

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

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KPMG LLPSuite 2900
1918 Eighth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Trustees Group Health Cooperative and Subsidiaries:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Group Health Cooperative and subsidiaries (the Group), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly in all material respects, the financial position of Group Health Cooperative and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations, and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.



Seattle, Washington March 27, 2015

Consolidated Balance Sheets December 31, 2014 and 2013

(In thousands)

Assets		2014	2013
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	157,254	212,244
Short-term marketable securities		26,904	12,709
Accounts receivable – net		150,547	120,216
Inventories		16,764	12,823
Other	_	43,854	27,317
Total current assets		395,323	385,309
Long-term marketable securities		1,032,424	894,677
Long-term investments – other		58,365	56,018
Restricted assets		38,440	8,848
Land, buildings and equipment:			
Land		31,048	31,022
Buildings and improvements		597,368	589,314
Equipment		403,083	491,541
Construction in progress	_	33,139	14,160
Total land, buildings, and equipment		1,064,638	1,126,037
Less accumulated depreciation		(646,780)	(700,125)
Land, buildings, and equipment - net		417,858	425,912
Other assets		60,946	62,595
Total	\$	2,003,356	1,833,359

Consolidated Balance Sheets December 31, 2014 and 2013 (In thousands)

Liabilities and Net Assets	2014	2013
Current liabilities: Accounts payable External delivery services payable Unearned premiums and deposits Accrued employee compensation Accrued taxes and interest Current portion of long-term debt Current portion of reserve for self-insurance	\$ 144,183 228,920 75,254 86,359 48,775 6,003 18,622	113,011 224,011 54,344 84,392 16,708 5,271 23,279
Current portion of retiree medical benefits	4,475	4,492
Total current liabilities	612,591	525,508
Noncurrent liabilities: Long-term debt Self-insurance Retiree medical benefits Pension Other	122,901 48,357 47,400 190,643 22,371	124,535 50,459 41,509 78,089 42,877
Total noncurrent liabilities	431,672	337,469
Total liabilities	1,044,263	862,977
Commitments and contingencies (note 12)		
Net assets: Unrestricted Temporarily restricted Permanently restricted	942,437 7,208 9,448	953,765 7,349 9,268
Total net assets	959,093	970,382
Total	\$ 2,003,356	1,833,359

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Changes in Net Assets

Years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

(In thousands)

		2014	2013
Revenues:			
Premiums	\$	3,236,544	3,270,632
Clinical services – net		326,843	282,003
Other	_	120,752	109,292
Total operating revenues	_	3,684,139	3,661,927
Expenses:			
External delivery services		1,829,984	1,793,798
Employee compensation		608,490	666,433
Group Health Permanente expense		380,090	392,822
Medical and operating supplies		315,453	292,087
Other expenses		176,018	157,101
Services purchased		115,965	126,211
Business taxes and insurance		121,742	84,034
Depreciation and amortization		56,222	58,166
Total operating expenses		3,603,964	3,570,652
Operating gain		80,175	91,275
Nonoperating income (expense):			
Investment income – net		41,894	73,383
Interest expense		(1,228)	(10,939)
Total nonoperating income		40,666	62,444
Excess of revenues over expenses		120,841	153,719
Change in net unrealized investment gains and losses		15,224	17,830
Change in defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans		(147,253)	146,628
Other		(147,233) (140)	(121)
Change in unrestricted net assets		(11,328)	318,056
Change in temporarily restricted net assets		(141)	1,781
Change in permanently restricted net assets		180	1,112
Change in net assets		(11,289)	320,949
Net assets:			
Beginning of year		970,382	649,433
End of period	\$	959,093	970,382
	_		

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

(In thousands)

	_	2014	2013
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Change in net assets	\$	(11,289)	320,949
Adjustments to reconcile change in net assets to net cash provided by			
operating activities:		56 222	59 166
Depreciation and amortization Provision for self-insurance		56,222 11,391	58,166 21,720
Self-insurance claims paid		11,371	21,720
Realized and change in unrealized investments gains and losses		(21,502)	(17,766)
Change in fair value of interest rate swap		2,954	(6,198)
Gain on sale of land, buildings, and equipment		(15,374)	(4,381)
Equity income of equity method investees		(5,373)	(44,673)
Other		(1,227)	(6,183)
Cash provided by operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable – net		(30,333)	14,797
Inventories		(3,941)	5,134
Other current and noncurrent assets		6,007	4,194
Accounts payable		37,607	14,134
External delivery services payable Accrued employee compensation		4,909 1,967	(16,188) 15,309
Self-insurance		(18,150)	(17,529)
Accrued taxes and interest		32.067	7,304
Unearned premiums and deposits		23,827	23,361
Pension		112,554	(141,272)
Retiree medical benefits		5,874	(4,015)
Other noncurrent liabilities	_	(20,915)	10,296
Net cash provided by operating assets and liabilities	_	167,275	237,159
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Payments for land, buildings, and equipment		(29,843)	(64,241)
Proceeds from disposal of land, buildings, and equipment		13	5,330
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities		344,532	344,196
Purchases of marketable securities		(487,068)	(382,055)
Distribution from equity investments		4,828	40,839
Purchases of equity investments		(1,801)	(30,245)
Restricted assets		(29,592)	
Collateralized security	_	(22,700)	
Net cash used in investing activities	_	(221,631)	(86,176)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repayment of long-term debt		(30,578)	(9,890)
Long-term borrowings		30,085	(101)
Other	_	(141)	(121)
Net cash used in financing activities	_	(634)	(10,011)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(54,990)	140,972
Cash and cash equivalents:		212 244	71 272
Beginning of year	Ф.	212,244	71,272
End of period	\$ _	157,254	212,244
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid during the year for:	ф	2.711	4 105
Interest	\$	3,711	4,135
Income taxes		6,388	2,980

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

(1) Organization

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Group Health Cooperative (GHC), GHC's wholly owned subsidiary, Group Health Options, Inc. (GHO), and controlled affiliates, KPS Health Plans (KPS), Group Health Foundation (the Foundation), and Columbia Medical Associates, LLC (CMA), (collectively, the Group).

GHC is a Washington nonprofit corporation registered as a health maintenance organization headquartered in Seattle, Washington. GHC offers comprehensive, coordinated health care to an enrolled membership for a fixed prepaid fee through its owned and leased facilities, employed providers, and contracted providers, in addition to providing certain health care services on a fee-for-service basis to both enrollees and nonenrollees.

GHO is a Washington for-profit corporation registered and operating as a health care service contractor headquartered in Seattle, Washington. GHO provides health care coverage products that feature increased customer choice, including point of service and preferred provider organization plan benefits. It is also registered in Idaho as a Disability, Including Managed Care Carrier, operating in two counties.

KPS is a Washington taxable nonprofit corporation registered and operating as a health care service contractor headquartered in Bremerton, Washington. KPS provides health care services through contracts with participating physicians and hospitals.

The Foundation is a Washington nonprofit corporation. It is organized exclusively to benefit, perform the functions of, and carry out the purposes of GHC and other affiliated tax-exempt organizations. It supports research, health careers, training, health education, GHC programs, and other projects that promote high quality health care. Grants are awarded to qualified health-related community organizations, extending the internal resources of GHC to the community. The Foundation's operations are largely a function of the level of donations it receives.

CMA is a Washington limited liability company headquartered in Spokane, Washington. CMA provides medical services to families and individuals within the greater Spokane area.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include those of GHC, its wholly owned subsidiaries, and controlled affiliates. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in these consolidated financial statements.

The Group has prepared the accompanying consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

(b) Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements. Significant estimates and assumptions are used in the recording of external delivery services payable, fair value of financial instruments, allowances for uncollectible accounts, self-insurance reserves,

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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pension liabilities, retiree medical liabilities, and the evaluation of contingencies and litigation. Changes in these estimates and assumptions may have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of liquid investments with original or remaining maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase and approximate fair value. Cash equivalents generally consist of money market funds.

The Group is potentially subject to a concentration of credit risk related to financial instruments such as funds held at high credit quality financial institutions, and at times, such balances with any one financial institution may exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's (FDIC) insured limits.

(d) Marketable Securities

Marketable securities are readily convertible to cash, are carried at fair value, and are classified as available-for-sale securities. The Group considers securities that will mature within one year as short-term investments. The change in unrealized gains and losses is recorded as a separate component of the change in net assets for GHC, GHO, and KPS. The Foundation records the change in unrealized gains and losses in investment income. The cost of debt securities is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity or, in the case of mortgage-backed securities, over the estimated life of the security. The discount or premium is amortized using the effective-yield method. Such amortization and accretion is included in investment income. Realized gains or losses on sale are calculated using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method and are recorded in investment income. The Group's investment transactions are recorded on a trade-date basis.

(e) Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase agreements are used to obtain short-term use of funds. Under the terms of a repurchase agreement, the transferor (borrower) transfers a security to a transferee (lender) in exchange for cash and concurrently agrees to reacquire the security at a future date. If the transferor does not surrender control of the underlying security, the transaction is accounted for as a secured borrowing and reported as a receivable by the transferee. When the transferor does surrender control, the transaction is accounted for as a sale.

The Group enters into tri-party repurchase agreements where it lends cash and receives highly liquid, high quality securities, such as U.S. Treasuries, and are accounted for as secured borrowings. The Group requires a minimum of 102% of the fair value of securities purchased under repurchase agreements to be maintained as collateral and has accepted collateral that is permitted by contract or custom to sell or repledge. The fair value of the collateral held was \$23,197,000 and \$0 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, of which none has been sold or repledged. The carrying amount of the repurchase agreements held as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$22,700,000 and \$0, respectively, with remaining maturity of less than 30 days and is a component of current other assets.

