	Due from Other Funds (in thousands)			
	Fiduciary Funds			
Due to Other Funds (in thousands)	Private-purpose Trust Funds	Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	Agency Funds	**Total**
Governmental Activities				
General Fund	$	$ 400	$ 77,221	**$ 242,608**
Environment, Recreation and Conservation	......	......	......	**26,861**
Public Education	......	......	......	**1,952**
Health and Family Services	......	20	47	**89,740**
Transportation	......	1	8,807	**45,958**
Nonmajor	......	33	40	**99,943**
Internal Service Funds	......	......	23,566	**25,852**
Business-type Activities				
Transportation	......	......	4	**68,876**
Lottery	......	......	......	**67,472**
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	......	......	......	**252**
Prepaid College Program	24	......	......	**24**
Reemployment Assistance	......	......	......	**1,290**
Nonmajor	......	......	......	**9,070**
Fiduciary Funds				
Private-purpose Trust Funds	......	......	......	**1,625**
Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	......	47,647	......	**54,511**
Agency Funds	......	......	......	**180,561**
Investment Trust Funds	......	......	......	**50**
Total	**$ 24**	**$ 48,101**	**$ 109,685**	**$ 916,645**

	Advances to Other Funds (in thousands)			
	Governmental Activities			Business-type Activities
Advances from Other Funds (in thousands)	General Fund	Transportation	Health & Family Services	Transportation
Governmental Activities				
General Fund	$	$ 100	$	$ ......
Public Education	......	......	......	......
Nonmajor	625	171	......	......
Internal Service Funds	1,978	800	......	......
Business-type Activities				
Transportation	......	170,348	......	......
Total	**$ 2,603**	**$ 171,419**	**$ ......**	**$ ......**

(Continued below)

	Advances to Other Funds (in thousands)	
	Fiduciary Funds	
Advances from Other Funds (in thousands)	Private-purpose Trust Funds	**Total**
Governmental Activities		
General Fund	$	**$ 100**
Public Education	919,661	**919,661**
Nonmajor	......	**796**
Internal Service Funds	......	**2,778**
Business-type Activities		
Transportation	......	**170,348**
Total	**$ 919,661**	**$ 1,093,683**

During the course of operations, there are numerous transactions between funds within the State. Interfund transfers during the year are as follows (in thousands):

	Transfers from Other Funds (in thousands)				
	Governmental Activities				
Transfers to Other Funds (in thousands)	General Fund	Environment, Recreation and Conservation	Public Education	Health and Family Services	Transportation
Governmental Activities					
General Fund	$	$ 532,408	$ 237,754	$ 1,538,322	$ 335,823
Environment, Recreation and Conservation	144,499	......	......	3,802	......
Public Education	633	25	......	10,364	......
Health and Family Services	102,717	......	209,526	......	8,201
Transportation	55,364	23,793	......	326	......
Nonmajor	195,854	55,690	315,945	17,861	1,039,829
Internal Service Funds	7,263	489	......	62	1,335
Business-type Activities					
Transportation	......	......	......	......	79,478
Lottery	......	......	1,496,371	......	......
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	......	......	......	......	......
Prepaid College Program	......	......	......	......	......
Reemployment Assistance	......	......	......	......	......
Nonmajor	66,116	......	......	7,412	......
Fiduciary Funds					
Private-purpose Trust Funds	51	......	467	273	......
Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	2,895	......	......	......	......
Investment Trust Funds	......	......	......	......	......
Total	**$ 575,392**	**$ 612,405**	**$ 2,260,063**	**$ 1,578,422**	**$ 1,464,666**

(Continued below)

	Transfers from Other Funds (in thousands)	
	Governmental Activities	
Transfers to Other Funds (in thousands)	Nonmajor	Internal Service Funds
Governmental Activities		
General Fund	$ 407,811	$ 1,328
Environment, Recreation and Conservation	208,790	......
Public Education	1,413,673	......
Health and Family Services	149,553	......
Transportation	467,075	......
Nonmajor	147,303	1,500
Internal Service Funds	8,365	......
Business-type Activities		
Transportation	......	......
Lottery	145	......
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	10,000	......
Prepaid College Program	......	......
Reemployment Assistance	41,065	......
Nonmajor	14,652	......
Fiduciary Funds		
Private-purpose Trust Funds	5,017	......
Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	103	19,450
Investment Trust Funds	......	......
Total	**$ 2,873,552**	**$ 22,278**

(Continued next page)

Transfers to Other Funds (in thousands)	Transfers from Other Funds (in thousands) Business-type Activities: Transportation	Reemployment Assistance	Nonmajor
Governmental Activities			
General Fund	$ 7	$ 2,546	$ 2,216
Environment, Recreation and Conservation	......	179	......
Public Education	......	14	......
Health and Family Services	......	1,202	909
Transportation	134,738	150	......
Nonmajor	......	1,107	3,735
Internal Service Funds	......	29	17
Business-type Activities			
Transportation	......	......	......
Lottery	......	13	......
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	......	......	......
Prepaid College Program	......	......	......
Reemployment Assistance	......	......	......
Nonmajor	......	122	......
Fiduciary Funds			
Private-purpose Trust Funds	......	5	......
Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	......	......	10,774
Investment Trust Funds	......	......	......
Total	**$ 134,745**	**$ 5,367**	**$ 17,651**

(Continued below)

Transfers to Other Funds (in thousands)	Transfers from Other Funds (in thousands) Fiduciary Funds: Private-purpose Trust Funds	Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	Investment Trust Funds	**Total**
Governmental Activities				
General Fund	$	$ 14,783	$	**$ 3,072,998**
Environment, Recreation and Conservation	......	......	......	**357,270**
Public Education	......	......	......	**1,424,709**
Health and Family Services	......	......	......	**472,108**
Transportation	......	......	......	**681,446**
Nonmajor	......	......	......	**1,778,824**
Internal Service Funds	......	......	......	**17,560**
Business-type Activities				
Transportation	......	......	......	**79,478**
Lottery	......	......	......	**1,496,529**
Hurricane Catastrophe Fund	......	......	......	**10,000**
Prepaid College Program	2,000	......	......	**2,000**
Reemployment Assistance	......	......	......	**41,065**
Nonmajor	......	......	......	**88,302**
Fiduciary Funds				
Private-purpose Trust Funds	......	......	......	**5,813**
Pension and Other Employee Benefits Trust Funds	......	776,718	......	**809,940**
Investment Trust Funds	......	......	23,361	**23,361**
Total	**$ 2,000**	**$ 791,501**	**$ 23,361**	**$ 10,361,403**

NOTE 12 - RISK MANAGEMENT

A. State Risk Management Trust Fund

The State Risk Management Trust Fund provides property insurance coverage for state buildings and contents against loss from fire, lightning, sinkholes, flood, and other hazards customarily insured by extended coverage. The property insurance program has a self-insured retention of $2 million per occurrence for losses arising from all perils listed above except named windstorm and flood. The property insurance program also has a self-insured retention of $2 million per occurrence for losses arising from named windstorm and flood, but with an additional annual aggregate self-insured retention of $40 million. Commercial reinsurance is purchased for losses over the self-insured retention up to $54 million per occurrence for named windstorm and flood losses through February 15, 2016, and $200 million per occurrence for covered perils other than named wind and flood.

The Fund's estimated liability for unpaid property insurance claims at the fiscal year-end is determined by an actuarial method and includes an amount for losses incurred but not yet reported. The amount of claims paid for property claims did not exceed self-insured retentions for each of the last three years. Changes in the Fund's property insurance claims liability amount for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2014, and June 30, 2015, were as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability	Claims and Changes in Estimate	Claim Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year-end
June 30, 2014	$ 292	$ 293	$ (85)	$ 500
June 30, 2015	$ 500	$ 443	$ (339)	$ 604

The State Risk Management Trust Fund also provides casualty insurance coverage for the risks of loss related to federal civil rights and employment actions, workers' compensation, court-awarded attorney fees, automobile liability, and general liability. The state is self-insured for all claims associated with liability risks and workers' compensation coverage.

The estimated liability for unpaid casualty and property insurance claims at June 30, 2015, was $1.17 billion. This amount was determined through an actuarial method based on historical paid and incurred losses and includes an amount for losses incurred but not yet reported. In addition, this amount includes the present value of workers' compensation indemnity claims liability of $289.5 million, discounted using a 4 percent annual percentage rate per Section 625.091, Florida Statutes. The undiscounted workers' compensation indemnity claims liability is $403.1 million.

Changes in the Fund's casualty insurance claims liability for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2014, and June 30, 2015, were as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability	Claims and Changes in Estimate	Claim Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year-end
June 30, 2014	$ 1,147,382	$ 122,139	$ (94,724)	$ 1,174,797
June 30, 2015	$ 1,174,797	$ 89,876	$ (97,239)	$ 1,167,434

Actual current year claims and changes in estimate for casualty lines of coverage for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, decreased by $32.3 million, as compared to the previous fiscal year.

B. Employee and Retiree Health Insurance Funds

Employees and retirees may obtain health care services through participation in the state's group health insurance plan or through membership in a health maintenance organization plan under contract with the state. The state's risk financing activities associated with state group health insurance, such as the risks of loss related to medical and prescription drug claims, are administered through the State Employees Group Health Insurance Trust Fund, an internal service fund. It is the practice of the state not to purchase commercial coverage for the risks of losses covered by this program.

The program's estimated fiscal year-end liability includes an amount for claims that have been incurred but not reported, which is based on analyses of historical data performed by both the state and its contractors. Changes in claims liability amounts for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2014, and June 30, 2015, were as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Year Ended	Beginning of Fiscal Year Liability	Current Year Claims and Changes in Estimate	Claim Payments	Balance at Fiscal Year-end
June 30, 2014	$ 138,515	$ 1,587,548	$ (1,571,092)	$ 154,971
June 30, 2015	$ 154,971	$ 1,649,140	$ (1,653,971)	$ 150,140

During the year, for program operations, both employee and retiree participation in the state group health insurance program are accounted for in the State Employees Group Health Insurance Trust Fund. Retiree participation in the program is considered an Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) for purposes of this report. See Note 6, Section B regarding OPEB for additional information. Asset and liability balances related to retiree participation in the program as of June 30, 2015, were transferred from the State Employees Group Health Insurance Trust Fund and reported in Other Agency Funds in accordance with the requirements of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Codification Section Po50, *Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans – Defined Benefit*.

NOTE 13 – FLORIDA PREPAID COLLEGE PROGRAM

The Stanley G. Tate Florida Prepaid College Program was created in 1987 to provide a medium through which the costs of tuition, tuition differential fee, local fees, and dormitory residence may be paid in advance of enrollment in a state postsecondary institution at a rate lower than the projected corresponding cost at the time of actual enrollment. The Program is administered by the Florida Prepaid College Board and the State of Florida guarantees the obligations of the Board to qualified beneficiaries if moneys in the Program are insufficient. The Program is accounted for in an enterprise fund. An actuarial study is performed to determine the Program's funding status. The decrease in the actuarial present value of future contract benefits from the prior year is primarily due to the decrease in key inflation assumptions. Additional information as of June 30, 2015, is as follows:

Actuarial present value of future contract benefits and expenses payable	$ 10,911,315,418
Net position available (net of outstanding refund payments and unrealized gain/loss on securities lending portfolio)	$ 12,437,946,597
Net position as a percentage of future contract benefits and expenses obligation	114.0%

NOTE 14 –INSURANCE ENTERPRISES

The State of Florida has established multiple enterprises that provide insurance, reinsurance, and guarantee services. The primary risk exposures to the state relate to catastrophic hurricane losses, access to liquidity from credit markets, and ultimate dependence on public assessments.

A. FLORIDA HURRICANE CATASTROPHE FUND

The Florida Hurricane Catastrophe Fund (FHCF) was created in 1993 by the Florida Legislature, as a state fund administered by the State Board of Administration (SBA) to provide a source of reimbursement to most residential property insurers for catastrophic hurricane losses, thereby creating additional insurance capacity. Most admitted residential property insurers writing FHCF covered policies are required to purchase reimbursement coverage with the FHCF.

The reimbursement coverage covers a portion of hurricane losses in excess of an insurer's share of an industry wide retention, up to the lesser of either the statutory limit or the actual claims-paying capacity of the FHCF. For the contract year ending May 31, 2015, the industry retention for determining each insurer's retention was $7.075 billion per hurricane for the two hurricanes with the largest losses and $2.358 billion for each additional hurricane in the contract year. The aggregate coverage capacity for the contract year (in excess of retention) was $17.0 billion. The statute requires that an actuarially indicated formula developed by an independent actuary be used to calculate the reimbursement premiums collected for the coverage.

The SBA contracts with each insurer writing covered policies in the state to reimburse the insurer for a percentage of losses incurred from covered events. The obligation of the SBA with respect to all contracts covering a particular contract year shall not exceed the actual claims-paying capacity (as determined by the FHCF's bond underwriters, and financial adviser, and approved by the FHCF Advisory Council). The FHCF has a fiscal year end of June 30 and its reimbursement contracts expire on May 31. As of June 30, 2015, the FHCF had net assets of $11.63 billion, including net assets of the State Board of Administration Finance Corporation.

If available resources and pre-catastrophe debenture financing are not adequate to satisfy reimbursement claims, the State Board of Administration Finance Corporation may issue revenue bonds secured by emergency assessments. The SBA has the sole authority to direct the Florida Office of Insurance Regulation (OIR) and the Florida Surplus Lines Service Office to levy assessments on most property and casualty insurance policy premiums on behalf of the FHCF. Aggregate assessments may not exceed 10% and assessments in relation to losses in one contract year may not exceed 6%. This assessment authority is neither related to nor restricted by the assessments levied by either Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (Citizens), a discretely presented component unit, or the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association, Inc. (FIGA). As of June 30, 2015, the FHCF is not levying assessments for any policies issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2015.

To build up cash resources and reduce the reliance on post-event bonding, legislation was passed in 2009 that allows for a "cash build up" factor of 5% to be included in rates for the coverage. This factor increased each year by 5% until it ultimately reached 25% in year five and thereafter. This provision was designed to address the liquidity needs of the FHCF over the long run by allowing it to accelerate the build-up of its cash balance for paying claims.

Hurricane losses represent the estimated ultimate cost of all reported and unreported claims during the year that exceed the participating insurers' individual company retention levels. The estimates for current year and prior year losses are continually reviewed and adjusted as experience develops or new information becomes known and such adjustments are included in current operations. The State of Florida was not hit by any hurricanes during the 2014 season. As a result of the final settlement of all losses from prior years' hurricane the year ended June 30, 2015 reported losses is zero. In May, 2010, the State Board of Administration Finance Corporation issued post-event Series 2010A Revenue Bonds in the amount of $675.9 million. These bond proceeds and their investment earnings enhanced the Fund's ability to make payments to participating insurers for losses resulting from the 2005 hurricane season. The funding for these bonds came from emergency assessments on the direct written premium for all property and casualty lines of business in Florida including property and casualty business of surplus lines insurers, but not including workers' compensation or medical malpractice premiums. An Order was issued by OIR concurrently with the issuance of the 2010A Bonds to supersede the existing 1% emergency assessment with a 1.3% emergency assessment. The increased assessment was effective on all policies issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2011. A legal defeasance of the bonds was executed on July 11, 2014, in accordance with the master trust indenture; therefore, these bonds are no longer outstanding.

In April 2013, pre-event Series 2013A Revenue Bonds were issued in the amount of $2.0 billion to maximize the ability of the FHCF to meet future obligations. The proceeds from these bonds will be used to pay for losses incurred from future covered events. Investment earnings on these funds, as well as reimbursement premiums, if necessary, are used to pay the debt service

requirements of these bonds. The maturity dates for these bonds will be $500 million on July 1, 2016, $500 million on July 1, 2018, and $1.0 billion on July 1, 2020.

In addition to the issuance of bonds, the FHCF purchased aggregate excess catastrophe reinsurance providing coverage to the FHCF for $1.0 billion of losses in excess of $12.5 billion of losses, effective June 1, 2015 through May 31, 2016.

B. CITIZENS PROPERTY INSURANCE CORPORATION

Citizens Property Insurance Corporation (Citizens) was established on August 1, 2002, pursuant to Section 627.351(6), Florida Statutes (the Act), to provide certain residential and non-residential property insurance coverage to qualified risks in the State of Florida under circumstances specified in the Act. The original intent of the legislation was that property insurance be provided through Citizens to applicants who are in good faith entitled to procure insurance through the voluntary market but are unable to do so. Citizens results from a combination of the Florida Residential Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association (the FRPCJUA) and the Florida Windstorm Underwriting Association (the FWUA). The FRPCJUA was renamed Citizens and the FWUA's rights, obligations, assets, liabilities and all insurance policies were transferred to Citizens. Unlike private insurers offering coverage through the admitted market, Citizens is not required to obtain or to hold a certificate of authority issued by OIR. For purposes of its tax-exempt status, Citizens is considered a political subdivision and an integral part of the State of Florida. As such, Citizens' operations may be affected by the legislative process. In 2007, the Act was amended to recognize Citizens' status as a governmental entity and the necessity of Citizens to provide insurance that was affordable.

Citizens operates pursuant to a Plan of Operation (the Plan) approved by the Financial Services Commission (the Commission) of the State of Florida. The Commission is composed of the Governor, the Chief Financial Officer, the Attorney General and the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State.

Pursuant to the Act, all revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities of Citizens shall remain divided into three separate accounts: the Personal Lines Account, the Commercial Lines Account and the Coastal Account. A brief history of each account follows:

Personal Lines Account history – The FRPCJUA began operations on January 21, 1993, after Hurricane Andrew, pursuant to Section 627.351(6), Florida Statutes, to provide certain residential property insurance coverage to qualified risks in the State of Florida (on a statewide basis) to applicants who were in good faith entitled to procure insurance through the private market but were unable to do so. Residential property coverage consists of the types of coverage provided to homeowners, mobile homeowners, tenants, condominium unit owners, and similar policies. The policies provide coverage for all perils covered under a standard residential policy, subject to certain underwriting requirements. Such policies exclude windstorm coverage on property within eligible areas. This portion of the FRPCJUA's activities became the Personal Lines Account under Citizens.

Commercial Lines Account history – The Florida Property and Casualty Joint Underwriting Association (FPCJUA) was activated in early 1994 to provide commercial residential coverage, i.e., coverage for condominium associations, apartment buildings and homeowner associations, to organizations unable to obtain such coverage from a private insurer. During 1995, legislation was enacted to transfer all obligations, rights, assets, and liabilities related to commercial residential coverage from the FPCJUA to the FRPCJUA. The legislation required that the premiums, losses, assets and liabilities be accounted for separately from the FRPCJUA's personal residential business. These policies excluded windstorm coverage on properties within eligible areas. This portion of the FRPCJUA's activities became the Commercial Lines Account under Citizens. In 2006, the FPCJUA was re-activated to provide commercial non-residential wind only coverage. In 2007, legislation was enacted which resulted in the transfer and assumption of the FPCJUA's commercial non-residential policies by Citizens. These policies were added to the Commercial Lines Account.

Coastal Account history **–** The FWUA, which was a residual market mechanism for windstorm and hail coverage in selected areas of the State, was created by an act of the Florida Legislature in 1970 pursuant to Section 627.351(2), Florida Statutes. FWUA was a Florida unincorporated association, the members of which were all property insurance companies holding a certificate of authority to provide property insurance coverage in the State. FWUA provided policies of windstorm insurance for property owners within the eligible areas who were unable to obtain such coverage from private insurers. Insured properties include personal residential, commercial residential and commercial non-residential properties. This portion of the FWUA's activities became the High-Risk Account under Citizens. In 2007, Citizens received authority to issue multi-peril policies in the High-Risk Account. Pursuant to legislative changes during 2011, the High-Risk Account was renamed the Coastal Account.

ASSESSMENTS

Citizens' enabling legislation and the Plan establish a process by which Citizens is required to levy assessments to recover deficits incurred in a given plan year for any of its three accounts. Deficits are calculated separately, and assessments are accordingly levied separately, for each of the three accounts. The Plan provides for deficits to be determined in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, adjusted for certain items. Citizens' determination of the amount of assessment is subject to the verification of the mathematical calculation by OIR. Citizens' ability to assess provides some assurance of its financial stability.

In the event of a Plan Year Deficit in an Account, Citizens must first levy an assessment against the premium of each Citizens policyholder (the "Citizens Policyholder Surcharge") in each of Citizens' Accounts, as a uniform percentage of the premium of the policy of up to 15% of such premium. Citizens Policyholder Surcharges are not subject to commissions, fees, or premium taxes; however, failure to pay a Citizens Policyholder Surcharge will be treated as failure to pay premiums. If the Citizens Policyholder Surcharge is insufficient to eliminate the deficit in an Account, Citizens would then levy a Regular Assessment on Assessable Insurers and Assessable Insureds, each as defined herein. The Regular Assessment is applied as a uniform percentage of the premium of the policy up to 2% of such premium of the Coastal Account only. Effective July 1, 2012, the Regular Assessment was eliminated for the Personal Lines Account and the Commercial Lines Account and was reduced from 6% to 2% for the Coastal Account.

Regular Assessments are levied on Assessable Insurers, as defined in Section 627.351(6), Florida Statutes, based upon each Assessable Insurer's share of direct written premium for the subject lines of business in the State of Florida for the calendar year preceding the year in which the deficit occurred. Regular Assessments on Assessable Insureds, collectively, are based on the ratio of the amount being assessed for the Coastal Account to the aggregate statewide direct written premiums for the subject lines of business for the preceding year.

If the deficit in any year in any Account is greater than the amount that may be recovered through Citizens' Policyholder Surcharges and Regular Assessments, Citizens is required to levy any remaining Plan Year Deficit as an Emergency Assessment. An Emergency Assessment is to be collected by all Assessable Insurers, Surplus Lines Agents and Citizens from policyholders upon the issuance or renewal of policies for Subject Lines of Business for as many years as necessary to cover the Plan Year Deficit in the Account. The primary difference between the assessment base for Regular Assessments and Emergency Assessments is the inclusion of Citizens' direct written premium in the assessment base for Emergency Assessments.

For purposes of Regular Assessments and Emergency Assessments, the "Subject Lines of Business" are all lines of property and casualty insurance, including automobile lines, but excluding accident and health, workers' compensation, and medical malpractice insurance, and also excluding insurance under the National Flood and Federal Crop insurance programs. The Regular Assessment base excludes Citizens policies (while the Emergency Assessment base includes Citizens policies). Prior to the enactment of the 2007 Legislation, the Regular Assessment base for each Account was only the property lines of business.

C. FLORIDA INSURANCE GUARANTY ASSOCIATION, INC.

The Florida Insurance Guaranty Association, Inc. (FIGA), a not-for-profit corporation, was established by the Florida Legislature through the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association Act of 1970 (the Act). FIGA was created to provide a mechanism for the payment of covered claims of insolvent insurers and to assist in the detection and prevention of insurers' insolvencies. FIGA operates under the supervision and approval of a board of directors, comprised of five to nine persons, recommended by member insurers pursuant to Section 631.56, Florida Statutes, and subsequently appointed by the Florida Department of Financial Services.

