Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement Plan Administered by Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System

Financial Statements

June 30, 2016 and 2015 (With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Trustees of the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement Plan (the "Plan"), administered by the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System, which is a part of the State of Oklahoma financial reporting entity, which comprise the statements of fiduciary net position as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, and the related statements of changes in fiduciary net position for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

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; 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' 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 auditors consider 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 opinion.

(Continued)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT, CONTINUED

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the fiduciary net position of the Plan as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, and the changes in fiduciary net position of the Plan for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, in 2016 the Plan adopted new accounting guidance, Statement No. 72 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, *Fair Value Measurement and Application* (GASB 72). Adoption of this statement resulted in presentation changes to the financial statements and revised disclosures related to the financial statements. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages I-1 through I-4 and the schedule of changes in the employers' net pension liability, the schedule of employers' net pension liability, the schedule of contributions from employers and other contributing entities, and the schedule of investment returns on pages 51 through 55 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, 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.

(Continued)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT, CONTINUED

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 19, 2016, on our consideration of the Plan's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Plan's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Finley + Cook, PLLC

Shawnee, Oklahoma September 19, 2016

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement Plan administered by the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System (collectively referred to as the "System"), we offer readers of the System's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial statements of the System for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014. Please read it in conjunction with the System's financial statements which begin on page 4.

Financial Highlights

	 June 30,					
	2016	2015	2014			
	(Amo	unts in Thousands,)			
• Fiduciary net position restricted for pensions	\$ 2,201,671	2,264,996	2,238,466			
• Contributions: Cities	38,533	37,261	35,547			

22,867

35,490

74.554

22,131

31,329

294.897

23,787

35,915

(21.104)

1,00 11,000110110	(21,101)	7 1,55 1	271,077
 Benefits paid, including refunds and 			
deferred option benefits	138,625	141,693	119,241
 Net (decrease) increase in net position 	(63,325)	26,530	262,801

DISCUSSION OF THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Plan members

Insurance premium tax

Net investment (loss) income

This following discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the System's basic financial statements. The System's basic financial statements are comprised of 1) the statements of fiduciary net position, 2) the statements of changes in fiduciary net position, and 3) notes to the basic financial statements. This report also contains required supplementary information and other supplemental schedules. The System is a component unit of the State of Oklahoma and, together with other similar funds, comprise the fiduciary pension trust funds of the State of Oklahoma. The financial statements are presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The System's statements offer short-term and long-term financial information about the activities and operations of the System. These statements are presented in a manner similar to those of a private business.

The statements of fiduciary net position represent the fair value of the System's assets as of the end of the fiscal year. The difference between assets and liabilities, called "fiduciary net position," represents the value of assets held in trust for future benefit payments. Over time, increases and decreases in the System's net position can serve as an indicator of whether the financial position of the System is improving or declining.

The statements of changes in fiduciary net position present financial activities that caused a change in net position during the year. These activities primarily consist of contributions to the System, unrealized and realized gains and losses on investments, other investment income, benefits paid, and investment and administrative expenses.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, CONTINUED

CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION COMPARING THE CURRENT YEAR TO PRIOR YEARS

The following table summarizes the fiduciary net position as of June 30:

	2016	2015	2014
	(An	nounts in Thousand	(s)
Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 40,021	48,062	30,240
Receivables	15,929	14,430	12,197
Investments, at fair value	2,149,725	2,207,881	2,198,731
Securities lending collateral	-	-	9,315
Capital assets	 	101	304
Total assets	 2,205,675	2,270,474	2,250,787
Liabilities	 4,004	5,478	12,321
Fiduciary net position	\$ 2,201,671	2,264,996	2,238,466

Investments are made in accordance with the investment policy approved by the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System Board of Trustees. A more detailed description of the types of investments held and the investment policy is presented in Note 2 to the financial statements.

The following table summarizes the changes in fiduciary net position between fiscal years 2016, 2015, and 2014:

	<u>2016</u>	2015 nounts in Thousands	<u>2014</u>
Additions	(= ===	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,
Contributions	\$ 98,235	95,618	89,007
Net investment (loss) income	 (21,104)	74,554	294,897
Total additions	 77,131	170,172	383,904
Deductions			
Benefits paid, including refunds	108,360	102,924	99,120
Deferred option benefits	30,265	38,769	20,121
Administrative expenses	 1,831	1,949	1,862
Total deductions	 140,456	143,642	121,103
Net (decrease) increase in net position	(63,325)	26,530	262,801
Fiduciary net position, beginning of year	 2,264,996	2,238,466	1,975,665
Fiduciary net position, end of year	\$ 2,201,671	2,264,996	2,238,466

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, CONTINUED

ANALYSIS OF THE OVERALL NET POSITION AND THE CHANGES IN NET POSITION

The System is funded by contributions from participating cities and their police officers, a dedicated percentage of the State of Oklahoma's insurance premium tax, and returns generated by investing the System's assets. In total, contributions increased during fiscal year 2016 compared to fiscal year 2015, due primarily to a \$1,272,000, or 3.4%, increase and a \$920,000, or 4.0%, increase in employer and employee contributions, respectively. In prior periods, contributions increased during fiscal year 2015 compared to fiscal year 2014, due primarily to a \$4,161,000, or 13.3%, increase in insurance premium tax contributions. The System received 14% of the total insurance premium tax collected for each of the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014.

The System's net yield on average assets was approximately (0.61)% for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, resulting primarily from moderate to negative returns on the equity portion of assets. Since the System accounts for its investments at fair value, increases and decreases in the prices of stocks and bonds have a direct effect and impact on the net position and operating results of the System. The System's net yield on its average assets for the years ended June 30 and the yield for the S&P 500 during the same period were as follows:

	<u>2016</u>	2015	2014
System	(1)%	3%	15%
S&P 500	4%	7%	25%

In fiscal year 2016, total benefit payments, including refunds and deferred option benefits, decreased during the year by approximately 2% due to a decrease in deferred option benefits paid during the year. Fiscal year 2015 total benefit payments, including refunds and deferred option benefits, increased 19% over the prior year, primarily due to a significant increase in deferred option benefits paid during the year.

Administrative expenses are composed primarily of payroll and related expenses for the employees of the System, legal and professional fees, data processing fees, medical and travel costs, and depreciation. Total administrative expenses for the year ended June 30, 2016, decreased approximately 6% over the year ended June 30, 2015, due primarily to decreased depreciation of capital assets. Total administrative expenses for the year ended June 30, 2015, increased approximately 5% over the year ended June 30, 2014, due primarily to increased legal and professional fees.

The overall fiduciary net position decreased for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016, and increased for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, CONTINUED

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENTLY KNOWN FACTS, DECISIONS, OR CONDITIONS THAT ARE EXPECTED TO HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE NET POSITION OR THE CHANGES IN NET POSITION

While the System is directly impacted by the overall stock market changes, investments are made based on the expected long-term performance and best interest of the members of the System. With over \$2.2 billion of assets allocated across a highly diversified range of investments, the System has the financial resources to maintain its current investment strategies while continuing to review for suitable investment options that will benefit its members.

Presently, the System receives 14% of the total taxes collected on insurance premiums. The System received insurance premium taxes of approximately \$36 million, \$35 million, and \$31 million in the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014, respectively.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the System's finances for all those with an interest. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Executive Director or the Chief Financial Officer, Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System, 1001 N.W. 63rd Street, Suite 305, Oklahoma City, OK 73116-7335.

STATEMENTS OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

<i>June 30</i> ,	2016	2015
	(Amounts in Th	housands)
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 40,021	48,062
Receivables:		
Interest and dividends receivable	2,882	3,030
Contributions receivable from cities	1,671	1,478
Contributions receivable from participants	1,019	904
Insurance premium tax receivable	7,439	7,684
Receivable from brokers	2,918	1,334
Total receivables	15,929	14,430
Investments, at fair value:		
U.S. government securities	25,337	22,177
Domestic corporate bonds	152,450	138,566
International corporate bonds and bond funds	190,549	210,307
Domestic equities	533,222	551,319
International equities	299,849	322,805
Private equity—non-real estate	188,696	199,400
Low volatility hedge funds	179,304	194,001
Long/Short hedge funds	302,409	307,623
Real estate—core and private equity	194,182	167,775
Commodities	79,627	90,008
Direct real estate—Columbus Square	4,100	3,900
Total investments, at fair value	2,149,725	2,207,881
Capital assets	-	101
Total assets	2,205,675	2,270,474
Liabilities		
Payable to brokers	932	860
Accounts payable	871	856
Deferred option benefits due and currently payable	2,201	3,762
Total liabilities	4,004	5,478
Fiduciary net position restricted for pensions	\$ 2,201,671	2,264,996

See Independent Auditors' Report. See accompanying notes to financial statements.

OKLAHOMA POLICE PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLAN Administered by

OKLAHOMA POLICE PENSION AND RETIREMENT SYSTEM

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION

Years Ended June 30,		2016	2015	
	(Amounts in Thousands)			
Additions				
Contributions:				
Cities	\$	38,533	37,261	
Plan members		23,787	22,867	
Insurance premium tax		35,915	35,490	
Total contributions		98,235	95,618	
Investment income:				
From investing activities:				
Net (depreciation) appreciation in fair value of investments		(24,165)	65,594	
Interest		6,842	7,612	
Dividends		9,109	14,030	
Other		412	578	
Total investment (loss) income		(7,802)	87,814	
Less investment expense		(13,302)	(13,312)	
(Loss) income from investing activities		(21,104)	74,502	
From securities lending activities:				
Securities lending income		_	24	
Securities lending expenses:			24	
Borrower rebates, net		_	41	
		_	(13)	
Management fees			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Income from securities lending activities			52	
Net investment (loss) income		(21,104)	74,554	
Total additions		77,131	170,172	
Deductions				
Benefits paid		106,326	100,889	
Deferred option benefits		30,265	38,769	
Refunds of contributions		2,034	2,035	
Administrative expenses		1,831	1,949	
Total deductions		140,456	143,642	
Net (decrease) increase in net position		(63,325)	26,530	
Net position restricted for pensions:				
Beginning of year		2,264,996	2,238,466	
End of year	\$	2,201,671	2,264,996	

See Independent Auditors' Report.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2016 and 2015

(1) <u>NATURE OF OPERATIONS</u>

The Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System (the "System") was established by legislative act and became effective on January 1, 1981. The System is the administrator of a multiple-employer, cost-sharing defined benefit pension plan that provides participants with retirement, death, and disability benefits and a deferred option plan (the "Deferred Option"), both established by the State of Oklahoma. These plans are considered a single plan for financial reporting purposes. The System is part of the State of Oklahoma financial reporting entity and is included in the State of Oklahoma's financial reports as a pension trust fund. The System covers substantially all police officers employed by the 138 participating municipalities and state agencies within the state of Oklahoma. The System administers the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement Plan (the "Plan"). For report purposes, the System is deemed to be the administrator of the Plan. The State of Oklahoma remits, through the Oklahoma Insurance Department, a portion of the insurance premium taxes collected by authority of the State. As a result of these contributions, the State is considered a non-employer contributing entity to the Plan.

The System is a part of the State of Oklahoma financial reporting entity, which is combined with other similar funds (multiple-employer, cost-sharing) to comprise the fiduciary-pension trust funds of the State of Oklahoma.

The Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System Board of Trustees (the "Board") is responsible for the operation, administration, and management of the System. The Board also determines the general investment policy of the System's assets. The Board is comprised of 13 members. Six members are active System members and represent specific geographic areas of the state. They must work for a police department physically located in the district they serve. The 7th district shall be represented by a retired member of the System and encompasses the entire state area. These elected members serve 3-year terms. The remaining six members are either governmental office holders or are appointed as follows: one by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, one by the Governor, and one by the President of the Oklahoma Municipal League; the final two members of the Board are the State Insurance Commissioner or designee and the Director of the Office of Management and Enterprise services or designee. The appointees and office holders or designees all serve a 4year term, with the governor appointee's term being coterminous with that office. appointees of the board or designees of ex officio members should have either demonstrated professional experience in investment or funds management, demonstrated experience in the banking profession, be licensed to practice law in the state and have demonstrated professional experience in commercial matters, or be licensed by the Oklahoma Accountancy Board to practice in this state as a public accountant or a certified public accountant.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(1) <u>NATURE OF OPERATIONS, CONTINUED</u>

The System's participants at June 30 consisted of:

	<u>2016</u>	2015
Retirees and beneficiaries currently		
receiving benefits	3,550	3,448
Vested members with deferred benefits	132	125
Deferred Option plan members	19	22
	3,701	3,595
Active plan members:		
Vested	2,430	2,362
Nonvested	2,918	2,876
Total active plan members	5,348	5,238
Total members	9,049	8,833
Number of participating municipalities and		
state agencies	138	137

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following are the significant accounting policies followed by the Plan.

Basis of Accounting

The financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, under which expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred, revenues are recorded in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable, and investment purchases and sales are recorded as of their trade date. The financial statements are in conformity with provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans—an Amendment of GASB Statement No. 25* (GASB 67).

The Plan is administered by the System, a part of the State of Oklahoma financial reporting entity, which together with other similar pension and retirement funds comprise the fiduciary-pension trust funds of the State of Oklahoma. Administrative expenses are paid with funds provided by operations of the Plan.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(2) <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED</u>

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2015, GASB issued Statement No, 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application (GASB 72). GASB 72 addresses accounting and financial reporting issues related to fair value measurements. The definition of fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. GASB 72 provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes. GASB 72 also provides guidance for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements. The requirements of GASB 72 will enhance comparability of financial statements among governments by requiring measurement of certain assets and liabilities at fair value using a consistent and more detailed definition of fair value and accepted valuation techniques. GASB 72 also will enhance fair value application guidance and related disclosures in order to provide information to financial statement users about the impact of fair value measurements on a government's financial position. The Plan adopted this statement on July 1, 2015. Adoption of this statement resulted in presentation changes to the financial statements and revised disclosures related to the financial statements.

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 73, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68 (GASB 73). GASB 73 addresses accounting and financial reporting for pensions that do not meet the criteria for applying GASB Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions (GASB 68), and amends certain disclosure requirements of GASB 67 and GASB 68. GASB 73 amendments include restricting additional disclosures related to 10-year schedules required by GASB 67 to be limited to factors over which the plan or government has influence, such as a change in investment policies. Amendments also address payables to a plan that are not separately financed specific liabilities, and the timing of employer recognition of revenue for the support of nonemployer contributing entities. The Plan adopted this statement on July 1, 2015. The adoption had no significant impact on the Plan's financial statements.

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 74, *Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans* (GASB 74). GASB 74 seeks to improve the usefulness of information about postemployment benefits (OPEB) other than pensions. This statement provides guidance for reporting and disclosure of defined benefit and defined contribution OPEB plans. The Plan adopted this statement July 1, 2015. The Plan has no items to be reported, and the adoption had no significant impact on the Plan's financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(2) <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED</u>

Recent Accounting Pronouncements, Continued

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (GASB 75). GASB 75 addresses employer and governmental non-employer contributing entities accounting and financial reporting when participating in an OPEB plan. This statement requires proper recognition of OPEB liabilities by employers and requires a more comprehensive measure of OPEB expense. More robust disclosures will also improve transparency and accountability. GASB 75 is effective for financial statements for the periods beginning after June 15, 2017. The Plan will adopt GASB 75 effective July 1, 2017, for the June 30, 2018, reporting year. The Plan does not expect GASB 75 to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments* (GASB 76). GASB 76 identifies accounting sources used to prepare state and local government financial statements in conformity with GAAP, and established a GAAP hierarchy of these resources. This Statement improves financial reporting by raising the category of GAAP Implementation Guides in the GAAP hierarchy, by emphasizing the importance of analogies to authoritative literature when an accounting event is not specified in authoritative GAAP, and by requiring the consideration of consistency with GASB Concept Statements when evaluating accounting treatments in non-authoritative GAAP. The Plan adopted this statement on July 1, 2015. The adoption had no significant impact on the Plan's financial statements.

In August 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures* (GASB 77). GASB 77 provides financial reporting and disclosure guidance to governments that have either entered into tax abatement agreements or that have revenues affected by tax abatements entered into by another government. Governments will generally use tax abatements to encourage specific economic development that benefit either the government or its citizens by forgoing certain taxes. The Plan will adopt GASB 77 effective July 1, 2016, for the June 30, 2017, reporting year. The Plan does not expect GASB 77 to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

Recent Accounting Pronouncements, Continued

In December 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 78, *Pensions Provided through Certain Multiple-Employer Defined Benefit Pension Plans* (GASB 78). GASB 78 addresses an issue that arose as a result of the employer reporting for pension plans under GASB 68. Certain state and local governments participate in a cost-sharing multi-employer pension plan that (1) is not a state or local government plan, (2) provides defined benefits to both state and local government employees, as well as to employers and employees that are not state and local governments, and (3) has no predominant state or local governmental employer. This Statement establishes the requirements for recognition, reporting, disclosures, and required supplementary information for governmental employers that provide pensions through pension plans with the above-mentioned characteristics. The Plan will adopt GASB 78 effective July 1, 2016, for the June 30, 2017, reporting year. The Plan does not expect GASB 78 to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

In December 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 79, Certain Investment Pools and Pool Participants (GASB 79). GASB 79 establishes criteria for an external investment pool to qualify for making the election to measure all of its investments at amortized cost for financial reporting purposes. Specific criteria address (1) the way the external investment pool transacts with participants; (2) requirements for portfolio maturity, quality, diversification, and liquidity; and (3) calculation and requirements of a shadow price. The Plan adopted this statement on July 1, 2015. The adoption of this Statement had no significant impact on the financial statements.

In January 2016, GASB issued Statement No. 80, *Blending Requirements for Certain Component Units* (GASB 80). GASB 80 amends blending requirements for the financial statements of component units to include criteria requiring blending of a component unit organized as a not-for-profit corporation in which the primary government is the sole corporate member. The Plan will adopt GASB 80 effective July 1, 2016, for the June 30, 2017, reporting year. The Plan does not expect GASB 80 to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

In March 2016, GASB issued Statement No. 81, *Irrevocable Split-Interest Agreements* (GASB 81). GASB 81 provides recognition and measurement guidance for situations in which a government is one of the beneficiaries of an irrevocable split-interest agreement. Irrevocable split-interest agreements are a type of giving by a donor to provide resources to two or more beneficiaries, including governments. GASB 81 provides the recognition and reporting requirements applicable when a government is one of the parties to such an agreement. The Plan will adopt GASB 81 effective July, 1 2017, for the June 30, 2018, reporting year. The Plan does not expect GASB 81 to have a significant impact on the financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(2) <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED</u>

Recent Accounting Pronouncements, Continued

In March 2016, GASB issued Statement No. 82, *Pension Issues* (GASB 82). GASB 82 addresses issues that arose for pension plans and participating employers when implementing GASB 67 and GASB 68. Under GASB 82, "covered payroll" will be the metric used to prepare ratios and other measures in schedules included in required supplementary information. This change replaces "covered-employee payroll," the presentation required by GASB 67 and GASB 68, since this particular data element presented operational challenges to pension plans. GASB 82 also now clarifies that a deviation, as defined by the Actuarial Standards Board, when selecting the assumptions used to determine total pension and liability related measures, is not considered to be in conformity with GASB 67 and GASB 68. And lastly, in certain circumstances, employers may make a portion or the entire employee required contributions to a pension plan on behalf of the employee. Under GASB 82, these contributions are classified as plan member contributions for GASB 67. For purposes of GASB 68, including determining an employer's proportion, those amounts should also be considered employee contributions. The Plan adopted this statement July 1 2015. The adoption had no significant impact on the Plan's financial statements.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the Plan's financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management of the Plan to make significant estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of net position restricted for pensions at the date of the financial statements and the actuarial information in Exhibits I, II, and III included in the required supplementary information as of the benefit information date, the changes in the Plan's net position during the reporting period, and when applicable, disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Risks and Uncertainties

Contributions to the Plan and the actuarial information in Exhibits I, II, and III included in the required supplementary information are reported based on certain assumptions pertaining to interest rates, inflation rates, and employee compensation and demographics. Due to the changing nature of these assumptions, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in these assumptions may occur in the near term and, due to the uncertainties inherent in setting assumptions, that the effect of such changes could be material to the financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(2) <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED</u>

Plan Contributions

Contributions to the Plan are recognized when due pursuant to formal commitments, as well as statutory or contractual requirements.

Plan Benefit Payments and Refunds

Benefits and refunds of the Plan are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the terms of the Plan.

Receivables

At June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Plan had no long-term receivables. All the receivables reflected in the statement of fiduciary net position are expected to be received and available for use by the Plan in its operations. Also, no allowance for any uncollectible portions is considered necessary.

Investments

Management of the Plan is authorized to invest in eligible investments as approved by the Board as set forth in its investment policy. The Board reviews and updates the plan investment policy at least annually, making changes as deemed necessary to achieve policy goals. An investment policy change can be made anytime the need should arise at the discretion of the Board.

<u>Investment Allocation Policy</u>—The Board's asset allocation policy will currently maintain approximately 60% of assets in equity instruments, including public equity, long-short hedge, venture capital, and private equity strategies; approximately 25% of assets in fixed income to include investment grade bonds, high yield and non-dollar denominated bonds, convertible bonds, and low volatility hedge fund strategies; and 15% of assets in real assets to include real estate, commodities, and other strategies.

<u>Significant Investment Policy Changes Made During the Year</u>—During the year ended June 30, 2016, the Board expanded the Global Fixed Income allocation to provide greater detail. The Global Fixed Income category, with an allocation range of 10% to 20% has been replaced by Core Bonds with an allocation range of 7.5% to 20%, and Multi-Sector with an allocation range of 5% to 10%. No significant investment policy changes were made during the year ended June 30, 2015.

<u>Rate of Return</u>—For the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, the annual money-weighted rate of return on pension plan investments, net of pension plan investment expense, was (0.94)% and 3.36%, respectively. The money-weighted rate of return expresses investment performance, net of investment expense, adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(2) <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED</u>

Investments, Continued

<u>Method Used to Value Investments</u>—As a key part of the Plan's activities, it holds investments that are measured and reported at fair value on a recurring basis. Generally accepted accounting principles establish a fair value hierarchy for the determination and measurement of fair value. This hierarchy is based on the type of valuation inputs needed to measure the fair value of an asset. The hierarchy generally is as follows:

- 1. Level 1—Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.
- 2. Level 2—Quoted prices for similar assets, or inputs that are observable or other forms of market corroborated inputs.
- 3. Level 3—Pricing based on best available information, including primarily unobservable inputs and assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset.