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(f) Other-than-Temporary Impairment (OTTI)

An investment is impaired if the fair value of the investment is less than its book value or amortized cost, resulting in an unrealized loss position. Impaired securities are assessed to determine if the impairment is other-than-temporary. The Group evaluates investment securities for OTTI based on qualitative and quantitative factors. If the Group has the intent to sell, or it is more likely than not that it will sell the security before recovery, OTTI is recorded in income equal to the entire difference between the security's book or amortized cost basis and its fair value at the consolidated balance sheet date.

For debt securities, if the Group does not intend to sell or it is more likely than not it will be required to sell the security before recovery, OTTI is separated into the amount representing the credit loss and the amount related to all other factors. The credit component of the OTTI is recognized in income and the noncredit component is recognized as a component of the changes in net assets. The credit component of OTTI is determined by comparing the present value of projected future cash flows with the amortized cost basis of the fixed income security. The present value is calculated by discounting the projected future cash flows at the effective interest rate implicit in the fixed income maturity at the date of acquisition. For mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, cash flow estimates are based on assumptions regarding the underlying collateral including prepayment speeds, type of underlying assets, geographic concentrations, default rates, recoveries, and changes in value. For all other debt securities, cash flow estimates are driven by assumptions regarding probability of default, including changes in credit ratings, and estimates regarding timing and amount of recoveries associated with a default. Unrealized losses caused by noncredit related factors related to debt securities, for which the Group expects to fully recover the amortized cost basis, continue to be recognized as a component of net assets.

(g) Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are primarily comprised of premiums, receivables for noncovered health care services, copays and deductibles, receivables for fee-for-service clinical services provided to nonenrollees, and reinsurance. The Group records a reduction in the related premium revenues for an estimate of amounts related to retroactive enrollment changes. Provisions for contractual adjustments and bad debts related to clinical services revenues are recorded on the accrual basis and deducted from gross revenues.

(h) Provision for Uncollectible Accounts and Retroactivity

The Group provides an allowance for potential uncollectible accounts receivable whereby such receivables are reduced to their estimated net realizable value. There are various factors that can impact the collection trends and the estimation process, such as changes in the economy, the increased burden of copays and deductibles to be made by enrollees, and business practices related to collection efforts.

The Group estimates the allowance for receivables of noncovered health care services, fee-for-service clinical services, and other receivables based on the aging of accounts receivable, historical collection experience, and other relevant factors. The allowance for uncollectible accounts was \$3,086,000 and \$3,451,000 at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

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The allowance for receivables of premiums is based on aging of accounts receivable and historical experience of enrollment retroactive changes. The allowance for retroactivity was \$7,136,000 and \$2,234,000 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(i) Inventories

Inventories consist of pharmaceuticals and are stated at the lower of weighted average cost or market.

(j) Long-Term Investments – Other

Long-term investments – other consists of equity and cost method investments, which includes a commingled securities trust.

(k) Fair Value Measurement for Alternative Investments

The Group may elect to measure alternative instruments, as defined by GAAP, using the net asset value (NAV) or its equivalent as a practical expedient if there is no readily determinable fair value. The election will occur at inception and on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

(l) Restricted Assets

Restricted assets are assets restricted as to use pursuant to terms and conditions of the revenue bonds and bank loan agreement (note 6).

The Series 2006 revenue bonds require a debt service reserve fund for the benefit of the bond owners, which shall be maintained as long as any Series 2006 bonds remain outstanding. The amount of the debt service reserve fund is \$8,848,000 for December 31, 2014 and 2013.

The bank loan is secured by cash collateral maintained at all times in an amount not less than the outstanding principal balance of the loan. The amount of the cash collateral account for December 31, 2014 is \$29,592,000.

(m) Charitable Gift Annuities

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Foundation had a charitable gift annuities liability of \$1,206,000 and \$1,146,000, respectively, which is recorded as a component of other noncurrent liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Investments held for the charitable gift annuities are \$1,804,000 and \$2,129,000 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and are recorded as a component of noncurrent other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

(n) Land, Buildings, and Equipment

Land, buildings and improvements, and equipment are recorded at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets or, for leasehold improvements, over the term of the related lease, whichever is shorter. When assets are sold or retired, their cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any related gain or loss is reflected in operations. The estimated useful lives of buildings, improvements, and leasehold improvements are 5 to 40 years, and the estimated useful life of equipment is 2 to 20 years.

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(o) Construction in Progress (CIP)

CIP projects include costs incurred while preparing assets for their intended use. CIP projects consist of major computer system installations, the construction or remodel of buildings, or the installation of major equipment. The Group capitalizes interest costs on borrowings incurred during construction or development of qualifying assets. Capitalized interest is added to the cost of the underlying assets during construction and is depreciated or amortized over the useful lives of the assets.

(p) Long-Lived Assets

In accounting for its long-lived assets, the Group makes estimates about the expected useful lives of the assets, the expected residual values of the assets, and the potential for impairment based on the fair value of the assets and the cash flows they generate. Factors indicating potential impairment include, but are not limited to, significant decreases in the market value of the long-lived assets, a significant change in the long-lived assets' condition, and operating cash flow losses associated with the use of the long-lived assets.

There is inherent risk in estimating the future cash flows used in the impairment test. If cash flows do not materialize as estimated, there is a risk the impairment charges recognized to date may be inaccurate, or further impairment charges may be necessary in the future.

(q) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are recorded at fair value and those that are subject to amortization are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 3 to 15 years. Intangible assets consist of trade name, favorable contracts and future compensation. As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the net carrying amount was \$526,000 and \$675,000, respectively, and is a component of noncurrent other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

The Group performs an impairment review annually or when a triggering event occurs between annual impairment tests. No impairment losses were recorded for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

(r) Notes Receivable

Notes receivable relate to long-term financing arrangements that exceed one year and bear interest at a market rate based on negotiated terms and are recorded at face value. Interest is recognized over the life of the note. The Group requires collateral for notes for real estate transactions. The Group does not intend to sell these receivables. Amounts collected on notes receivable are included in net cash provided by investing activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows. Notes receivable balance was \$23,166,000 and \$27,679,000 at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and is a component of noncurrent other assets. At December 31, 2014, future annual payments on notes receivable due within one year is \$0 and due in five years or more is \$23,166,000.

(s) Current Other Assets and Noncurrent Other Assets

Current other assets and noncurrent other assets consist of interest receivable, notes receivable, deferred financing costs, interest rate swap, deposits, prepaid assets, deferred tax assets, federal tax receivable, and repurchase agreements.

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(t) Self-Insurance

The Group is self-insured for professional liability, industrial accident claims, and unemployment benefits. The Group purchases excess insurance coverage to limit its exposure for professional liability claims and industrial accident claims and maintains excess insurance on a claims-made basis. Retention levels for professional liability are \$10,000,000 per claim with annual aggregates of \$40,000,000 in 2014 and 2013. Retention levels for industrial accident claims are \$750,000, per claim and in aggregate, in 2014 and 2013. Professional liability and industrial accident claims liability are determined using case-based estimates for reported claims and actuarial estimates for incurred but not reported claims. These estimates are based on historical information along with certain assumptions about future events. Changes in assumptions related to expected claims development as well as changes in actual experience could cause these estimates to change. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the estimated liability for professional liability claims was \$55,369,000 and \$61,652,000, respectively. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the estimated liability for industrial accident claims was \$7,631,000 and \$7,942,000, respectively. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the estimated liability for unemployment claims was \$3,979,000 and \$4,144,000, respectively. Insurance recovery receivables for 2014 and 2013 are \$1,854,000 and \$1,732,000, respectively, and are a component of noncurrent other assets. The Group is a subscriber of and purchases its professional liability excess insurance coverage from a Risk Retention Group (RRG). As a subscriber of the RRG, the Group is also an owner granting it rights to its subscriber's equity in the RRG.

(u) Reinsurance

The Group limits certain exposure to claims loss by ceding reinsurance to other insurance companies. For each of its reinsurance contracts, the Group must determine if the contract provides indemnification against loss or liability related to insurance risk. Reinsurance contracts that have been determined to transfer risk record the premiums as revenue and claims payment as an expense. For those contracts that have been determined not to transfer risk, the Group records as a receivable or a liability, if applicable.

Reinsurance contracts do not relieve the Group from its obligations to claimants. Failure of reinsurers to honor their obligations could result in losses to the Group.

(v) Derivatives

In certain instances, the Group enters into derivative instruments to hedge specific assets and liabilities, which are carried at fair value. Prior to entering into a derivative contract designated as a hedge, the relationship between the hedging instruments and the hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy, is formally documented. On the date the Group enters into a derivative contract utilized as a hedge, the derivative instrument is designated as either a hedge of the fair value of a recognized asset or liability of an unrecognized firm commitment (known as a fair value hedge) or a hedge of the variability in expected future cash flows associated with an existing recognized asset or liability or a forecasted transaction (known as a cash flow hedge).

(w) Revenues

Revenues are derived principally from health care premiums and clinical service billings. Premiums received in advance of the coverage period are deferred, and revenues are recognized in the period in

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which services are covered. Group contracts cover employee groups and are entered into with employers or union trusts. Clinical service revenues are generated through the provision of certain medical and pharmacy services not fully covered under existing benefit policies and from services provided to nonenrollees who receive care at the Group's facilities.

GHC participates in the Medicare Advantage program and offers both Medicare Advantage (MA) and Medicare Advantage Prescription Drug (MA-PD) plans. MA plans offer Part C Medicare benefits to members and GHC receives capitated revenue from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), as well as supplemental premiums from the member. MA-PD plans offer Part C and Part D Medicare benefits to members and GHC receives capitated revenue from CMS, as well as supplemental premiums from the member. GHO offers MA-PD plans to its Medicare eligible members.