The members of FIGA are all insurers that hold a certificate of authority to provide property and casualty coverage in the State of Florida.

The funding of FIGA's activities is provided by distributions from the estates of insolvent insurers and assessments of members. The assessments are calculated and, as considered necessary, levied against member insurers on the basis of net direct written premiums in the State of Florida in the classes protected by the Act. FIGA obtains the amount of the net direct written premiums, by company and by class of protection, to use as the basis for assessment calculations. The maximum regular assessment rate is 2%. In addition to the regular assessment, during 2006, the Florida Legislature granted FIGA the authority to levy an emergency assessment up to an additional 2% of net direct written premiums for the account specified in Section 631.55(2)(b), Florida Statutes, to pay covered claims of insurers rendered insolvent by the effects of a hurricane. Also

in 2006, FIGA was granted the authority to work with an affected municipality, county, or financing conduit organization under Chapter 163, Florida Statutes, to issue tax-exempt bonds should the funding need arise for the account specified in Section 631.55(2)(b), Florida Statutes. As of June 30, 2015, FIGA has not needed to utilize this bonding authority and no tax-exempt bonds have been issued.

D. FLORIDA WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE GUARANTY ASSOCIATION, INC.

The Florida Workers' Compensation Insurance Guaranty Association, Inc. (FWCIGA), a not-for-profit corporation, was established by the Florida Legislature in 1997 as a merger of the workers' compensation account of the Florida Insurance Guaranty Association, Inc. and the Florida Self-Insurance Fund Guaranty Association. FWCIGA was created to provide a mechanism for the payment of covered claims of insolvent workers' compensation insurers and to assist in the detection and prevention of insurers' insolvencies. FWCIGA operates under the supervision and approval of a board of directors, comprised of eleven persons. Eight directors are recommended by member insurers pursuant to Chapter 631.912, Florida Statutes, and subsequently appointed by the Florida Department of Financial Services. The remaining three directors are the Florida Insurance Consumer Advocate, designee of the state's Chief Financial Officer, and one person with commercial insurance experience appointed by the Governor.

The members of FWCIGA are all insurers that hold a certificate of authority to provide workers' compensation coverage in the State of Florida.

The funding of FWCIGA's activities is provided by distributions from the estates of insolvent insurers and assessments of members. The assessments are calculated and, as considered necessary, levied against member insurers on the basis of workers' compensation net direct written premiums in the State of Florida without taking into account any applicable discounts or credits for deductibles. FWCIGA obtains the amount of the net direct written premiums, by company, to use as the basis for assessment calculations. The maximum regular assessment rate is 2% for insurance companies and 1.5% for self-insurance funds. In addition to the regular assessment, the Florida Legislature granted FWCIGA the authority to levy an emergency assessment up to an additional 1.5% of net direct written premiums.

NOTE 15 – CONTINGENCIES

A. Federal Family Education Loans Program

The Florida Department of Education (FDOE) administers the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFELP), 20 USC s. 1071 et. seq. The primary purpose is to guarantee the repayment of principal and accrued interest of eligible student loans made by participating lenders under the FFELP.

The Higher Education Amendments of 1998 (the Amendments) were enacted on October 7, 1998, with a retroactive date of October 1, 1998, for most provisions. The Amendments changed the financial and reporting structure of guaranty agencies. Pursuant to the amendments, the FDOE established a Federal Student Loan Reserve Fund (Federal Fund) and a Guaranty Agency Operating Fund (Operating Fund), as required, to account for the FFELP activities, 20 USC s. 1072a and s. 1072b.

The regulations for administering the program are found in Title 34 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 682. Student loans are issued by participating financial institutions to eligible students and their parents under FFELP. If a student loan guaranteed by FDOE defaults, the Federal Fund pays the lender for the defaulted student loan. The United States Department of Education (USDOE) is the program's reinsurer. Reinsurance amounts received from the USDOE to replenish the Federal Fund vary from 95% to 100% based on the date the loan was guaranteed. Once the loan has defaulted, the FDOE begins collection activities with the borrower.

The passage of the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 ended the guarantor portion of the program after June 30, 2010. FDOE still maintains administrative and collection activities for the loans guaranteed by FDOE prior to July 1, 2010, as required by FFELP. The Federal Fund is used to account for assets held by FDOE as an agent for the Federal government and therefore is custodial in nature and is the property of USDOE. On June 30, 2015, approximately $1.4 billion of Program loans were still outstanding from loans that had been made prior to the Program ending on June 30, 2010. The amount of potential liability to the federal fund is indeterminable.

B. Federally Assisted Grant Programs

Florida participates in a number of federally assisted grant programs. These programs are subject to audits by the grantors or their representatives. Any disallowance as a result of these audits may become a liability of the state. The amounts of any foreseeable disallowances were not subject to reasonable estimation.

Component units - The University of Florida (University) reached an agreement with the United States Department of Health and Human Services and with the United States Department of Justice (civil division) regarding the University's practices related to Federal awards finances and accounting, see Note 18 B. for more information.

C. Other

Rooms to Go Entities Refund - These cases involve separate petitions. The taxpayers are challenging refund denials of sales tax previously paid on retail sales. These sales were financed by third-party banks and pertain to transactions with balances that were due the banks and later written off by the banks for federal income tax purposes. These taxpayers had received a discounted amount from the banks as payment for these retail sales. Then, the taxpayers deducted the difference between the sales price and the discounted amount received from the bank on these transactions as a discount (business expense) on their federal income tax return. The Department of Revenue (DOR) denied the refund claims on the grounds that amounts deducted by these taxpayers on their federal income tax returns do not constitute bad debts for federal income tax purposes, as required by s. 212.17, F.S. Taxpayers are seeking approximately $29 million. See Note 18 C. for more information.

NOTE 16 – LITIGATION

Due to its size and broad range of activities, the state is involved in various, though sometimes routine, legal actions. The following are the significant loss contingencies associated with legal proceedings:

A. Florida Department of Revenue, et al., v. DirectTV, Inc., etc., et. al. (SC15-1249); DirecTV, EchoStar Satellite LLC n/k/a Dish Network, LLC and Ogborn v. Department of Revenue (Consolidated Case No. 05-CA-1037); DirecTV, EchoStar Satellite LLC n/k/a Marcus and Patricia Ogborn v. Jim Zingale, acting in his official etc. et al., Case No. 1D13-5455 (Fla. 1st DCA); DIRECTV, Inc. n/k/a DIRECTV, LLC et al. v. State of Florida, Department of Revenue. et al., Case No. 1D13-5444 (Fla. 1st DCA)

In this case, satellite television company DirectTV and its customers, represented by the Ogborns, have challenged the statutory distinction made in the application of the Communication Services Tax (CST) of Chapter 202, Florida Statutes, to cable and satellite TV providers. The Florida Cable Telecommunications Association (FCTA) intervened to support the interest of the cable industry. Plaintiffs claim that applying a different statutory rate of tax on the sale of these competing services, where the sale of cable service is taxed at 6.8% and satellite service is taxed at 10.8%, violates the Commerce Clause and the Equal Protection Clause. The amount of tax refund at issue is $40 million annually.

The Circuit Court ruled in favor of the Department and cable industry, but the decision was reversed on appeal by the First District Court of Appeals (DCA). The First DCA held that the CST unconstitutionally discriminates against interstate commerce by disproportionately burdening satellite service while conferring an advantage to cable services, which use in-state infrastructure.

The Department appealed the DCA ruling to the Florida Supreme Court. The Court has scheduled oral arguments for April 6, 2016.

B. In re Citrus Canker Litigation, Case No. 00-18394 (17th Cir. Broward County); Mendez v. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Case No. 02-13717 (15th Cir. Palm Beach County); Ayers v. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Case No. 05-CA-4120 (9th Cir. Orange County); Dellaselva v. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Case No. 03-1947 (20th Cir. Lee County); In re Citrus Canker Litigation, Case No. 03-8255 (11th Cir. Miami-Dade County); and Martinez v. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Case No. 03-30110 (11th Cir. Miami-Dade County)

In re Citrus Canker Litigation, Case No. 00-18394, concerns a class of Broward County homeowners who sued for compensation for their citrus trees that had been exposed to citrus canker and removed by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (FDACS) after January 1, 2000. Plaintiffs were awarded a judgment of $8,043,450, which accrues post-judgment interest as of October 6, 2008, along with a judgment for attorneys' fees and costs in the amount of $4,133,083, which accrues post-judgment interest as of March 22, 2012.

In related cases, similar classes have been certified in Palm Beach, Lee, Orange, and Miami-Dade Counties. In Palm Beach County, the Court awarded Plaintiff $23,653,376, including prejudgment interest, plus $2,422,830 in fees and costs. Post-judgment controversy is currently pending in the Fourth DCA concerning whether the judgment should be paid by way of a claims bill. In Lee County, the Court awarded $7,961,147 to Plaintiff, plus $5,664,101 in prejudgment interest, plus an additional $821,993 in fees and costs. This judgment is on appeal in the Second DCA. In Orange County, a verdict was rendered for $18,780,138, plus an additional $12,754,583 in prejudgment interest. This judgment is on appeal in the Fifth DCA. In litigation related to Case No. 00-18394 pertaining to land situated in Miami-Dade County, trial has been scheduled for May 09, 2016 (In re Citrus Canker Litigation (a/k/a/ Lopez-Brignoni) Case No. 03-8255).

The claims in these cases cumulatively exceed $25,000,000.

C. United States of America v. State of Florida, Case No. 12-60460 (United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida)

The United States' Department of Justice (DOJ) alleges that the State of Florida's Agency for Health Care Administration, Department of Health, Department of Children and Families, Agency for Persons with Disabilities and the Department of Elder Affairs violated Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act by unnecessarily institutionalizing Medicaid eligible medically complex persons under the age of 21 in nursing facilities. The United States seeks compensatory damages for the Plaintiffs' pain and suffering, plus injunctive relief, which could exceed $25 million. Discovery is ongoing and the pretrial conference is scheduled for May 20, 2016.

D. Citizens for Strong Schools, et al., v. Florida State Board of Education, et al., Case No. 09-CA-4534 (2nd Cir.)

Citizens for Strong Schools alleged that the State failed to make "adequate provision…for a uniform, safe, secure, and high quality system of free public schools that allows students to obtain a high quality education…." Plaintiffs seek an order requiring the State to develop a remedial plan making sweeping changes to the funding and delivery of public K-12 education. The discovery period has ended, and the case is now pending trial, which is tentatively scheduled for March 14, 2016. Potential damages to the State are indeterminate.

E. McLane Suneast, Inc. v. Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Case No. 14-CA-372 (9th Judicial Circuit Court, Osceola County)

McLane Suneast, Inc., a major distributor of tobacco products including cigars, cigarettes, and smokeless tobacco, alleges that the "Protecting Florida's Health Act," (Ch. 2009-79, Laws of Florida), violates the dormant Commerce Clause and the Equal Protection Clause of the United States Constitution by taxing different kinds of tobacco products differently, and by increasing taxes on cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products without taxing cigars. The Plaintiff contends that the law violates the dormant Commerce Clause by preferring the domestic cigar industry over interstate suppliers of cigarettes and other tobacco products. The Plaintiff seeks declaratory and monetary relief, including a determination that the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) should be required to issue tax refunds in an unstated amount. DBPR advises that the potential costs exceeds $3.5 billion. No trial on the merits has yet to be scheduled.

F. New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC; Citrus Cellular Limited Partnership; Orlando SMSA Limited Partnership; AT&T Mobility Wireless Operations Holdings Inc.; and Florida RSA No. 2B (Indian River) LP, v. State of Florida Department of Revenue, Case No. 502015CA003700 (15th Judicial Circuit Court, Palm Beach County)

Plaintiff communication service providers filed refund claims for communications services tax that were remitted on charges for Internet access service. The Department denied each of these refund claims because Plaintiffs were not able to prove that the charges were solely for Internet access service. Plaintiffs filed a Complaint in the 15th Judicial Circuit on April 1, 2015 and an Amended Complaint on June 4, 2015. The Department filed a motion to transfer venue to Leon County on May 12, 2015 and a renewed motion to transfer venue on June 18, 2015. Both parties have presently agreed to abate litigation while exploring the possibility of a settlement. Approximately $151 million, plus interest, is in contention.

G. North Broward Hospital d/b/a Broward General Medical Center and North Broward Medical Center, Case No. 1D14-5568; Orlando Health, Inc., Case No. 1D14-5570; Tallahassee Memorial Healthcare d/b/a Tallahassee Memorial Hospital, Case No. 1D14-5571; Shands Teaching Hospital and Clinics, Inc., Case No. 1D14-5572; South Broward Hospital District d/b/a Memorial Regional Hospital and Memorial Hospital Miramar, Case No. 1D14-5574; Jackson Memorial Hospital, et al., (Case No. 13-4177; 13-1478; 14-3137; 14-3140 and 14-003159RU); and Shands Jacksonville Medical Center, Inc., Case No. 1D14-5575 (Consolidated) v. Agency for Healthcare Administration

Petitioner hospitals in this case brought an administrative action challenging the Medicaid reimbursement rates the Agency for Health Care Administration (AHCA) established for them between the years 2000 and 2013. They claimed the methodology AHCA used for calculation of their Medicaid per diem inpatient hospital reimbursement rates was flawed because of alleged errors in how depreciation figures reported by them to AHCA were used in AHCA's calculation of the rates. They claimed that these alleged errors in AHCA's accounting methodology resulted in their being undercompensated for the inpatient care of thousands of Medicaid beneficiaries between the year 2000 and 2013.

These cases were brought in the lower tribunal under Section 120.57(1), F.S., as "substantial interests" challenges to final agency action. A separate challenge was also brought to AHCA's Inpatient Hospital Reimbursement Plan, adopted as a rule in 59G-6.020, Florida Administrative Code; or, alternatively, as a challenge to an Agency policy not adopted as a rule ("rule challenge case"). If Petitioners had prevailed in their "substantial interests" challenges, AHCA could have been ordered to recalculate new/revised reimbursement rates for the affected hospitals. If they had prevailed in the rule challenge case, the current, existing rates and the rule and reimbursement plan upon which they are based could have been invalidated.

In October, 2014, Petitioners filed with AHCA's Agency Clerk notices of voluntary dismissal of their "substantial interest" cases "without prejudice." In early November 2014, the Agency Clerk entered final orders dismissing all of these cases with prejudice. In October 2014, Petitioners also filed a notice with Florida's Division of Administrative Hearings (DOAH) dismissing their rule challenge case without prejudice. As jurisdiction in rule challenge cases lies exclusively with DOAH (and not the Agency), the administrative law judge in that case entered an order closing that file and dismissing the case without prejudice to file another, similar petition in the future.

In December 2014, Petitioners (with the exception of Jackson Memorial Hospital) appealed DCA AHCA's decision to dismiss those cases with prejudice to the First DCA. The Court affirmed AHCA's decision on August 7, 2015. There is no further action of record at this time.

H. Micjo v. Florida Department of Business and Professional Regulation, Case No. 78 So. 3d 124 (Second District Court of Appeals)

The issue in these refund claims is whether charges, such as federal excise taxes and delivery costs should be included when calculating the "wholesale sales price" for a tobacco tax. The Second DCA held that in the case Micjo v. DBPR, 78 So. 3d 124, including the particular charges at issue in that case were not allowable in that narrow factual circumstance. This ruling exposes DBPR to the risk of other retailers seeking a refund for a portion of the tobacco tax. There are currently twenty-six pending cases in various courts and the DOAH, and the Second DCA related to the "wholesale sales price". The Second DCA has issued a preliminary ruling in favor of the plaintiffs and against DPBR. A judicial determination in favor of the claimants and the potential of additional claims filed in the future could result in refunds of over $25 million.

NOTE 17 – DEFICIT FUND BALANCE AND NET POSITION

A. Governmental Funds

The *State School Trust Fund* has a deficit unassigned fund balance of approximately $884 million. The deficit is primarily the result of establishing an advance (long-term liability) on potential future claims by the Department of Financial Service's *Unclaimed Property Trust Fund*. The Department of Financial Services pays claims as they are due from current remittances. If sufficient funds are not available to pay claims, requests are made by the Department of Financial Services to the Department of Education to return the amount of funds necessary to pay claims or funds are borrowed from the Department of Financial Service's *Trust Funds Control Fund* and repaid prior to year-end.

B. Proprietary Funds

The Lottery has a deficit unrestricted net position of approximately $19.4 million. This deficit is a result of certain liabilities being recorded for reporting purposes only and being excluded from the calculation of transfers to the Educational Enhancement Trust Fund. This deficit does not affect the Lottery's ability to pay prizes or to provide services.

The Internal Service Fund, *Data Centers*, has a deficit net position of approximately $10 million. This deficit is primarily due to long-term obligations, consisting mainly of a compensated absences liability and an accrual of pension and OPEB liabilities. The compensated absences liability will be liquidated on a pay-as-you-go basis. The pension and OPEB liabilities do not require cash flows and have no effect on the ability to provide services.

The Internal Service Fund, *Other*, has a deficit net position of approximately $36.6 million. This deficit is primarily due to long-term obligations, consisting mainly of a compensated absences liability and an accrual of pension and OPEB liabilities. The compensated absences liability will be liquidated on a pay-as-you-go basis. The pension and OPEB liabilities do not require cash flows and have no effect on the ability to provide services.

NOTE 18 – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

A. Bonds

The following bonds for governmental activities and business-type activities of the primary government were issued or sold subsequent to June 30, 2015:

Agency/Bond	Series	Amount	Matures	Interest Rate
Governmental Activities:				
Board of Governors, Florida International University Dormitory Revenue Refunding Bonds	2015A	$ 29,105,000	07/01/2016-07/01/2034	3.000% - 5.000%
Full Faith and Credit, Department of Transportation Right-of-Way Acquisition and Bridge Construction Refunding Bonds	2015A	$ 213,885,000	07/01/2016-07/01/2026	4.000% - 5.000%
Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Outlay Refunding Bonds	2015 Series E	$ 306,645,000	06/01/2017-06/01/2036	3.000% - 5.000%
Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Outlay Refunding Bonds	2015 Series F	$ 233,135,000	06/01/2017-06/01/2036	3.000% - 5.000%
Department of Environmental Protection, Everglades Restoration Revenue Bonds	2015A	$ 46,740,000	07/01/2016-07/01/2035	3.000% - 5.000%
Department of Environmental Protection, Florida Forever Revenue Refunding Bonds	2015A	$ 78,725,000	07/01/2017-07/01/2026	5.000%
Business-type Activities:				
Department of Transportation, Turnpike Revenue Bonds	2015A	$ 241,480,000	07/01/2016-07/01/2045	2.000% - 5.000%
Department of Transportation, Turnpike Revenue Refunding Bonds	2015B	$ 195,875,000	07/01/2017-07/01/2036	3.000% - 5.000%
Department of Transportation, Turnpike Revenue Refunding Bonds	2016A	$ 173,385,000	07/01/2017-07/01/2036	3.000% - 5.000%

B. Federally Assisted Grant Programs

Component units – On November 20, 2015, the University of Florida (University) reached a settlement with the Federal Government for $19,875,000, which closes an investigation of the University by the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Justice related to deficiencies in the University's research accounting systems from 2005 through 2010. These deficiencies have since been remedied with significant upgrades in systems and procedures. The University paid the settlement on November 25, 2015, from non-State funds.

C. Other

On October 20, 2015, the Department of Revenue reached a $3.5 million settlement with taxpayers in the Rooms to Go Entities refund petitions.

OTHER REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
GENERAL AND MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(in thousands)

	General Fund			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2014	$ 4,045,692	$ 4,045,692	$ 4,045,692	$ ......
Reversions	77,496	77,496	77,496	......
Fund Balances, July 1, 2014, restated	4,123,188	4,123,188	4,123,188	......
REVENUES				
Fees and charges	1,277,223	1,218,423	1,328,821	110,398
Licenses	842,509	851,309	455,419	(395,890)
Taxes	29,866,722	30,442,522	31,120,982	678,460
Miscellaneous	4,247	4,247	5,052	805
Interest	82,895	110,695	117,457	6,762
Grants	19,797	19,797	20,944	1,147
Refunds	6,409	6,409	287,317	280,908
Transfers and distributions	2,928,551	2,804,751	2,882,202	77,451
Other	352,353	346,653	369,513	22,860
Total Revenues	35,380,706	35,804,806	36,587,707	782,901
Total Available Resources	39,503,894	39,927,994	40,710,895	782,901
EXPENDITURES				
Operating expenditures:				
Salaries and benefits	3,573,930	3,737,895	3,686,005	51,890
Other personal services	49,644	69,252	64,380	4,872
Expenses	329,527	382,980	372,638	10,342
Grants and aids	13,551,408	13,570,183	13,569,737	446
Operating capital outlay	12,294	19,338	17,839	1,499
Food products	58,086	60,168	60,140	28
Fixed capital outlay	46,784	46,784	46,784	......
Lump sum	317,966	14,361	14,361	......
Special categories	10,089,898	10,037,223	9,879,975	157,248
Financial assistance payments	244,369	249,169	242,267	6,902
Continuing Appropriations	......	197,312	197,312	......
Grants/aids to local governments	92,904	92,904	92,904	......
Data processing services	42,511	46,487	46,156	331
Pensions and benefits	3,458	3,358	984	2,374
Claim bills and relief acts	......	1,045	1,045	......
Total Operating Expenditures	28,412,779	28,528,459	28,292,527	235,932
Nonoperating expenditures:				
Transfers	5,479,476	5,479,476	5,479,476	......
Refunds	25,285	401,160	401,160	......
Other	2,031,520	2,031,520	2,031,520	......
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	7,536,281	7,912,156	7,912,156	......
Total Expenditures	35,949,060	36,440,615	36,204,683	235,932
Fund Balances, June 30, 2015	$ 3,554,834	$ 3,487,379	$ 4,506,212	$ 1,018,833

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

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
GENERAL AND MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(in thousands)

	Environment, Recreation and Conservation			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2014	$ 1,413,461	$ 1,413,461	$ 1,413,461	$ ......
Reversions	2,393	2,393	2,393	......
Fund Balances, July 1, 2014, restated	1,415,854	1,415,854	1,415,854	......
REVENUES				
Fees and charges	199,016	220,529	220,903	374
Licenses	36,666	47,446	49,346	1,900
Taxes	1,849	284,270	281,373	(2,897)
Miscellaneous	140	3,541	3,497	(44)
Interest	14,147	46,249	22,289	(23,960)
Grants	238,002	225,324	233,092	7,768
Refunds	155	10,490	13,878	3,388
Bond proceeds	50,150	......	......	......
Transfers and distributions	1,044,712	1,077,928	1,130,500	52,572
Other	135,127	4,765	176,429	171,664
Total Revenues	1,719,964	1,920,542	2,131,307	210,765
Total Available Resources	3,135,818	3,336,396	3,547,161	210,765
EXPENDITURES				
Operating expenditures:				
Salaries and benefits	244,717	244,595	229,762	14,833
Other personal services	25,567	25,678	21,503	4,175
Expenses	47,971	48,074	42,983	5,091
Grants and aids	8,761	8,761	8,696	65
Operating capital outlay	1,640	1,998	1,481	517
Fixed capital outlay	344,289	344,289	344,289	......
Special categories	286,774	294,689	245,557	49,132
Grants/aids to local governments	331,045	331,045	331,045	......
Data processing services	603	783	783	......
Total Operating Expenditures	1,291,367	1,299,912	1,226,099	73,813
Nonoperating expenditures:				
Transfers	287,691	287,691	287,691	......
Qualified expenditures	1,200	......	......	......
Refunds	40,746	19,125	19,125	......
Other	335,183	335,183	335,183	......
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	664,820	641,999	641,999	......
Total Expenditures	1,956,187	1,941,911	1,868,098	73,813
Fund Balances, June 30, 2015	$ 1,179,631	$ 1,394,485	$ 1,679,063	$ 284,578