Short-term investments include an investment fund composed of an investment in units of a commingled trust fund of the Plan's custodial agent (which is valued at amortized cost, which approximates fair value), commercial paper, treasury bills, and U.S. government agency securities. Active manager accounts holding debt and equity securities are reported at fair value, as determined by the Plan's custodial agent, using pricing services or prices quoted by independent brokers based on the latest reported sales prices in active markets, and at current exchange rates for securities traded on national or international exchanges. The fair value of the pro rata share of units owned by the Plan in equity index and commingled trust funds is determined by the respective fund trustee or manager based on quoted sales prices of the underlying securities. The fair value of hedge fund and private equity investments are priced by each respective manager using a combination of observable and unobservable inputs. The fair value of the real estate is determined from independent appraisals and discounted income approaches. Investments which do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair value based on primarily unobservable inputs.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

Investments, Continued

Method Used to Value Investments, Continued

Net investment income (loss) includes net appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of investments, interest income, dividend income, investment income from real estate, securities lending income and expenses, and investment expenses, which includes investment management and custodial fees and all other significant investment related costs. Foreign currency translation gains and losses are reflected in the net appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of investments. Investment income from real estate includes the Plan's share of income from operations, net appreciation (depreciation) in the fair value of the underlying real estate properties, and the Plan's real estate investment management fees. The fair value of the limited partnerships is determined by managers of the partnerships based on the values of the underlying assets.

The Plan's international investment managers enter into forward foreign exchange contracts to protect against fluctuation in exchange rates between the trade date and the settlement date of foreign investment transactions. The gains and losses on these contracts are included in income in the period in which the exchange rates change.

The Plan may invest in various traditional financial instruments that fall under the broad definition of derivatives. The Plan's derivatives may include collateralized mortgage obligations, convertible stocks and bonds, and variable rate instruments. These investments do not increase investment risk beyond allowable limits specified in the Plan's investment policy.

The Plan's investment policy provides for investments in any combinations of stocks, bonds, fixed-income securities, and other investment securities, along with investments in commingled, mutual, and index funds. Investment securities and investment securities underlying commingled or mutual fund investments are exposed to various risks, such as interest rate and market and credit risks. Due to the risks associated with certain investment securities, it is at least reasonably possible that changes in the values of investment securities may occur in the near term, and such changes could materially affect the amounts reported in the statements of fiduciary net position.

The investment policy limits the concentration of each portfolio manager. Except as noted below, no investment with a single firm exceeds 5% of the Plan's net position.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

Investments, Continued

The Plan invests in domestic equity index funds, domestic equity commingled trust funds, and international equity funds. The Plan shares the risk of loss in these funds with other participants in proportion to its respective investment. Because the Plan does not own any specific identifiable investment securities of these funds, the market risk associated with any derivative investments held in these funds is not apparent. The degree of market risk depends on the underlying portfolios of the funds, which were selected by the Plan in accordance with its investment policy guidelines, including risk assessment. The international funds invest primarily in equity securities of entities outside the United States and may enter into forward contracts to purchase or sell securities at specified dates in the future at a guaranteed price in a foreign currency to protect against fluctuations in exchange rates of foreign currency.

The following tables present individual investments held by a single organization that exceed 5%* of the Plan's fiduciary net position at June 30:

				201	6
Classification of	Name of	Shares			Fair
<u>Investment</u>	Organization	<u>Held</u>		<u>Cost</u>	<u>Value</u>
			(A	mounts in T	Thousands)
Alternative investments	PAAMCO	179,300,721	\$	105,000	179,304
Alternative investments	Grosvenor	302,409,344		215,200	302,409
Domestic stocks	Northern Trust	17,032,364		354,290	386,004
International stocks	Mondrian	3,939,387		56,861	113,048
Corporate bonds and					
private equity	Oaktree Capital Mgmt.	15,677,274		120,576	121,636

^{*} While the investment with a single entity may exceed 5% of the Plan's net position, each investment is comprised of numerous individual securities. As such, no individual security exceeds the 5% threshold.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(2) <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED</u>

Investments, Continued

				201	5
Classification of	Name of	Shares			Fair
<u>Investment</u>	Organization	<u>Held</u>		Cost	<u>Value</u>
			(A	mounts in T	Thousands)
Alternative investments	PAAMCO	194,001,413	\$	105,000	194,001
Alternative investments	Grosvenor	307,622,456		201,700	307,622
Domestic stocks	Northern Trust	17,934,301		373,051	394,296
International stocks	Mondrian	3,939,387		56,861	122,074
Corporate bonds and					
private equity	Oaktree Capital Mgmt.	17,900,261		144,748	155,140

^{*} While the investment with a single entity may exceed 5% of the Plan's net position, each investment is comprised of numerous individual securities. As such, no individual security exceeds the 5% threshold.

Repurchase/Reverse Repurchase Agreement

The Plan has a master repurchase/reverse repurchase agreement. Under the agreement, the Plan may enter into a purchase/sale of a security with a simultaneous agreement to resell/repurchase the security at a specified future date and price. The Plan did not enter into any transactions under this agreement during fiscal year 2016 or 2015.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which consist of software, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the related asset (5 years). Depreciation of the new software began in fiscal year 2011 and amounted to approximately \$101,405 for fiscal year 2016 and \$203,000 for fiscal year 2015. Capital assets were fully depreciated as of June 30, 2016.

Income Taxes

The Plan is exempt from federal and state income taxes.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(2) <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED</u>

Plan Termination

In the event the Plan terminates, the Oklahoma Statutes contain no provision for the order of distribution of the net position of the Plan. Plan termination would take an act of the Oklahoma Legislature, at which time the order of distribution of the Plan's net position would be addressed.

Administrative Items

Operating Leases

The Plan had an operating lease which ended June 30, 2016. The lease has been renewed for the period July 1, 2016, through June 30, 2017. Total lease expense was approximately \$89,000 and \$90,000 the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Compensated Absences

Employees of the System earn annual vacation leave at the rate of 10 hours per month for up to 5 years of service, 12 hours per month for service of 5 to 10 years, 13.3 hours per month for service of 10 to 20 years, and 16.7 hours per month for over 20 years of service. Unused annual leave may be accumulated to a maximum of 480 hours. All accrued leave is payable upon termination, resignation, retirement, or death. As of June 30, 2016 and 2015, approximately \$129,000 and \$128,000, respectively, was included in accounts payable as the accrual for compensated absences.

The changes in the accrual for compensated absences for the years ended June 30 were as follows:

	2016	2015
Balance at beginning of year Additions and transfers Amount used	\$ 128,134 63,044 (61,894)	123,577 55,042 (50,485)
Balance at end of year	\$ 129,284	128,134

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(2) <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED</u>

Administrative Items, Continued

Retirement Expense

Employees of the System are eligible to participate in the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement Plan, which is administered by the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing public retirement defined benefit pension plan and a defined contribution plan. OPERS provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to its plan members and beneficiaries. OPERS issues a publicly available financial report which includes financial statements and required supplementary information for OPERS. That report may be obtained by writing to the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System, 5801 N. Broadway Extension, Suite 200, Oklahoma City, OK 73118.

Defined Benefit Plan

Employees of the System are required to contribute 3.5% of their annual covered salary. The System is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate, which was 16.5% of annual covered payroll as of June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014. During 2016, 2015, and 2014, totals of \$151,095, \$154,541, and \$141,308, respectively, were paid to OPERS. The System has contributed 100% of required contributions to OPERS for 2016, 2015, and 2014. The System's and the employees' portions of those amounts were as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
System's portion	\$ 124,653	127,496	116,579
Employees' portion	 26,442	27,045	24,729
	\$ 151,095	154,541	141,308

The Plan adopted GASB 68 as of July 1, 2014, as it applies to its participation in OPERS. The effects on the financial statements of the Plan as a result of the adoption of GASB 68 are considered immaterial.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(2) <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED</u>

Administrative Items, Continued

Defined Contribution Plan

Effective November 1, 2015, OPERS established the Pathfinder Defined Contribution Plan ("Pathfinder"), a mandatory defined contribution plan for eligible state employees who first become employed by a participating employer on or after November 1, 2015, and have no prior participation in OPERS. Under Pathfinder, members will choose a contribution rate which will be matched by their employer up to 7%. During the year ended June 30, 2016, the System and employees had no contributions to Pathfinder.

Risk Management

The Risk Management Division of the Department of Central Services (the "Division") is empowered by the authority of Title 74 O.S. Supp. 1993, Section 85.34 et seq. The Division is responsible for the acquisition and administration of all insurance purchased by the State of Oklahoma or administration of any self-insurance plans and programs adopted for use by the State of Oklahoma for certain organizations and bodies outside of state government, at the sole expense of such organizations and bodies.

The Division is authorized to settle claims of the State of Oklahoma and shall govern the dispensation and/or settlement of claims against a political subdivision. In no event shall self-insurance coverage provided by the State of Oklahoma, an agency, or other covered entity exceed the limitations on the maximum dollar amount of liability specified by the Oklahoma Government Tort Claims Act, as provided by Title 51 O.S. Supp. 1988, Section 154. The Division oversees the collection of liability claims owed to the State of Oklahoma incurred as the result of a loss through the wrongful or negligent act of a private person or other entity.

The Division is also charged with the responsibility to immediately notify the attorney general of any claims against the State of Oklahoma presented to the Division. The Division purchases insurance policies through third-party insurance carriers that ultimately inherit the risk of loss. The Division annually assesses each State agency, including the System, their pro rata share of the premiums purchased. The System has no obligations to any claims submitted against the System.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(2) <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED</u>

Date of Review of Subsequent Events

The Plan has evaluated subsequent events through September 19, 2016, the date that the financial statements were available to be issued, and determined that no subsequent events have occurred which require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

(3) DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN

The following brief description of the Plan is provided for general information purposes only. Participants should refer to the Oklahoma Statutes for more complete information.

<u>General</u>

The Plan is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing defined benefit pension plan covering members who have actively participated in being a police officer for an Oklahoma municipality or state agency which is a member of the Plan.

Contributions

The contribution requirements of the Plan are at an established rate determined by Oklahoma statute and are not based on actuarial calculations.