The capitated revenue from CMS for Part C and Part D is based on a risk adjustment model, where the demographic and health status (i.e., risk score) of the member is a factor used in determining payment. The other major factors of the capitated payment are the member's county of residence and the plan/product in which the member is enrolled. Capitated payments from CMS are received monthly and are prospective. Adjustments for enrollment and certain member status updates are made to the payments retrospectively. Various accruals related to Part C and Part D revenue as a result of the risk-sharing arrangement, as well as federal reinsurance, and low-income cost-sharing subsidies are recognized as well. Retrospective settlements of payment are made after the end of the calendar year.

The table below presents the balances of the significant operating revenue types for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

		2014	2013
Premiums:			
Group	\$	2,034,013	2,094,836
Medicare		998,221	998,116
Individual and family	_	204,310	177,680
Total premiums		3,236,544	3,270,632
Clinical services revenue, net of contractual allowances			
and discounts		335,092	291,871
Less provision for bad debt		(8,249)	(9,868)
Clinical services revenue-net		326,843	282,003
Other revenue:			
Grants		43,745	46,559
Other		33,301	25,963
Self-funded administrative service fees		26,980	20,490
Sales	_	16,726	16,280
Total other		120,752	109,292
Total operating revenues	\$	3,684,139	3,661,927

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The Group has agreements with third-party payors that provide for payments of amounts different from established charges. The Group's clinical services revenue, net of contractual allowances and discounts, came from the following major payor sources:

	2014	2013
Commercial/other	56%	50%
Private	39	45
Medicare	4	4
Medicaid	1	1
Total	100%	100%

There is a corresponding significant concentration of credit risk in net accounts receivable balances at December 31:

	2014	2013
Commercial/other	51%	48%
Private	45	48
Medicare	3	3
Medicaid	1	1
Total	100%	100%

Commercial/other represents receivables from other insurance companies and from nonenrollees receiving fee-for-service clinical services. The private accounts receivable represents noncovered health care services, copays and deductibles from enrollees.

The Group has entered into payment agreements with certain commercial insurance carriers including employer groups under self-funded plans. The basis for payment to the Group under these agreements includes prospectively determined rates per unit of service and discounts from established charges. Most arrangements provide for payment or reimbursement to the Group at amounts different from established rates. Contractual discounts represent the difference between established rates for services and amounts paid or reimbursed by these third-party payors.

The Group has estimated payments for services rendered to nonenrollee Medicare and Medicaid fee-for-service patients during the year by applying the payment principles of the applicable governmental agencies and believes that an adequate provision has been made in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for final settlement.

Most outpatient services provided to Medicare patients are reimbursed based on prospectively determined rates. Medicaid patients are also reimbursed based on a combination of prospectively determined rates and cost reimbursement methodology. Continuation of these reimbursement programs at the present level, and on the present basis, is dependent upon future policies of the federal and state governmental agencies.

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Other revenues include grants awarded to the Group Health Research Institute, a division of GHC, optical sales, and self-funded administrative service fees. Also included in other revenues are unconditional promises to donate cash and other assets to the Foundation, which are reported at fair value at the date the promise is received. The Foundation reports gifts of cash and other assets as restricted support if they are received with donor stipulations that limit the time and purpose of the donated assets. When a donor restriction expires (when a stipulated time restriction ends or purpose restriction is accomplished), temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets.

(x) Premium Deficiencies

A premium deficiency reserve is recognized when the expected future claims payments and administrative costs of a grouping of existing contracts exceed the premiums to be collected for the remainder of a contract period. Deficiencies in one grouping of contracts are not offset by anticipated surpluses in other groupings. The Group considers anticipated investment income in determining if a premium deficiency exists. Reserves are regularly reviewed and adjusted as experience develops or new information becomes known. Such adjustments would be included in current operations. No reserve was considered necessary at December 31, 2014 and 2013.

(y) Charity Care

Charity care represents medically necessary hospital-based care to patients who have demonstrated an inability to pay and receive care at a Group facility. Patients must have income at or less than 200% of the Federal Poverty Level. Only the portion of a patient's account that meets the Group's criteria is recognized as charity care. The method to estimate costs associated with charity care involves a ratio of gross charges. The cost of charity care was estimated at \$719,000 and \$939,000 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(z) External Delivery Services

External delivery services represent health care expenses incurred by GHC, GHO, and KPS for care provided to their respective members by contracted and noncontracted health care facilities and practitioners, other than Group Health Permanente P.C. (note 2aa). The liability reflected on the consolidated balance sheets is determined using actuarial estimates. These estimates are based on historical information along with certain assumptions about future events. Changes in assumptions related to expected claims development as well as changes in actual experience could cause these estimates to change.

(aa) Group Health Permanente Expense

Group Health Permanente P.C. is an independent medical group with an exclusive contract to provide medical services at the Group's facilities providing primary, specialty, and inpatient care. The Group's net liability to Group Health Permanente P.C. was \$40,744,000 and \$41,911,000 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, which is a component of accounts payable in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

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(bb) Advertising

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and are recorded within services purchased in the consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets. The Group recorded advertising expense of \$4,293,000 and \$3,927,000 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(cc) Leases

Rent revenue and expense is recorded on a straight-line basis over the term of the respective leases. Lease incentives are amortized ratably over the lease term (note 12).

The Group is obligated under capital leases covering certain equipment that expire at various dates during the next two years. Amortization of assets held under capital leases is included with depreciation.

(dd) Income Taxes

GHO and KPS are subject to federal income taxes. These companies file federal tax returns and are not subject to any state income tax filing requirements. GHC is exempt from federal income taxes under Section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code (the Code) as a charitable organization under Section 501(c)(3) of the Code, except for unrelated business income tax. The Foundation has received a determination letter from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that it is a tax-exempt public foundation in accordance with Section 501(c)(3) and a public charity in accordance with Section 170(b)(1)(A)(vi) of the Code. CMA is considered a disregarded entity for federal tax purposes and would be included with any GHC federal income tax filing.

GHO and KPS recognize deferred income taxes for the tax consequences in future years of the differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts at each year-end based on enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to reverse. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities (including the impact of available carryback and carryforward periods), projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Valuation allowances are established, when necessary, to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. Interest and penalties, if any, are recognized as other expense in the period in which the interest would be accruing according to tax law or in the period the tax position is initially taken.

(ee) Net Assets

Changes in unrestricted net assets result from the excess (deficit) of revenues over expenses and the changes in net unrealized investment gains (losses) as well as pension and other postretirement plan changes. Temporarily and permanently restricted net assets are accounted for within the Foundation. Temporarily restricted net assets account for funds restricted by donors for specific time and purposes, unappropriated earnings on permanent endowments and are available to support the Foundation in carrying out its missions.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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Temporarily restricted net assets are available for the following purposes as of December 31 (in thousands):

	2014	2013
Health care services	\$ 4,696	4,890
Health education	1,861	1,726
Health care research and development	75	649
Time restricted	 576	84
Total temporarily restricted net assets	\$ 7,208	7,349

When a donor restriction expires, that is, when a stipulated time restriction ends or purpose restriction is accomplished, temporarily restricted net assets are reclassified to unrestricted net assets. Permanently restricted net assets as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are contributions restricted by the donor to be invested in perpetuity.

The change in temporarily restricted net assets was comprised of \$1,292,000 and \$1,347,000 of contributions, \$(1,905,000) and \$(1,689,000) of release from restrictions, and investment income of \$472,000 and \$2,123,000, for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(ff) Accounting Changes

In July 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2011-06, Other Expenses (Topic 720): Fees Paid to the Federal Government by Health Insurers (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force), which requires fees imposed on health insurers mandated by the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act as amended by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act be estimated and recorded in full once the entity provides qualifying health insurance in the applicable calendar year in which the fee is payable. This standard requires the Group to record a deferred cost that is amortized to expense using a straight-line method and was effective for the Group's 2014 consolidated financial statements. The impact of this standard is disclosed in note 16.

(gg) New Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-06, *Not-for-Profit Entities (Topic 958) Services Received from Personnel of an Affiliate (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)*. ASU 2013-06 provides guidance to not-for-profit entities that receive services from personnel of an affiliate company, including shared services, for which they are not charged at least the approximate amount of the direct personnel costs. The recipient entity is required to recognize the services rendered at an amount equal to the cost incurred by the affiliate for the personnel providing the services. If recognizing the value at cost would result in a significant overstatement or understatement of the actual value of the services received, then fair value of the service rendered may be used. Presentation of these transactions should be similar to the presentation of other such expenses or assets and should not be presented as a contra-expense or contra-asset. Disclosures of these transactions are required in accordance with *Topic 850 Related Party Disclosures*. *Topic 954, Not-for-Profit, Business-Oriented Health Care Entities* is also updated to add references pointing back to these changes to Topic 958. The new standard is to be applied prospectively for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2014. This

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standard will be effective for the Group's 2015 consolidated financial statements. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

In July 2013, the FASB issued ASU No. 2013-11, *Income taxes (Topic 740): Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists.* ASU 2013-11 requires an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, to be presented in the consolidated financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward. This standard will be effective for the Group's 2015 consolidated financial statements. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* (*Topic 606*). ASU 2014-09 makes comprehensive changes to previous revenue recognition guidance and to revenue disclosures. This standard will be effective for the Group's 2017 consolidated financial statements. Management is evaluating the impact this standard will have on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