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

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
GENERAL AND MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(in thousands)

	Public Education			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2014	$ 643,421	$ 643,421	$ 643,421	$ ......
Reversions	37,469	37,469	37,469	......
Fund Balances, July 1, 2014, restated	680,890	680,890	680,890	......
REVENUES				
Fees and charges	1,924,647	56,617	56,782	165
Licenses	977	1,065	1,065	......
Taxes	764,690	632,487	630,219	(2,268)
Miscellaneous	33,204	4	4	......
Interest	13,616	33,526	32,085	(1,441)
Grants	2,291,545	2,213,939	2,219,169	5,230
Refunds	1,713	1,868	1,877	9
Transfers and distributions	3,292,625	3,228,314	3,228,314	......
Other	407	134,038	244,566	110,528
Total Revenues	8,323,424	6,301,858	6,414,081	112,223
Total Available Resources	9,004,314	6,982,748	7,094,971	112,223
EXPENDITURES				
Operating expenditures:				
Salaries and benefits	38,738	39,020	35,276	3,744
Other personal services	1,119	919	303	616
Expenses	8,614	8,389	5,359	3,030
Grants and aids	4,850,847	2,991,711	2,976,105	15,606
Operating capital outlay	951	966	211	755
Fixed capital outlay	1,849,170	1,673,203	1,673,203	......
Special categories	925,957	1,052,028	1,052,028	......
Financial assistance payments	65,165	65,165	65,042	123
Payments to U.S. Treasury	970	86	86	......
Data processing services	11,574	13,107	7,662	5,445
Total Operating Expenditures	7,753,105	5,844,594	5,815,275	29,319
Nonoperating expenditures:				
Transfers	723,368	471,589	471,589	......
Refunds	9,616	266	266	......
Other	172,130	2,129	2,129	......
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	905,114	473,984	473,984	......
Total Expenditures	8,658,219	6,318,578	6,289,259	29,319
Fund Balances, June 30, 2015	$ 346,095	$ 664,170	$ 805,712	$ 141,542

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

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
GENERAL AND MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(in thousands)

	Health and Family Services			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2014	$ 1,500,735	$ 1,500,735	$ 1,500,735	$ ......
Reversions	548,234	548,234	548,234	......
Fund Balances, July 1, 2014, restated	2,048,969	2,048,969	2,048,969	......
REVENUES				
Fees and charges	1,755,538	1,668,342	1,580,112	(88,230)
Licenses	21,335	20,818	21,507	689
Taxes	1,013,321	1,013,321	290,115	(723,206)
Miscellaneous	3	3	......	(3)
Interest	3,738	3,687	3,930	243
Grants	17,878,467	17,306,180	16,993,666	(312,514)
Refunds	1,297,081	1,278,873	1,635,478	356,605
Transfers and distributions	2,129,864	1,809,628	2,041,759	232,131
Other	42,273	38,731	40,989	2,258
Total Revenues	24,141,620	23,139,583	22,607,556	(532,027)
Total Available Resources	26,190,589	25,188,552	24,656,525	(532,027)
EXPENDITURES				
Operating expenditures:				
Salaries and benefits	1,320,075	1,322,340	1,218,072	104,268
Other personal services	125,448	126,725	102,798	23,927
Expenses	287,561	286,217	237,521	48,696
Grants and aids	47,092	47,092	34,586	12,506
Operating capital outlay	17,560	17,300	11,840	5,460
Food products	1,281	1,281	1,264	17
Fixed capital outlay	1,731	1,731	1,731	......
Lump sum	18,492	......	......	......
Special categories	21,343,677	21,467,449	20,565,680	901,769
Financial assistance payments	56,294	64,892	59,366	5,526
Grants/aids to local governments	6,733	6,733	6,733	......
Data processing services	22,401	21,903	21,898	5
Claim bills and relief acts	2,650	2,650	2,650	......
Total Operating Expenditures	23,250,995	23,366,313	22,264,139	1,102,174
Nonoperating expenditures:				
Continuing Appropriations	......	28,032	28,032	......
Transfers	884,046	1,086,427	1,086,427	......
Refunds	11,500	6,435	6,435	......
Other	11,959	91,087	91,087	......
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	907,505	1,211,981	1,211,981	......
Total Expenditures	24,158,500	24,578,294	23,476,120	1,102,174
Fund Balances, June 30, 2015	$ 2,032,089	$ 610,258	$ 1,180,405	$ 570,147

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

BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
GENERAL AND MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(in thousands)

	Transportation			
	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Fund Balances, July 1, 2014	$ 303,832	$ 303,832	$ 303,832	$ ......
Reversions	3,992	3,992	3,992	......
Fund Balances, July 1, 2014, restated	307,824	307,824	307,824	......
REVENUES				
Fees and charges	168,000	183,359	168,000	(15,359)
Taxes	2,546,491	2,512,822	2,546,491	33,669
Miscellaneous	241,548	......	......	......
Interest	1,183	......	1,760	1,760
Refunds	13,636	......	13,635	13,635
Transfers and distributions	361,421	362,603	361,663	(940)
Other	19,223	22,202	22,291	89
Total Revenues	3,351,502	3,080,986	3,113,840	32,854
Total Available Resources	3,659,326	3,388,810	3,421,664	32,854
EXPENDITURES				
Operating expenditures:				
Salaries and benefits	......	4,028	3,580	448
Other personal services	......	49	34	15
Expenses	......	1,073	704	369
Operating capital outlay	......	15	4	11
Fixed capital outlay	294,035	294,035	294,035	......
Special categories	(270)	64,652	64,065	587
Total Operating Expenditures	293,765	363,852	362,422	1,430
Nonoperating expenditures:				
Transfers	19,137	19,137	19,137	......
Refunds	61,047	61,047	61,047	......
Other	2,648,214	2,648,214	2,648,214	......
Total Nonoperating Expenditures	2,728,398	2,728,398	2,728,398	......
Total Expenditures	3,022,163	3,092,250	3,090,820	1,430
Fund Balances, June 30, 2015	$ 637,163	$ 296,560	$ 330,844	$ 34,284

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

BUDGET TO GAAP RECONCILIATION
GENERAL FUND AND MAJOR SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015
(in thousands)

	General Fund	Environment, Recreation and Conservation	Public Education	Health and Family Services	Transportation
Budgetary basis fund balances	$ 4,506,212	$ 1,679,063	$ 805,712	$ 1,180,405	$ 330,844
Items not included in budgetary basis fund balances:					
Security lending investments within the State Treasury	870,478	93,215	61,293	8,019	106,269
Fair value adjustments to investments within the State Treasury	12,172	1,875	1,233	161	2,138
Special investments within the State Treasury	29,986	......	......	37,299	......
Non-State Treasury cash and investments	887,339	1,698	......	61,083	938,496
Other GAAP basis fund balances not included in budgetary basis fund balances	......	......	......	......	644,761
Adjusted budgetary basis fund balances	6,306,187	1,775,851	868,238	1,286,967	2,022,508
Adjustments (basis differences):					
Net receivables/(payables) not carried forward	656,786	1,213,798	85,655	546,832	764,409
Net deferred outflows/(inflows) of resources	(226,960)	(922)	......	(559,604)	(712,366)
Inventories, prepaid items and deferred charges	8,023	411	......	12,867	9,195
Encumbrances	164,576	5,538	106,699	52,023	38,109
GAAP basis fund balances	$ 6,908,612	$ 2,994,676	$ 1,060,592	$ 1,339,085	$ 2,121,855

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

OTHER REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

BUDGETARY REPORTING

Budget Process

Chapter 216, Florida Statutes (F.S.), promulgates the process used to develop the budget for the State of Florida. Each year, the head of each state agency and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for the Judicial Branch submit a final annual legislative budget request to the Governor and Legislature by October 15 as required in Section 216.023(1), F.S. Then, at least 30 days before the scheduled annual legislative session in each year, the Governor, as Chief Budget Officer, submits his recommended budget to each legislator.

The Governor also provides estimates of revenues sufficient to fund the recommended appropriations. Revenue estimates for the General Fund and selected trust funds are made by the Revenue Estimating Conference. This group includes members of the Executive and Legislative branches with forecasting experience who develop official information regarding anticipated state and local government revenues as needed for the state budgeting process. Revenue estimates for trust funds not projected by the Revenue Estimating Conference (consisting mainly of special revenue funds) are provided by state agencies. These estimates may be revised during the course of the Legislature's consideration and adoption of a final budget. These estimates, together with known available cash balances, are further considered by the Governor and the Chief Justice of the Florida Supreme Court during the preparation of annual release (spending) plans. Further adjustments to the original budget's trust fund revenue estimates may be made to conform agency revenue estimates to actual and projected revenue streams.

The Governor's recommended budget is considered and amended by the Legislature and a final appropriations bill is then approved by the Legislature (subject to the line-item veto power of the Governor and override authority of the Legislature); this bill then becomes the General Appropriations Act. The Governor and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may, under certain conditions and subject to the review and objection procedures set forth in Section 216.177, F.S., establish appropriations and corresponding releases for amounts not appropriated by the Legislature to agencies and the Judicial Branch, respectively. This includes appropriations for non-operating disbursements, such as the purchase of investments and the transfer of money between state funds.

If circumstances warrant, the head of a department or the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may transfer appropriations (other than fixed capital outlay appropriations) but only to the extent of 5 percent of the original appropriation or $250,000, whichever is greater, or within certain programs and between identical funding sources and specific appropriation categories. Transfers of general revenue appropriations in excess of 5 percent or $250,000, whichever is greater, or for fixed capital outlay, or for transfers of general revenue appropriations not allowed within the departments' program flexibility may be approved by the Legislative Budget Commission. The Governor and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may approve changes of expenditure authority within any trust fund for agencies and the Judicial Branch, respectively, if the changes are less than $1 million. The Legislative Budget Commission may approve trust fund changes in excess of $1 million. At the end of the fiscal year, any balance of an operating appropriation which has not been disbursed but is expended (recorded as a payable) or contracted to be expended (recorded as a reserve for encumbrances in governmental fund types), may be carried forward into the next fiscal year. If these appropriations, however, have not been disbursed by September 30 they will revert pursuant to Section 216.301(1), F.S.

The Chief Financial Officer approves disbursements in accordance with legislative authorizations. The budget is controlled at the account code level, which is defined as an appropriation category (e.g., salaries and benefits), and funded within a budget entity. The Governor and the Chief Financial Officer are responsible for detecting conditions which could lead to a deficit in any agency's funds and reporting that fact to the Legislative Budget Commission and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The Constitution of the State, Article VII, Section 1(d), states, "Provision shall be made by law for raising sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of the state for each fiscal period."

Budgetary Basis of Accounting

The budgetary basis of accounting required by state law differs materially from the basis used to report revenues and expenditures in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Appropriations are made from funds that are prescribed by law. These legal basis fund types (known as state funds) are the General Revenue Fund, numerous trust funds, and the Budget Stabilization Fund. Certain moneys maintained outside of the State Treasury, known as local funds, are available to agencies for their operations. Because the funds are located in banks outside of the State Treasury, budgetary authority and the disbursement of these funds are not controlled by the Chief Financial Officer. For example, the State Board of Administration operates from such funds.

The state presents budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund and major special revenue funds as part of the other required supplementary information. In addition, budgetary comparison schedules for non-major special revenue funds which have legally adopted annual budgets are presented with other combining and individual fund statements and schedules.

Budgetary basis revenues are essentially reported on a cash basis and include amounts classified by GAAP as other financing sources. Budgetary basis expenditures include disbursements, except those for prior year carry/certified forwards, plus current year payables and encumbrances which are carried/certified forward into the next fiscal year. They also include amounts classified by GAAP as other financing uses. State law requires prior year payables and encumbrances not carried/certified forward to be paid from the current year budget. The Lump Sum expenditure category presented in the budgetary comparison schedules is used as a budgetary tool to track moneys appropriated to a particular fund until subsequent allocations are made to other expenditure categories.

The presentation of budgetary comparison information for the major governmental fund for transportation excludes the State Transportation Trust Fund within the Department of Transportation because it accounts for projects of a multi-year nature, and comparison of actual annual expenditures to a multi-year appropriated amount is not meaningful. Appropriations are made in total the first year of a project even though they are released and expended over the period of construction for a project.

Budget to GAAP Reconciliation

The budgetary comparison schedules for the General Fund and the major special revenue funds present comparisons of the original budget and final budget with actual revenues and expenditures on a budgetary basis. A budget to GAAP reconciliation is presented following the budgetary comparison schedules because accounting principles for budgetary basis differ significantly from those used to present financial statements in conformity with GAAP.

OTHER REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
FLORIDA RETIREMENT SYSTEM
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS
(in thousands)

	2014*
Proportion of the net pension liability	17.802202632%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 1,086,196
Covered-employee payroll	$ 4,538,946
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as percentage of covered payroll	23.93%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	96.09%

Notes to Schedule:

Changes in actuarial assumptions: As of June 30, 2014, the inflation rate assumption was decreased from from 3.00% to 2.60%, the real payroll growth assumption was decreased from 1.00% to 0.65%, and the overall payroll growth rate assumption was decreased from 4.00% to 3.25%. The long-term expected rate of return decreased from 7.75% to 7.65%.

* Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of GASB Statement No. 68 implementation; therefore, only one year is shown.

SCHEDULE OF STATE CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN
FLORIDA RETIREMENT SYSTEM
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS
(in thousands)

	2015*
Statutorily required contributions	$ 437,921
Contributions recognized by the plan	437,921
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -
Covered-employee payroll	$ 4,591,628
Contributions recognized by the plan as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	9.54%

* Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of GASB Statement No. 68 implementation; therefore, only one year is shown.

OTHER REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY
RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE SUBSIDY PROGRAM
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS
(in thousands)

	2014*
Proportion of the net pension liability	15.286183318%
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 1,429,295
Covered-employee payroll	$ 4,534,435
Proportionate share of the net pension liability as percentage of covered payroll	31.52%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	0.99%

Notes to Schedule:

Changes in actuarial assumptions: The municipal rate used to determine total pension liability decreased from 4.63% to 4.29%

* Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of GASB Statement No. 68 implementation; therefore, only one year is shown.

SCHEDULE OF STATE CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN
RETIREE HEALTH INSURANCE SUBSIDY PROGRAM
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS
(in thousands)

	2015*
Statutorily required contributions	$ 57,891
Contributions recognized by the plan	57,891
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -
Covered-employee payroll	$ 4,588,003
Contributions recognized by the plan as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	1.26%

* Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of GASB Statement No. 68 implementation; therefore, only one year is shown.

OTHER REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN NET PENSION LIABILITY AND RELATED RATIOS
FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD SUPPLEMENTAL RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLAN
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS*
(in thousands)

	2015	2014
Total Pension Liability		
Service cost	$ 7,161	$ 5,979
Interest on total pension liability	19,164	18,852
Effect of plan changes	0	0
Effect of economic/demographic (gains) or losses	0	0
Effects of assumption changes or inputs	46,330	27,926
Benefit payments	(14,423)	(14,366)
Net changes in total pension liability	58,232	38,391
Total pension liability, beginning	446,683	408,292
Total pension liability ending	504,915	446,683
Fiduciary Net Position		
Employer contributions	$ 14,495	$ 14,366
Member contributions	0	0
Investment income net of investment expenses	0	0
Benefit payments	(14,423)	(14,366)
Administrative expenses	(72)	0
Net change in fiduciary position	0	0
Fiduciary net position-beginning	0	0
Fiduciary net position-ending	0	0
Net pension liability-ending	$ 504,915	$ 446,683
Fiduciary net position as a % of the total pension liability	0.00%	0.00%
Covered payroll	$ 476,278	$ 466,939
Net pension liability as a % of covered-payroll	106.01%	95.66%

Notes to Schedule:

Changes of assumptions or input: The municipal bond rate used to determine total pension liability decreased from 4.29% to 3.80%.

* Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of GASB Statement No. 68 implementation; therefore, information was not available for a full 10-year presentation.

SCHEDULE OF STATE CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION PLAN
FLORIDA NATIONAL GUARD SUPPELEMENTAL RETIREMENT BENEFIT PLAN
LAST 10 FISCAL YEARS*
(in thousands)

	2015	2014
Statutorily required State contribution	$ 14,495	$ 14,366
Contributions recognized by the plan	14,495	14,366
Contribution deficiency (excess)	0	0
Covered payroll	$ 476,278	$ 466,939
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	3.04%	3.08%

* Fiscal year 2015 was the first year of GASB Statement No. 68 implementation; therefore, information was not available for a full 10-year presentation.

OTHER REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS*
(in thousands)

Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (A)	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Entry Age (B)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (B-A)	Funded Ratio (A/B)	Annualized Covered Payroll (C)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll ((B-A)/C)
July 1, 2009	$	$ 4,831,107	$ 4,831,107	0.00%	$ 7,318,965	66.01%
July 1, 2010	......	4,545,845	4,545,845	0.00%	7,574,317	60.02%
July 1, 2011	......	6,415,754	6,415,754	0.00%	7,256,798	88.41%
July 1, 2012	......	6,782,210	6,782,210	0.00%	7,188,525	94.35%
July 1, 2013	......	7,487,707	7,487,707	0.00%	7,467,560	100.27%
July 1, 2014	......	6,824,971	6,824,971	0.00%	7,308,275	93.39%

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS*
(in thousands)

Year Ended 6/30	Annual Required Contribution	Percent Contributed
2010	$ 336,419	30.87%
2011	313,415	32.87%
2012	455,584	27.07%
2013	452,658	28.50%
2014	541,600	22.34%
2015	489,619	21.48%

* This information relates to the cost-sharing plan as a whole, of which the State of Florida is one participating employer. The State of Florida's participation in both the actuarial accrued liability and the annual required contribution is approximately 77%.

OTHER REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

INFORMATION ABOUT INFRASTRUCTURE ASSETS
REPORTED USING THE MODIFIED APPROACH

Pursuant to GASB Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments, the state has adopted an alternative process to record depreciation expense on selected infrastructure assets. Under this alternative method, referred to as the modified approach, the state expenses certain maintenance and preservation costs and does not report depreciation expense. Assets accounted for under the modified approach include approximately 12,117 centerline miles of roads and 6,923 bridges that the state is responsible for maintaining.

In order to utilize the modified approach, the state is required to:

- Maintain an asset management system that includes an up-to-date inventory of eligible infrastructure assets.
- Perform condition assessments of eligible assets and summarize the results using a measurement scale.
- Estimate each year the annual amount to maintain and preserve the assets at the condition level established and disclosed by the state.
- Document that the assets are being preserved approximately at, or above, the established condition level.

Condition and Maintenance Programs

Resurfacing Program: Road pavements require periodic resurfacing. The frequency of resurfacing depends on the volume of traffic, type of traffic, pavement material variability, and weather conditions. Resurfacing preserves the structural integrity of highway pavements and includes pavement resurfacing, pavement rehabilitation, and minor reconstruction.

The Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) conducts an annual Pavement Condition Survey. Pavements are rated on a scale of 0 to 10 (with 10 being the best) in each of three criteria: ride smoothness, pavement cracking, and wheel path rutting. Ride smoothness is what the motorist experiences. It directly affects motor vehicle operation costs. Pavement cracking refers to the structural deterioration of the pavement, which leads to loss of smoothness and deterioration of the road base by water seepage if not corrected. Wheel path rutting refers to depressions in pavement caused by heavy use. Ride smoothness and wheel path rutting are measured mechanically using lasers. Pavement cracking is determined through visual observation by experienced survey crews.

The condition rating scales were set by a statewide committee of pavement engineers, so that a pavement segment receiving a rating of six or less in any of the three rating criteria is designated a deficient pavement segment. In low-speed areas, the ride rating must drop to five or less before a pavement segment is considered deficient due to ride.

The FDOT standard is to ensure that 80% of the pavement on the State Highway System remains non-deficient.

Bridge Repair/Replacement Program: The FDOT Bridge Repair Program places primary emphasis on periodic maintenance and specified rehabilitation work activities on State Highway System bridge structures. The FDOT Bridge Replacement Program's primary focus is on the replacement of structurally deficient or weight restricted bridges on the State Highway System. In addition, the Bridge Replacement Program addresses bridges that require structural repair but which are more cost effective to replace.

The FDOT conducts bridge condition surveys using the National Bridge Inspection (NBI) Standards to determine condition ratings. Each bridge is inspected at least once every two years. During the inspection process, the major components such as deck, superstructure, and substructure are assigned a condition rating. The condition rating ranges from 0 to 9. By FDOT policy, a rating of 8 to 9 is excellent. A rating of 6 to 7 is good. A rating of 5 indicates fair condition. A rating of 4 or less identifies bridges in poor condition requiring major repairs or replacement per FDOT policy. A rating of 2 indicates a critical bridge condition, and a rating of 1 indicates imminent bridge failure and is used for a bridge that is closed, but with corrective action may be put back into light service. A rating of 0 indicates that the bridge is out of service and beyond corrective action. Per FDOT policy, bridges rated fair or poor do not meet performance standards.

The FDOT standard is to ensure that 90% of all department maintained bridges do not need major repairs or replacement.

Routine Maintenance Program: The FDOT is responsible for managing and performing routine maintenance on the State Highway System to help preserve the condition of the system. Routine maintenance includes many activities, such as: highway

repair, roadside upkeep, emergency response, maintaining signs, roadway striping, and keeping storm drains clear and structurally sound.

The quality and effectiveness of the routine maintenance program is monitored by periodic surveys, using the Maintenance Rating Program (MRP), which results in an annual assessment. The MRP has been used since 1985 to evaluate routine maintenance of the transportation system in five broad categories or elements. The five rating elements are roadway, roadside, vegetation/aesthetics, traffic services, and drainage. The MRP provides a maintenance rating of 1 to 100 for each category and overall.

The FDOT standard is to achieve and maintain an overall maintenance rating of 80.