An eligible municipality may join the Plan on the first day of any month. Upon approval by the Board, its membership is irrevocable. All persons employed as police officers are required to participate in the Plan upon initial employment with the police department of the participating municipality. The Oklahoma Legislature has authority to establish and amend contribution amounts. Until July 1, 1991, each municipality contributed to the System 10% of the actual base salary of each participant employed by the municipality. Beginning July 1, 1991, municipality contributions increased by 1/2% per year and continued this increase until July 1, 1996, when the contribution level reached 13%, which it remains at currently. Each participant of the Plan contributes 8% of their actual paid base salary. Additional funds are provided to the Plan by the State of Oklahoma, a non-employer contributing entity, through a 14% allocation of the tax on premiums collected by insurance companies operating in Oklahoma and by the net investment income generated on assets held by the Plan. The Plan is responsible for paying administrative costs. Administrative costs of the Plan are paid by using the earnings from the invested assets of the Plan.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(3) DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN, CONTINUED

Benefits

In general, the Plan provides defined retirement benefits based on members' final average compensation, age, and term of service. In addition, the retirement program provides for benefits upon disability and to survivors upon death of eligible members. The Plan's benefits are established and amended by State statute. Retirement provisions are as follows:

- The normal retirement date under the Plan is the date upon which the participant completes 20 years of credited service, regardless of age. Participants become vested upon completing 10 years of credited service as a contributing participant of the Plan. No vesting occurs prior to completing 10 years of credited service. Participants' contributions are refundable, without interest, upon termination prior to normal retirement. Participants who have completed 10 years of credited service may elect a vested benefit in lieu of having their accumulated contributions refunded. If the vested benefit is elected, the participant is entitled to a monthly retirement benefit commencing on the date the participant reaches 50 years of age or the date the participant would have had 20 years of credited service had employment continued uninterrupted, whichever is later.
- Monthly retirement benefits are calculated at 2.5% of the final average salary (defined as the average paid base salary of the officer over the highest 30 consecutive months of the last 60 months of credited service) multiplied by the years of credited service, with a maximum of 30 years of credited service considered.
- Monthly benefits for participants due to permanent disability incurred in the line of duty are 2.5% of the participants' final average salary multiplied by 20 years. This disability benefit is reduced by stated percentages for partial disability based on the percentage of impairment. After 10 years of credited service, participants who retire due to disability incurred from any cause are eligible for a monthly benefit based on 2.5% of their final average salary multiplied by the years of service. This disability benefit is also reduced by stated percentages for partial disability based on the percentage of impairment. Effective July 1, 1998, once a disability benefit is granted to a participant, that participant is no longer allowed to apply for an increase in the dollar amount of the benefit at a subsequent date.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(3) <u>DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN, CONTINUED</u>

Benefits, Continued

- Survivor's benefits are payable in full to the participant's beneficiary upon the death of a retired participant. The beneficiary of any active participant killed in the line of duty is entitled to a pension benefit. Effective July 1, 1999, a \$5,000 death benefit is also paid, in addition to any survivor's pension benefits under the Plan, to the participant's beneficiary or estate for active or retired members.
- The Deferred Option allows participants otherwise eligible for a normal retirement benefit to defer terminating employment and drawing retirement benefits for a period not to exceed 5 years. Under the Deferred Option, retirement benefits are calculated based on compensation and service at the time of election and a separate account is established for each participant. During the participation period, the employee's retirement benefit is credited to the participant's account along with a portion of the employer's contribution and interest. Interest is credited at a rate of 2% below the rate of return on the investment portfolio of the Plan, with a guaranteed minimum interest equal to the assumed actuarial interest of 7.5%. Employee contributions cease once participation in the Deferred Option is elected. At the conclusion of participation in the Deferred Option, the participant will receive the balance in the separate account under payment terms allowed by the Deferred Option and will then begin receiving retirement benefit payments as calculated at the time of election.
- In the 2003 Legislative Session, Senate Bill 688 and House Bill 1464 created a "Back" DROP for members of the System. The "Back" DROP is a modified deferred retirement option plan. The "Back" DROP allows the member flexibility by not having to commit to terminate employment within 5 years. Once a member has met their normal retirement period of 20 years, the member can choose, upon retirement, to be treated as if the member had entered into the "Back" DROP. A member, however, cannot receive credit to the "Back" DROP account based upon any years prior to when the member reached their normal retirement date. Once a member is ready to retire, the member can make the election to participate in the "Back" DROP and can receive a "Back" DROP benefit based upon up to 5 years of participation. The member's regular retirement benefit will not take into account any years of service credited to the "Back" DROP.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(3) <u>DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN, CONTINUED</u>

Benefits, Continued

- In 2006, the Board approved a method of payment called the Deferred Option Payout Provision (the "Payout Provision"). The Payout Provision allows a retired member who has completed participation in the Deferred Option or the "Back" DROP the ability to leave their account balance in the Plan. The retired member's account balance will be commingled and reinvested with the total assets, and therefore the member will not be able to direct their personal investments. Written election must be made to the Board no more than 30 days following the termination of employment.
- Upon participating in the Payout Provision, a retired member shall not be guaranteed a minimum rate of return on their investment. A retired member shall earn interest on their account as follows:
 - a) The retired member shall earn two percentage points below the net annual rate of return of the investment portfolio of the System.
 - b) If the portfolio earns less than a 2% rate of return, but more than zero, the retired member shall earn zero percentage points.
 - c) If the portfolio earns less than zero percentage points, there shall be a deduction from the retired member's balance equal to the net annual rate of return of the investment portfolio of the System.

Interest as earned above shall be credited to the retired member's account.

The Oklahoma Legislature has the authority to grant percentage increases or special one-time payments to persons receiving benefits from the Plan. Additionally, certain retirees are entitled to receive a cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) when a COLA is granted to active police officers in the retiree's city. Participants eligible to receive both types of benefit increases are to receive the greater of the legislative increase or the benefit increase the participant would receive pursuant to the COLA provision.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS

Cash and Cash Equivalents

At June 30, cash and cash equivalents were composed of the following:

		2016	2015		
	(Amounts in Thousands)				
Short-term investments:					
OK INVEST	\$	19,509	22,461		
Domestic		20,460	25,600		
Total short-term investments		39,969	48,061		
Cash—Commerce Bank; BNY Mellon		52	1		
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$	40,021	48,062		

At June 30, 2016 and 2015, as a result of outstanding checks and deposits, the carrying amount of the Plan's OK INVEST account totaled \$19,509,952 and \$22,461,205, respectively, and the bank balance totaled \$22,334,861 and \$25,554,314, respectively. The carrying amounts of the domestic short-term investment and cash on deposit with BNY Mellon and Commerce Bank were the same as the bank balances at June 30, 2016 and 2015.

Included in cash and cash equivalents are investments included in the State of Oklahoma's OK INVEST Portfolio. Because these investments are controlled by the State of Oklahoma and the balances change on a daily basis, they are considered cash equivalents. The balances are overnight funds consisting of U.S. agencies, mortgage-backed agencies, U.S. Treasury notes, municipal bonds, foreign bonds, tri-party repurchase agreements, certificates of deposit, commercial paper, and money market mutual funds. As of June 30, the investment balances were as follows:

	<u>2016</u>		2015	
U.S. agencies	\$	9,205,549	10,259,108	
Mortgage-backed agencies		8,983,514	10,025,350	
U.S. Treasury notes		290,920	295,785	
Municipal bonds		387,719	354,331	
Certificates of deposit		808,003	697,755	
Commercial paper		195,122	713,802	
Money market mutual funds		2,464,034	3,208,183	
	\$	22,334,861	25,554,314	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Continued

The Plan's other short-term investments consist of temporary investments in commingled trust funds of the Plan's custodial agent, commercial paper, treasury bills, and U.S. government agency securities. The commingled trust funds are composed of high-grade money market instruments with short maturities. Each participant shares the risk of loss in proportion to their respective investment in the funds.

Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of a counterparty, the Plan will not be able to recover the value of its investments. Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are uninsured and uncollateralized. Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the Plan, and are held by a counterparty or the counterparty's trust department but not in the name of the Plan. While the investment policy does not specifically address custodial credit risk of deposits, it does limit the amount of cash and short-term investments to no more than 5% of each manager's portfolio. At June 30, 2016 and 2015, approximately \$20,460,000 and \$25,600,000, respectively, of cash and cash equivalents was uninsured and uncollateralized. The policy also provides that investment collateral be held by a third-party custodian with whom the Plan has a current custodial agreement in the Plan's name.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. The investment policy limits foreign equity investments to 15% of total assets through its asset allocation policy. Investments in equities and fixed-income securities as of June 30 are shown by monetary unit to indicate possible foreign currency risk.

	2016					
	Corporate Bonds					
<u>Currency</u>]	Equities	and Bond Funds	<u>Total</u>		
		(Am	nounts in Thousands)			
Commingled funds:						
Barings Focused International Equity Fund	\$	93,032	-	93,032		
Mondrian International Equity Fund		113,048	-	113,048		
Northern Trust Emerging Mkts. Index Fund		63,653	-	63,653		
Wasatch Emerging Markets Small						
Capitalization Fund		30,116	-	30,116		
Loomis Sayles World Bond Fund		-	95,889	95,889		
Oaktree Global High Yield Bond Fund		-	80,259	80,259		
OCM International Convertible Fund			14,401	14,401		
	\$	299,849	190,549	490,398		
	2015					
			Corporate Bonds			
Currency]	Equities	and Bond Funds	<u>Total</u>		
	(Amounts in Thousands)					
Commingled funds:						
Barings Focused International Equity Fund	\$	98,297	-	98,297		
Mondrian International Equity Fund		122,074	-	122,074		
Vontobel Global Emerging Markets Fund		68,723	-	68,723		
Wasatch Emerging Markets Small						
Capitalization Fund		33,711	-	33,711		
Loomis Sayles World Bond Fund		-	87,357	87,357		
Oaktree Global High Yield Bond Fund		-	103,173	103,173		
OCM International Convertible Fund			19,777	19,777		
	\$	322,805	210,307	533,112		

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

Foreign Currency Risk, Continued

The Plan was exposed to foreign currency risk through investments in the following commingled funds:

- Barings Focused International Equity Fund—The fund seeks long-term capital growth
 by investing in a concentrated portfolio of equity securities from developed
 international markets combined with a limited number of equities from emerging
 markets.
- Mondrian International Equity Fund—The fund's investment objective is long-term total return through a value-driven approach of equity selection. The fund pursues this strategy by investing primarily in non-U.S. and emerging market equity securities.
- Northern Trust Emerging Markets Index Fund—The fund invests in equity securities and will seek to replicate the MSCI Emerging Markets Equity Index. The fund will primarily hold equity securities in business enterprises domiciled outside the U.S.
- Vontobel Global Emerging Markets Fund—The fund seeks capital appreciation by investing, under normal market conditions, at least 75% of its assets in the equity securities of companies located in developing or emerging markets.
- Wasatch Emerging Markets Small Capitalization Fund—The fund seeks long-term
 capital growth by investing primarily in equity securities of small companies located in
 emerging markets. Companies will generally have a market capitalization of less than
 \$3 billion when purchased, and holdings will generally span broadly across countries
 and sectors.
- Loomis Sayles World Bond Fund—The fund normally invests at least 80% of its assets
 in fixed-income securities. The fund focuses primarily on investment grade fixedincome securities worldwide, although it may invest up to 20% of its fair value in lower
 rated fixed-income securities. Securities held by the fund may be denominated in any
 currency, may be from issuers located in emerging markets, or may be fixed-income
 securities of any maturity.
- Oaktree Global High Yield Bond Fund—The fund invests primarily in corporate highyield bonds, emphasizing issuers in North America and Europe.
- OCM (Oaktree Capital Management) International Convertible Fund—The fund seeks a
 high level of total return through a combination of current income and capital appreciation
 by investing primarily in convertible securities of issuers located outside the United States.
 Convertible securities may consist of bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stock, or other
 securities that can be converted to common stock or other equity securities.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