In June 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-11, *Transfers and Servicing (Topic 860)* Repurchase-to-Maturity Transactions, Repurchase Financing, and Disclosures. ASU 2014-11 requires disclosures for repurchase-to-maturity transactions and linked repurchase financing to secured borrowing accounting. This standard will be effective for the Group's 2015 consolidated financial statements. Management is evaluating the impact this standard will have on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

(3) Marketable Securities

Marketable securities as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 consist of the following (in thousands):

		2014			
	-	Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Debt securities:					
U.S. government	\$	70,842	325	(655)	70,512
U.S. government agency		57,076	520	(37)	57,559
Municipal debt		46,754	2,207	(86)	48,875
International government		7,907	82	(10)	7,979
Corporate debt		416,371	5,738	(2,114)	419,995
Mortgage-backed		134,791	2,368	(678)	136,481
Asset-backed		30,750	325	(63)	31,012
Collateralized mortgage					
obligations		13,166	120	(115)	13,171
Domestic equity securities: Mutual funds:					
Large blend		74,876	32,616	(188)	107,304
Large value		14,492	6,415	(470)	20,437
Large growth		2,207	1,183	(13)	3,377
Medium growth		10,919	560	(2)	11,477
Small value		22,698	4,902	(55)	27,545
Small growth		8,244	297	(1,045)	7,496
Intermediate term		3,260	53	(3)	3,310
Short term		2,153	36	(14)	2,175
Other		2,067	5	(548)	1,524
Common stock:					
Communications		5,808	456	(219)	6,045
Consumer		23,771	3,924	(745)	26,950
Energy		6,128	226	(550)	5,804
Financial		18,151	2,649	(579)	20,221
Industrial		8,667	1,500	(153)	10,014
Technology		9,078	1,485	(295)	10,268
Utilities		4,917	843	(61)	5,699
Other	_	3,671	622	(195)	4,098
Total	\$_	998,764	69,457	(8,893)	1,059,328

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

2013

				013	
		Amortized cost	Gross unrealized gains	Gross unrealized losses	Fair value
Debt securities:					
U.S. government	\$	78,779	27	(3,111)	75,695
U.S. government agency	Ψ	52,419	28	(491)	51,956
Municipal debt		49,916	613	(1,911)	48,618
International government		5,852	18	(128)	5,742
Corporate debt		322,186	4,876	(2,476)	324,586
Mortgage-backed		145,024	527	(4,117)	141,434
Asset-backed		25,969	93	(118)	25,944
Collateralized mortgage		20,505	,,,	(110)	20,5
obligations		10,790	169	(55)	10,904
Domestic equity securities:					
Mutual funds:		55.057	22.212	(150)	55 01 6
Large blend		55,257	22,212	(153)	77,316
Large value		12,481	4,373	(300)	16,554
Large growth		1,956	1,269	_	3,225
Medium growth		10,919	2,792		13,711
Small blend		20,307	5,409	(11)	25,705
Small value		369	157	_	526
Small growth		243	281		524
Intermediate term		2,439	44	(13)	2,470
Other		3,866	1	(406)	3,461
Common stock:				 \	• • • •
Communications		2,533	322	(7)	2,848
Consumer		8,884	2,012	(21)	10,875
Energy		3,038	450	(59)	3,429
Financial		6,216	1,349	(196)	7,369
Industrial		2,888	1,129	(5)	4,012
Technology		4,576	948	(54)	5,470
Other		3,416	607	(41)	3,982
Foreign equity securities:					
Mutual funds:					
Large value		32,960	8,064	_	41,024
Other	_	7			7
Total	\$_	863,290	57,770	(13,673)	907,387

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

Contractual maturities of debt securities held as of December 31, 2014 include the following (in thousands):

	Fair value								
		Within 1 year	After 1 year through 5 years	After 5 years through 10 years	After 10 years	Total fair value			
Debt securities:									
U.S. government	\$	1,451	30,997	38,064		70,512			
U.S. government agency		2,499	43,272	11,788	_	57,559			
Municipal debt		1,013	13,204	13,299	21,359	48,875			
International government		150	2,576	5,253	_	7,979			
Corporate debt		21,791	275,469	104,324	18,411	419,995			
Mortgage-backed		_	723	11,130	124,628	136,481			
Asset-backed		_	5,643	15,117	10,252	31,012			
Collateralized mortgage									
obligations	_		2,911	490	9,770	13,171			
Total	\$	26,904	374,795	199,465	184,420	785,584			

Securities not due at a single maturity date are reflected in the table above by its final maturity date.

The Group records investment income net of related expenses and consists of the following as of December 31 (in thousands):

	 2014	2013
Interest	\$ 27,189	23,669
Realized gains on sale	7,997	45,712
Realized losses on sale	(2,290)	(1,424)
Dividends and capital gains	13,072	9,312
Amortization, accretion, and other	(3,534)	(3,866)
OTTI	 (540)	(20)
Total investment income	\$ 41,894	73,383

In January 2013, GHC's investment in the joint venture, Westlake Terry, LLC, sold two buildings that it had developed. GHC's portion of the gain from the sale was \$35,922,000 and was included in realized gains in 2013.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

The following tables show the fair value and gross unrealized losses of the Group's marketable securities with unrealized losses. These securities are aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position at December 31, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

		Less than	12 months	12 months	or greater	Total		
			Unrealized		Unrealized	•	Unrealized	
2014		Fair value	losses	Fair value	losses	Fair value	losses	
Debt securities:								
U.S. government	\$	14,680	(45)	28,393	(610)	43,073	(655)	
U.S. government agency		7,295	(24)	990	(13)	8,285	(37)	
Municipal debt		1,989	(5)	6,361	(81)	8,350	(86)	
International government		1,535	(10)	_	_	1,535	(10)	
Corporate debt		143,280	(1,904)	10,210	(210)	153,490	(2,114)	
Mortgage-backed		9,142	(67)	28,688	(611)	37,830	(678)	
Asset-backed		16,234	(57)	494	(6)	16,728	(63)	
Collateralized mortgage								
obligations		4,784	(106)	736	(9)	5,520	(115)	
Domestic equity securities:								
Mutual funds:								
Large blend		354	(21)	882	(167)	1,236	(188)	
Large value		951	(103)	947	(367)	1,898	(470)	
Large growth		191	(13)	_	_	191	(13)	
Medium growth		998	(2)	_	_	998	(2)	
Small value		9,947	(55)	_	_	9,947	(55)	
Small growth		6,956	(1,045)	_	_	6,956	(1,045)	
Intermediate term		380	(3)	_	_	380	(3)	
Short term		1,534	(10)	247	(4)	1,781	(14)	
Other		550	(49)	553	(499)	1,103	(548)	
Common stock:								
Communications		3,059	(219)	_	_	3,059	(219)	
Consumer		7,435	(745)	_	_	7,435	(745)	
Energy		2,682	(550)	_	_	2,682	(550)	
Financial		6,652	(579)	_	_	6,652	(579)	
Industrial		2,316	(153)	_	_	2,316	(153)	
Technology		2,469	(295)	_	_	2,469	(295)	
Utilities		1,058	(61)	_	_	1,058	(61)	
Other	_	1,286	(195)			1,286	(195)	
Total	\$	247,757	(6,316)	78,501	(2,577)	326,258	(8,893)	

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

		Less than	12 months	12 months	or greater	Total		
2013		Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses	Fair value	Unrealized losses	
Debt securities:								
U.S. government	\$	70,605	(3,111)	_	_	70,605	(3,111)	
U.S. government agency		39,271	(491)	_	_	39,271	(491)	
Municipal debt		25,061	(1,826)	1,097	(85)	26,158	(1,911)	
International government		3,412	(128)	_	_	3,412	(128)	
Corporate debt		118,043	(2,386)	3,263	(90)	121,306	(2,476)	
Mortgage-backed		105,761	(3,808)	7,322	(309)	113,083	(4,117)	
Asset-backed		16,017	(118)	_	_	16,017	(118)	
Collateralized mortgage								
obligations		1,760	(49)	509	(6)	2,269	(55)	
Domestic equity securities:								
Mutual funds:								
Large blend		_	_	973	(153)	973	(153)	
Large value		52	(2)	1,016	(298)	1,068	(300)	
Small blend		989	(11)	_	_	989	(11)	
Intermediate term		440	(9)	62	(4)	502	(13)	
Other		2,385	(38)	754	(368)	3,139	(406)	
Common stock:								
Communications		702	(7)	_	_	702	(7)	
Consumer		451	(21)	_	_	451	(21)	
Energy		497	(59)	_	_	497	(59)	
Financial		1,418	(196)	_	_	1,418	(196)	
Industrial		118	(5)	_	_	118	(5)	
Technology		1,497	(54)	_	_	1,497	(54)	
Other	_	556	(41)			556	(41)	
Total	\$	389,035	(12,360)	14,996	(1,313)	404,031	(13,673)	

The unrealized losses in the Group's marketable securities in 2014 were due primarily to changes in interest rates and, in the case of equities, market price movements. The majority of debt security positions are investment grade and rated high quality, AA, or higher by Standard & Poor's rating agency. Securities with contractual payments are current and no payments were missed in 2014. The Group has the ability and intent to hold these investments until a recovery of fair value, which may be maturity, and considers these investments to be temporarily impaired.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(4) External Delivery Services Payable

Activity in the external delivery services payable for unpaid claims and claim adjustment expenses is summarized as follows (in thousands):

		2014	2013
Balances at January 1	\$	224,011	240,199
Incurred related to: Current year Prior years		1,851,147 6,516	1,815,994 (22,196)
Total incurred	_	1,857,663	1,793,798
Paid related to: Current year Prior years		1,632,211 220,543	1,603,279 206,707
Total paid		1,852,754	1,809,986
Balances at December 31	\$	228,920	224,011

Amounts incurred related to prior years vary from previously estimated liabilities as the claims are ultimately adjudicated and paid. Liabilities at any year end are continually reviewed and re-estimated as information regarding actual claims payments becomes known. This information is compared to the originally established year end liability. Amounts reported for incurred related to prior years result from claims being adjudicated and paid for amounts different from originally estimated.