Condition Rating for the State Highway System

Percentage of pavement meeting FDOT standards

2015	2014	2013
92%	93%	92%

Percentage of bridges meeting FDOT standards

2015	2014	2013
95%	95%	96%

Maintenance Rating

2015	2014	2013
86	86	86

Comparison of Needed-to-Actual Maintenance/Preservation (in millions)

Resurfacing Program

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Needed	$571.6	$467.6	$514.4	$628.4	$751.5
Actual	570.6	455.6	521.8	521.4	543.9

Bridge Repair/Replacement Program

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Needed	$110.4	$239.4	$332.8	$319.0	$315.7
Actual	111.6	182.6	323.5	340.5	328.8

Routine Maintenance Program

	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Needed	$599.9	$592.2	$574.4	$609.4	$572.4
Actual	694.6	641.2	636.4	627.3	676.1

The FDOT determines its program needs based on a five-year plan. The needed amounts provided above are for estimated expenses and commitments relating to projects within the plan at the time of the budget request. The nature of a long-term plan is that it is continually changing. Projects are added, deleted, adjusted, or postponed. The differences between the needed and actual amounts above reflect these changes.

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF STATE OF FLORIDA, FULL FAITH AND CREDIT, STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION, PUBLIC EDUCATION CAPITAL OUTLAY BONDS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF FINANCING AND REFINANCING THE COST OF CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS FOR THE STATE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN FLORIDA, PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (a)(2) OF SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE XII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF FLORIDA, AS AMENDED; PROVIDING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS UPON WHICH SUCH BONDS MAY BE ISSUED; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF FLORIDA:

ARTICLE I
AUTHORITY, FINDINGS, AND DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1.01. AUTHORITY FOR THIS RESOLUTION. This Master Resolution is adopted pursuant to the provisions of Article XII, Subsection 9(a)(2), of the Constitution of the State of Florida, as amended, Sections 215.57-215.83, Florida Statutes, and other applicable provisions of law.

SECTION 1.02. DEFINITIONS. Whenever used in this Master Resolution the following terms shall have the following meanings unless the context otherwise requires:

"Accreted Value" shall mean, as of any date of computation with respect to any Capital Appreciation Bond, an amount equal to (a) the principal amount of such Capital Appreciation Bond at its initial offering plus the accrued interest on such Capital Appreciation Bond from the date of delivery to the original purchasers thereof to the Interest Payment Date next preceding the date of computation or the date of computation if an Interest Payment Date, such interest to accrue at a rate per annum determined pursuant to the applicable Supplemental Authorizing Resolution (not to exceed the maximum rate permitted by law), compounded periodically, plus, (b) with respect to matters related to the payment upon redemption of the Capital Appreciation Bond, if such date of computation shall not be an Interest Payment Date, the ratable portion of the difference between the Accreted Value as of the immediately preceding Interest Payment Date (or the date of delivery of the Bonds to the original purchasers thereof if the date of computation is prior to the first Interest Payment Date succeeding the date of delivery) and the Accreted Value as of the immediately succeeding Interest Payment Date, calculated based on the assumption that Accreted Value accrues during any period in equal daily amounts on the basis of a year of twelve 30-day months. For the purposes of (i) receiving payment of the redemption price if a Capital Appreciation Bond is redeemed prior to maturity, or (ii) computing the amount of the Debt Service Requirements and of Bonds held by the Registered Owner of a Capital Appreciation Bond in giving any notice, consent, request or demand pursuant to this Master Resolution for any purpose whatsoever, the principal amount of a Capital Appreciation Bond shall be deemed to be its Accreted Value.

"Act" shall mean the laws referred to in Section 1.01 hereto.

"Additional Bonds" shall mean any obligations hereafter issued pursuant to the terms and conditions of this Master Resolution and payable from the Gross Receipts Taxes on a parity with the Bonds originally issued hereunder.

"Administrative Expenses" shall mean, with respect to the Bonds or the administration of any funds under this Master Resolution, to the extent applicable: (i) fees and/or charges or both, of the State Board of Administration and the Division of Bond Finance; and (ii) such other fees and/or charges or both as may be approved by the State Board of Administration or the Division of Bond Finance, including but not limited to those relating to tax law compliance, disclosure of information, paying agents, rating agencies, and providers of credit enhancement and the cost of acquisition of insurance or other instruments in lieu of cash with respect to any fund or account; all as may be determined from time to time as necessary.

"Amortization Installment" shall mean an amount so designated which is established for the redemption of Term Bonds; provided that each such Amortization Installment shall be deemed due in an amount and upon a date determined pursuant to the applicable Supplemental Authorizing Resolution and the aggregate of such Amortization Installments shall equal the aggregate principal of the Term Bonds.

"Board of Regents" shall mean the Board of Regents of the Division of Universities of the Department of Education, a public corporation of the State of Florida.

"Boards of Trustees" shall mean the Boards of Trustees of the Community College Districts or Junior College Districts, or their successors as the governing bodies of such Districts.

"Bond Fee Trust Fund" shall mean the Bond Fee Trust fund created by Section 215.65, Florida Statutes.

"Bond Registrar/Paying Agent" shall mean Citibank, N.A., New York, New York, or any successor thereto.

"Bonds" shall mean the Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds issued pursuant to this Master Resolution.

"Capital Appreciation Bonds" shall mean the Bonds issued under this Master Resolution as to which interest is compounded periodically on each of the applicable periodic dates designated for compounding and is payable in an amount equal to the then Accreted Value at the maturity, earlier redemption or other payment date thereof, all as determined pursuant to the applicable Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, and which may be either Serial Bonds or Term Bonds.

"Capital Outlay Projects" or "Projects" shall mean the Capital Outlay Project or Projects for the State System to be financed in whole or in part by the Bonds issued pursuant to this Master Resolution, as set forth in each Supplemental Authorizing Resolution.

"Code" shall mean the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Treasury Regulations (whether proposed, temporary or final) under that Code or the statutory predecessor of that Code, and any amendments of, or successor provisions to, the foregoing and any official rulings, announcements, notices, procedures and judicial determinations regarding any of the foregoing, all as and to the extent applicable. Unless otherwise indicated, references to a Section of the Code means that Section of the Code, including such applicable Treasury Regulations, rulings, announcements, notices, procedures and determinations pertinent to that Section.

"Community College Districts" or "Junior College Districts" shall mean the Community College Districts or Junior College Districts, created by law, which are to receive a portion of the proceeds of the Bonds.

"Current Interest Paying Bonds" shall mean Bonds, the interest on which shall be payable on a periodic basis.

"Debt Service Requirements" shall mean the amounts of principal (including Amortization Installments) and interest maturing and becoming due on the Bonds.

"Defeasance Obligations" shall mean, to the extent permitted by law, direct obligations of, or obligations the principal of and interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed by, the United States of America, including obligations issued or held in book entry form on the books of the Department of the Treasury of the United States and including advance refunded tax-exempt bonds fully secured by non-callable direct obligations of the United States of America, non-callable obligations guaranteed by the United States of America, or "stripped" interest payment obligations of debt obligations of the Resolution Funding Corporation and, with respect to any Series, such additional investments as shall be designated as Defeasance Obligations for such Series by the applicable Supplemental Authorizing Resolution.

"District School Boards" shall mean the Boards of the several School Districts or their successors as the governing bodies of the School Districts.

"Division of Bond Finance" or "Division" shall mean the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration.

"Fiscal Year" shall mean the period beginning with and including July 1st of each year and ending with and including the next June 30th.

"Gross Receipts Taxes" shall mean all the taxes collected from every person, including municipalities, receiving payments for electricity for light, heat or power, for natural or manufactured gas for light, heat or power, for telecommunication services and for sending of telegrams and telegraph messages, as provided and levied in Chapter 203, Florida Statutes as in existence as of the date of the adoption of this Master Resolution or as such Chapter is amended from time to time.

"Interest Payment Dates" shall mean for each Series of Bonds, such dates of each Fiscal Year on which interest on the Bonds of such Series is payable or, with respect to Capital Appreciation Bonds, is compounded.

"Issue", "Issued" or "Issuance", when used with reference to the Bonds, shall mean the authorization, sale and delivery of the Bonds authorized to be issued by this Master Resolution. The Bonds shall not be deemed to be issued until such Bonds have been sold and delivered to the purchasers and payment has been received therefor.

"Master Resolution" shall mean this resolution.

"Original 1985 Resolution" shall mean the resolution adopted on December 18, 1984, by the State Board of Education of Florida, entitled: "A Resolution authorizing the issuance of not exceeding $100,000,000 State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education, Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds, Series 1985, for the purpose of financing the cost of capital outlay projects for the State System of Public Education in Florida, pursuant to Subsection (a)(2) of Section 9 of Article XII of the Constitution of Florida, as amended".

"Outstanding", when used with reference to the Bonds, shall mean, as of any date of determination, all Bonds theretofore authenticated and delivered except:

(i) Bonds theretofore cancelled by the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent or delivered to the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent for cancellation;

(ii) Bonds which are deemed paid and defeased and no longer Outstanding as provided herein;

(iii) Bonds in lieu of which other Bonds have been issued pursuant to the provisions hereof relating to Bonds destroyed, stolen or lost, unless evidence satisfactory to the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent has been received that any such Bond is held by a bona fide purchaser; and

(iv) For purposes of any consent or other action to be taken hereunder by the Registered Owners of a specified percentage of principal amount of Bonds, Bonds held by or for the account of the Division of Bond Finance or the State Board.

"Principal Payment Date" shall mean for each Series of Bonds, such dates of each Fiscal Year on which the principal (including Amortization Installments) of Outstanding Bonds of each Series is payable.

"Prior Lien Obligations" shall mean the outstanding (i) State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education, Public Education Bonds, Series A and Series B, issued pursuant to Section 9(a) of Article XII of the Florida Constitution of 1968, as amended, and (ii) State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education, Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds, Series 1985, Series 1985-A, Series 1986-B, Series 1986-C, Series 1987-A, Series 1989-A, Series 1989-B, Series 1990, Series 1991-A, Series 1991-B, Series 1991-C and Series 1992-A.

"Public Education Bond Amendment" shall mean Subsection (a)(2) of Section 9 of Article XII of the Constitution of the State of Florida, as amended effective July 1, 1975, as further amended effective January 8, 1985, and as such Subsection is amended from time to time.

"Public Education Fund" shall mean the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund created and established pursuant to the Public Education Bond Amendment.

"Rating Agency" shall mean a nationally recognized bond rating agency.

"Rebate Account" shall mean the applicable separate account established within the Rebate Fund for each Series issued under this Master Resolution.

"Rebate Amount" shall mean, with respect to each Series that are not taxable bonds, the excess of the amount earned on all non-purpose investments (as defined in Section 148(f)(6) of the Code) over the amount which would have been earned if such non-purpose investments were invested at a rate equal to the yield on that series of Bonds, plus any income attributable to such excess, or shall have such other meaning as may be required by the Code.

"Rebate Fund" shall be the Rebate Fund created and established pursuant to Section 6.05 hereof.

"Record Date" shall mean the Regular Record Date or Special Record Date, as applicable.

"Registered Owner" shall mean the owner of any Bond or Bonds as shown on the registration book kept by the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent.

"Regular Record Date" shall mean, with respect to each Series of Bonds, the 15th day of the calendar month next preceding a Principal or Interest Payment Date or such other date specified for a Series by the applicable Supplemental Authorizing Resolution.

"School Districts" shall mean the several School Districts of the State of Florida, created by law, which are to receive a portion of the proceeds of the Bonds.

"Serial Bonds" shall mean the Bonds of a Series which shall be stated to mature in periodic installments.

"Series" shall mean all of the Bonds authenticated and delivered on original issuance and pursuant to this Master Resolution or the Supplemental Authorizing Resolution authorizing such Bonds as a separate Series of Bonds, or any Bonds thereafter authenticated and delivered in lieu of or in substitution for such Bonds, pursuant to Article II hereof, regardless of variations in maturity, interest rate or other provisions.

"Sinking Fund" shall mean the trust fund, herein created, to be held and administered by the State Board of Administration, pursuant to Article IV of this Master Resolution.

"Special Interest Payment Date" means a date established pursuant to Section 3.06 hereof for the payment of interest which has become delinquent.

"Special Record Date" means a record date established pursuant to Section 3.06 hereof for the payment of interest on any Special Interest Payment Date.

"State" shall mean the State of Florida.

"State Board" shall mean the Board of Education of Florida, as constituted pursuant to Section 2 of Article IX of the Constitution of Florida.

"State Board of Administration" shall mean the Board of Administration of Florida as created by the Florida Constitution and shall also include any statutory body succeeding to the duties and powers given the State Board of Administration by law and particularly Section 403.1834, Florida Statutes.

"State Bond Act" shall mean Sections 215.57 through 215.83, Florida Statutes.

"State System" shall mean the State System of Public Education provided for by Section 1 of Article IX of the Florida Constitution of 1968, including but not limited to institutions of higher learning, community or junior colleges, vocational-technical schools, and public schools, as now defined or as may hereafter be defined by law.

"Supplemental Authorizing Resolution" means, as to any Series of Bonds, the resolution or resolutions of the State Board authorizing and providing for the sale and issuance of such Series of Bonds and includes any certificate of award, any trust indenture, the bond purchase agreement or other document or instrument that is approved by or required to be executed (prior to the issuance of such Series) by any such resolution.

"Term Bonds" shall mean the Bonds of a Series which shall be stated to mature on one date and for the amortization of which payments are required to be made into the Amortization Account in the Sinking Fund, hereinafter created, as set forth in the Supplemental Authorizing Resolution applicable thereto.

SECTION 1.03. CORRELATIVE WORDS. Words of the masculine gender shall be deemed and construed to include correlative words of the feminine and neuter genders. Unless the context shall otherwise indicate, the singular shall include the plural, and vice versa, and the word "person" shall include corporations and associations, including public bodies, as well as natural persons.

SECTION 1.04. FINDINGS. It is hereby found, determined and declared as follows:

(a) The State Board has previously issued the Prior Lien Obligations to finance or refinance the cost of Capital Outlay Projects for the institutions included in the State System pursuant to certain resolutions of the State Board, which resolutions permit the issuance of additional parity bonds only upon satisfaction of the limitations and conditions set forth therein, which limitations and conditions restrict the ability of the State Board to issue certain types of obligations, to effectively provide credit or liquidity support for obligations and to otherwise structure financing transactions so as to achieve the lowest overall borrowing costs.

(b) By closing the lien of the prior resolutions and hereafter issuing Bonds pursuant to this Master Resolution and, with respect to each Series, the applicable Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, the State Board will enhance its flexibility in structuring financing transactions to take advantage of both traditional and contemporary financing methods to reduce the overall borrowing costs.

(c) Each Series to be issued under this Master Resolution will be authorized by, and the details of such Series determined pursuant to, a Supplemental Authorizing Resolution to be adopted prior to the issuance of such Series.

SECTION 1.05. RESOLUTION TO CONSTITUTE CONTRACT. In consideration of the acceptance of the Bonds by the Registered Owners thereof, this Master Resolution shall be deemed to be and shall constitute a contract between the State Board and such Registered Owners. The covenants and agreements to be performed by the State Board shall be for the equal benefit, protection, and security of the Registered Owners of any and all of the Bonds, as defined herein, all of which shall be of equal rank and without preference, priority, or distinction of any of such Bonds over any other thereof, except as expressly provided therein and herein. The Supplemental Authorizing Resolution for any Series of Bonds shall be deemed to be and shall constitute a contract between the State Board and the Registered Owners of Bonds of such Series and the covenants and agreements set forth in such Supplemental Authorizing Resolution to be performed by the State Board shall be for the equal benefit, protection and security of the Registered Owners of all Bonds of such Series.

ARTICLE II
AUTHORIZATION OF BONDS

SECTION 2.01. AUTHORIZATION OF BONDS. (a) Subject and pursuant to the provisions of this Master Resolution, the Public Education Bond Amendment, the State Bond Act and other applicable provisions of law, there are hereby authorized to be issued from time to time, as hereinafter provided, State Board of Education, Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds. The aggregate principal amount of the Bonds which may be executed, authenticated and delivered under this Master Resolution is not limited except as may hereafter be provided in this Master Resolution or in any Supplemental Authorizing Resolution or as may be limited by law.

(b) The Bonds may, if and when authorized by one or more Supplemental Authorizing Resolutions, be issued in one or more Series. The designation of each Series shall include such further appropriate particular designation added to or incorporated in the title for the Bonds of such Series as the State Board may determine. Each Bond shall bear upon its face the designation so determined for the Series to which it belongs.

SECTION 2.02. SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORIZING RESOLUTIONS. Each Series shall be authorized by the adoption of a Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, which shall specify such terms and conditions relative to the Bonds of such Series, and such other matters relative thereto, as the State Board shall determine. Such Supplemental Authorizing Resolution may specify with respect to the Series authorized therein:

(a) the form, denominations, maturities, amortization installments, interest rates or yields, and, if applicable, the method of determination of such interest rates or yields, which may be fixed or variable rates or yields, Principal and Interest Payment Dates, redemption provisions, including provisions for the selection of Bonds for redemption and the giving of notice thereof, registration and transfer provisions, the manner of sale, and such other terms as the State Board shall determine;

(b) the form of any documents or instruments relative to such Series, and the application of the proceeds thereof, including any escrow agreement, construction fund agreement, trust indenture, paying agent or registrar agreement, letter of representation or other agreement regarding book-entry or other registration systems, and such other documents or instruments as the State Board shall determine;

(c) any additional security, credit enhancement or liquidity facility for such Series, which may include a debt service reserve account, pledge of additional revenues or other collateral, municipal bond insurance, surety bond or other financial arrangement, a letter of credit, standby purchase agreement, tender, auction or remarketing agreement, or such other additional security, credit enhancement or liquidity facility as the State Board shall determine; and

(d) such other terms applicable solely to such Series as the State Board shall determine, which terms may include provisions for the amendment of such Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, the defeasance of Bonds of such Series and the termination of the lien and pledge in favor thereof, additional covenants and agreements of the State Board and such other provisions as the State Board shall determine.

ARTICLE III
GENERAL TERMS AND PROVISIONS OF BONDS

SECTION 3.01. GENERALLY. The form, denominations, maturities, amortization installments, interest rates or yields, principal and interest payment dates, manner and place of payment, redemption, registration and transfer provisions and other terms and details of each Series shall be provided for in the Supplemental Authorizing Resolution applicable thereto; provided, however, that any Series as to which any such terms and details (other than the principal amount, maturity and interest rates or yields) are not provided for in the applicable Supplemental Authorizing Resolution shall be governed by the general provisions of this Article III.

SECTION 3.02. DESCRIPTION OF BONDS. The Bonds shall be payable, with respect to interest, principal and premium, if any, in any coin or currency of the United States of America which at the time of payment is legal tender for the payment of public and private debts; shall be issued in the form of fully registered Bonds; shall be dated as of the first day of the month of the delivery thereof; shall bear interest from their date at a rate not exceeding the legal rate per annum, with interest payments to be mailed to the Registered Owner thereof by the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent at the address shown on the registration books for the Bonds held by the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent as of the Record Date, except for Capital Appreciation Bonds which shall bear interest as described under the defined term Accreted value, payable only upon redemption, or maturity thereof; and shall be in principal or Accreted Value at maturity denominations of $5,000 or integral multiples thereof.

SECTION 3.03. PRIOR REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS. The Bonds of each Series may be made redeemable in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as are determined pursuant to the Supplemental Authorizing Resolution applicable thereto.

Unless waived by any Registered Owner of Bonds to be redeemed, a notice of the redemption prior to maturity of any of the Bonds shall be mailed by first class mail (postage prepaid) at least thirty days prior to the date fixed for redemption, to the Registered Owner of the Bonds to be redeemed of record on the books kept by the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent as of forty-five days prior to the date fixed for redemption. Such notice of redemption shall specify the serial or other distinctive numbers or letters of the Bonds to be redeemed, if less than all, the date fixed for redemption, and the redemption price thereof and, in the case of Bonds to be redeemed in part only, the principal amount thereof to be redeemed. Failure so to give any such notice by mailing to any Registered Owner, or any defect therein, shall not affect the validity of the proceedings for the redemption of any Bond or portion thereof with respect to which no such failure has occurred. Any notice mailed as provided above shall be conclusively presumed to have been given, whether or not the Registered Owner of such Bond receives such notice.

The Bond Registrar/Paying Agent shall not be required (a) to issue, transfer or exchange any Bonds during a period beginning at the opening of business on the 15th business day next preceding the date fixed for redemption and ending at the close of business on the date fixed for redemption; or (b) to transfer or exchange any Bonds selected, called or being called for redemption in whole or in part.

Notice having been published and mailed in the manner and under the conditions hereinabove provided, the Bonds or portions of Bonds so called for redemption shall, on the redemption date designated in such notice, become and be due and payable at the redemption price provided for redemption of such Bonds or portions of Bonds on such date. On the date so designated for redemption, notice having been published and mailed and moneys for payment of the redemption price being held in separate accounts by an escrow agent, the State Board, or the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent, in trust for the Registered Owners of the Bonds or portions thereof to be redeemed, all as provided in this Master Resolution or the applicable Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, interest on the Bonds or portions of Bonds so called for redemption shall cease to accrue, such Bonds and portions of Bonds shall cease to be entitled to any lien, benefit or security under this Master Resolution or the applicable Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, and the Registered Owners of such Bonds or portions of Bonds shall have no rights in respect thereof except to receive payment of the redemption price thereof and, to the extent provided in the final paragraph of this Section, to receive Bonds for any unredeemed portion of the Bonds. Any and all of the Bonds redeemed prior to maturity shall be duly cancelled by the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent, and shall not be reissued.

In addition to the foregoing notice, further notice shall be given as set out below, but no defect in said further notice nor any failure to give all or any portion of such further notice shall in any manner defeat the effectiveness of a call for redemption if notice thereof is given as above prescribed.

(a) Each further notice of redemption given hereunder shall contain the information required above for an official notice of redemption plus (i) the CUSIP numbers of all Bonds being redeemed; (ii) the date of issue of the Bonds as originally issued; (iii) the rate of interest borne by each Bond being redeemed; (iv) the maturity date of each Bond being redeemed; (v) the publication date of the official notice of redemption; (vi) the name and address of the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent; and (vii) any other descriptive information needed to identify accurately the Bonds being redeemed.

(b) Each further notice of redemption shall be sent at least thirty-five (35) days before the redemption date by certified mail or overnight delivery service or telecopy to all registered securities depositories then in the business of holding substantial amounts of obligations of types comprising the Bonds (such depositories now being The Depository Trust Company, New York, New York, Midwest Securities Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois, Pacific Securities Depository Trust Company, San Francisco, California and Philadelphia Depository Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) and to one or more national information services that disseminate notices of redemption of obligations such as the Bonds.

(c) Each further notice of redemption shall be published one time in The Bond Buyer of New York, New York or, if such publication is impractical or unlikely to reach a substantial number of the Registered Owners of the Bonds, in some other financial newspaper or journal which regularly carries notices of redemption of other obligations similar to the Bonds, such publication to be made at least thirty (30) days prior to the date fixed for redemption.