Credit Risk

Fixed-income securities are subject to credit risk. Credit quality rating is one method of assessing the ability of the issuer to meet its obligation. The investment portfolio for domestic fixed-income securities requires the portfolio to maintain an average of A+ or higher. For international fixed-income securities, the investment policy requires the portfolio to invest in securities equal to or better than Moody's Baa3 or Standard & Poor's BBB. Exposure to credit risk as of June 30 was as follows:

	2016					
				Fair Value as a		
				Percent of Total		
	Moody's Ratings			Fixed Maturity		
<u>Investment Type</u>	(Unless Noted)	Fa	ir Value	Fair Value		
	(Amounts in Thousands)					
U.S. government agency securities	Aaa	\$	8,338	32.91%		
U.S. Treasury securities	UST (1)		16,999	<u>67.09</u> %		
Total U.S. government securities		<u>100.00</u> %				
Domestic corporate bonds	Aaa	\$	44,120	28.93%		
	AA+(SP)		1,171	0.77%		
	Aa2		7,864	5.16%		
	AA (SP)		1,433	0.94%		
	Aa3		3,608	2.37%		
	AA- (SP)		1,368	0.90%		
	A1		2,254	1.48%		
	A2		7,929	5.20%		
	A3		18,473	12.12%		
	Baa1		32,082	21.04%		
	Baa2		13,677	8.97%		
	Baa3		4,191	2.75%		
	Ba1		1,340	0.88%		
	Ba2		606	0.40%		
	Not Rated	_	12,334	8.09%		
Total domestic corporate bonds		\$	<u>152,450</u>	<u>100.00</u> %		
International corporate bonds and bond funds	Not Rated	\$	190,549	100.00%		
Total international corporate bonds and bond funds	l	\$	190,549	<u>100.00</u> %		

⁽¹⁾ U.S. Treasury securities.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

Credit Risk, Continued

Credit Risk, Continued	2015					
				Fair Value as a		
				Percent of Total		
	Moody's Ratings			Fixed Maturity		
Investment Type	(Unless Noted)	F	air Value	Fair Value		
	(Amo					
U.S. government agency securities	Aaa	\$	10,909	49.19%		
U.S. Treasury securities	UST (1)		11,268	50.81%		
Total U.S. government securities		\$	22,177	<u>100.00</u> %		
Domestic corporate bonds	Aaa	\$	35,624	25.71%		
-	A- (SP)		1,434	1.03%		
	Aal		302	0.22%		
	AA+(SP)		257	0.19%		
	Aa2		5,711	4.12%		
	AA (SP)		1,150	0.83%		
	Aa3		2,302	1.66%		
	A1		4,204	3.03%		
	A2		7,625	5.50%		
	A3		15,981	11.53%		
	A+ (SP)		837	0.60%		
	Baa1		31,795	22.95%		
	Baa2		11,952	8.63%		
	Baa3		4,709	3.40%		
	BBB- (SP)		151	0.11% 10.49%		
Total domestic corporate bonds	Not Rated	\$	14,532 138,566	100.00%		
International corporate bonds and bond funds	Not Rated	\$	210,307	100.00%		
Total international corporate bonds and bond funds		<u>\$</u>	210,307	<u>100.00</u> %		

⁽¹⁾ U.S. Treasury securities.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. While all investments are subject to market changes, securities invested in index funds are more sensitive to market risk. Although the investment policy does not specifically address the duration of fixed-income securities, the Plan does monitor interest rate risk by monitoring the performance of each investment manager. As of June 30, the Plan had the following investments with maturities.

	2016						
	Investment Maturities at Fair Value (in Years)						
	5 or						
		More,		Investments			
	Less	Less	10 or	with No	Total Fair		
<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Than 5</u>	<u>Than 10</u>	<u>More</u>	Duration	<u>Value</u>		
		(Amor	unts in Thoi	usands)			
U.S. government securities:							
U.S. government agency	\$ -	-	8,338	-	8,338		
U.S. Treasury	6,714	10,285			16,999		
Total U.S. government securities	6,714	10,285	8,338		25,337		
Domestic corporate bonds:							
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	-	-	7,971	-	7,971		
Corporates and other credit	51,679	20,080	22,086	-	93,845		
U.S. government mortgages	631	3,845	33,824	-	38,300		
Venture capital	-	-	-	6,517	6,517		
U.S. fixed-income funds				5,817	5,817		
Total domestic corporate bonds	52,310	23,925	63,881	12,334	152,450		
Indonesia in a la como conta la conde							
International corporate bonds and bond funds							
bond funds				190,549	190,549		
		0.4.04.0		202.002	2 40 22 -		
	<u>\$ 59,024 </u>						

As noted above, the Plan had approximately \$38,300,000 of investments in U.S. government mortgages, of which \$20,209,000 represents FNMA loans and \$18,091,000 represents FHLMC mortgages. U.S. government agency securities of \$8,338,000 represent GNMA mortgages.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

Interest Rate Risk, Continued

	2015							
	Investment Maturities at Fair Value (in Years)							
	5 or							
	Less	Less	10 or	with No	Total Fair			
<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Than 5</u>	<u>Than 10</u>	<u>More</u>	Duration	<u>Value</u>			
		(Amo	unts in Tho	usands)				
U.S. government securities:								
U.S. government agency	\$ 2,549	-	8,360	-	10,909			
U.S. Treasury	2,512	8,756			11,268			
Total U.S. government securities	5,061	8,756	8,360	<u> </u>	22,177			
Domestic corporate bonds:								
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	-	-	9,224	-	9,224			
Corporates and other credit	45,965	24,378	14,389	-	84,732			
U.S. government mortgages	760	1,428	27,890	-	30,078			
Venture capital	-	-	-	4,380	4,380			
U.S. fixed-income funds				10,152	10,152			
Total domestic corporate bonds	46,725	25,806	51,503	14,532	138,566			
International corporate bonds and				210 20=	210.20=			
bond funds				210,307	210,307			
	ф. г.1 п ос	24.562	50.053	224.020	251 050			
	\$ 51,786	34,562	59,863	224,839	371,050			

As noted above, the Plan had approximately \$30,078,000 of investments in U.S. government mortgages, of which \$11,365,000 represents FNMA loans and \$18,713,000 represents FHLMC mortgages. U.S. government agency securities of \$10,909,000 represent GNMA mortgages.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

Investments Measured at Fair Value

		ing			
<i>June 30, 2016</i> Investments by Fair Value Level	Amounts Measured at <u>Fair Value</u>		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1) Amounts in	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2) Thousands	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Cash and cash equivalents:					
OK INVEST—State managed short-term high liquidity BNY Mellon—STIF-type investment; high liquidity	\$	19,509 20,460	<u>-</u>	19,509 20,460	<u>-</u>
Total cash equivalents measured at fair value Debt securities:	\$	39,969		39,969	
U.S. government agency U.S. Treasury Domestic corporate bonds:	\$	8,338 16,999	- 16,999	8,338	-
Commercial mortgage-backed securities Corporate bonds U.S. government mortgages Oaktree High Income Convertible Fund		7,971 93,845 38,300 6,517	- - -	7,971 93,845 38,300 6,517	- - -
Oaktree Commingled U.S. Fixed Income Fund International corporate bonds: Oaktree Global High Yield Bond Fund OCM International Convertible Bond Fund Loomis Sayles World Bond Fund		5,817 80,259 14,401 95,889	- - -	5,817 80,259 14,401 95,889	- - -
Total debt securities		368,336	16,999	351,337	
Equity securities—domestic Common stock—custodial account Domestic Large Cap—		182	182	-	-
Northern Trust Russell 1000 Index Fd Domestic Small Cap Value Focus—Boston Partners Domestic Small Cap Growth Focus—Cortina		386,004 85,200 61,836	85,200 61,836	386,004	- - -
Total domestic equities		533,222	147,218	386,004	

(Continued)

Fair Value Measurements at

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

Investments Measured at Fair Value, Continued

		Reporting Date Using				
		Quoted Prices	porting Date Us.	ing		
		in Active	Significant			
		Markets for	Other	Significant		
	Amounts	Identical	Observable	Unobservable		
	Measured at	Assets	Inputs	Inputs		
<u>June 30, 2016</u>	Fair Value	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)		
Investments by Fair Value Level, Continued		Amounts in	Thousands			
Equity securities—international						
Intl. Equities—Barings Focused Intl Equity Fund						
(developed mkts)	93,032	_	93,032	-		
Intl. Equities—Value Focus—Mondrian Partners	113,048	-	113,048	-		
Intl. Emerging Markets—Wasatch EM Small Cap Fund	30,116	-	30,116	-		
Intl. Emerging Markets—Northern Trust EM Index Fund	63,653		63,653			
Total international equities	299,849	-	299,849	-		
Private equity:						
Private equity—non-real estate focused	188,696	-	-	188,696		
Real estate	61,277		<u> </u>	61,277		
Total private equity	249,973	_	_	249,973		
Real estate—direct ownership—income producing:						
Total direct ownership real estate	4,100			4,100		
Investments measured at net asset value (NAV):						
Low Volatility Hedge Fund—PAAMCO Long/Short Equity—Hedge Fund—	179,304					
Grosvenor Class A & B	302,409					
Core Real Estate—JP Morgan Strategic Property Fund	98,343					
Core Real Estate—Blackstone Property Partners	34,562					
Commodities—Gresham Partners—TAP Fund	49,962					
Commodities—Mt. Lucas—MLM Macro-Peak	29,665					
Total investments measured at NAV	694,245					
Total investments measured at fair value	\$ 2,149,725					

Fair Value Measurements at

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

Investments Measured at Fair Value, Continued

	Paradia Data II.						
			Reporting Date Using				
			Quoted Prices	Cionificant			
			in Active Markets for	Significant Other	Significant		
	A	mounts	Identical	Observable	Unobservable		
		asured at	Assets	Inputs	Inputs		
June 30, 2015		ir Value	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)		
Investments by Fair Value Level			Amounts in		(==::==)		
Cash and cash equivalents:							
OK INVEST—State managed short-term high liquidity	\$	22,461	_	22,461	_		
BNY Mellon—STIF-type investment; high liquidity	Ψ	25,600	_	25,600	_		
Total cash equivalents measured at fair value	\$	48,061		48,061			
Debt securities:	Ψ	10,001		10,001			
U.S. government agency	\$	10,909	_	10,909	_		
U.S. Treasury	•	11,268	11,268		_		
Domestic corporate bonds:		,	,				
Commercial mortgage-backed securities		9,224	_	9,224	_		
Corporate bonds		84,732	_	84,732	_		
U.S. government mortgages		30,078	_	30,078	-		
Oaktree High Income Convertible Fund		4,380	_	4,380	_		
Oaktree Commingled U.S. Fixed Income Fund		10,152	-	10,152	-		
International corporate bonds:				•			
Oaktree Global High Yield Bond Fund		103,173	-	103,173	-		
OCM International Convertible Bond Fund		19,777	-	19,777	-		
Loomis Sayles World Bond Fund		87,357	-	87,357	-		
Total debt securities		371,050	11,268	359,782			
Equity securities—domestic							
Common stock—custodial account		183	183	-	-		
Domestic Large Cap—							
Northern Trust Russell 1000 Index Fd		394,295	-	394,295	-		
Domestic Small Cap Value Focus—Boston Partners		88,989	88,989	-	-		
Domestic Small Cap Growth Focus—Cortina		67,852	67,852				
Total domestic equities		551,319	157,024	394,295			