(5) Medical Loss Ratio (MLR)

Effective January 1, 2011, as part of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Health Care Reform), minimum medical loss ratios were mandated for all commercial fully insured medical plans with annual rebates owed to policyholders if the actual loss ratios, calculated in a manner prescribed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), fall below certain targets (85% for large employer groups and 80% for small employer groups and individuals). In the 2014 contract year, MA and MA-PD became subject to MLR requirements similar to the commercial fully insured medical plans. The target medical loss ratios for the Medicare plans is 85%. HHS issued guidance specifying the types of costs that should be included in benefit expense for purposes of calculating medical loss ratios. The Group's medical loss ratios were above the minimum target levels and no liability for rebates was recorded in 2014 and 2013.

(6) Borrowing Arrangements

GHC has a commercial paper financing program under which notes may be issued from time to time up to the aggregate face amount of \$75,000,000. The notes may be sold at a discount from the par amount to reflect an interest component to the maturity date. The maturity date of the notes will be 1 to 270 days and the notes are not subject to redemption prior to the maturity date. The notes are secured by GHC's gross receivables, certain equipment, and a lien on certain real property.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

Revenue bonds were issued through the Washington Health Care Facilities Authority (the Authority). As security for the repayment of the bonds, GHC has granted the Authority a security interest in its gross receivables, bond funds, and liens against certain facilities and equipment. The loan agreements for the revenue bonds require, among other restrictions, that GHC achieve certain minimum debt service coverage ratios. Management believes GHC was in compliance with all debt covenants at December 31, 2014 and 2013.

In 2014, GHC redeemed the Series 2001 revenue bonds and entered into a bank loan agreement for \$30,085,000. The bank loan agreement has an interest rate of London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 0.80% and requires a cash collateral account for the same amount. The account is a component of restricted assets and has a balance of \$29,592,000 as of December 31, 2014.

Long-term debt at December 31 consists of the following (in thousands):

Year(s) of maturity	_	2014	2013
2012 2010	¢		20.409
2013–2019	Ф	_	30,408
2022-2036		99.312	99,398
2019		29,592	<u> </u>
		128,904	129,806
		(6,003)	(5,271)
	\$	122,901	124,535
	2013–2019 2022–2036	2013–2019 \$ 2022–2036	maturity 2014 2013–2019 \$ — 2022–2036 99,312 29,592

Future annual principal payments on long-term debt for each of the next five years and thereafter at December 31, 2014 are as follows (in thousands):

Years ending December 31:	
2015 \$	5,918
2016	5,918
2017	5,918
2018	5,918
2019	5,918
Thereafter	97,966
Subtotal	127,556
Add unamortized premium net	1,348
Total \$	128,904

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

Interest paid during 2014 and 2013 was \$3,711,000 and \$4,135,000, respectively. Interest expense was \$1,228,000 and \$10,939,000 during 2014 and 2013, respectively, and the amount of interest capitalized was \$234,000 and \$56,000 in 2014 and 2013, respectively. The effect of the interest rate swap decreased interest expense by \$5,976,000 in 2014 and increased interest expense by \$3,206,000 in 2013.

(7) Derivative Financial Instruments

GHC is exposed to the effects of changing interest rates. This exposure is managed, in part, with the use of derivatives. In January 2007, GHC entered into an interest rate swap with Citigroup on the 2006 Series bonds as part of the effort to rebalance the mix of variable and fixed rate exposure. The swap entitles GHC to receive payments based on a fixed rate and pay a variable rate based on the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association Municipal Swap Index. The terms include a provision to cap the market value of the swap at \$22,500,000, and a par termination option with a term to match the call provision of the 2006 Series bonds. GHC has elected to account for the swap as a free standing derivative; therefore, changes in the fair value are recorded in interest expense. The notional amount of this derivative is \$75,000,000.

(8) Disclosure about Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Assets and liabilities that are recorded at fair value are required to be grouped in three levels, based on the markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the observability of the inputs used to determine fair value. The three levels are:

- Level 1 Valuation is based upon quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.
- Level 2 Valuation is based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.
- Level 3 Valuation is generated from model-based techniques that use significant assumptions not observable in the market and net asset value. These unobservable assumptions reflect the Group's estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Valuation techniques include use of discounted cash flow models and similar techniques, which included unobservable inputs of discount factor, forward rate, and credit risk of counterparty and GHC.

Fair value is based on 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. The Group maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs when developing fair value measurements. Fair value measurements for assets and liabilities where there is limited or no observable market data and, therefore, are based primarily upon estimates calculated by the Group, are based on the economic and competitive environment, the characteristics of the asset or liability, and other factors. Therefore, the results cannot be determined with precision and may not be realized upon an actual settlement of the asset or liability. There may be inherent weaknesses in any calculation technique, and changes in the underlying assumptions used, including discount rates and estimates of future cash flows, that could significantly affect the results of the current or future values.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

Following is a description of valuation methods and assumptions used for assets and liabilities recorded at fair value and for estimating fair value for financial instruments not recorded at fair value but required to be disclosed:

(a) Assets and Liabilities

The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable – net, accounts payable, external delivery services payable, accrued employee compensation, and accrued taxes and interest approximate fair value.

(b) Notes Receivable

Long-term notes receivable are carried at face value; however, accounting standards require the Group to disclose the fair value. The fair value of the Group's long-term notes receivable is determined as the present value of future contractual cash flows discounted at an interest rate that reflects the risk inherent in those cash flows. The discount rate is 5% and approximates rates currently observed in publicly traded debt markets for debt of similar terms with companies with comparable credit risk. The fair value of the long-term notes receivable was \$17,287,000 and \$19,870,000 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(c) Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt is carried at amortized cost; however, accounting standards require the Group to disclose the fair value. The fair value of the Group's revenue bonds is based on quoted market prices in markets that are not active, which are Level 2 inputs. The fair value of the revenue bonds was \$100,693,000 and \$118,420,000 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

The fair value of the Group's bank loan is determined as the present value of future contractual cash flows discounted at an interest that reflects the risk inherent in those cash flows. This discount rate is 0.97% and approximates rates observed in publicly traded debt markets for debt of similar terms. The fair value of the bank loan was \$28,221,000 as of December 31, 2014.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

(d) Marketable Securities, Restricted Assets, Commingled Securities Trust, and Interest Rate Swap

The table below presents the balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

		Fair value measurements at December 31, 2014 using			
	Fair value at December 31, 2014	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
Marketable securities:					
Debt securities:					
U.S. government	\$ 70,512	70,512			
U.S. government agency	57,559	_	57,559	_	
Municipal debt	48,875	_	48,875	_	
International government	7,979	_	7,979	_	
Corporate debt	419,995	_	419,995		
Mortgage-backed	31,012	_	31,012		
Asset-backed	136,481	_	136,481		
Collateralized mortgage					
obligations	13,171	_	13,171		
Domestic equity securities:					
Mutual funds:					
Large blend	107,304	107,304			
Large value	20,437	20,437			
Large growth	3,377	3,377		_	
Medium growth	11,477	11,477	_	_	
Small value	27,545	27,545	_	_	
Small growth	7,496	7,496	_	_	
Intermediate term	3,310	3,310	_	_	
Short term	2,175	2,175	_	_	
Other	1,524	1,524	_	_	

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

Fair value measurements at December 31, 2014 using

				cember 31, 2014	using
		Fair value at December 31, 2014	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Common stock:					
Communications	\$	6,045	6,045		
Consumer		26,950	26,950		
Energy		5,804	5,804		
Financial		20,221	20,221		
Industrial		10,014	10,014	_	_
Technology		10,268	10,268	_	_
Utilities		5,699	5,699	_	_
Other	-	4,098	4,098		
Total marketable securities	\$	1,059,328	344,256	715,072	
Restricted assets: Guaranteed investment					
contract	\$	8,848			8,848
Total restricted assets	\$	8,848			8,848
Long-term investment – other: Commingled securities trust	\$	31,182			31,182
Other assets:					
Interest rate swap		6,457	_	_	6,457

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

Fair value measurements at December 31, 2013 using

	at December 31, 2013 using				
		Fair value at December 31, 2013	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Marketable securities:					
Debt securities:					
U.S. government	\$	75,695	75,695		
U.S. government agency		51,956		51,956	
Municipal debt		48,618		48,618	
International government		5,742		5,742	
Corporate debt		324,586		324,586	
Mortgage-backed		141,434		141,434	
Asset-backed		25,944		25,944	
Collateralized mortgage					
obligations		10,904		10,904	
Domestic equity securities:					
Mutual funds:					
Large blend		77,316	77,316		
Large value		16,554	16,554	_	_
Large growth		3,225	3,225	_	_
Medium growth		13,711	13,711		
Small blend		25,705	25,705		_
Small value		526	526	_	_
Small growth		524	524	_	_
Intermediate term		2,470	2,470	_	_
Other		3,461	3,461	_	_
Common stock:					
Communications		2,848	2,848		_
Consumer		10,875	10,875	_	_
Energy		3,429	3,429	_	_
Financial		7,369	7,369	_	_
Industrial		4,012	4,012	_	
Technology		5,470	5,470	_	
Other		3,982	3,982		_