In case part but not all of an Outstanding Bond shall be selected for redemption, the Registered Owner thereof shall present and surrender such Bond to the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent for payment of the principal amount thereof so called for redemption, and the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent shall execute and deliver to or upon the order of such Registered Owner, without charge therefor, for the unredeemed balance of the principal amount of the Bond so surrendered, a Bond or Bonds fully registered as to principal and interest.

SECTION 3.04. EXECUTION AND AUTHENTICATION OF BONDS. The Bonds shall be executed in the name of the State Board by the Chairman of the Governing Board of the State Board, and attested by the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary, or such other officers as may be designated by a resolution of the State Board, and the corporate seal of the State Board or a facsimile thereof shall be affixed thereto or reproduced thereon. The facsimile signatures of the Chairman, and the Secretary or Assistant Secretary, or such other officer, may be imprinted or reproduced on the Bonds, provided that, in accordance with the laws of Florida in effect on the date of the adoption of this Master Resolution, at least one signature, which may be that of the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent, required to be placed on the Bonds shall be manually subscribed. In the event that the laws of Florida relevant to the requirements for facsimile or manual signatures are changed prior to the delivery of a Series, then the signatures which are actually imprinted, reproduced, or manually subscribed on the Bonds of such Series shall be in compliance with the new laws. In case any one or more of the officers who shall have signed or sealed any of the Bonds shall cease to be such officer of the State Board before the Bonds so signed and sealed shall have been actually sold and delivered, such Bonds may nevertheless be sold and delivered as herein provided and may be issued as if the person who signed or sealed such Bonds had not ceased to hold such office. Any Bonds may be signed and sealed on behalf of the State Board by such person as at the actual time of the execution of such Bonds shall hold the proper office, although at the date of such Bonds such person may not have held such office or may not have been so authorized.

If the Bonds have been validated, a certification as to Circuit Court validation, in substantially the form hereinafter provided, shall be executed with the facsimile signature of any present or future Chairman.

SECTION 3.05. NEGOTIABILITY. The Bond shall be and have all the qualities and incidents of negotiable instruments under the Uniform Commercial Code - Investment Securities Law of the State of Florida, as provided in the Act.

SECTION 3.06. REGISTRATION. The Bonds shall be issued only as fully registered bonds without coupons. The Bond Registrar/Paying Agent shall be responsible for maintaining the books for the registration of and for the transfer of the Bonds in compliance with its agreement with the State of Florida.

Upon surrender to the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent for transfer or exchange of any Bond, duly endorsed for transfer or accompanied by an assignment duly executed by the Registered Owner or his attorney duly authorized in writing, the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent shall deliver in the name of the transferee or transferees, a fully registered Bond or Bonds of authorized denomination of the same maturity for the aggregate principal amount which the Registered Owner is entitled to receive.

All Bonds presented for transfer, exchange, redemption or payment (if so required by the State Board or the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent) shall be accompanied by a written instrument or instruments of transfer or authorization for exchange, in form and with guaranty of signature satisfactory to the State Board and the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent, duly executed by the Registered Owner or by his duly authorized attorney.

Neither the State Board, the State Board of Administration, nor the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent may charge the Registered Owner of any Bonds or his transferee for any expenses incurred in making any exchange or transfer of the Bonds. However, the State Board, the State Board of Administration and the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent may require payment from the Registered Owner of any Bonds of a sum sufficient to cover any tax, fee, or other governmental charge that may be imposed in relation thereto. Such governmental charges and expenses shall be paid before any such new Bonds shall be delivered.

The principal amount of the Bonds shall be paid to the Registered Owner or registered assigns on the maturity date of the Bonds, unless redeemed prior thereto in accordance with the terms thereof, upon presentation and surrender of the Bonds at the principal corporate trust office of the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent.

Interest shall be paid on the Interest Payment Dates to the Registered Owner whose name appears on the books of the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent as of 5:00 p.m. (local time, New York, New York) on the Record Date, by check or draft mailed (or transferred by a mode at least equally as rapid as mailing) from the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent to the Registered Owner, or in certain cases shall be paid by wire transfer as provided by the agreement between the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent and the State, except for Capital Appreciation Bonds which shall bear interest as described under the defined term Accreted Value, payable only upon redemption or maturity thereof. If and to the extent, however, that the State Board fails to make payment or provision for payment on any Interest Payment Date of interest on any Bond, that interest shall cease to be payable to the Person who was the Registered Owner of that Bond as of the applicable Regular Record Date. In that event, when moneys become available for payment of the delinquent interest, the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent shall establish a Special Interest Payment Date for the payment of that interest, and a Special Record Date, which Special Record Date shall be not more than fifteen (15) nor fewer than ten (10) days prior to the Special Interest Payment Date; and the Paying Agent shall cause notice of the proposed payment, of the Special Interest Payment Date and of the Special Record Date to be mailed not fewer than ten (10) days preceding the Special Record Date to each Person who was a Registered Owner of such Bond at the close of business on the fifteenth (15th) day preceding said mailing to such Person's address as it appears on the Register on that fifteenth (15th) day preceding the mailing of such notice and, thereafter, the interest shall be payable to the Person who was the Registered Owner of such Bond as of the close of business on the Special Record Date.

New Bonds delivered upon any transfer or exchange shall be valid obligations of the State Board, evidencing the same debt as the Bonds surrendered, shall be secured by this Master Resolution and the applicable Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, and shall be entitled to all of the security and benefits thereof to the same extent as the Bonds surrendered.

The State Board, the State Board of Administration and the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent may treat the Registered Owner of any Bond as the absolute owner thereof for all purposes, whether or not such Bond shall be overdue, and shall not be bound by any notice to the contrary. The person in whose name any Bond is registered may be deemed the owner thereof by the State Board, the State Board of Administration and the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent, and any notice to the contrary shall not be binding upon the State Board, the State Board of Administration or the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent.

In addition, notwithstanding the foregoing, to the extent permitted by applicable law, the State Board may establish a system of registration with respect to any or all Series and may issue certificated public obligations (represented by instruments) or uncertificated registered public obligations (not represented by instruments) commonly known as book-entry obligations, combinations thereof, or such other obligations as may then be permitted by law. The State Board or the State Board of Administration shall appoint such registrars, transfer agents, depositories and other agents as may be necessary to cause the registration, registration of transfer and reissuance of the Bonds within a commercially reasonable time according to the then current industry standards and to cause the timely payment of interest, principal and premium, if any, payable with respect to the Bonds. Any such system may be effective for any Series previously issued or to be subsequently issued, provided that if the State Board adopts a system for the issuance of uncertificated registered public obligations for a Series, it shall permit thereunder the conversion, at the option of a Registered Owner of any Bonds of such Series issued prior to the adoption of such system, of a certificated registered public obligation to an uncertificated registered public obligation, and the reconversion of the same.

SECTION 3.07. AUTHENTICATION. No Bond shall be valid or obligatory for any purpose or be entitled to any security or benefit under this Master Resolution or a Supplemental Authorizing Resolution unless and until a certificate of authentication on such Bond substantially in the form herein set forth shall have been duly executed by the manual signature of the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent, and such executed certificate of the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent upon any such Bond shall be conclusive evidence that such Bond has been authenticated and delivered under this Master Resolution. The Bond Registrar/Paying Agent's certificate of authentication on any Bond shall be deemed to have been executed by it if signed by an authorized officer or signatory of the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent, but it shall not be necessary that the same officer or signatory sign the certificate of authentication on all of the Bonds issued hereinafter.

SECTION 3.08. DISPOSITION OF BONDS PAID OR EXCHANGED. Whenever any Bond shall be delivered to the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent for cancellation, upon payment of the principal amount thereof or for replacement or transfer or exchange, such Bond shall either be retained by the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent for a period of time specified in writing by the State Board or the State Board of Administration or, at the option of the State Board or the State Board of Administration, shall be cancelled and destroyed by the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent and counterparts a copy of a certificate of destruction evidencing such destruction shall be furnished to the Division of Bond Finance or the State Board.

SECTION 3.09. BONDS MUTILATED, DESTROYED, STOLEN OR LOST. In case any Bond shall become mutilated, or be destroyed, stolen or lost, the State Board may in its discretion issue and deliver a new Bond of like tenor as the Bonds so mutilated, destroyed, stolen, or lost, in exchange and substitution for such mutilated Bond, upon surrender and cancellation of such mutilated Bond or in lieu of and substitution for the Bond destroyed, stolen or lost, and upon the Registered Owner furnishing the State Board proof of his ownership thereof and satisfactory indemnity and complying with such other reasonable regulations and conditions as the State Board may prescribe and paying such expense as the State Board may incur. All Bonds so surrendered shall be disposed of as provided in Section 3.08 hereof. If any such Bonds shall have matured or be about to mature, instead of issuing a substitute Bond, the State Board may provide for the payment of the same upon being indemnified as aforesaid, and if such Bond be lost, stolen or destroyed, without surrender thereof.

Any such duplicate Bonds issued pursuant to this Section shall constitute original, additional, contractual obligations on the part of the State Board, whether or not the lost, stolen or destroyed Bonds be at any time found by anyone and such duplicate Bonds shall be entitled to equal and proportionate benefits and rights as to lien, source and security for payment, pursuant to this Master Resolution, from the Gross Receipts Taxes, and the Full Faith and Credit of the State of Florida.

SECTION 3.10. FORM OF BONDS. The text of the Bonds, together with the validation certificate (if any) to be endorsed thereon, shall be substantially of the following tenor, with such omissions, insertions and variations as may be necessary and desirable and authorized or permitted by this Master Resolution or as may be necessary to comply with applicable laws, rules, and regulations of the United States Government and the State of Florida in effect upon the issuance thereof.

(Form of Bond intentionally omitted)

ARTICLE IV
PLEDGE OF THE PLEDGED REVENUES; SINKING FUND

SECTION 4.01. FUNDS PLEDGED FOR BONDS. The Bonds shall be payable primarily from the Gross Receipts Taxes pledged for the payment thereof, and shall be additionally secured by a pledge of the Full Faith and Credit of the State of Florida, pursuant to the Public Education Bond Amendment and this Master Resolution. Any Series may be further secured as provided in the Supplemental Authorizing Resolution therefor. No Registered Owner of the Bonds shall ever be entitled to require the payment of the principal of or interest on the Bonds from any funds of the State of Florida, the State Board, or any other political subdivision or agency of said State, except from the Gross Receipts Taxes pledged for the payment thereof by the Public Education Bond Amendment and this Master Resolution, moneys received pursuant to the pledge of the Full Faith and Credit of the State in the manner provided by this Master Resolution and any additional security provided for a Series by such Supplemental Authorizing Resolution.

SECTION 4.02. BONDS SECURED BY PLEDGE OF GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES AND THE FULL FAITH AND CREDIT OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA. (a) The payment of the principal (including Amortization Installments, if any) of and interest on all of the Bonds issued hereunder, including any Additional Bonds hereafter issued pursuant to and in conformity with the terms, conditions and restrictions contained in this Master Resolution, shall be secured equally and ratably by a lien on the Gross Receipts Taxes deposited in the Public Education Fund pursuant to the Public Education Bond Amendment, subject only to the prior lien of the Prior Lien Obligations. All such Gross Receipts Taxes received pursuant to the Public Education Bond Amendment are hereby irrevocably pledged to the payment of the principal (including Amortization Installments, if any) of and interest on the Bonds herein authorized as the same become due, and for all the purposes provided in Section 4.03 of this Master Resolution.

The lien of the Registered Owners of the Bonds issued hereunder on the Gross Receipts Taxes deposited in the Public Education Fund is and shall be junior, inferior and subordinate to the prior lien thereon of the Registered Owners of the Prior Lien Obligations.

(b) The payment of the principal (including Amortization Installments, if any) of and interest on the Bonds is additionally secured by a pledge of the Full Faith and Credit of the State of Florida, and the State is unconditionally and irrevocably obligated to make all payments required for the payment of such principal (including Amortization Installments, if any) of and interest on the Bonds as the same mature and become due to the full extent that the moneys derived from said Gross Receipts Taxes then on deposit in the Sinking Fund, hereinafter described, are insufficient for the full payment of all such principal (including Amortization Installments, if any) of and interest on the Bonds as the same mature and become due. It shall be the mandatory duty of the State Board on or prior to each Principal or Interest Payment Date to immediately certify to the proper officials of the State of Florida any deficiencies in the amounts of moneys needed for the payment of the principal (including Amortization Installments, if any) of and interest on the Bonds on such Principal and Interest Payment Dates. It shall further be the mandatory duty of the appropriate officials of the State of Florida to pay over to the State Board the amounts of such deficiencies in the manner provided herein and in the Public Education Bond Amendment and other applicable provisions of the law.

SECTION 4.03. PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND. Each year, after providing for the current requirements of the Prior Lien Obligations and any prior deficiencies, all of the Gross Receipts Taxes shall, as collected, continue to be deposited in the Public Education Fund in the State Treasury of Florida. The moneys in the Public Education Fund shall be held in trust, and shall be used and applied only in the following manner and order of priority:

(a) It shall be the duty of the State Board in each Fiscal Year on or prior to the tenth day preceding each Principal or Interest Payment Date to withdraw from the Public Education Fund and transmit to the State Board of Administration, in the following manner, for deposit in the Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds 1992 Principal and Interest Sinking Fund (hereinafter called "Sinking Fund"), which is hereby created, such sums as will be sufficient for the payment of principal (including Amortization Installments, if any) and interest, and handling charges thereon, becoming due and payable on such Principal or Interest Payment Date.

Each Supplemental Authorizing Resolution shall create such subaccounts in the Sinking Fund as shall be necessary or desirable to provide for the payment of such Series, including Amortization Accounts for the Term Bonds of such Series. Deposits to any such subaccounts shall be made pro-rata from the amounts deposited in the Sinking Fund pursuant to this Section 4.03.

Upon the issuance of any Additional Bonds, as herein provided, the provisions of this Section 4.03(a) shall apply to such Additional Bonds equally with the Bonds theretofore issued. All payments provided under this Section 4.03(a) for the Bonds authorized by this Master Resolution and such Additional Bonds, hereafter issued, shall constitute a lien on all moneys in the Public Education Fund in the manner provided herein.

(b) Thereafter, in each Fiscal Year, but only after all payments required for such Fiscal Year by Section 4.03(a) hereof, including any deficiencies for prior payments, have been fully provided for, the remaining moneys on deposit in the Public Education Fund may be used by the State Board, as provided in the Public Education Bond Amendment:

(1) Fist, for the payment of any amounts required to be paid into funds or accounts, or to reimburse providers of credit or liquidity support, established pursuant to a Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, including funds and accounts from which encumbrances provided for pursuant to 235.42(1), Florida Statutes, are to be paid,

(2) Second, for payments to the State in amounts sufficient to reimburse the State for any moneys paid pursuant to Section 4.02(b); and, to the extent not required for such purpose,

(3) Third, for direct payment of the cost or any part of the cost of any Capital Outlay Project theretofore authorized by the Legislature; or, at the option of the State Board,

(4) Fourth, for purchase of any Bonds issued under the Public Education Bond Amendment or any Prior Lien Obligations then outstanding at the best prices obtainable, but in no event to exceed the price at which the Bonds or Prior Lien Obligations may be redeemable on their next ensuing redemption date, or for the redemption prior to maturity of such outstanding Bonds or Prior Lien Obligations.

SECTION 4.04. INVESTMENT OF SINKING FUND MONEYS. All moneys maintained at any time in the Sinking Fund under the provisions of Section 4.03(a) hereof, may be invested and reinvested by the State Board of Administration in direct obligations of the United States of America or in other investments authorized in Section 18.10, Florida Statutes, as such statute shall be amended from time to time; provided, however, that the investments of moneys needed to meet the requirements of Section 4.03(a) shall mature prior to the next ensuing Principal or Interest Payment Date for which such moneys are needed and set aside.

All such investments or reinvestments shall be liquidated whenever necessary for the purpose of such investments or reinvestments. Any earnings from such investments or reinvestments shall be credited to the account or fund from which such investments or reinvestments were made, and any losses upon the liquidation of such investments or reinvestments shall be fully restored from the first available moneys after all other required payments under Section 4.03(a) have been made to the date of such restoration.

All moneys maintained at any time in a fund or account (other than an account in the Sinking Fund) established by a Supplemental Authorizing Resolution may be invested and reinvested, and any earnings therefrom applied, as provided in such Supplemental Authorizing Resolution or as provided in the preceding sentence.

SECTION 4.05. INVESTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND MONEYS. All moneys maintained at any time in the Public Education Fund may be invested and reinvested by the State Board or by the State Board of Administration in direct obligations of the United States of America or in the other securities authorized in Section 18.20, Florida Statutes; provided, however, that the investment of moneys needed to meet the requirements of Section 4.03(a) shall mature prior to the next ensuing date for which such moneys are needed for transmittal to the State Board of Administration for deposit in the Sinking Fund.

SECTION 4.06. TRUST FUNDS. The Public Education Fund, the Sinking Fund, including the Amortization Accounts therein, and all moneys on deposit therein shall constitute trust funds for the purposes provided in Section 4.03 hereof, and the Registered Owners of the Bonds shall have a lien on such moneys until used or applied as provided in Section 4.03. The Public Education Fund and the Sinking Fund shall be maintained in a bank or banks or trust companies which are members of the Federal Reserve System, and such funds shall be fully and continuously secured in the manner provided by the laws of the State of Florida for the securing of deposits of State funds.

SECTION 4.07. ENFORCEABILITY BY REGISTERED OWNERS. The State Board hereby irrevocably agrees that the pledge of the Gross Receipts Taxes as provided herein shall be deemed to have been made for the benefit of, and shall be a contract with, the Registered Owners of the Bonds and that such pledge and all the provisions of this Master Resolution and the applicable Supplemental Authorizing Resolution shall be enforceable in any court of competent jurisdiction by any Registered Owner or Registered Owners of such Bonds, against either the State Board, the State Board of Administration, or any other agency of the State of Florida, or political subdivision or instrumentality having any duties concerning the collection, administration, and disposition of the Gross Receipts Taxes. The State Board does hereby consent to the bringing of any proceedings in any court of competent jurisdiction by any Registered Owner or Registered Owners of Bonds for the enforcement of all provisions of this Master Resolution and the applicable Supplemental Authorizing Resolution and do hereby waive, to the extent permitted by law, any privilege or immunity from suit which the State Board may now or hereafter have as an agency of the State of Florida. However, no covenant or agreement contained in this Master Resolution or any Supplemental Authorizing Resolution or any Bond issued pursuant thereto shall be deemed to be the covenant or agreement of any officer or employee of the State, in his or her or individual capacity and neither the officers nor employees of the State nor any official executing any of the Bonds shall be liable personally on the Bonds or be subject to any personal liability or accountability by reason of the issuance thereof.

SECTION 4.08. STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION FISCAL AGENT FOR FUNDS. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 215.69, Florida Statutes, after the Division of Bond Finance receives the proceeds of the Bonds, pays its costs, and transfers the remainder of such proceeds as provided herein, the State Board of Administration shall succeed, in accordance with said Statutes, to all the powers, authority, duties, and discretions of the Division of Bond Finance with regard to said Bonds, and shall receive, manage, and disburse all moneys and administer and maintain all funds provided for by this Master Resolution and any Supplemental Authorizing Resolution.

ARTICLE V
ADDITIONAL PARITY BONDS AND REFUNDING BONDS

SECTION 5.01. ISSUANCE OF ADDITIONAL PARITY BONDS. (a) Additional Bonds may be issued by the State Board after the issuance of the Bonds originally issued pursuant to this Master Resolution, but only upon the terms, restrictions and conditions contained in the Public Education Bond Amendment and this Article V.

(b) No such Additional Bonds shall be created or issued at any time unless the State Board determines that the Debt Service Requirements in each Fiscal Year thereafter on:

(1) the Prior Lien Obligations then Outstanding,

(2) the Bonds then outstanding, and

(3) the Additional Bonds then proposed to be issued,

shall not exceed ninety percent (90%) of the amount of Gross Receipts Taxes to be available in each Fiscal Year thereafter.

(c) Additional Bonds shall be deemed to have been issued pursuant to this Master Resolution to the same extent as the Bonds originally authorized and issued pursuant to this Master Resolution, and all of the covenants and other provisions of this Master Resolution (except as to details of such Additional Bonds inconsistent therewith) shall be for the equal benefit, protection and security of the Registered Owners of all Bonds issued pursuant to this Master Resolution and the Registered Owners of any such Additional Bonds. All of the Bonds, regardless of the time or times of their issuances, shall rank equally with respect to their lien on the Gross Receipts Taxes and their source and security for payment therefrom without preference or priority of any Bonds or Additional Bonds, over any other thereof.

(d) (1) No such Additional Bonds shall be created or issued at any time unless all the payments required by the provisions of Subsection 4.03(a) and 4.03(b)(1) hereof, including any deficiencies for prior payments, have been made in full to the date of such issuance and the State Board shall have complied fully with all the covenants, agreements, and provisions of this Master Resolution and all Supplemental Authorizing Resolutions authorizing Bonds then outstanding.

(2) No such Additional Bonds shall be issued to finance the cost of any Capital Outlay Project pursuant to the Public Education Bond Amendment unless the construction or acquisition of such Capital Outlay Project has been theretofore authorized by the Legislature of Florida.

SECTION 5.02. REFUNDING BONDS. (a) Any part of the Bonds may be refunded and the lien of the refunded Bonds fully preserved for the refunding Bonds by the issuance of Additional Bonds in compliance with the requirements of Section 5.01.

(b) (1) Any Prior Lien Obligations may be refunded as a whole or in part by the issuance of Additional Bonds upon compliance with the terms, restrictions and conditions contained in Section 5.01 and this Section 5.02.

(2) Any refunding obligations hereafter issued which do not conform to and comply with the terms, restrictions, and conditions contained in this Section 5.02, shall be junior, inferior, and subordinate, as to lien on and source and security for payment from the Gross Receipts Taxes, to Outstanding Bonds which are not so refunded and any Additional Bonds thereafter issued.

SECTION 5.03. ISSUANCE OF OTHER OBLIGATIONS OR CREATION OF ENCUMBRANCES. The State Board covenants that it will not issue any other obligations, except Additional Bonds provided for in Section 5.01 hereof or refunding obligations provided for in Section 5.02 hereof, payable from the Gross Receipts Taxes, nor voluntarily create or cause to be created any other debt, lien, pledge, assignment, encumbrance or other charge, having priority to or being on a parity with the lien of the Registered Owners of the Bonds upon the Gross Receipts Taxes pledged as security for such Bonds in this Master Resolution. Any such other obligations hereafter issued by the State Board, in addition to the Bonds authorized by this Master Resolution and such Additional Bonds shall contain an express statement that such obligations are junior, inferior, and subordinate to the Bonds as to lien on and source and security for payment from such Gross Receipts Taxes.

The State Board specifically covenants that it will not hereafter issue any obligations (including refunding obligations) pursuant to the proceedings which authorized such Prior Lien Obligations which will rank on a parity with the Prior Lien Obligations.