(Continued)

Fair Value Measurements at

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

Investments Measured at Fair Value, Continued

	raii value Measurements at			
			porting Date Us	ing
		Quoted Prices		
		in Active	Significant	
		Markets for	Other	Significant
	Amounts	Identical	Observable	Unobservable
	Measured at	Assets	Inputs	Inputs
<u>June 30, 2015</u>	Fair Value	<u>(Level 1)</u>	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Investments by Fair Value Level, Continued		Amounts in	Thousands	
Equity securities—international				
Intl. Equities—Barings Focused Intl Equity Fund				
(developed mkts)	98,297	-	98,297	-
Intl. Equities—Value Focus—Mondrian Partners	122,074	-	122,074	-
Intl. Emerging Markets—Wasatch EM Small Cap Fund	33,711	-	33,711	-
Intl. Emerging Markets—Vontobel Global EM Fund	68,723	<u> </u>	68,723	<u>-</u> _
Total international equities	322,805		322,805	<u> </u>
Private equity:				
Private equity—non-real estate focused	199,400	-	-	199,400
Real estate	56,941			56,941
Total private equity	256,341			256,341
Real estate—direct ownership—income producing:				
Total direct ownership real estate	3,900			3,900
Investments measured at net asset value (NAV):				
Low Volatility Hedge Fund—PAAMCO Long/Short Equity—Hedge Fund—	194,001			
Grosvenor Class A & B	307,623			
Core Real Estate—JP Morgan Strategic Property Fund	89,383			
Core Real Estate—Blackstone Property Partners	21,451			
Commodities—Gresham Partners—TAP Fund	59,281			
Commodities—Mt. Lucas—MLM Macro-Peak	30,727			
Total investments measured at NAV	702,466			
Total investments measured at fair value	\$ 2,207,881			

Fair Value Measurements at

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

Investments Measured at Fair Value, Continued

Fair Value of Cash and Cash Equivalents—Short-term investments include cash equivalents held at the State Treasurer's office and an investment fund composed of units of a commingled trust fund of the Plan's custodial agent, commercial paper, treasury bills, and U.S. government agency securities. These investments offer high, immediate liquidity and are readily converted to cash. The funds are comprised primarily of very short-term debt instruments, and are valued at amortized cost, which also approximates fair value. For determining fair value, the instruments held are valued using actual quoted prices or by using matrix pricing, a method of pricing securities based on their relationship to benchmark quoted market prices. Both of these investments are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy based on the development of an aggregate daily value of the individual instruments in each fund that are typically classified in either Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

<u>Fair Value of Debt Securities</u>—The Plan holds a diversified mix of debt instruments through an active domestic bond manager, Agincourt, and has international debt exposure through the Loomis Sayles Global Bond Fund. Agincourt generally holds a mix of U.S. government agency securities and U.S government mortgages, U.S. Treasury securities, domestic corporate bonds and commercial mortgage-backed securities. U.S. Treasury securities are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy, using quoted prices in active markets. The remaining debt securities are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, valued using a matrix pricing technique. This method values securities based on their relationship to benchmark quoted prices. The Loomis Sayles Global Bond Fund is a global debt instrument commingled fund, and is classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy based the development of a total value through the aggregation of Level 1 and Level 2 quoted prices for instruments held by the fund.

The Plan also holds as an actively managed investment account with Oaktree Capital Management that focuses primarily on domestic and international fixed income and debt type securities. The account holds the following four separate investment mandates:

High Income Convertible Fund

Commingled U.S. Fixed Income Fund

Global High Yield Bond Fund

International Convertible Bond Fund

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

Investments Measured at Fair Value, Continued

Fair Value of Debt Securities—Continued

The investments in these different style mandates are held in commingled accounts where the underlying investments are priced in either Level 1 or Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, using either quoted prices in active markets or other market corroborated inputs. The Oaktree account is classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy based on the aggregation of the investments held in the various funds. Oaktree prices the various funds monthly and offers monthly liquidity.

Fair Value of Equity Securities—The Plan holds equity securities through a number of managers, both actively and passively managed. They are as follows:

DOMESTIC

Northern Trust Collective Russell 1000 Index Fund—The Plan holds a proportionate share of a fund managed by Northern Trust that seeks to correlate the holdings of the Russell 1000 index fund, a basket of passively managed holdings to serve as a benchmark for the U.S. equity market. The equities that comprise this index are all domestic, publicly traded securities and are daily priced. The Northern Trust Collective Russell 1000 Index Fund is a commingled fund and is classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, as its total value is calculated daily through the aggregation of Level 1 quoted prices, providing the equivalent of the Russell 1000 index, a daily priced basket of assets. The Plan has daily liquidity access to its investment in this fund.

<u>Boston Partners (Small Cap Value Focus)</u>—The Plan has an active investment manager that focuses on domestic small to mid-capitalization sized companies with a mandate to follow the value style of investing. Boston Partners manages an account through the Plan's custodian, and purchases securities in the primary active domestic equity markets. The Boston Partners Account is classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy since all securities are priced at quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets.

<u>Cortina (Small Cap Growth Focus)</u>—The Plan has an active investment manager focused on the small to micro segment of the equities market with a mandate to pursue the growth style of investing. Cortina actively manages an account through the Plan's custodian and deals in equity securities in the domestic market. The Cortina account is classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy since all securities are priced at quoted market prices in active markets for identical securities.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

Investments Measured at Fair Value, Continued

Fair Value of Equity Securities—Continued

INTERNATIONAL

<u>Barings Focused International Equity</u>—The Plan participates in a commingled equity fund that focuses on a smaller number of equity securities located primarily in international developed markets. This investment is a commingled fund of international equity securities that are typically priced based on quoted market prices in active markets around the globe. This fund is classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, as the price of the fund is derived from securities that are all priced at quoted market prices in active markets. This fund prices and provides liquidity to its investors on a monthly basis.

<u>Mondrian Partners International Equity Fund L.P.</u>—The Plan participates in a fund managed by Mondrian Partners that invests primarily in non-US equity securities, with a focus on the value style of investing. This fund is classified in Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy since the price of the fund is derived from securities that are all priced at quoted market prices in active markets. The fund prices and provides liquidity to its investors on a monthly basis.

Northern Trust Emerging Markets Index Fund—In order to maintain investment policy exposure to international markets, the Plan used the proceeds from exiting the Vontobel Fund in March 2016 to invest in a passive vehicle that accesses international markets. This fund invests in equity securities located primarily outside the United States and will seek to replicate the MSCI Emerging Markets Equity Index in performance. This fund is classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy since the price of the fund is derived from the holdings in the fund which are all actively quoted in active markets. The fund prices its asset value daily and provides very short-term liquidity.

<u>Wasatch Emerging Markets Small Capitalization Fund</u>—The Plan invests in a Wasatch fund that is focused on small-capitalization equity securities that are located in non-U.S. emerging markets. The Wasatch fund is a commingled investment trust that is managed for institutional investors. The fund is classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, as the holdings of the fund are all priced at quoted market prices in active markets, allowing the fund sponsor to develop daily net asset value pricing and liquidity.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

Investments Measured at Fair Value, Continued

Fair Value of Equity Securities—Continued

INTERNATIONAL, CONTINUED

<u>Vontobel Global Emerging Markets Fund</u>—The Plan invests in a global emerging markets fund managed by Vontobel. This fund invests primarily in non-U.S. emerging market equity securities around the globe. The Vontobel fund is a commingled investment fund for institutional investors. The fund is classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, as the holdings of the fund are priced at quoted market prices in active markets. The fund prices on a monthly basis and offers investors monthly liquidity with 15 days prior notice. Due to a change in the management of this fund, the Plan exited the Vontobel fund on March 31, 2016.

<u>Fair Value of Private Equity</u>—The Plan participates in a number of private equity partnerships as a limited partner. Private equity investments are structured to be operated by a general partner, usually highly experienced in the specific focus of the fund, who calls for investments from the limited partners when a suitable investment opportunity arises. As such, investments in private equity can generally never be redeemed, but instead participate in distributions from the fund as liquidation of the underlying assets are realized.

Several of the limited partnerships invest in equity securities outside of the United States and may enter into forward contracts to purchase or sell securities at specified dates in the future at a guaranteed price in a foreign currency to protect against fluctuations in exchange rates of foreign currency. In addition, some of the partnerships may engage in hedging transactions involving derivative instruments as a part of their investment strategy.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

Investments Measured at Fair Value, Continued

Fair Value of Private Equity—Continued

The Plan's private equity (PE) investments have a long investment horizon of 5 to 10 years, are not liquid, and the Plan generally holds this type of investment to maturity. Depending on the type of holdings within a given partnership, the investment horizon can be extended if the general partner deems the remaining investments in the fund still hold significant future value and a majority of limited partners concur. The Plan's PE general partners typically make fair value determinations on the investments in each of their respective funds quarterly using a variety of pricing techniques including, but not limited to, observable transaction values for similar investments, third-party bids, appraisals of both properties and businesses, and public market capitalization of similar or like businesses. Each PE fund then calculates the fair value of the Plan's ownership of the partners' capital on a quarterly basis. The Plan classifies all private equity investments in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, as most investments of this type require unobservable inputs and other ancillary market metrics to determine fair value. Although most PE interests are marketable in a secondary market, the Plan generally does not sell its interests early at values less than its interest in the partnership. At June 30, 2016, the Plan was invested in 64 different PE (6 of which were real estate PE) partnerships and had remaining commitments of \$159 million for the non-real estate PE partnerships and \$27 million for the real estate PE partnerships. At June 30, 2015, the Plan was invested in 59 different private equity strategies (5 of which were in real estate PE) and had remaining commitments of \$93 million for the nonreal estate PE partnerships and \$18 million for the real estate PE partnerships. The Plan entered into 8 new private equity partnership agreements during fiscal 2016 (7 non-real estate PE partnerships and 1 real estate PE partnership), each having an average contract maturity of 10 years (with the exception of 1 that has a 5-year maturity). These new PE investments will require total commitments of \$88 million for the non-real estate partnerships and \$15 million for the real estate partnership. The Plan entered into 6 new private equity partnership agreements during fiscal 2015 (5 non-real estate PE and 1 real estate PE), each with an average contract maturity of 10 years, for a total commitment of \$48 million (\$38 million non-real estate PE and \$10 million real estate PE). The Plan has commitments of \$84 million remaining to partnership investments entered into prior to 2016, with an estimated maturity between 2 to 9 years. The Plan had commitments of \$63 million remaining to partnership investments entered into prior to 2015, with an estimated 2 to 9 years to maturity. Since the Plan follows a rolling year PE strategy, new PE investments are made as older PE investments reach their expiration.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

Investments Measured at Fair Value, Continued

Fair Value of Private Equity—Continued

The Plan is invested in the following private equity strategies:

BUYOUT—This private equity strategy seeks to invest capital in mature businesses that have the potential for growth in value from efficiencies gained through structural, strategic management, and operational improvements.