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

Fair value measurements

		at December 31, 2013 using			
	Fair value at December 31, 2013	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
Foreign equity securities: Mutual funds:					
Large value	\$ 41,024	41,024	_	_	
Other	7			7	
Total marketable securities Funds held by trustee:	\$ 907,387	298,196	609,184		
Guaranteed investment contract	\$ 8,848			8,848	
Total funds held by trustee	\$ 8,848			8,848	
Long-term investment – other: Commingled securities trust	\$ 30,582	_	_	30,582	
Other assets: Interest rate swap	3,503	_	_	3,503	

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

The changes in Level 3 assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized as follows (in thousands):

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

	unobservable inputs (Level 3)									
		Marketable securities	Commingled securities trust	Restricted assets	Interest rate swap	Total				
Beginning balance at										
January 1, 2013	\$	9	_	8,848	9,701	18,558				
Purchases		_	30,000	_	_	30,000				
Sales		_	_	_	_	_				
Total unrealized gains (losses) included in changes in net		(2)			(4.100)	(7 44 0)				
assets		(2)	582		(6,198)	(5,618)				
Ending balance at December 31, 2013		7	30,582	8,848	3,503	42,940				
Purchases		_	_	_	_	_				
Sales				_	_	_				
Total unrealized gains (losses) included in changes in net										
assets	_	(7)	600		2,954	3,547				
Ending balance at	¢.		21 192	0.040	C 457	46.497				
December 31, 2014	\$		31,182	8,848	6,457	46,487				

There were no transfers between assets with inputs with quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1) and assets with inputs with other observable inputs (Level 2) during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

(e) Commingled Securities Trust Net Asset Valuation

Investments recorded in long-term investments – other that are reported at net asset value as a practical expedient for fair value are presented by major category (in thousands):

	Fair value at December 31, 2014	Redemption frequency	Redemption notice period
Commingled securities trust (a)	\$ 31,182	Monthly	30–60 days
Total	\$ 31,182		

a. This category is comprised of a long-term strategy to maximize returns by investing in high yield bank loan fund in 2014. This investment is reported at NAV and grouped with other Level 3 assets and liabilities. Additionally, it is accounted for under the equity method as the

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

Group's ownership percentage in the fund was 36% as of December 31, 2014. The fair value option was elected.

At December 31, 2014 there were no outstanding funding commitments.

(9) Pension Plans

The Group sponsors two defined benefit plans (the Plans), a defined contribution plan (the DC Plan), three 401(k) plans, a 403(b) plan, and contributes to several union negotiated plans that collectively cover substantially all of its employees. The Group's policy is to fund pension costs for the Plans based on actuarially determined funding requirements, thereby accumulating funds adequate to provide for all accrued benefits. Contributions for the defined contribution plan are based on a percentage of covered employees' salaries. Matching contributions to the 401(k) and 403(b) plans are based on a percentage of participants' contributions as set forth in the plan agreements. The total expense for the defined benefit plans was \$12,843,000 and \$41,273,000 in 2014 and 2013, respectively, and the total expense for the other plans was \$29,913,000 and \$28,626,000 in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

GHC amended its defined benefit pension plan (the Plan), effective January 1, 2014, to freeze the accrued benefits of eligible employees whose terms of employment are not covered by a collective bargaining agreement (nonunion employees) and exclude nonunion employees from actively participating in the Plan. As a result of this amendment, effective January 1, 2014, these participants stopped accruing benefits under the Plan and will not earn additional benefits under the Plan based on hours of service earned or pay received after December 31, 2013. Participants were automatically enrolled in the DC Plan as of January 1, 2014 and earn contributions on pay received after January 1, 2014 subject to terms of the DC Plan.

KPS amended its defined benefit pension plan to freeze benefits in 2009. As a result, each active participant's pension benefit was determined based on the participant's compensation and duration of employment. The most significant financial effect is that no new benefits are being accrued after the date of freeze.

For the defined benefit plans, the actuarial cost method used in determining the net periodic pension cost is the projected unit credit cost method. At December 31, 2014 and 2013, net periodic pension expense related to the Group's participation in the Plans for 2014 and 2013 included the following components (in thousands):

	 2014	2013
Service cost	\$ 17,373	27,829
Interest cost on projected benefits	33,838	30,804
Expected return on plan assets	(48,799)	(45,815)
Amortization of net loss	10,431	28,318
Actuarial loss	 	137
Net periodic benefit cost	\$ 12,843	41,273

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements December 31, 2014 and 2013

	2014	2013
Discount rate (preretirement)	5.10%-5.25%	4.15%-4.20%
Discount rate (postretirement)	4.95-5.25	4.10-4.20
Rate of increase in compensation levels	4.00	4.00
Expected return on plan assets	5.25-8.00	6.50 - 8.50

The Plans' funded status and amounts included in unrestricted net assets to be recognized as a component of net periodic pension cost as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 are shown in the following table (in thousands):

		2014	2013
Change in projected benefit obligation: Projected benefit obligation – beginning of year Service cost Interest cost Actuarial loss (gain) Mergers, sales, and closures	\$	677,904 17,373 33,838 124,190	758,822 27,829 30,804 (89,040) (10,419)
Benefits paid	_	(56,586)	(40,092)
Projected benefit obligation – end of year	_	796,719	677,904
Change in plan assets: Fair value of plan assets – beginning of year Actual return on plan assets Employer contributions Benefits paid		599,815 22,847 40,000 (56,586)	539,461 63,446 37,000 (40,092)
Fair value of plan assets – end of year		606,076	599,815
Funded status	\$	(190,643)	(78,089)
		2014	2013
Amounts recognized in unrestricted net assets consist of: Net actuarial loss Accumulated benefit obligation – end of year Discount rate (preretirement) Discount rate (postretirement) Rate of increase in compensation levels		276,755 764,690 4.25%—4.30% 4.20–5.25 Graded to 3%	137,046 652,585 5.10%–5.25% 4.95–5.25 4.00

The funded status is recorded as a component of noncurrent liabilities as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 in the consolidated balance sheets.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

Expected amounts to be recognized as components of 2015 net periodic pension cost are as follows (in thousands):

Service cost	\$ 21,660
Interest cost on projected benefits	32,826
Expected return on plan assets	(46,007)
Amortization of net loss	 26,907
Net periodic pension cost	\$ 35,386

The estimated net loss amount will be amortized from unrestricted net assets into net periodic benefit cost.

The benefits expected to be paid in each of the next five years, and in the aggregate for the five fiscal years thereafter, as of December 31, 2014 are as follows (in thousands):

Years ending December 31:	
2015	\$ 48,550
2016	50,041
2017	51,164
2018	51,830
2019	52,353
2020 - 2024	 268,844
Total	\$ 522,782

The Group participates in a multiemployer defined benefit pension plan under the terms of collective-bargaining agreements that cover its union-represented employees. The risk of participating in this multiemployer plan is different from single-employer plans in the following aspects:

- a. Assets contributed to the multiemployer plan by one employer may be used to provide benefits to employees of participating employers.
- b. If a participating employer stops contributing to the plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan may be borne by the remaining participating employers.
- c. If the Group chooses to stop participating in its multi-employer plan, the Group may be required to pay these plans an amount based on the underfunded status of the plan referred to as a withdrawal of money.

The Group participates in the Sound Retirement Trust, formerly Retail Clerks Pension Trust (Federal Identification Number 91-6069306), which includes Pharmacy and Optical employees under the United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW) union. The collective bargaining agreement with Pharmacy employees expires June 30, 2016 and the Optical employees expires April 30, 2015. The most recent Pension Protection Act (PPA) zone status available is for the plan's year end of September 30, 2014. The zone status has been designated as red status. The zone status is based on information that the Group received from the plan and is certified by the plan's actuary. Among other factors, plans in the red zone are generally less than

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

65% funded, plans in the yellow zone are between 65% and 79% funded, and plans in the green zone are at least 80% funded. The Plan has a financial improvement plan (FIP) or rehabilitation plan that has been implemented. The contributions to the plan were \$1,116,000 and \$1,144,000 for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Group's contributions represent less than five percent of total contributions to the plan. The Group paid rehabilitation surcharges in 2014 and 2013.

(a) Investment Policies and Strategies

The Group has adopted investment policies for its defined benefit plans that incorporate a strategic, long-term asset allocation mix designed to best meet its long-term pension obligations. Plan fiduciaries set the investment policies and strategies for the pension trust. This includes the following:

- Selecting investment managers
- Setting long-term and short-term target asset allocations
- Periodic review of the target asset allocations, and, if necessary, to make adjustments based on changing economic and market conditions
- Monitoring the actual asset allocations, and, when necessary, rebalancing to the current target allocation

As of December 31, 2014 and 2013, the following table summarizes the target allocation range defined in the investment policies compared to the actual allocations of the Group's plan assets:

	20	14	2013		
	Target allocation	Actual allocation	Target allocation	Actual allocation	
Equity securities	32%-67%	52%	30%-66%	58%	
Debt securities	14–41	33	14–45	30	
Cash equivalents	0–5	_	0-5	1	
Other investments	4–44	15	0–16	11	

The investment policy emphasizes the following key objectives:

- Maintain a diversified portfolio among various asset classes and investment managers
- Invest in a prudent manner for the exclusive benefit of plan participants
- Preserve the funded status of the plan
- Balance between acceptable level of risk and maximizing returns
- Maintain adequate control over administrative costs
- Maintain adequate liquidity to meet expected benefit payments

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(b) Expected Long-Term Rate of Return on Assets

The Group uses a "building block" approach to determine the expected rate of return on plan assets assumption for the Plans. This approach analyzes historical long-term rates of return for various investment categories, as measured by appropriate indices. The rates of return on these indices are then weighted based upon the percentage of plan assets in each applicable category to determine a composite expected return. The Group reviews its expected rate of return assumption annually. However, this is considered to be a long-term assumption and hence not anticipated to change annually, unless there are significant changes in economic and market conditions.