SECTION 5.04. CANCELLATION OF UNISSUED PRIOR LIEN OBLIGATIONS. Any State Board of Education, Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds authorized prior to January 1, 1992, under the authority of Section 9(a) of Article XII of the Florida Constitution of 1968, as amended, which have not been issued as of the date of issuance of the Bonds authorized herein, are hereby cancelled.

ARTICLE VI
MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION 6.01. MODIFICATION OR AMENDMENT. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this Section, no material adverse modification or amendment of this Master Resolution, or any Supplemental Authorizing Resolution or any resolution amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, may be made without the consent in writing of (i) the Registered Owners of more than fifty percent in principal amount of the Bonds then Outstanding or (ii) in case less than all Series of Bonds then Outstanding are affected by the modification or amendment, the Registered Owners of more than fifty percent in principal amount of the Bonds of each Series so affected and Outstanding at the time such consent is given; provided, however, that no modification or amendment shall permit a change in the maturity of such Bonds or a reduction in the rate of interest thereon or affecting the unconditional promise to pay the principal of and interest on the Bonds, as the same mature or become due, or reduce the percentage of Registered Owners of Bonds required above for such modification or amendments, without the consent of the Registered Owners of all the Bonds then Outstanding.

(b) This Master Resolution, or any Supplemental Authorizing Resolution or any resolution amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, may be amended, changed, modified and altered without the consent of the Registered Owners of Bonds, (i) to cure any ambiguity or correct or supplement any provision contained herein which may be defective or inconsistent with any other provisions contained herein, (ii) to provide other changes including such changes as may be necessary in order to adjust the terms hereof so as to facilitate the issuance of various types of Bonds which will not materially adversely affect the interests of the Registered Owners, (iii) to provide for the issuance of Bonds in coupon form, (iv) to obtain credit enhancements or a higher rating in one of the three highest full rating categories of a Rating Agency, (v) to add to the covenants and agreements of the State Board, other covenants and agreements to be observed by the State Board which are not contrary to or inconsistent with this Master Resolution or any Supplemental Authorizing Resolution as theretofore in effect, (vi) to permit the qualification hereof under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended, or any similar state or federal statute hereafter in effect or to permit the qualification of the Bonds for sale under the securities laws of any of the states of the United States of America, (vii) to enable the State Board, the Division of Bond Finance and the State Board of Administration to comply with their covenants, agreements and obligations under Section 6.05 of this Master Resolution, or (viii) to make any amendment, change, modification or alteration that does not materially adversely affect the interests of the Registered Owners.

SECTION 6.02. SEVERABILITY OF INVALID PROVISIONS. If any one or more of the covenants or provisions of this Master Resolution shall be held to be contrary to any express provision of law or contrary to the policy of express law, though not expressly prohibited, or against public policy, or shall for any reason whatsoever be held invalid, then such covenants or provisions shall be null and void, shall be deemed separable from the remaining covenants or provisions of this Master Resolution, and shall in no way affect the validity of the remaining covenants or provisions of this Master Resolution or of the Bonds.

SECTION 6.03. DEFEASANCE OF BONDS. The covenants, liens and pledges entered into, created or imposed pursuant to this Master Resolution (and the applicable Supplemental Authorizing Resolution) may be fully discharged and satisfied with respect to the Bonds in any one or more of the following ways:

(a) By paying the principal of and interest on Bonds when the same shall become due and payable whether at maturity or redemption; or

(b) By depositing with the State Board of Administration, certain moneys which are irrevocably pledged to the payment of the Bonds and which, together with other moneys lawfully available therefor, shall be sufficient at the time of such deposit to pay when due the principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest due and to become due on said Bonds on or prior to the redemption date or maturity date thereof; or

(c) By depositing with the State Board of Administration, moneys which are irrevocably pledged to the payment of the Bonds and which, together with other moneys lawfully available therefor when invested in Defeasance Obligations, will provide moneys (principal and interest thereof at maturity) which shall be sufficient to pay the principal, redemption premium, if any, and interest due and to become due on said Bonds on or prior to a date fixed for redemption or the maturity date thereof. Upon such payment or deposit in the amount and manner provided in this section, Bonds shall be deemed to be paid and shall no longer be deemed to be Outstanding for the purposes of this Master Resolution and all liability of the State Board with respect to said Bonds shall cease, terminate and be completely discharged and extinguished, and the Registered Owners thereof shall be entitled for payment solely out of the moneys or securities so deposited and investment earnings thereon.

(d) Notwithstanding the foregoing, all references to the discharge and satisfaction of Bonds shall include the discharge and satisfaction of any Series of Bonds, any portion of any Series of Bonds, any maturity or maturities of any Series of Bonds, any portion of a maturity of any Series of Bonds or any combination thereof.

(e) If any portion of the moneys deposited for the payment of the principal of and redemption premium, if any, and interest on any portion of Bonds is not required for such purpose, the State Board or the State Board of Administration may use the amount of such excess free and clear of any trust, lien, security interest, pledge or assignment securing said Bonds or otherwise existing under this Master Resolution.

(f) Nothing herein shall be deemed to require the State Board or Division of Bond Finance to call any of the Bonds for redemption prior to maturity pursuant to any applicable optional redemption provisions, or to impair the discretion of the State Board or Division of Bond Finance in determining whether to exercise any such option for early redemption.

(g) Notwithstanding the foregoing, any provisions of this Master Resolution or the applicable Supplemental Authorizing Resolution which relate to the maturity of Bonds, interest provisions, credit against mandatory redemption requirements, exchange, transfer and registration of Bonds, replacement of mutilated, destroyed, lost or stolen Bonds, the safekeeping and cancellation of Bonds, non-presentment of Bonds, the holding of moneys in trust, the calculation of Rebate Amount and the payment of the Rebate Amount to the United States, shall remain in effect and be binding upon the State Board, the Division of Bond Finance, each Trustee, each Registrar, Paying Agent and the Registered Owners notwithstanding the release and discharge of the lien and pledge of this Master Resolution or any such Supplemental Authorizing Resolution.

SECTION 6.04. NONPRESENTMENT OF BONDS. In the event any Bond shall not be presented to the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent for payment within seven years after the principal thereof becomes due, either at maturity, or otherwise, the funds for payment of said principal on deposit with the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent shall be remitted to the State Board of Administration for disposition in accordance with the laws of Florida. In the event the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent shall not have been able to pay the interest, either all or a portion thereof, on any Bond within seven years after the principal (or accreted value) thereof becomes due, either at maturity, or otherwise, the funds on deposit with the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent for the payment of said interest shall be remitted to the State Board of Administration for disposition in accordance with the laws of Florida. The earnings on the funds which were held to pay the principal and the interest on said Bond shall be governed by the agreement between the State Board of Administration and the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent Agreement.

SECTION 6.05. COMPLIANCE WITH TAX REQUIREMENTS; REBATE FUND. (a) Except as provided in a Supplemental Authorizing Resolution with respect to any specific Bonds, it is the intention of the State Board that the interest on the Bonds issued hereunder, be and remain excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes. The State Board hereby covenants and agrees, for the benefit of the Registered Owners from time to time of the Bonds, that the State Board will comply with the applicable requirements contained in the Code, to the extent necessary to preserve the exclusion of interest on the Bonds from gross income for federal income tax purposes. Specifically, without intending to limit in any way the generality of the foregoing, the State Board covenants and agrees:

(1) to be responsible for making or causing to be made all necessary determinations and calculations of the Rebate Amount and required payments of the Rebate Amount and to obtain verification of such determinations and calculations by the Division of Bond Finance;

(2) to set aside, or cause to be set aside, sufficient moneys in the Rebate Account with respect to such Series from the amounts in the Public Education Fund, or from any other legally available funds, to permit a timely payment of the Rebate Amount to the United States of America;

(3) to pay, or cause to be paid, the Rebate Amount at the times required pursuant to the Code;

(4) to maintain and retain, or cause to be maintained and retained, all records pertaining to the Rebate Amount with respect to each Series and required payments of the Rebate Amount with respect to that Series of Bonds, for at least six (6) years after the retirement of that Series or such other period as shall be necessary to comply with the Code;

(5) to refrain from using proceeds from any Series in a manner that would cause the Bonds of such Series to be classified as private activity bonds under Section 141(a) of the Code; and

(6) to refrain from taking any action that would cause any Series to become arbitrage bonds under Section 148 of the Code or any action that would otherwise cause interest on any Bonds to become includable in gross income for federal income tax purposes.

The State Board understands that the foregoing covenants impose continuing obligations on it that will exist as long as the requirements of the Code are applicable to the Bonds.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Master Resolution, the obligation to pay over the Rebate Amount to the United States and to comply with all other requirements of this Section 6.05 shall survive the defeasance or payment in full of the Bonds or any Series.

(b) The State Board may deposit or direct another to deposit into the appropriate Rebate Account in the Rebate Fund which is hereby created and established, from investment earnings on moneys deposited in the other funds and accounts created hereunder, or from any other legally available funds of the State Board, an amount equal to the Rebate Amount. Such moneys deposited in a Rebate Account shall be used only for the payment of the Rebate Amount to the United States as required by subsection (A) of this Section 6.05, and as directed by the State Board and the Division of Bond Finance. Funds on deposit in any Rebate Account in excess of the applicable Rebate Amount may be withdrawn and paid over to the State Board for deposit into the Public Education Fund. In complying with the foregoing, the State Board and Division of Bond Finance may rely upon any instructions or opinions from nationally recognized bond counsel.

If any amount remains in a Rebate Account after payment in full of all Bonds of the Series for which such Rebate Account was established and after payment in full of any Rebate Amount to the United States on account of such Series of Bonds in accordance with the terms hereof, such amount may be used for any purpose authorized by the law.

The Rebate Fund shall be held separate and apart from all other funds and accounts of the State Board and shall be subject to a lien in favor of the Registered Owners, but only to secure payment of the Rebate Amount, and the moneys in the Rebate Fund shall be available for use only as herein provided.

The Division of Bond Finance and the State Board shall not be required to continue to comply with the requirements of this Section in the event that the Division of Bond Finance and State Board receive an opinion of nationally recognized bond counsel that such compliance is no longer required in order to maintain the exclusion from gross income for federal income tax purposes of interest on the Bonds or that compliance with some other requirement will comply with the provisions of the Code in respect of arbitrage rebate.

Notwithstanding any of the above, the State Board's responsibilities and duties pursuant to subsection 6.05(a)(1), (2), (3) or (4) of this Section may be assumed in whole or in part by the Division of Bond Finance or any entity as provided by law, administrative rule, or resolution of the Division of Bond Finance.

SECTION 6.06. REPEAL OF INCONSISTENT RESOLUTIONS. All resolutions and parts of resolutions heretofore adopted pertaining to the subject matter of this Master Resolution, to the extent that they are inconsistent with this Master Resolution, be and the same are hereby repealed, revoked and rescinded.

SECTION 6.07. EFFECTIVE DATE. This Master Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

ADOPTED on July 21, 1992.

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APPENDIX D

STATE OF FLORIDA

FULL FAITH AND CREDIT
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
PUBLIC EDUCATION CAPITAL OUTLAY BONDS

FIFTIETH SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORIZING RESOLUTION

PROVIDING FOR THE

ISSUANCE OF

PUBLIC EDUCATION CAPITAL OUTLAY REFUNDING BONDS

2011 SERIES (TO BE DETERMINED)

JANUARY 18, 2011

A RESOLUTION SUPPLEMENTING AND AMENDING A RESOLUTION ENTITLED "A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF STATE OF FLORIDA, FULL FAITH AND CREDIT, STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION PUBLIC EDUCATION CAPITAL OUTLAY BONDS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF FINANCING AND REFINANCING THE COST OF CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS FOR THE STATE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN FLORIDA, PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (A)(2) OF SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE XII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF FLORIDA, AS AMENDED; PROVIDING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS UPON WHICH SUCH BONDS MAY BE ISSUED; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE", AND AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF NOT EXCEEDING $700,000,000 PUBLIC EDUCATION CAPITAL OUTLAY REFUNDING BONDS, 2011 SERIES (TO BE DETERMINED) FOR THE PURPOSE OF REFUNDING ALL OR A PORTION OF THE OUTSTANDING STATE OF FLORIDA, FULL FAITH AND CREDIT, STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION PUBLIC EDUCATION CAPITAL OUTLAY BONDS AND REFUNDING BONDS, 2001 SERIES A, 2001 SERIES B, AND 2001 SERIES E; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF FLORIDA:

ARTICLE I
AUTHORITY, DEFINITIONS AND FINDINGS

Section 1.01. AUTHORITY FOR THIS RESOLUTION. This Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution is adopted pursuant to the provisions of the Act.

Section 1.02. DEFINITIONS. (a) All of the definitions contained in Section 1.02 of the Master Resolution shall be deemed applicable to this Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, except to the extent that the same are inconsistent or in conflict with the definitions set forth below.

(b) The following terms shall have the following meanings in this Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution:

"Escrow Deposit Agreement" shall mean the agreement provided for in Section 4.02(a) of this Resolution.

"Federal Obligations" shall mean direct obligations of the United States of America, Resolution Funding Corporation ("REFCORP") interest strips, or direct non-prepayable obligations the principal and interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed as to full and timely payment by the United States of America, none of which permit redemption prior to maturity at the option of the obligor. Federal Obligations shall not mean unit investment trusts and mutual funds.

"Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution" shall mean this Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution.

"Master Resolution" shall mean the Master Resolution adopted by the State Board on July 21, 1992, authorizing the issuance of Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds.

"Parity Bonds" shall mean all Bonds which are currently Outstanding and any other Bonds which may be issued under the Master Resolution prior to the issuance of the Refunding Bonds.

"Refunded Bonds" shall mean all or a portion of the Outstanding State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds, 2001 Series A, 2001 Series B, and 2001 Series E, which will be refunded by the Refunding Bonds.

"Refunding Bonds" shall mean the not exceeding $700,000,000 Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2011 Series [to be determined], issued pursuant to this Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution.

"Retirement Fund" shall mean the State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education, 2011 Series [to be determined] Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds Retirement Fund created pursuant to Section 4.01(c) hereof.

"Retirement (or Refunding) of the Refunded Bonds" or words of similar import, shall mean the payment of the principal of the Refunded Bonds, redemption premiums, if any, the interest payable on the Refunded Bonds through the date of redemption thereof, and the fees and expenses in connection with retirement of the Refunded Bonds.

Section 1.03. FINDINGS. It is hereby found, determined and declared by the State Board as follows:

(a) That it is desirable and in the best interests of the citizens of Florida and of the State Board to refund the Refunded Bonds, thereby obtaining a lower net average interest cost rate.

(b) That the Refunded Bonds, or any portion thereof, may be refunded in accordance with Article XII, Section 9(a)(2) of the State Constitution and Section 215.61, Florida Statutes.

(c) That the amount of Refunding Bonds authorized to be issued by this Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, together with the Parity Bonds and the Prior Lien Obligations remaining Outstanding after the refunding contemplated hereby, does not exceed ninety per centum (90%) of the amount of such Refunding Bonds which the State Board has found and determined, and does by the adoption of this Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution find and determine, can be serviced as to both principal and interest from the Gross Receipts Taxes accruing to the State System under the provisions of the Public Education Bond Amendment.

(d) That this State Board is legally authorized to issue the Refunding Bonds authorized by this Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution pursuant to the terms, restrictions and conditions contained in the Master Resolution.

(e) That the Division of Bond Finance shall serve as the agent of the State Board with respect to the Refunding Bonds, pursuant to the provisions of Section 215.61(4), Florida Statutes.

(f) That this State Board has been advised it is necessary to make certain amendments to the Master Resolution in order to correct obsolete statutory references and to facilitate the issuance of additional types of Bonds that are eligible for federal payment subsidies including "Build America Bonds" issued under and pursuant to the authority provided for in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, enacted on February 17, 2009, and in accordance with the guidance included in the Internal Revenue Service's Notice 2009-26, published on April 3, 2009, as that act and implementing regulations may be extended and expanded from time to time.

(g) That these amendments are effective pursuant to Section 6.01(b) of the Master Resolution and do not materially or adversely affect the interests of the holders of the Outstanding Bonds.

ARTICLE II
AUTHORIZATION OF REFUNDING

There is hereby authorized the refunding of the Refunded Bonds to be accomplished in the manner hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE III
AUTHORIZATION AND TERMS OF REFUNDING BONDS

SECTION 3.01. AUTHORIZATION OF REFUNDING BONDS. Subject and pursuant to the provisions of this Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, bonds of the State Board are hereby authorized to be issued in the aggregate principal amount of not exceeding $700,000,000. Such bonds shall each be designated "State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2011 Series [to be determined]" (such series designation to be determined by the Director of the Division), provided, however, that such bonds may be sold and issued in one or more series, and may be sold in conjunction with new money Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds; if sold and issued in more than one series, the designation of each series of such bonds shall be determined by the Director of the Division. The Refunding Bonds shall be issued under and secured by the Master

Resolution, as supplemented by this Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, and all the terms and provisions contained in the Master Resolution shall be applicable to the Refunding Bonds, except as expressly set forth herein, including the pledge of the Gross Receipts Taxes and the pledge of the Full Faith and Credit of the State of Florida to the payment of the principal, premium if any, and interest on the Refunding Bonds.

Section 3.02. DESCRIPTION OF REFUNDING BONDS. Except as provided by subsequent resolution adopted prior to the sale of any Series thereof, the Refunding Bonds shall be issued only as fully registered bonds without coupons in the denominations of $1,000 or any integral multiple thereof; shall be dated and mature as determined pursuant to a subsequent resolution adopted by the State Board on or prior to the sale of the Refunding Bonds; shall bear interest at not exceeding the maximum lawful rate of interest authorized on the date of sale of the Refunding Bonds, payable semi-annually on June 1 and December 1 of each year; and shall be payable as to both principal and interest, shall be subject to registration, exchange, and transfer, shall be executed and authenticated, shall be subject to prior redemption in the manner, shall be in the form, and shall have such other terms as set forth in Article III of the Master Resolution.

The Refunding Bonds may be made redeemable at the option of the State Board upon such terms and conditions as determined pursuant to a subsequent resolution adopted by the State Board prior to the issuance of the Refunding Bonds.

Section 3.03 DELEGATION OF SALE OF THE REFUNDING BONDS. The Refunding Bonds shall be sold at competitive sale and may be sold at one time or in multiple Series from time to time as hereinafter provided.

In order to take advantage of opportunities as and when they arise in the municipal market, the State Board hereby authorizes the Division of Bond Finance, as agent for the State Board, to determine the financing structure and method of sale of the Refunding Bonds. The Division of Bond Finance, as agent for the State Board, is hereby authorized and directed to determine when, if, where and in what principal amount (if less than the full authorized amount) the Refunding Bonds shall be offered for sale, to determine the method(s) by which bids will be accepted, and to determine the specific fiscal details of the Refunding Bonds (or Series thereof) to be sold.

ARTICLE IV
APPLICATION OF BOND PROCEEDS

SECTION 4.01. APPLICATION OF REFUNDING BOND PROCEEDS. Upon receipt of the proceeds of the Refunding Bonds, the State Board shall transfer and apply such proceeds as follows:

(a) The amount necessary to pay all costs and expenses of the Division of Bond Finance in connection with the preparation, sale and issuance of the Refunding Bonds, including a reasonable charge for the services of the Division of Bond Finance, shall be transferred to the Division of Bond Finance to be deposited in the Bond Proceeds Trust Fund, subject to disbursement of the funds to the Bond Fee Trust Fund and the Arbitrage Compliance Trust Fund pursuant to written instructions at the delivery of the Refunding Bonds unless such amount shall be provided from another legally available source.

(b) The accrued interest on the Refunding Bonds, plus an amount determined in the sole discretion of the State Board and the Division of Bond Finance as being necessary, together with such accrued interest, to provide for the payment of interest on the Refunding Bonds for a period not to exceed 12 months from the date of issuance of the Refunding Bonds shall be transferred to the Board of Administration and deposited in the Sinking Fund created by the Master Resolution.

(c) All remaining proceeds shall be transferred to the Board of Administration for deposit into a trust fund, hereby created, to be known as the "State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education, 2011 Series [to be determined] Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds Retirement Fund" (hereinafter referred to as the "Retirement Fund"). Such amount, together with the income on the investment thereof and other available monies(if necessary), shall be sufficient to pay when due the entire principal of the Refunded Bonds, together with interest accrued and to accrue thereon to their respective maturity dates or, if called for redemption prior to maturity, such prior redemption dates and redemption premiums, if any, and the expenses and fees listed in the Escrow Deposit Agreement as hereinafter provided in Section 4.02(a) below. The Director of the Division of Bond Finance is authorized to determine the redemption date of the Refunded Bonds, provide for the publication of any notice of redemption and take any other actions necessary or desirable to refund and redeem the Refunded Bonds.

SECTION 4.02. RETIREMENT FUND. The moneys deposited by the Board of Administration in the Retirement Fund shall be administered and applied as follows:

(a) The Retirement Fund shall be held in irrevocable trust by the Board of Administration and, except as provided in subsection (b) of this Section 4.02, shall be applied solely to refund the Refunded Bonds and to the payment of the fees and expenses incurred in connection with such refunding. The application of the moneys in the Retirement Fund shall be made for said purposes pursuant to an Escrow Deposit Agreement to be entered into between the State Board and the Board of Administration, in the form normally utilized by the State Board.

(b) Moneys on deposit in the Retirement Fund shall be used to purchase Federal Obligations in accordance with the schedules given in the Escrow Deposit Agreement. The maturing Federal Obligations, the earnings thereon, and the cash on deposit in the Retirement Fund shall be sufficient to accomplish the refunding described above in Section 4.01(c). In the alternative, in the discretion of the Director of the Division of Bond Finance, moneys on deposit in the retirement fund shall be invested in the State Treasury, or in such other legally authorized investments, until such time as such funds are needed to effect the redemption of the Refunded Bonds.

Section 4.03. REGISTERED OWNERS NOT AFFECTED BY APPLICATION OF REFUNDING BOND PROCEEDS. The proceeds derived from the sale of the Refunding Bonds shall be applied and disbursed pursuant to the provisions of the Act and this Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution. The Registered Owners of Refunding Bonds shall not have any responsibility whatsoever for the application or use of any of the proceeds derived from the sale of the Refunding Bonds, and the rights and remedies of the Registered Owners of Refunding Bonds and their right to payment, pursuant to the Public Education Bond Amendment and this Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, shall not be affected or impaired by the application or use of such proceeds. Upon the issuance of the Refunding Bonds authorized by this Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, all the covenants and agreements between the State Board and the Registered Owners of Refunding Bonds contained in this Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution shall be valid and binding covenants and agreements between the State Board and the Registered Owners of Refunding Bonds without regard to the application of the proceeds of the Refunding Bonds.

ARTICLE V
APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS OF MASTER RESOLUTION AND SECURITY FOR THE REFUNDING BONDS

The Refunding Bonds herein authorized shall for all purposes (except as herein expressly changed) be considered to be Additional Parity Bonds issued under the authority of the Master Resolution and shall be entitled to all the protection and security provided therein for the Parity Bonds.