DISTRESSED—Under the distressed strategy, a fund will invest in the debt of companies that are struggling, with the intent of influencing the process by which the company restructures its debt, narrows its focus, or implements a plan for a turnaround in its operations. Distressed investments of this nature can be debt, equity, or other types of lending.

MEZZANINE—Private equity funds that pursue the mezzanine strategy will usually make unsecured loans or purchase preferred equity, often in smaller capitalization companies, where the unsecured risk is typically offset by the prospect of higher returns.

VENTURE CAPITAL—The venture strategy primarily seeks to invest in early-stage, high-potential, high-growth companies. This type of investment is usually through equity ownership in the company, where the private equity general partner can lend expertise and facilitate growth. Investment returns are usually realized if the portfolio company is taken public through an IPO or the fund may sell its equity investment to another investor.

EMERGING MARKETS AND OTHER—Private equity investment in emerging markets may make use of one or more of the above-listed strategies in smaller global markets in an effort to realize returns by identifying and capitalizing on new startup companies, as well as market inefficiencies. Investments in the other category are generally highly focused private equity funds that seek to maximize returns through a specific market segment, such as energy or healthcare.

FUND OF FUNDS—Under a fund of funds private equity investment, the general partner seeks to build a combination of private equity investments that will work synergistically together to maximize returns and minimize the risk of loss.

REAL ESTATE—Private equity investment in real estate may encompass several of the above-mentioned strategies, based on the skill and experience of the general partner. Generally, real estate private equity investments seek to capitalize on distressed situations, as well as seek to identify lucrative investments that produce a high level of current income.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

Investments Measured at Fair Value, Continued

Fair Value of Private Equity—Continued

The Plan is invested with four separate private equity real estate managers, some with more than one fund by a given manager. The Plan's managers are Siguler Guff, The Realty Associates, Cerberus, and Hall Capital Partners. The fair value of real estate investments are determined by each manager respectively at each valuation date and rely primarily on third-party appraisals and other unobservable inputs. Siguler Guff's advisory board may request an independent appraisal of any portfolio investment within 30 days of the fund's audited financial statements. The Realty Associates utilizes independent appraisers to value properties at a frequency of no less than once every 3 years after acquisition. Cerberus follows detailed internal valuation policies and procedures and may engage independent valuation consultants on an as-needed basis. Hall Capital Partners values investments in the fund on an income approach rather than base valuations on cyclical appraisals.

Fair Value of Investments Measured at Net Asset Value (NAV)

<u>Low-Volatility Hedge Fund—PAAMCO</u>—The Plan is invested in a hedge fund managed by Pacific Alternative Asset Management Company (PAAMCO) structured as a fund of funds to manage and moderate volatility of the value of the investment. The fund uses a number of sub-managers to achieve its desired level of diversification, but is limited to a maximum number of 55 sub-managers. This fund uses a multitude of investment strategies and will invest in debt, equities, credit instruments, distressed debt, merger arbitrage, and sovereign and convertible debt, as well as take both long and short equity positions. This investment is valued at NAV monthly and provides quarterly redemptions with at least 60 days' written notice.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

Investments Measured at Fair Value, Continued

Fair Value of Investments Measured at Net Asset Value (NAV), Continued

Long/Short Equity Hedge Fund—Grosvenor Class A & B—The Plan has two hedge fund investments with Grosvenor Capital Management. Both of these investments are structured as fund of funds and utilize a number of sub-managers that invest in long and short positions of U.S. and international equity securities. The Class A investment is highly diversified and will generally have between 20 and 30 sub-managers at any given time that will be selected and managed by Grosvenor at its discretion. The Class B investment is more concentrated and will generally have 15 or fewer sub-managers that are selected by the System's investment consultant, ACG, with confirmation by Grosvenor. Grosvenor does not have primary investment discretion over the Class B While the Class A investment takes a more market neutral approach to allocations, the Class B investment is designed to capture more upside movement within the markets and has a greater focus on long bias positions. These funds are valued at NAV monthly, and the Class A shares are redeemable at the end of each calendar quarter with 70 days' prior written notice. The Class B shares are redeemable at any time, subject to any gates or lockups by the underlying sub-managers. Recent additions to the Class B fund subject to lockup were \$13 million on June 1, 2015, and \$13 million on March 30, 2016.

Core Real Estate—JP Morgan Strategic Property and Blackstone Property Partners—The Plan invests in two core real property funds: the JP Morgan Strategic Property fund and the Blackstone Property Partners Limited Partnership. Both of these funds invest in core real properties seeking to realize capital appreciation on its portfolio while also generating a high level of current income. These funds both make strategic property acquisitions primarily in the U.S. As part of JPMorgan's and Blackstone Property Partners' valuation process, independent appraisers value properties on an annual basis (at a minimum). Both funds are valued at NAV monthly. The JP Morgan fund allows withdrawals once per quarter subject to "available cash" as determined by a pool trustee with 45 days' advance written notice. The Blackstone Property Partners fund has an initial lockup period of 24 months, after which withdrawals are available at the end of each quarter with 90 days' advance written notice. The Plan's lockup period in the Blackstone Property partnership will expire on December 31, 2017.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) <u>CASH, CASH EQUIVALENTS, AND INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

Investments Measured at Fair Value, Continued

Fair Value of Investments Measured at Net Asset Value (NAV), Continued

Commodities—Gresham Partners (TAP Fund) and MLM Macro Peak—The Plan has investments in two commodities funds with distinctly different approaches. The Gresham TAP (Tangible Asset Program) fund is a commingled investment fund that invests in long-only, fully collateralized tangible commodity futures. It seeks to provide diversification to a portfolio of traditional investments through low correlation to stocks and bonds, and trades across most commodities markets. The MLM Macro-Peak fund, structured as a liquid limited partnership, is a global macro strategy managed by Mount Lucas. This fund trades in the world's major asset classes and financial markets, including equity, global fixed income, currency, and commodity sectors following internally developed proprietary trading models. Both of these funds are priced at NAV on a monthly basis. The Gresham TAP fund offers monthly liquidity with at least 5 days' written notice. The MLM Macro-Peak fund also offers monthly liquidity with at least 10 days' written notice. Under the MLM Macro-Peak fund, 90% of the cash proceeds are ordinarily paid within 10 days, with the remaining 10% balance paid within 60 days.

Foreign Currency Transactions

The Plan has certain investment managers that trade on foreign exchanges. Foreign currency gains and losses are calculated at the transaction date using the current exchange rate, and assets are remeasured to U.S. dollars using the exchange rate as of each month end. During the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, there were no foreign currency gains and no remeasurement losses.

(5) DERIVATIVES AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

Derivative instruments are financial contracts whose values depend on the values of one or more underlying assets, reference rates, or financial indexes. They include futures contracts, swap contracts, options contracts, and forward foreign currency exchange. The Plan's investment policy notes that in order to achieve maximum returns, the Plan may diversify between various investments, including common stocks, bonds, real estate, private equity, venture equity and other hedge fund strategies, short-term cash instruments, and other investments deemed suitable. The investment policy also requires investment managers to follow certain controls and documentation and risk management procedures. The Plan did not have any direct derivative investments at June 30, 2016 or 2015. Investments in limited partnerships (alternative investments) and commingled funds may include derivatives. The Plan's investments in alternative investments are reflected at fair value, and any exposure is limited to its investment in the partnership and any unfunded commitment. Commingled funds have been reviewed to ensure they are in compliance with the Plan's investment policy.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(5) <u>DERIVATIVES AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

The Plan invests in mortgage-backed securities, which are reported at fair value in the statements of fiduciary net position and are based on the cash flows from interest and principal payments by the underlying mortgages. As a result, they are sensitive to prepayments by mortgages, which are likely in declining interest rate environments, thereby reducing the values of these securities. The Plan invests in mortgage-backed securities to diversify the portfolio and increase the return while minimizing the extent of risk. Details regarding interest rate risks for these investments are included under the interest rate risk disclosures.

(6) <u>INVESTMENT IN BUILDING</u>

The Plan owns a building (Columbus Square) originally purchased for approximately \$1.5 million, and it is held as a long-term investment. The building is accounted for at fair value based on periodic appraisals. Rental income and expenses associated with the building are reported currently. The Plan utilizes part of the building for its administrative offices and charges itself rent, which is reflected as administrative expense and other investment income. The fair value of the building at June 30, 2016 and 2015, was estimated at approximately \$4.1 million and \$3.9 million, respectively.

(7) <u>CAPITAL ASSETS</u>

The Plan has only one class of capital assets, consisting of software. A summary as of June 30 is as follows:

	Balance at June 30, 2015		Additions	<u>Disposals</u>	Balance at June 30, 2016
Cost Accumulated amortization	\$	1,014,045 (912,640)	(101,405)	<u> </u>	1,014,045 (1,014,045)
Capital assets, net	\$	101,405	(101,405)		
		Balance at ne 30, 2014	Additions	<u>Disposals</u>	Balance at June 30, 2015
Cost Accumulated amortization	\$	1,014,045 (709,831)	(202,809)	<u>-</u>	1,014,045 (912,640)
Capital assets, net	\$	304,214	(202,809)	_	101,405

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(8) <u>DEFERRED OPTION BENEFITS</u>

As noted previously, the Plan has Deferred Option, "Back" DROP, and Payout Provision benefits available to its members. A summary of the changes in the various options as of June 30 is as follows:

			201	16						
	D	eferred	"Back"	Payout	_					
	(<u>Option</u>	<u>DROP</u>	Provision	<u>Total</u>					
		(Amounts in Thousands)								
Beginning balance	\$	3,646	3,762	3,580	10,988					
Employer contributions		108	2,003	-	2,111					
Member contributions		-	2,466	-	2,466					
Plan reassignments		-	(1,590)	1,590	-					
Deferred benefits		892	17,864	-	18,756					
Payments		(2,266)	(27,811)	(1,749)	(31,826)					
Interest		250	5,507	(30)	5,727					
Ending balance	<u>\$</u>	2,630	2,201	3,391	8,222					
			201							
	D	eferred	"Back"	Payout	_					
	(<u>Option</u>	<u>DROP</u>	Provision	<u>Total</u>					
			(Amounts in	Thousands)						
Beginning balance	\$	4,266	1,122	3,762	9,150					
Employer contributions		133	2,580	-	2,713					
Member contributions		-	3,175	-	3,175					
Plan reassignments		-	(621)	621	-					
Deferred benefits		1,124	22,746	-	23,870					
Payments		(2,162)	(33,104)	(862)	(36,128)					
Interest		285	7,864	59	8,208					
Ending balance	\$	3,646	3,762	3,580	10,988					

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(9) <u>NET PENSION LIABILITY OF PARTICIPATING EMPLOYERS</u>

The components of the net pension liability of the participating employers at June 30, 2016, were as follows:

	,	Amounts in housands)
Total pension liability Plan fiduciary net position	\$	2,354,815 2,201,671
Employers' net pension liability	\$	153,144
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		<u>93.50</u> %

Actuarial assumptions—The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2016, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all prior periods included in the measurement:

Inflation: 3%

Salary increases: 4.5% to 17% average, including inflation

Investment rate of return: 7.5% net of pension plan investment expense

Cost-of-living adjustments Police officers eligible to receive increased benefits according to

repealed Section 50-120 of Title 11 of the Oklahoma Statutes pursuant to a court order receive an adjustment of 1/3 to 1/2 of the increase or decrease of any adjustment to the base salary of a

regular police officer, based on an increase in base salary.