There are required employer contributions expected to be made to the Plans in 2015 of \$40,000,000.

(c) Fair Value of Pension Assets

The Group's pension assets are reported at fair value and are required to be grouped in three levels, based on the markets in which they are traded and the observability of the inputs used to determine fair value. The three levels are:

- Level 1 Valuation is based upon quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.
- Level 2 Valuation is based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted
 prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, net asset value, and
 model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the
 market.
- Level 3 Valuation is generated from model-based techniques that use significant assumptions
 not observable in the market and net asset value. These unobservable assumptions reflect the
 Group's estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset.
 Valuation techniques include use of discounted cash flow models and similar techniques.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

\$

Plan assets:

Cash and cash equivalents

Domestic equities: Large blend

Foreign equities: Large blend

Long-term bond

Intermediate-term bond

Total plan assets

Commingled trusts Common stocks Limited partnership Private equity Trust index fund

Mutual funds:

The table below presents the balances of plan assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2014 and 2013 (in thousands):

2,575

22,867

29,521

1,109

606,076

Fair Value at December 31, 2014	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
2,615	2,615	_	_
177,614	· —	155,244	22,370
132,901	132,901	_	_
174,359		163,665	10,694
52,393			52,393
10,122		10,122	

2,575

22,867

29,521

1,109

191,588

Fair value measurements at December 31, 2014 using

329,031

85,457

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

Fair value measurements at December 31, 2013 using

			at De	cember 31, 2013	using
		Fair Value at December 31, 2013	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Plan assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	11,489	11,489	_	_
Commingled trusts		170,794	_	170,794	
Common stocks		170,530	170,530	_	_
Limited partnership		153,237	_	132,129	21,108
Private equity		27,996	_	_	27,996
Trust index fund		10,480	_	10,480	_
Mutual funds:					
Domestic equities:					
Large blend		2,287	2,287	_	_
Long-term bond		19,230	19,230	_	
Intermediate-term bond		32,628	32,628	_	_
Foreign equities:					
Large blend	_	1,144	1,144		
Total plan assets	\$	599,815	237,308	313,403	49,104

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

The changes in Level 3 plan assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized as follows (in thousands):

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

	unobservable inputs (Level 3)			
	Limited partnership	Private equity	Commingled fund	Total
Beginning balance at January 1, 2013	\$ 29,730	6,949	_	36,679
Purchases, sales, and settlements Total net gains (realized/unrealized)	(10,000) 1,378	20,324 723		10,324 2,101
Ending balance at December 31, 2013	21,108	27,996	_	49,104
Purchases, sales, and settlements	_	20,659	6,352	27,011
Level transfers Total net gains (realized/unrealized)	(10,666) 252	3,738	18,767 (2,749)	8,101 1,241
Ending balance at December 31, 2014	\$ 10,694	52,393	22,370	85,457

Fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)

	unobservable inputs (Level 3)			
	Limited partnership	Private equity	Commingled fund	Total
Net unrealized gains (losses) relating to assets held at December 31, 2013	\$ (401)	662	_	261
Net unrealized gains (losses) relating to assets held at December 31, 2014	(190)	2,868	(2,741)	(63)

There were no transfers between assets with inputs with quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1) and assets with inputs with other observable inputs (Level 2) during the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

(d) Pension Net Asset Valuation

Alternative investments held in the Plans that are reported at net asset value as a practical expedient for fair value are presented by major category (in thousands):

	Fair value at December 31, 2014	Redemption frequency	Redemption notice period
Commingled trust (a) Limited partnership (b) Private equity (c) Trust index fund (d)	\$ 177,614 174,359 52,393 10,122	Daily, Monthly Daily, Monthly, Quarterly — Monthly	3–10 days 1–30 days — 10 days
Total	\$ 414,488		

- a. This category is comprised of seven different fund strategies: 1) An index fund that invests in treasury inflation protected securities. 2) An index fund that invests in U.S. investment grade bonds. 3) An index fund that invests in non-U.S. global equities. 4) A global index fund that invests in equities in energy, materials and agriculture industries. 5) Two actively managed funds that invest in emerging market local and U.S. Dollar debt employing a long-term strategy focused on income and capital appreciation. 6) An actively managed fund that invests in noninvestment grade floating rate bank loans focused on income.
- b. This category is comprised of six fund strategies: 1) An index fund that invests in Russell 3000 equities that meet a defined criteria related to quality, stability and income. 2) Two actively managed funds that invest in noninvestment grade bonds employing a long-term strategy focused on income and capital appreciation. 3) An actively managed fund that invests in non-U.S. developed markets equities (Europe, Australia, Asia and Far East) employing a long-term value approach to stock selection. 4) Two actively managed funds that invest in frontier market equities employing strategies that take advantage of mispriced high quality stocks for long-term capital appreciation.
- c. Private equity investments include both U.S. and foreign investments with strategies that can include debt, venture capital, buyout, real estate, natural resources, and infrastructure. Fair values have been estimated by using either the net asset value per share or the net asset value of the Group's ownership interest in the partners' capital. These funds do not allow the Group to submit redemption requests. Distributions from these funds will be received as the underlying investments are liquidated. Based on the expiration dates of the funds, it is estimated that the underlying assets will be liquidated over the next 3 to 10 years.
- d. This category is comprised of an index fund that invests in commodity futures.

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, the private equity investments have outstanding funding commitments totaling \$76,248,000 and \$45,429,000, respectively.

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(10) Retiree Medical Plan

GHC provides certain medical benefits for eligible retired employees. Employees became eligible for these benefits upon retirement, attainment of a specified age, and upon completion of a certain number of years of service.

In 2009, GHC completed the curtailment of this benefit. The contribution to the premiums for collective bargaining active employees was discontinued. This resulted in the final phase out of the benefit. In 2008, the phase out of the benefit occurred for the nonunion active employees.

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, net periodic postretirement benefit cost is comprised of interest costs on accumulated benefit obligation of \$2,235,000 and \$2,351,000, respectively.

Amounts recognized in unrestricted net assets consisted of net actuarial losses of \$16,821,000 and \$8,745,000 at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

GHC's accumulated postretirement benefit obligation (APBO) is unfunded. The APBO is included in the components of the retiree medical benefits liability on the consolidated balance sheets at December 31, and comprises the following components (in thousands):

	 2014	2013
Change in accumulated postretirement benefit obligation: Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation – beginning of year Interest cost Actuarial loss Benefits paid	\$ 46,001 1,949 8,362 (4,437)	50,016 1,805 (1,260) (4,560)
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation – end of year	\$ 51,875	46,001
Change in plan assets: Employer contributions Benefits paid	\$ 4,437 (4,437)	4,560 (4,560)

Future benefit costs were estimated assuming medical costs would increase at a 7.30% annual rate. A 1% increase in this annual trend rate would have increased the APBO at December 31, 2014, by \$3,631,000 and the sum of service cost and interest cost for 2014 by \$143,000. A 1% decrease in this annual trend rate would have decreased the APBO at December 31, 2014 by \$3,268,000 and the sum of service cost and interest cost for 2014 by \$129,000.

The weighted average discount rate used in determining the APBO was 4.50% in 2014 and 3.65% in 2013. The assumptions used to determine the APBO are measured at year-end. The weighted average discount rate used in determining the net periodic postretirement benefit cost was 3.85% in 2014 and 4.35% in 2013, and is based on beginning of year assumptions.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014 and 2013

Expected amounts to be recognized as components of 2015 net periodic postretirement benefit cost are interest cost on projected benefits of \$1,911,000 and amortization of net loss of \$895,000.

GHC funds the plan as benefit payments are required. The expected benefit payments to be paid, and contributions to be made, in each of the next five years, and in the aggregate for the five fiscal years thereafter, as of December 31, 2014, are as follows (in thousands):

Years ending December 31:	
2015	\$ 4,475
2016	4,487
2017	4,446
2018	4,360
2019	4,276
2020–2024	 19,367
Total	\$ 41,411

(11) Reinsurance

GHC has a Participation Agreement with Companion Captive Insurance Company (Companion). Companion is a corporation organized under the laws of South Carolina and licensed as a sponsored captive insurer. Companion sponsors a captive insurance program to provide reinsurance coverage for programs of insurance administered by the Group. The purpose of this agreement is to allow the Group to facilitate competitive stop loss arrangements for its self-funded employer groups. Self-funded employer groups may purchase stop loss coverage under these arrangements from a Fronting Insurer. The Fronting Insurer is at risk for claims which exceed the deductible elected by the self-funded employer group. A portion of the Fronting Insurer's risk is then sent, or ceded, to Companion through a binding reinsurance agreement between Companion and the Fronting Insurer. Through the Participation Agreement, GHC participates in the financial risk that was ceded from the Fronting Insurer to Companion. Premiums earned were \$841,000 and \$0 in 2014 and 2013, respectively, and claims expense was \$1,156,000 and \$0 in 2014 and 2013, respectively under reinsurance contracts.