The covenants and pledges contained in the Master Resolution (to the extent the same are not inconsistent with the provisions hereof) shall be applicable to the Refunding Bonds herein authorized in like manner as applicable to the Parity Bonds, and the Funds and Accounts established in the Master Resolution shall be continued and maintained as long as any of the Refunding Bonds and interest thereon issued hereunder are outstanding and unpaid. The principal of and interest on the Refunding Bonds herein authorized shall be payable from the Sinking Fund heretofore established by the Master Resolution on a parity with the Parity Bonds, and payment shall be made into such Sinking Fund from the Public Education Fund in amounts fully sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Refunding Bonds herein authorized as such principal and interest become due.

ARTICLE VI
AMENDMENT OF MASTER RESOLUTION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Section 6.01. AMENDMENT OF THE MASTER RESOLUTION. The Master Resolution is hereby amended as follows. Language to be added is indicated by <u>underlining</u> and language to be deleted is indicated by ~~strike-throughs~~.

(A) Section 4.04 of the Master Resolution is hereby amended as follows:

SECTION 4.04. INVESTMENT OF SINKING FUND MONEYS. All moneys maintained at any time in the Sinking Fund under the provisions of Section 4.03(a) hereof, may be invested and reinvested by the State Board of Administration in direct obligations of the United States of America or in other investments authorized in Section <u>17.57</u> ~~18.10~~, Florida Statutes, as such statute shall be amended from time to time;...

(B) Section 4.05 of the Master Resolution is hereby amended as follows:

SECTION 4.05. INVESTMENT OF PUBLIC EDUCATION FUND MONEYS. All moneys maintained at any time in the Public Education Fund may be invested and reinvested by the State Board of by the State Board of Administration in direct obligations of the United States of America or in other securities authorized in Section 17.57 ~~18.20~~, Florida Statutes;...

(C) Section 5.01 of the Master Resolution is hereby amended by adding thereto a new paragraph (e) to read in its entirety as follows:

SECTION 5.01. ISSUANCE OF ADDITIONAL PARITY BONDS.

(e) to the extent that the State Board has issued or is then issuing Bonds under this Master Resolution that qualify for federal subsidy payments with respect to all or a portion of the interest or other payments due or to become due with respect to such Bonds, including "Build America Bonds" issued under and pursuant to the authority provided for in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, enacted on February 17, 2009, and in accordance with the guidance included in the Internal Revenue Service's Notice 2009-26, published on April 3, 2009, as that act and implementing regulations may be extended and expanded from time to time, then the State Board may take into account the amount of such federal subsidy payments in determining the amount of Debt Service Requirements on Bonds hereunder by crediting the amount of federal subsidy payments reasonably expected to be received in each Fiscal Year against the Debt Service Requirements on the Bonds in such Fiscal Year. The State Board may also provide for the direct deposit of such federal subsidy payments into the Sinking Fund for the Bonds and the use of such federal subsidy payments to pay debt service on the Bonds. The foregoing credit provisions shall have no effect on and shall not be construed to reduce or diminish the security for any Outstanding Bonds, it being the express and stated intent of the State Board that all Bonds issued hereunder shall be secured as provided herein without regard to eligibility for subsidy payments under any federal program.

Section 6.02. CONTINUING DISCLOSURE. (a) In order to comply with Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the State Board hereby agrees to provide or cause to be provided such information as may be required, from time to time, under such rule.

(b) The Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Education, in conjunction with the appropriate officer of the Division, is authorized and directed to execute and deliver any documents or agreements which are necessary to comply with the requirements of Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Section 6.03. SEVERABILITY OF PROVISIONS. If any one or more of the covenants, agreements or provisions of this Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution shall be held contrary to any express provision of law, or contrary to the policy of express law though not expressly prohibited, or against public policy, or shall for any reason whatsoever be held invalid, then such covenants, agreements or provisions shall be null and void and shall be deemed separable from the remaining covenants, agreements or provisions and shall in no way affect the validity of any of the other covenants, agreements or provisions of this Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution or of the Refunding Bonds.

Section 6.04. REPEAL OF INCONSISTENT RESOLUTIONS. All resolutions and parts of resolutions heretofore adopted pertaining to the subject matter of this Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, to the extent that they are inconsistent with this Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, are hereby repealed, revoked, and rescinded.

Section 6.05. TIME OF TAKING EFFECT. This Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

ADOPTED ON January 18, 2011.

APPENDIX E

STATE OF FLORIDA

FULL FAITH AND CREDIT
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
PUBLIC EDUCATION CAPITAL OUTLAY BONDS

<u>SIXTY-FIRST SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORIZING RESOLUTION</u>

PROVIDING FOR THE

ISSUANCE OF

PUBLIC EDUCATION CAPITAL OUTLAY REFUNDING BONDS

2016 SERIES (TO BE DETERMINED)

March 29, 2016

A RESOLUTION SUPPLEMENTING A RESOLUTION ENTITLED "A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF STATE OF FLORIDA, FULL FAITH AND CREDIT, STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION PUBLIC EDUCATION CAPITAL OUTLAY BONDS, FOR THE PURPOSE OF FINANCING AND REFINANCING THE COST OF CAPITAL OUTLAY PROJECTS FOR THE STATE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC EDUCATION IN FLORIDA, PURSUANT TO SUBSECTION (A)(2) OF SECTION 9 OF ARTICLE XII OF THE CONSTITUTION OF FLORIDA, AS AMENDED; PROVIDING THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS UPON WHICH SUCH BONDS MAY BE ISSUED; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE", AND AUTHORIZING THE ISSUANCE OF NOT EXCEEDING $1,200,000,000 PUBLIC EDUCATION CAPITAL OUTLAY REFUNDING BONDS, 2016 SERIES (TO BE DETERMINED) FOR THE PURPOSE OF REFUNDING ALL OR A PORTION OF THE OUTSTANDING STATE OF FLORIDA, FULL FAITH AND CREDIT, STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION PUBLIC EDUCATION CAPITAL OUTLAY BONDS, 2005 SERIES G, 2006 SERIES B, 2006 SERIES C, 2006 SERIES D, 2007 SERIES B, AND 2007 SERIES C, AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF FLORIDA:

ARTICLE I
AUTHORITY, DEFINITIONS AND FINDINGS

Section 1.01. AUTHORITY FOR THIS RESOLUTION. This Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution is adopted pursuant to the provisions of the Act.

Section 1.02. DEFINITIONS. (a) All of the definitions contained in Section 1.02 of the Master Resolution shall be deemed applicable to this Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, except to the extent that the same are inconsistent or in conflict with the definitions set forth below.

(b) The following terms shall have the following meanings in this Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution:

"Escrow Deposit Agreement" shall mean the agreement provided for in Section 4.02(a) of this Resolution.

"Federal Obligations" shall mean direct obligations of the United States of America, Resolution Funding Corporation ("REFCORP") interest strips, or direct non-prepayable obligations the principal and interest on which are unconditionally guaranteed as to full and timely payment by the United States of America, none of which permit redemption prior to maturity at the option of the obligor. Federal Obligations shall not mean unit investment trusts and mutual funds.

"Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution" shall mean this Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution.

"Master Resolution" shall mean the Master Resolution adopted by the State Board on July 21, 1992, authorizing the issuance of Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds.

"Parity Bonds" shall mean all Bonds which are currently Outstanding and any other Bonds which may be issued under the Master Resolution prior to the issuance of the Refunding Bonds.

"Refunded Bonds" shall mean all or a portion of the Outstanding State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds, 2005 Series G, 2006 Series B, 2006 Series C, 2006 Series D, 2007 Series B, and 2007 Series C, which will be refunded by the Refunding Bonds.

"Refunding Bonds" shall mean the not exceeding $1,200,000,000 Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2016 Series (to be determined), issued pursuant to this Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution.

"Retirement Fund" shall mean the State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education, 2016 Series (to be determined) Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds Retirement Fund created pursuant to Section 4.01(c) hereof.

"Retirement (or Refunding) of the Refunded Bonds" or words of similar import, shall mean the payment of the principal of the Refunded Bonds, redemption premiums, if any, the interest payable on the Refunded Bonds through the date of redemption thereof, and the fees and expenses in connection with retirement of the Refunded Bonds.

Section 1.03. FINDINGS. It is hereby found, determined and declared by the State Board as follows:

(a) That it is desirable and in the best interests of the citizens of Florida and of the State Board to refund the Refunded Bonds, thereby obtaining a lower net average interest cost rate.

(b) That the Refunded Bonds, or any portion thereof, may be refunded in accordance with Article XII, Section 9(a)(2) of the State Constitution and Section 215.61, Florida Statutes.

(c) That the amount of Refunding Bonds authorized to be issued by this Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, together with the Parity Bonds and the Prior Lien Obligations remaining Outstanding after the refunding contemplated hereby, does not exceed ninety per centum (90%) of the amount of such Refunding Bonds which the State Board has found and determined, and does by the adoption of this Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution find and determine, can be serviced as to both principal and interest from the Gross Receipts Taxes accruing to the State System under the provisions of the Public Education Bond Amendment.

(d) That this State Board is legally authorized to issue the Refunding Bonds authorized by this Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution pursuant to the terms, restrictions and conditions contained in the Master Resolution.

(e) That the Division of Bond Finance shall serve as the agent of the State Board with respect to the Refunding Bonds, pursuant to the provisions of Section 215.61(4), Florida Statutes.

ARTICLE II
AUTHORIZATION OF REFUNDING

There is hereby authorized the refunding of the Refunded Bonds to be accomplished in the manner hereinafter provided.

ARTICLE III
AUTHORIZATION AND TERMS OF REFUNDING BONDS

Section 3.01. AUTHORIZATION OF REFUNDING BONDS. Subject and pursuant to the provisions of this Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, bonds of the State Board are hereby authorized to be issued in the aggregate principal amount of not exceeding $1,200,000,000. Such bonds shall each be designated "State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2016 Series (to be determined)" (such series designation to be determined by the Director of the Division), provided, however, that such bonds may be sold and issued in one or more series, and may be sold in conjunction with new money or other refunding Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds; if sold and issued in more than one series, the designation of each series of such bonds shall be determined by the Director of the Division. The Refunding Bonds shall be issued under and secured by the Master Resolution, as supplemented by this Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, and all the terms and provisions contained in the Master Resolution shall be applicable to the Refunding Bonds, except as expressly set forth herein, including the pledge of the Gross Receipts Taxes and the pledge of the Full Faith and Credit of the State of Florida to the payment of the principal, premium if any, and interest on the Refunding Bonds.

Section 3.02. DESCRIPTION OF REFUNDING BONDS. Except as provided by subsequent resolution adopted prior to the sale of any Series thereof, the Refunding Bonds shall be issued only as fully registered bonds without coupons in the denominations of $1,000 or any integral multiple thereof; shall be dated and mature as determined pursuant to a subsequent resolution adopted by the State Board on or prior to the sale of the Refunding Bonds; shall bear interest at not exceeding the maximum lawful rate of interest authorized on the date of sale of the Refunding Bonds, payable semi-annually on June 1 and December 1 of each year; and shall be payable as to both principal and interest, shall be subject to registration, exchange, and transfer, shall be executed and authenticated, shall be subject to prior redemption in the manner, shall be in the form, and shall have such other terms as set forth in Article III of the Master Resolution.

The Refunding Bonds may be made redeemable at the option of the State Board upon such terms and conditions as determined pursuant to a subsequent resolution adopted by the State Board prior to the issuance of the Refunding Bonds.

Section 3.03 DELEGATION OF SALE OF THE REFUNDING BONDS. The Refunding Bonds shall be sold at competitive sale and may be sold at one time or in multiple Series from time to time as hereinafter provided.

In order to take advantage of opportunities as and when they arise in the municipal market, the State Board hereby authorizes the Division of Bond Finance, as agent for the State Board, to determine the financing structure and method of sale of the Refunding Bonds. The Division of Bond Finance, as agent for the State Board, is hereby authorized and directed to determine when, if, where and in what principal amount (if less than the full authorized amount) the Refunding Bonds shall be offered for sale, to determine the method(s) by which bids will be accepted, and to determine the specific fiscal details of the Refunding Bonds (or Series thereof) to be sold.

ARTICLE IV
APPLICATION OF BOND PROCEEDS

Section 4.01. APPLICATION OF REFUNDING BOND PROCEEDS. Upon receipt of the proceeds of the Refunding Bonds, the State Board shall transfer and apply such proceeds as follows:

(a) The amount necessary to pay all costs and expenses of the Division of Bond Finance in connection with the preparation, sale and issuance of the Refunding Bonds, including a reasonable charge for the services of the Division of Bond Finance, shall be transferred to the Division of Bond Finance to be deposited in the Bond Proceeds Trust Fund, subject to disbursement of the funds to the Bond Fee Trust Fund and the Arbitrage Compliance Trust Fund pursuant to written instructions at the delivery of the Refunding Bonds unless such amount shall be provided from another legally available source.

(b) The accrued interest on the Refunding Bonds, plus an amount determined in the sole discretion of the State Board and the Division of Bond Finance as being necessary, together with such accrued interest, to provide for the payment of interest on the Refunding Bonds for a period not to exceed 12 months from the date of issuance of the Refunding Bonds shall be transferred to the Board of Administration and deposited in the Sinking Fund created by the Master Resolution.

(c) All remaining proceeds shall be transferred to the Board of Administration for deposit into a trust fund, hereby created, to be known as the "State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education, 2016 Series (to be determined) Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds Retirement Fund" (hereinafter referred to as the "Retirement Fund") or deposited with the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent. Such amount, together with the income on the investment thereof and other available monies (if necessary), shall be sufficient to pay when due the entire principal of the Refunded Bonds, together with interest accrued and to accrue thereon to their respective maturity dates or, if called for redemption prior to maturity, such prior redemption dates and redemption premiums, if any, and the expenses and fees listed in the Escrow Deposit Agreement as hereinafter provided in Section 4.02(a) below. The Director of the Division of Bond Finance is authorized to determine the redemption date of the Refunded Bonds, provide for the publication of any notice of redemption and take any other actions necessary or desirable to refund and redeem the Refunded Bonds.

Section 4.02. RETIREMENT FUND. The moneys deposited by the Board of Administration in the Retirement Fund shall be administered and applied as follows:

(a) The Retirement Fund shall be held in irrevocable trust by the Board of Administration and, except as provided in subsection (b) of this Section 4.02, shall be applied solely to refund the Refunded Bonds and to the payment of the fees and expenses incurred in connection with such refunding. The application of the moneys in the Retirement Fund shall be made for said purposes pursuant to an Escrow Deposit Agreement to be entered into between the State Board and the Board of Administration, in the form normally utilized by the State Board.

(b) Moneys on deposit in the Retirement Fund shall be used to purchase Federal Obligations in accordance with the schedules given in the Escrow Deposit Agreement. The maturing Federal Obligations, the earnings thereon, and the cash on deposit in the Retirement Fund shall be sufficient to accomplish the refunding described above in Section 4.01(c). In the alternative, in the discretion of the Director of the Division of Bond Finance, moneys on deposit in the retirement fund shall be invested in the State Treasury, or in such other legally authorized investments, or held uninvested, until such time as such funds are needed to effect the redemption of the Refunded Bonds.

Section 4.03. REGISTERED OWNERS NOT AFFECTED BY APPLICATION OF REFUNDING BOND PROCEEDS. The proceeds derived from the sale of the Refunding Bonds shall be applied and disbursed pursuant to the provisions of the Act and this Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution. The Registered Owners of Refunding Bonds shall not have any responsibility whatsoever for the application or use of any of the proceeds derived from the sale of the Refunding Bonds, and the rights and remedies of the Registered Owners of Refunding Bonds and their right to payment, pursuant to the Public Education Bond Amendment and this Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, shall not be affected or impaired by the application or use of such proceeds. Upon the issuance of the Refunding Bonds authorized by this Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, all the covenants and agreements between the State Board and the Registered Owners of Refunding Bonds contained in this Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution shall be valid and binding covenants and agreements between the State Board and the Registered Owners of Refunding Bonds without regard to the application of the proceeds of the Refunding Bonds.

ARTICLE V
APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS OF MASTER RESOLUTION AND SECURITY FOR THE REFUNDING BONDS

The Refunding Bonds herein authorized shall for all purposes (except as herein expressly changed) be considered to be Additional Parity Bonds issued under the authority of the Master Resolution and shall be entitled to all the protection and security provided therein for the Parity Bonds.

The covenants and pledges contained in the Master Resolution (to the extent the same are not inconsistent with the provisions hereof) shall be applicable to the Refunding Bonds herein authorized in like manner as applicable to the Parity Bonds, and the Funds and Accounts established in the Master Resolution shall be continued and maintained as long as any of the Refunding Bonds and interest thereon issued hereunder are outstanding and unpaid. The principal of and interest on the Refunding Bonds herein authorized shall be payable from the Sinking Fund heretofore established by the Master Resolution on a parity with the Parity Bonds, and payment shall be made into such Sinking Fund from the Public Education Fund in amounts fully sufficient to pay the principal of and interest on the Refunding Bonds herein authorized as such principal and interest become due.

ARTICLE VI
MISCELLANEOUS

Section 6.01. CONTINUING DISCLOSURE. (a) In order to comply with Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the State Board hereby agrees to provide or cause to be provided such information as may be required, from time to time, under such rule.

(b) The Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Education, in conjunction with the appropriate officer of the Division, is authorized and directed to execute and deliver any documents or agreements which are necessary to comply with the requirements of Rule 15c2-12 of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Section 6.02. SEVERABILITY OF PROVISIONS. If any one or more of the covenants, agreements or provisions of this Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution shall be held contrary to any express provision of law, or contrary to the policy of express law though not expressly prohibited, or against public policy, or shall for any reason whatsoever be held invalid, then such covenants, agreements or provisions shall be null and void and shall be deemed separable from the remaining covenants, agreements or provisions and shall in no way affect the validity of any of the other covenants, agreements or provisions of this Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution or of the Refunding Bonds.

Section 6.03. REPEAL OF INCONSISTENT RESOLUTIONS. All resolutions and parts of resolutions heretofore adopted pertaining to the subject matter of this Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, to the extent that they are inconsistent with this Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution, are hereby repealed, revoked, and rescinded.

Section 6.04. TIME OF TAKING EFFECT. This Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution shall take effect immediately upon its adoption.

ADOPTED ON MARCH 29, 2016.

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CERTAIN DEFINITIONS

"2016F Bonds" means the $148,400,000 State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2016 Series F, issued pursuant to the Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution.

"Additional Bonds" means any obligations hereafter issued pursuant to the terms and conditions of the Master Resolution and payable from the Gross Receipts Taxes on a parity with the Bonds originally issued under the Master Resolution.

"Amortization Installment" means an amount so designated which is established for the redemption of Term Bonds; provided that each such Amortization Installment shall be deemed due in an amount and upon a date determined pursuant to the applicable Supplemental Authorizing Resolution and the aggregate of such Amortization Installments shall equal the aggregate principal amount of the Term Bonds.

"Arbitrage Compliance Trust Fund" means the trust fund created to administer the collection of fees charged in connection with the arbitrage compliance program.

"Board of Administration" means the State Board of Administration of Florida as created by the Florida Constitution and shall also include any statutory body succeeding to the duties and powers given the State Board of Administration by law.

"Board of Education" means the State Board of Education of Florida, as constituted pursuant to Section 2 of Article IX of the Constitution of Florida.

"Bond Fee Trust Fund" means the Bond Fee Trust fund created by Section 215.65, Florida Statutes.

"Bond Registrar/Paying Agent" means U.S. Bank Trust National Association, New York, New York, or any successor thereto.

"Bonds" means the Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds issued pursuant to the Master Resolution.

"Capital Outlay Projects" or "Projects" means the Capital Outlay Project or Projects for the State System to be financed in whole or in part by the Bonds issued pursuant to the Master Resolution, as set forth in each Supplemental Authorizing Resolution.

"Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, the Treasury Regulations (whether proposed, temporary or final) under that Code or the statutory predecessor of that Code, and any amendments of, or successor provisions to, the foregoing and any official rulings, announcements, notices, procedures and judicial determinations regarding any of the foregoing, all as and to the extent applicable. Unless otherwise indicated, references to a Section of the Code means that Section of the Code, including such applicable Treasury Regulations, rulings, announcements, notices, procedures and determinations pertinent to that Section.

"Debt Service Requirements" means the amounts of principal (including Amortization Installments) and interest maturing and becoming due on the Bonds.

"Division of Bond Finance" or "Division" means the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration.

"Fiscal Year" means the period beginning with and including July 1st of each year and ending with and including the next June 30th.

"Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution" means the Fiftieth Supplemental Authorizing Resolution adopted by the State Board of Education on January 18, 2011, amending the Master Resolution.

"Gross Receipts Taxes" means all the taxes collected from every person, including municipalities, receiving payments for electricity for light, heat or power, for natural or manufactured gas for light, heat or power, for telecommunication services and for sending of telegrams and telegraph messages, as provided and levied in Chapter 203, Florida Statutes, as in existence as of the date of the adoption of the Master Resolution or as such chapter is amended from time to time.

"Interest Payment Dates" means for each Series of Bonds, such dates of each Fiscal Year on which interest on the Bonds of such Series is payable or, with respect to Capital Appreciation Bonds, is compounded.

"Issue," "Issued" or "Issuance," when used with reference to the Bonds, means the authorization, sale and delivery of the Bonds authorized to be issued by the Master Resolution. The Bonds shall not be deemed to be issued until such Bonds have been sold and delivered to the purchasers and payment has been received therefor.

"Master Resolution" means the Master Resolution adopted by the Board of Education on July 21, 1992, as amended on January 18, 2011, authorizing the issuance of Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds.

"Outstanding," when used with reference to the Bonds, means, as of any date of determination, all Bonds theretofore authenticated and delivered except:

(i) Bonds theretofore cancelled by the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent or delivered to the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent for cancellation;

(ii) Bonds which are deemed paid and defeased and no longer Outstanding as provided in the Master Resolution;

(iii) Bonds in lieu of which other Bonds have been issued pursuant to the provisions of the Master Resolution relating to Bonds destroyed, stolen or lost, unless evidence satisfactory to the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent has been received that any such Bond is held by a bona fide purchaser; and

(iv) For purposes of any consent or other action to be taken under the Master Resolution by the Registered Owners of a specified percentage of principal amount of Bonds, Bonds held by or for the account of the Division of Bond Finance or the Board of Education.

"Parity Bonds" means the outstanding State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds, 1999 Series D through 2016 Series E Bonds.

"Principal Payment Date" means for each Series of Bonds, such dates of each Fiscal Year on which the principal (including Amortization Installments) of Outstanding Bonds of each Series is payable.

"Public Education Bond Amendment" means Subsection (a)(2) of Section 9 of Article XII of the Constitution of the State of Florida, as amended effective July 1, 1975, as further amended effective January 8, 1985, and as such Subsection is amended from time to time.

"Public Education Fund" means the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund created and established pursuant to the Public Education Bond Amendment.

"Rating Agency" means a nationally recognized bond rating agency.