Mortality rates: Active employees (pre-retirement): RP-2000 Blue Collar

Healthy Combined table with age set back 4 years with fully

generational improvement using Scale AA.

Active employees (post-retirement) and nondisabled

pensioners: RP-2000 Blue Collar Healthy Combined table with fully generational improvement using scale AA.

Disabled pensioners: RP-2000 Blue Collar Healthy Combined table with age set forward 4 years.

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2016, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 2007 to June 2012.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(9) <u>NET PENSION LIABILITY OF PARTICIPATING EMPLOYERS, CONTINUED</u>

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense, and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2016, (see discussion of the pension plan's investment policy) are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed income	3.27%
Domestic equity	5.16%
International equity	8.61%
Real estate	4.97%
Private equity	8.32%
Commodities	2.42%

Discount rate—The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the current contribution rate and that contributions from employers will be made at contractually required rates, determined by the Oklahoma Statutes. Projected cash flows also assume the State of Oklahoma will continue contributing 14% of the insurance premium, as established by statute. Based on these assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(9) <u>NET PENSION LIABILITY OF PARTICIPATING EMPLOYERS, CONTINUED</u>

Sensitivity of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate—The following presents the net pension liability of the employers, calculated using the discount rate of 7.5%, as well as what the Plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.5%) or 1 percentage point higher (8.5%) than the current rate:

1% Decrease Current Discount 1% Increase
(6.5%) Rate (7.5%) (8.5%)
(Amounts in Thousands)

Employers' net pension liability (asset) \$ 401,800 \$ 153,144 \$ (56,808)

(10) PLAN TERMINATION AND STATE FUNDING

The Plan has not developed an allocation method if it were to terminate. The Oklahoma Legislature is required by statute to make such appropriation as necessary to assure that benefit payments are made.

A suggested minimum contribution from the State of Oklahoma is computed annually by an actuary hired by the State of Oklahoma. However, funding by the State of Oklahoma to the Plan is based on statutorily determined amounts rather than the actuarial calculations of the amount required to fund the Plan.

(11) FEDERAL INCOME TAX STATUS

As an instrumentality of the State of Oklahoma, the Plan is tax-exempt. It is not subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended. The Plan has received favorable determination from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) regarding its tax-exempt status. The Plan has been amended since receiving the determination letter. However, the Plan administrator believes that the Plan is designed and is currently being operated in substantial compliance with the applicable requirements of the Internal Revenue Code.

(12) HISTORICAL INFORMATION

Historical trend information designed to provide information about the Plan's progress made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in Exhibits I, II, III, and IV.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(13) <u>LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS</u>

The following is a summary of significant plan provision changes that were enacted by the Oklahoma Legislature during 2016 and 2015:

<u>2016</u>

 House Bill 2273—Amends the computation of final average salary to be based specifically on paid base salary in which required contributions have been made. Amends and clarifies the definition of paid base salary, including its components and exclusions. Adds additional language regarding the purchase of transferred credited service to comply with IRS rules regarding the use of Roth and non-Roth type accounts.

2015

Senate Bill 345—Authorizes the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System Board
of Trustees to adopt rules for computation of the purchase price for transferred service
credit and the purchase methods available, including time periods available to complete
the purchase; additional required language regarding distributions necessary for the
System to remain an IRS qualified plan.

(14) **CONTINGENCIES**

The Plan is involved in legal proceedings in the normal course of operations, none of which, in the opinion of management, will have a material effect on the net position or changes in net position of the Plan.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD STATEMENT NO. 67

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN EMPLOYERS' NET PENSION LIABILITY

Last 8 Fiscal Years (Dollar Amounts in Thousands) 2016 2015 2014 2013 2012 2011 2010 2009 **Total pension liability** Service cost 58,695 54,592 53,042 56,160 54,059 66,974 65,756 62,139 165,076 164,141 159,256 150,394 144,742 174,238 169,827 161,028 Interest Changes of benefit terms Differences between expected and actual experience 7.194 596 (12,764)(18,258)(10,069)(96,100)(38,037)(7,660)Changes in assumptions (2,444)(422,901) *Benefit payments, including (138,625)(141,693)(119,241)(114,835)(113,300)(104,044)(110,427)(94,114)refunds of member contributions 85,742 64,276 74,799 Net change in total pension liability 96,469 75,432 (381,833)87,119 121,393 Total pension liability—beginning 2,204,797 2,129,998 2,033,529 1,958,097 2,339,930 2,252,811 2,131,418 2,269,073 2,269,073 Total pension liability—ending (a) 2,354,815 2,204,797 2,129,998 2,033,529 1,958,097 2,339,930 2,252,811

Information to present a 10-year history is not readily available.

(Continued)

See Independent Auditors' Report.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

^{*}The decrease was due to legislation which changed the actuarial assumptions to no longer include cost-of-living adjustments (COLA's).

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN EMPLOYERS' NET PENSION LIABILITY, CONTINUED

Last 8 Fiscal Years (Dollar Amounts in T	Thousands)							
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Plan fiduciary net position								
Contributions—employers (cities)	\$ 38,533	37,261	35,547	34,645	32,896	31,846	32,240	31,675
Contributions—members	23,787	22,867	22,131	21,518	20,113	19,489	19,626	19,139
Contributions—State of Oklahoma,								
a non-employer contributing entity	35,915	35,490	31,329	31,412	28,092	24,645	22,292	26,913
Net investment income	(21,104)	74,554	294,897	221,174	8,374	282,305	163,058	(283,519)
Benefit payments, including								
refunds of member contributions	(138,625)	(141,693)	(119,241)	(114,835)	(113,300)	(104,044)	(110,427)	(94,114)
Administrative expense	(1,831)	(1,949)	(1,862)	(2,053)	(1,952)	(1,712)	(1,708)	(2,176)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	(63,325)	26,530	262,801	191,861	(25,777)	252,529	125,081	(302,082)
Plan fiduciary net position—beginning	2,264,996	2,238,466	1,975,665	1,783,804	1,809,581	1,557,052	1,431,971	1,734,053
Plan fiduciary net position—ending (b)	\$ 2,201,671	2,264,996	2,238,466	1,975,665	1,783,804	1,809,581	1,557,052	1,431,971
Plan's net pension liability (asset) (a) - (b)	\$ 153,144	4,077	(33,669)	154,333	249,725	148,516	782,878	820,840

Information to present a 10-year history is not readily available.

See Independent Auditors' Report.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

SCHEDULE OF EMPLOYERS' NET PENSION LIABILITY

Last 8 Fiscal Years (Dollar Amounts in Thousands)											
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009			
Total pension liability Plan fiduciary net position	\$ 2,354,815 2,201,671	2,269,073 2,264,996	2,204,797 2,238,466	2,129,998 1,975,665	2,033,529 1,783,804	1,958,097 1,809,581	2,339,930 1,557,052	2,252,811 1,431,971			
Plan's net pension liability (asset)	\$ 153,144	4,077	(33,669)	154,333	249,725	148,516	782,878	820,840			
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	<u>93.50</u> %	<u>99.82</u> %	<u>101.53</u> %	<u>92.75</u> %	<u>87.72</u> %	<u>92.42</u> %	<u>66.54</u> %	<u>63.56</u> %			
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 296,408	295,307	289,502	279,014	266,038	257,505	249,583	253,956			
Plan's net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	<u>51.67</u> %	<u>1.38</u> %	(<u>11.63</u>)%	<u>55.31</u> %	<u>93.87</u> %	<u>57.67</u> %	<u>313.67</u> %	<u>323.22</u> %			

Information to present a 10-year history is not readily available.

See Independent Auditors' Report. See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

Exhibit III

OKLAHOMA POLICE PENSION AND RETIREMENT PLAN Administered by OKLAHOMA POLICE PENSION AND RETIREMENT SYSTEM

SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM EMPLOYERS AND OTHER CONTRIBUTING ENTITIES

Last 10 Fiscal Years (Dollar Amounts in	n Thousands)	_	_	_	_		_		_	
	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Actuarially determined contribution Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution:	\$ 45,05	63,908	90,283	79,314	64,746	146,816	132,456	102,610	100,561	95,082
Employers (Cities) State of Oklahoma, a non-employer	38,53	37,261	35,547	34,645	32,896	31,846	32,240	31,675	30,061	28,258
contributing entity	35,91	5 35,490	31,329	31,412	28,092	24,645	22,292	26,913	26,020	28,122
·	74,44	72,751	66,876	66,057	60,988	56,491	54,532	58,588	56,081	56,380
Contribution (excess) deficiency	\$ (29,39	(8,843)	23,407	13,257	3,758	90,325	77,924	44,022	44,480	38,702
Covered-employee payroll	\$ 296,40	295,307	289,502	279,014	266,038	257,505	249,583	253,956	239,805	220,885
Contributions as a percentage of covered-employee payroll	<u>25.12</u>	<u>24.64</u> %	<u>23.10</u> %	<u>23.68</u> %	<u>22.92</u> %	<u>21.94</u> %	<u>21.85</u> %	<u>23.07</u> %	<u>23.39</u> %	<u>25.52</u> %

See Independent Auditors' Report.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

SCHEDULE OF INVESTMENT RETURNS

Last 4 Fiscal Years				
	2016	2015	2014	2013
Annual money-weighted rate of return,				
net of investment expense	(0.94)%	3.36%	15.04%	12.56%

Information to present a 10-year history is not readily available.

See Independent Auditors' Report.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

June 30, 2016

The information presented in the required supplementary schedules was determined as part of an actuarial valuation by an independent enrolled actuary (Cavanaugh Macdonald Consulting, LLC) at the dates indicated. Additional information as of the July 1, 2016, valuation follows:

Assumptions

Actuarial cost method: Entry age

Amortization method: Level dollar—open

Remaining amortization: 5 years

Asset valuation method: 5-year smoothed

Actuarial assumptions:

Investment rate of return: 7.5%

Projected salary increases*: 4.5% to 17%

Cost-of-living adjustments: Police officers eligible to receive increased benefits according

to repealed Section 50-120 of Title 11 of the Oklahoma Statutes pursuant to a court order receive an adjustment of 1/3 to 1/2 of the increase or decrease of any adjustment to the base salary of a regular police officer, based on an increase in

base salary.

^{*} Includes inflation at 3%.



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

To the Board of Trustees of the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement Plan (the "Plan"), administered by the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System, which is a part of the State of Oklahoma financial reporting entity, which comprise the statement of fiduciary net position as of June 30, 2016, and the related statement of changes in fiduciary net position for the year then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 19, 2016. Our report includes an explanatory paragraph disclaiming an opinion on required supplementary information. Our report also includes an explanatory paragraph to emphasize the adoption of GASB 72 by the Plan.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Plan's internal control over financial reporting ("internal control") to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Plan's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Plan's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

(Continued)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS, CONTINUED

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, Continued

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Plan's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of This Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Plan's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Plan's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Finley + Cook, PLLC

Shawnee, Oklahoma September 19, 2016