KPS purchases reinsurance to limit its exposure on all of its insured contracts except the Federal Employees Health Benefit Plan and Medicare Supplemental products. Retention levels of \$600,000 per claim with a coinsurance level of 90% were held in 2014 and 2013 by KPS. Reinsurance receivables were \$0 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(12) Commitments and Contingencies

(a) Leases

The Group is obligated under capital leases covering certain equipment that expires at various dates during the next two years. At December 31, the gross amount of equipment and related accumulated amortization recorded under capital leases were as follows (in thousands):

	 2014	2013
Equipment	\$ 6,420	5,056
Less accumulated amortization	 (3,102)	(1,464)
Net equipment under capital lease	\$ 3,318	3,592

The Group has various operating leases for land, buildings, and equipment. Total rent expense was \$22,623,000 and \$24,248,000 on these leases in 2014 and 2013, respectively. Total sublease rental revenue was \$3,614,000 and \$3,314,000 in 2014 and 2013, respectively, and is recorded as a component of other revenue. Future minimum rental payments, future minimum sublease rental receipts under noncancelable operating lease and sublease agreements, and future minimum capital lease payments as of December 31, 2014 are as follows (in thousands):

	_	Operating lease rental payments	Operating sublease rental receipts	Capital lease payments
Years ending December 31:				
2015	\$	23,155	2,304	1,987
2016		23,019	2,132	1,987
2017		15,325	2,000	
2018		6,367	1,702	_
2019		2,553	305	_
Thereafter	_	6,767		
Total	\$ _	77,186	8,443	3,974
Less amount representing i 7.43%)	nterest (at ra	tes ranging from 6	.50% to	(283)
Present value of	3,691			
Less current installments of	fobligations	under capital lease	es	(2,729)
Obligations und	er capital lea	ases, excluding cur	rrent installments \$	962

GHC entered into a sale-leaseback transaction in 2006 involving the sale of its administrative main building located in Tukwila, Washington, and then entered into a 10-year operating lease with the purchaser. The gain on sale was deferred and is being amortized over 120 months with the amortization

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recorded in other expense in the consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets. The deferred gain is a component of unearned premiums and deposits and other noncurrent liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets in the amount of \$4,619,000 and \$7,536,000 as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(b) Labor

Approximately 62% of GHC's employees are covered under collective bargaining agreements. These employees provide nursing and other technical services to GHC. Seven of the collective bargaining agreements expire within one year. Bargaining disputes could adversely affect GHC.

(c) Litigation

The Group is involved in litigation and regulatory investigations arising in the normal course of business. After consultation with legal counsel, management estimates accruals, if any, that are necessary related to these matters. Management believes the recorded amounts are adequate and the ultimate outcome of the matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Group's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

(d) Government Contracts

The Group's Medicare business primarily consists of products covered under MA and MA-PD contracts with the federal government. CMS performs coding audits to validate the supporting documentation maintained by health plans and their care providers. These coding audits may result in retrospective payment adjustments to health plans.

In February 2013, the Group received a subpoena from the United States Attorney's Office, Western District of New York, requesting information related to the Group's Medicare Advantage Risk Adjustment submissions made for payment years 2008 through 2012. The Group is continuing to respond to intermittent requests for additional information subject to the subpoena. No amounts have been accrued in the accompanying consolidated financial statements related to this matter because the investigation remains in a preliminary stage and it is not possible to estimate a possible loss or range of loss, if any.

(13) Federal Income Taxes

The components of income tax expense for GHO and KPS related to continuing operations and the change in unrestricted net assets for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	 2014	2013
Federal income tax expense on operations	\$ 13,522	928
Federal income tax (benefit) expense included in the change in unrestricted net assets	(721)	1,476
Federal income tax expense	\$ 12,801	2,404

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Federal income tax expense on operations is recognized as a component of other expenses in the consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets. Federal income tax expense (benefit) included in the change in unrestricted net assets is recognized as a component of changes in net unrealized investment gains and losses and the change in defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans in the consolidated statements of operations and changes in net assets.

The deferred tax asset is recorded within current other assets and noncurrent other assets and the deferred tax liability is recorded as a component of accrued taxes and interest and in other noncurrent liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets in the following amounts (in thousands):

	 2014	2013
Deferred tax asset Deferred tax liability	\$ 5,084 (1,419)	7,183 (1,906)
Net deferred tax asset	\$ 3,665	5,277

Deferred tax assets primarily relate to the tax effects of temporary differences associated with pension liabilities, buildings and improvements, postretirement accruals and capital and net operating loss carryforwards. The deferred tax liability results primarily from temporary differences in unrealized investment gains and pension accruals.

No valuation allowance has been provided for the net deferred tax asset as management believes it is more likely than not that the entire amount will be realized. At December 31, 2014, the Group has net operating loss carryforwards for federal income tax purposes of \$7,258,000, which expire between 2024 and 2033.

(14) Endowments

Endowment funds held at the Foundation consist of approximately 40 individual funds established for a variety of purposes and all are donor-restricted. The change in net assets associated with the endowment funds is classified and reported based on the existence or absence of donor-imposed restrictions. Donor-restricted endowment assets were \$14,697,000 and \$14,331,000 at December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, and are recorded in temporarily and permanently restricted net assets.

The State of Washington Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act of 2009 (the Act) requires the preservation of the fair value of the original gift as of the gift date of the donor-restricted endowment funds absent explicit donor stipulations to the contrary. As a result, the Foundation classifies as permanently restricted net assets, the original value of gifts donated to the permanent endowment funds, the original value of subsequent gifts to the permanent endowment fund, and accumulations to the permanent endowment made in accordance with the direction of the applicable donor gift instrument at the time the accumulation was added to the fund.

The remaining portion of the donor-restricted endowment fund that is not classified in permanently restricted net assets is classified as temporarily restricted net assets until those amounts are appropriated for expenditure by the Foundation in a manner consistent with the standard of prudence prescribed by the Act,

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unless otherwise stipulated by the donor. In accordance with the Act, the Foundation considers the following factors in making a determination to appropriate or accumulate donor-restricted endowment funds:

- The duration and preservation of the endowment funds
- The purposes of the Foundation and the endowment funds
- General economic conditions
- The possible effect of inflation or deflation
- The expected total return from income and the appreciation of investments
- Other resources of GHC and the Foundation
- The investment policy of the Foundation

The Foundation has adopted spending and investment policies for endowment assets that are consistent with the provisions of the Act.

Foundation policy limits spending in any calendar year to 5% of the prior year end fair market value of endowment balances. The Foundation may in any year choose to spend less than 5%. In times of low inflation or possible deflation, in the interests of preserving the endowment balances, the Foundation is more likely to keep spending under 5%. The Foundation may also choose to charge up to 1% of the endowment market value as an annual management fee. Total annual spending, including both management fee and spending allocations, cannot exceed the 5% limit. Newly received and named endowment funds are invested for one year before disbursements are made.

Under the investment policy, a diversified asset allocation is used consisting of fixed income and equity securities, and cash equivalents.

(15) Statutory Net Worth

GHC, GHO, and KPS (the Companies) are required to periodically file financial statements with regulatory agencies in accordance with statutory accounting and reporting practices. The Companies must comply with the minimum regulatory net worth requirements under the regulations of the Washington State Office of the Insurance Commissioner. Such requirements are generally based on 100% risk-based capital. The regulatory net worth, so defined, at December 31, 2014 and 2013 was \$935,072,000 and \$934,157,000, respectively. These balances exceed the minimum regulatory requirements at December 31, 2014 and 2013 by approximately \$897,956,000 and \$896,684,000, respectively.

(16) Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act

The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as well as the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, or collectively, Health Care Reform, significantly changed the current U.S. health care system. Health Care Reform includes numerous provisions affecting the delivery of health care services, the financing of health care costs, payments to health care providers and the legal obligation of health insurers, providers and employers. Health Care Reform is intended to expand access to health insurance coverage over time by increasing the eligibility thresholds for most state Medicaid programs and providing certain

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other individuals and small businesses with tax credits to subsidize a portion of the cost of health insurance coverage.

Health Care Reform requires public health exchanges be available in every state by January 1, 2014. GHC offered individual products in the Washington State Health Benefit Exchange (WSHBE) in 2014. GHC and GHO also offered products in the outside, non-Exchange market for both individuals and small groups. Because individuals seeking to purchase health insurance coverage are guaranteed to be issued a policy, Health Care Reform provides three programs designed to reduce the risk for participating health insurance companies. Those three programs are as follows:

- A three year temporary reinsurance program for the years 2014 through 2016. The program is designed to provide reimbursement for high cost individual enrollees and is funded by the per-customer reinsurance fee assessed against insurers and self-insured group health plans. In 2014, the Group recorded \$2,646,000 in ceded reinsurance premium payments, which is a component of external delivery services and has \$26,478,000 in reinsurance recoveries on paid losses, which is a component of external delivery services and accounts receivable. Transitional reinsurance fees, recorded as a component of business taxes and insurance, was \$24,402,000 for 2014. The estimated 2015 fee assessment is \$37,068,000.
- A three-year temporary risk corridor program for the years 2014 through 2016. The program limits the insurer gains and losses and protects against inaccurate rate setting at the outset of the new program. The program creates a mechanism for sharing risk for allowable costs between the federal government and the insurer. The Group's allowable costs were within the range that resulted in no expected settlement amounts for 2014.
- A permanent risk adjustment program that transfers funds from lower risk to higher risk plans within similar plans in the same state in order to adjust premiums for adverse selection among carriers. The program provides payments to health insurance carriers that disproportionately attract higher-risk populations and transfers funds from plans with lower risk enrollees to plans with higher-risk enrollees. In 2014, the Group recorded a receivable of \$1,087,000 and a payable of \$6,827,000 resulting in a net premium revenue reduction of \$5,740,000.

In 2014, Health Care Reform imposed an annual carrier fee on the health insurance sector of \$8 billion, and growing to \$14.3 billion in 2018, that will be allocated to health insurers based on the written premium. In 2014, the Group incurred fees of \$30,300,000.

(17) Subsequent Events

Subsequent events are events or transactions that occur after the consolidated balance sheet date but before consolidated financial statements are issued that provide additional evidence about conditions that existed at the date of the consolidated balance sheet. The Group has evaluated subsequent events for recognition or disclosure through March 27, 2015, the date these consolidated financial statements were issued.