"Record Date" means the Regular Record Date or Special Record Date, as applicable.

"Refunded Bonds" means all or a portion of the State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds, 2006 Series B.

"Refunding Bonds" means the 2016F Bonds.

"Registered Owner" means the owner of any Bond or Bonds as shown on the registration book kept by the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent.

"Regular Record Date" means, with respect to each Series of Bonds, the 15th day of the calendar month next preceding a Principal or Interest Payment Date or such other date specified for a Series by the applicable Supplemental Authorizing Resolution.

"Series" means all of the Bonds authenticated and delivered on original issuance and pursuant to the Master Resolution or the Supplemental Authorizing Resolution authorizing such Bonds as a separate Series of Bonds, or any Bonds thereafter authenticated and delivered in lieu of or in substitution for such Bonds, pursuant to Article II of the Master Resolution, regardless of variations in maturity, interest rate or other provisions.

“Sinking Fund” means the trust fund, created in the Master Resolution, to be held and administered by the State Board of Administration, pursuant to Article IV of the Master Resolution.

“Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution” means the Sixty-first Supplemental Authorizing Resolution adopted by the State Board of Education on March 29, 2016, authorizing the issuance of Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds.

“Special Interest Payment Date” means a date established pursuant to Section 3.06 of the Master Resolution for the payment of interest which has become delinquent.

“Special Record Date” means a record date established pursuant to Section 3.06 of the Master Resolution for the payment of interest on any Special Interest Payment Date.

“State” means the State of Florida.

“State Bond Act” means Sections 215.57 through 215.83, Florida Statutes.

“State System” means the State System of Public Education provided for by Section 1 of Article IX of the Florida Constitution of 1968, including but not limited to institutions of higher learning, community or junior colleges, vocational-technical schools, and public schools, as now defined or as may hereafter be defined by law.

“Supplemental Authorizing Resolution” means, as to any Series of Bonds, the resolution or resolutions of the Board of Education authorizing and providing for the sale and issuance of such Series of Bonds and includes any certificate of award, any trust indenture, the bond purchase agreement or other document or instrument that is approved by or required to be executed (prior to the issuance of such Series) by any such resolution.

“Term Bonds” means the Bonds of a Series which shall be stated to mature on one date and for the amortization of which payments are required to be made into the Amortization Account in the Sinking Fund, created in the Master Resolution, as set forth in the Supplemental Authorizing Resolution applicable thereto.

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FORM OF CONTINUING DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT

This Continuing Disclosure Agreement (the "Disclosure Agreement") is executed and delivered by the State Board of Education of Florida (the "Board of Education") and the Division of Bond Finance of the State Board of Administration of Florida (the "Division") in connection with the issuance of 148,400,000 State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2016 Series F (the "Bonds"). This Disclosure Agreement is being executed and delivered pursuant to Section 6.01 of the resolution adopted by the Board of Education on March 29, 2016, (the "Resolution"), providing for the issuance of the Bonds. The Board of Education and the Division covenant and agree as follows:

SECTION 1. PURPOSE OF THE DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT. This Disclosure Agreement is being executed and delivered by the Board of Education and the Division for the benefit of the Registered Owners and Beneficial Owners of the Bonds and in order to assist the Participating Underwriters in complying with Rule 15c2-12 (the "Rule") of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). It shall inure solely to the benefit of the Board of Education, the Division, the Registered Owners, the Beneficial Owners and the Participating Underwriters.

SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS. In addition to the definitions set forth in the Resolution and the Master Resolution adopted by the Board of Education on July 21, 1992, which apply to any capitalized term used in this Disclosure Agreement, the following capitalized terms shall have the following meanings:

"Beneficial Owner" shall mean any person which (a) has the power, directly or indirectly, to vote or consent with respect to, or to dispose of ownership of, any Bonds (including persons holding Bonds through nominees, depositories or other intermediaries), or (b) is treated as the owner of any Bonds for federal income tax purposes.

"Participating Underwriter" shall mean any of the original underwriters of the Bonds required to comply with the Rule in connection with offering of the Bonds.

SECTION 3. CONTINUING DISCLOSURE. (A) Information To Be Provided. The Board of Education assumes all responsibilities for any continuing disclosure as described below. In order to comply with the Rule, the Board of Education hereby agrees to provide or cause to be provided the information set forth below, or such information as may be required to be provided, from time to time, under the Rule.

(1) Financial Information and Operating Data. For fiscal years ending on June 30, 2016, and thereafter, annual financial information and operating data shall be provided within nine months after the end of the State's fiscal year. Such information shall include:

(a) Gross Receipts Tax Collections;
(b) Investment of Funds;
(c) Debt Service Coverage;
(d) Periodic Gross Receipts Tax Collections;
(e) Sources and Amounts of State Funds;
(f) History of Legislative Appropriations;
(g) Statement of Resources and Liabilities;
(h) Schedule of Outstanding Bonds; and
(i) Litigation.

(2) Audited Financial Statements. If not submitted as part of the annual financial information, a copy of the State's audited financial statements, prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, will be provided when and if available.

(3) Material Events Notices. Notice of the following events relating to the Bonds will be provided in a timely manner not in excess of ten business days after the occurrence of the event:

(a) principal and interest payment delinquencies;
(b) non-payment related defaults;
(c) unscheduled draws on debt-service reserves reflecting financial difficulties;
(d) unscheduled draws on credit enhancements reflecting financial difficulties;
(e) substitution of credit or liquidity providers, or their failure to perform;
(f) adverse tax opinions, the issuance by the Internal Revenue Service of proposed or final determinations of taxability, Notices of Proposed Issue (IRS Form 5701-TEB) or other material notices or determinations with respect to the tax status of the security, or other material events affecting the tax status of the security;
(g) modifications to rights of security holders, if material;
(h) bond calls, if material, and tender offers;
(i) defeasances;
(j) release, substitution or sale of property securing repayment of the securities, if material;
(k) rating changes;
(l) bankruptcy, insolvency, receivership or similar event of the obligated person;
(m) the consummation of merger, consolidation, or acquisition involving an obligated person or the sale of all or substantially all of the assets of the obligated person, other than in the ordinary course of business, the entry into a definitive agreement to undertake such an action or the termination of a definitive agreement relating to any such actions, other than pursuant to its terms, if material; and
(n) appointment of a successor or additional trustee or the change of name of a trustee, if material.

(4) Failure to Provide Annual Financial Information; Remedies.

(a) Notice of the failure of the Board of Education to provide the information required by paragraphs (A) (1) or (A)(2) of this Section will be provided in a timely manner.

(b) The Board of Education acknowledges that its undertaking pursuant to the Rule set forth in this Section is for the benefit of the Beneficial Owners and Registered Owners of the Bonds and shall be enforceable only by such Beneficial Owners and Registered Owners; provided that the right to enforce the provisions of such undertaking shall be conditioned upon the same enforcement restrictions as are applicable to the information undertakings in the Resolution and shall be limited to a right to obtain specific enforcement of the Board of Education's obligations hereunder.

(B) Methods of Providing Information.

(1) (a) Annual financial information and operating data described in paragraph 3(A)(1) and the audited financial statements described in paragraph 3(A)(2) shall be transmitted to the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (hereafter "MSRB") using the MSRB's Electronic Municipal Market Access System ("EMMA") or by such other method as may be subsequently determined by the MSRB.

(b) Material event notices described in paragraph 3(A)(3) and notices described in paragraph 3(A)(4) shall also be transmitted to the MSRB using EMMA or by such other method as may be subsequently determined by the MSRB.

(2) (a) Information shall be provided to the MSRB in an electronic format as prescribed by the MSRB, either directly, or indirectly through an indenture trustee or a designated agent.

(b) All documents provided to the MSRB shall be accompanied by identifying information as prescribed by the MSRB.

(C) If this Disclosure Agreement is amended to change the operating data or financial information to be disclosed, the annual financial information containing amended operating data or financial information will explain, in narrative form, the reasons for the amendment and the impact of the change in the type of operating data or financial information being provided.

(D) The Board of Education's obligations hereunder shall continue until such time as the Bonds are no longer Outstanding or until the Board of Education shall otherwise no longer remain obligated on the Bonds.

(E) This Disclosure Agreement may be amended or modified so long as:

(1) any such amendments are not violative of any rule or regulation of the SEC or MSRB, or other federal or state regulatory body;

(2) the amendment may only be made in connection with a change in circumstances that arises from a change in legal requirements, change in law, or change in the identity, nature, or status of the obligated person, or type of business conducted;

(3) this Disclosure Agreement, as amended, would have complied with the requirements of Rule 15c2-12 of the SEC at the time of the primary offering, after taking into account any amendments or interpretations of the rule, as well as any change in circumstances; and

(4) the amendment does not materially impair the interests of Beneficial Owners or Registered Owners, as determined either by parties unaffiliated with the issuer or obligated person (such as bond counsel), or by approving vote of the Beneficial Owners and Registered Owners pursuant to the terms of the Resolution at the time of the amendment.

SECTION 4. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. If, when submitting any information required by this Disclosure Agreement, the Board of Education chooses to include additional information not specifically required by this Disclosure Agreement, the Board of Education shall have no obligation under this Disclosure Agreement to update such information or include it in any such future submission.

Dated this ___ day of _______, 2017.

DIVISION OF BOND FINANCE OF THE
STATE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION
OF FLORIDA

By____
Assistant Secretary

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF FLORIDA

By____
Deputy Commissioner
Finance and Operations

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APPENDIX H

FORM OF BOND COUNSEL OPINION

Upon delivery of the 2016F Bonds, Squire Patton Boggs (US) LLP, Bond Counsel, proposes to render its final opinion with respect to the 2016F Bonds in substantially the following form:

State Board of Education
Tallahassee, Florida

State of Florida
State Board of Administration
Division of Bond Finance
Tallahassee, Florida

We have served as bond counsel to our client the State Board of Education of the State of Florida (the "Board of Education") and not as counsel to any other person in connection with the issuance by the Board of Education of its $148,400,000 State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education, Public Education Capital Outlay Refunding Bonds, 2016 Series F (the "2016 Series F Bonds"), dated the date of delivery thereof. The 2016 Series F Bonds are issued pursuant to Article XII, Section 9(a)(2) of the Constitution of the State of Florida, as amended (the "Public Education Bond Amendment"), and a resolution adopted by the Board of Education on July 21, 1992, as amended and supplemented (collectively, the "Resolution"), for the purpose of refunding a portion of the Outstanding State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds, 2006 Series B, which bonds were issued for the purpose of financing or refinancing the cost of Capital Outlay Projects for the State System of Public Education. Capitalized terms used and not otherwise defined herein shall have the same meanings specified in the Resolution.

The Board of Education has issued, since August 1992, multiple series of State of Florida, Full Faith and Credit, State Board of Education Public Education Capital Outlay Bonds (collectively, the "Parity Bonds").

In our capacity as bond counsel, we have examined the transcript of proceedings relating to the issuance of the 2016 Series F Bonds, a conformed copy of the signed but unauthenticated Bond of the first maturity, the Resolution and such other documents, matters and law as we deem necessary to render the opinions set forth in this letter.

Based on that examination and subject to the limitations stated below, we are of the opinion that under existing law:

1. The 2016 Series F Bonds and the Resolution incorporated in the Transcript are valid, legal, binding and enforceable in accordance with their respective terms. The 2016 Series F Bonds are entitled to the benefits and security of the Resolution for the payment thereof in accordance with the terms of the Resolution.

2. The principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the 2016 Series F Bonds, together with the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the Parity Bonds and additional bonds issuable under the Resolution on a parity with the 2016 Series F Bonds are payable primarily from the Gross Receipts Taxes levied and collected pursuant to Chapter 203, Florida Statutes, which are required to be deposited in the Public Education Capital Outlay and Debt Service Trust Fund administered by the Board of Education under the provisions of the Public Education Bond Amendment, and are additionally secured by the full faith and credit of the State of Florida.

3. The 2016 Series F Bonds and the income thereon are exempt from taxation under the laws of the State of Florida, except estate taxes imposed by Chapter 198, Florida Statutes, as amended, and net income and franchise taxes imposed by Chapter 220, Florida Statutes, as amended.

4. Interest on the 2016 Series F Bonds is excluded from gross income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") and is not an item of

tax preference for purposes of the federal alternative minimum tax imposed on individuals and corporations; however, portions of the interest on the 2016 Series F Bonds earned by certain corporations may be subject to a corporate alternative minimum tax.

We express no opinion as to any other tax consequences regarding the 2016 Series F Bonds.

The opinions stated above are based on an analysis of existing laws, regulations, rulings and court decisions and cover certain matters not directly addressed by such authorities. In rendering all such opinions, we assume, without independent verification, and rely upon (i) the accuracy of the factual matters represented, warranted or certified in the proceedings and documents we have examined and (ii) the due and legal authorization, execution and delivery of those documents by, and the valid, binding and enforceable nature of those documents upon, any parties other than the Board of Education.

In rendering those opinions with respect to the treatment of the interest on the 2016 Series F Bonds under the federal tax laws, we further assume and rely upon compliance with the covenants in the proceedings and documents we have examined, including those of the Board of Education. Failure to comply with certain of those covenants subsequent to issuance of the 2016 Series F Bonds may cause interest on the 2016 Series F Bonds to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes retroactively to their date of issuance.

The rights of the owners of the 2016 Series F Bonds and the enforceability of the 2016 Series F Bonds and the Resolution are subject to bankruptcy, insolvency, arrangement, fraudulent conveyance or transfer, reorganization, moratorium and other laws relating to or affecting creditors' rights, to the application of equitable principles, to the exercise of judicial discretion, and to limitations on legal remedies against public entities.

The opinions rendered in this letter are stated only as of this date, and no other opinion shall be implied or inferred as a result of anything contained in or omitted from this letter. Our engagement as bond counsel with respect to the 2016 Series F Bonds has concluded with their issuance on this date.

Respectfully submitted,

PROVISIONS FOR BOOK-ENTRY ONLY SYSTEM OR REGISTERED BONDS

The Depository Trust Company and Book-Entry Only System

THE INFORMATION IN THIS SECTION CONCERNING DTC AND DTC'S BOOK-ENTRY SYSTEM HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM SOURCES THAT THE DIVISION OF BOND FINANCE BELIEVES TO BE RELIABLE; HOWEVER, THE DIVISION OF BOND FINANCE TAKES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY THEREOF.

The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"), New York, NY, will act as securities depository for the 2016F Bonds. The 2016F Bonds will be issued as fully-registered bonds registered in the name of Cede & Co. (DTC's partnership nominee) or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. One fully-registered certificate will be issued for each maturity of the 2016F Bonds, each in the aggregate principal amount of such maturity, and will be deposited with DTC.

DTC, the world's largest depository, is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a "banking organization" within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the Federal Reserve System, a "clearing corporation" within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a "clearing agency" registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. DTC holds and provides asset servicing for over 3.5 million issues of U.S. and non-U.S. equity issues, corporate and municipal debt issues, and money market instruments from over 100 countries that DTC participants ("Direct Participants") deposit with DTC. DTC also facilitates the post-trade settlement among Direct Participants of sales and other securities transactions in deposited securities, through electronic computerized book-entry transfers and pledges between Direct Participants' accounts. This eliminates the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct Participants include both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations, and certain other organizations. DTC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation ("DTCC"). DTCC is the holding company for DTC, National Securities Clearing Corporation and Fixed Income Clearing Corporation, all of which are registered clearing agencies. Access to the DTC system is also available to others such as both U.S. and non-U.S. securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, and clearing corporations that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a Direct Participant, either directly or indirectly ("Indirect Participants" and together with Direct Participants, the "Participants"). DTC has a Standard & Poor's rating of AA+. The DTC Rules applicable to its Participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission. More information about DTC can be found at **www.dtcc.com**

Purchases of the 2016F Bonds under the DTC system must be made by or through Direct Participants, which will receive a credit for the 2016F Bonds on DTC's records. The ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each 2016F Bond (a "Beneficial Owner") is in turn to be recorded on the Direct and Indirect Participants' records. Beneficial Owners will not receive written confirmation from DTC of their purchase. Beneficial Owners are, however, expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the Direct or Indirect Participant through which such Beneficial Owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the 2016F Bonds are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of Direct and Indirect Participants acting on behalf of Beneficial Owners. Beneficial Owners will not receive certificates representing their ownership interests in the 2016F Bonds, except in the event that use of the book-entry system is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, all 2016F Bonds deposited by Direct Participants with DTC are registered in the name of DTC's partnership nominee, Cede & Co., or such other name as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. The deposit of 2016F Bonds with DTC and their registration in the name of Cede & Co. or such other DTC nominee do not effect any change in Beneficial Ownership. DTC has no knowledge of the actual Beneficial Owners of the 2016F Bonds; DTC's records reflect only the identity of the Direct Participants to whose accounts such 2016F Bonds are credited, which may or may not be the Beneficial Owners. The Direct and Indirect Participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by DTC to Direct Participants, by Direct Participants to Indirect Participants, and by Direct Participants and Indirect Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Beneficial Owners of 2016F Bonds may wish to take certain steps to augment transmission to them of notices of significant events with respect to the 2016F Bonds, such as redemptions, tenders, defaults, and proposed amendments to the 2016F Bond documents. For example, Beneficial Owners of 2016F Bonds may wish to ascertain that the nominee holding the 2016F Bonds for their benefit has agreed to obtain and transmit notices to Beneficial Owners.

Redemption notices shall be sent to DTC. If less than all of the 2016F Bonds within a maturity are being redeemed, DTC's practice is to determine by lot the amount of the interest of each Direct Participant in such maturity to be redeemed.

Neither DTC nor Cede & Co. (nor any other DTC nominee) will consent or vote with respect to the 2016F Bonds unless authorized by a Direct Participant in accordance with DTC's procedures. Under its usual procedures, DTC mails an Omnibus Proxy to the Division of Bond Finance as soon as practicable after the record date. The Omnibus Proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those Direct Participants to whose accounts the 2016F Bonds are credited on the record date (identified in a listing attached to the Omnibus Proxy).

Redemption proceeds and principal and interest payments on the 2016F Bonds will be made to Cede & Co., or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC. DTC's practice is to credit Direct Participants' accounts upon DTC's receipt of funds and corresponding detailed information from the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent, on the payable date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on DTC's records. Payments by Participants to Beneficial Owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in "street name," and will be the responsibility of such Participant and not of DTC, (nor its nominee), the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent, the Division of Bond Finance, or the Board of Education, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of redemption proceeds and principal and interest to Cede & Co. (or such other nominee as may be requested by an authorized representative of DTC) is the responsibility of the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent; disbursement of such payments to Direct Participants will be the responsibility of DTC, and disbursement of such payments to the Beneficial Owners will be the responsibility of Direct and Indirect Participants.

DTC may discontinue providing its services with respect to the 2016F Bonds at any time by giving reasonable notice to the Division of Bond Finance or Bond Registrar/Paying Agent and discharging its responsibilities with respect thereto under applicable law. The Division of Bond Finance may decide to discontinue use of the system of book-entry transfers for the 2016F Bonds through DTC (or a successor securities depository). Under such circumstances, in the event that a successor securities depository is not obtained, certificates for the 2016F Bonds will be printed and delivered as provided in the documents authorizing the issuance and sale of the 2016F Bonds.

For every transfer and exchange of beneficial interests in the 2016F Bonds, the Beneficial Owner may be charged a sum sufficient to cover any tax, fee or other government charge that may be imposed in relation thereto.

So long as Cede & Co., as nominee of DTC, is the registered owner of the 2016F Bonds, references herein to the Registered Owners or Holders of the 2016F Bonds shall mean Cede & Co. and not mean the Beneficial Owners of the 2016F Bonds unless the context requires otherwise.

The Division of Bond Finance, the Board of Education and the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent will not have any responsibility or obligation with respect to:

(i) the accuracy of the records of DTC, its nominee or any DTC Participant or any successor securities depository, participants thereof or nominee thereof with respect to any beneficial ownership interest in the 2016F Bonds;

(ii) the delivery to any DTC Participant or participant of any successor securities depository or any other person, other than a registered owner, as shown in the Bond Register, of any notice with respect to any 2016F Bond, including, without limitation, any notice of redemption;

(iii) the payment to any DTC Participant or participant of any successor securities depository or any other person, other than a registered owner, as shown in the Bond Register, of any amount with respect to the principal of, premium, if any, or interest on the 2016F Bonds, or the purchase price of, any 2016F Bond;

(iv) any consent given by DTC or any successor securities depository as registered owner; or

(v) the selection by DTC or any DTC Participant or by any successor depository or its participants of the beneficial ownership interests in the 2016F Bonds for partial redemption.

So long as the 2016F Bonds are held in book-entry only form, the Division of Bond Finance, the Board of Education and the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent may treat DTC and any successor Securities Depository as, and deem DTC and any successor Securities Depository to be, the absolute owner of the 2016F Bonds for all purposes whatsoever, including, without limitation:

(i) the payment of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest on the 2016F Bonds;

(ii) giving notices of redemption and other matters with respect to the 2016F Bonds;

(iii) registering transfers with respect to the 2016F Bonds; and

(iv) the selection of the beneficial ownership interests in the 2016F Bonds for partial redemption.

Payment, Registration, Transfer and Exchange

The following provisions shall only be applicable if the book-entry-only system of registration is discontinued; for provisions which are applicable while the book-entry only system of registration is in effect, see "Book-Entry Only System" above.

The Division of Bond Finance, the Board of Education and the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent may treat the Registered Owner of any 2016F Bond as the absolute owner for all purposes, whether or not such 2016F Bond is overdue, and will not be bound by any notice to the contrary.

Principal of and premium, if any, on the 2016F Bonds will be payable upon presentation and surrender of the 2016F Bonds when due at the corporate trust office of U.S. Bank Trust National Association, New York, New York, as Bond Registrar/Paying Agent.

Each 2016F Bond will be transferable or exchangeable only upon the registration books by the Registered Owner or an attorney duly authorized in writing, upon surrender of such 2016F Bond to the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent together with a written instrument of transfer (if so required) satisfactory in form to the Division of Bond Finance of Bond Finance and the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent, duly executed by the Registered Owner or a duly authorized attorney. Upon surrender to the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent for transfer or exchange of any 2016F Bond, duly endorsed for transfer or accompanied by an assignment in accordance with the Resolution, the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent will deliver in the name of the transferee(s) a fully registered 2016F Bond of authorized denomination of the same maturity for the aggregate principal amount which the Registered Owner is entitled to receive.

Neither the Division of Bond Finance nor the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent may charge the Registered Owner or transferee for any expenses incurred in making any exchange or transfer of the 2016F Bonds. However, the Division of Bond Finance and the Bond Registrar/Paying Agent may require payment from the Registered Owner of a sum sufficient to cover any tax, fee, or other governmental charge that may be imposed in relation thereto. Such governmental charges and expenses must be paid before any such new 2016F Bond is delivered.

The Bond Registrar/Paying Agent will not be required to issue, transfer or exchange any 2016F Bonds on the Record Date.

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