

# **Legislative Service Bureau**

## *Financial Statements*

June 30, 2014 and 2013  
(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)



# LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

Legislative Service Bureau

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Legislative Service Bureau (the "Bureau"), a component of the General Fund of the State of Oklahoma, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Bureau's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

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

### **Auditors' Responsibility**

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

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

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

(Continued)

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT, CONTINUED**

### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Bureau as of June 30, 2014 and 2013, and the respective changes in financial position for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

### **Emphasis of Matter**

#### *Department-Only Financial Statements*

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Bureau are intended to present the financial position and the changes in financial position of only that portion of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the State of Oklahoma that is attributable to the transactions of the Bureau. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of Oklahoma as of June 30, 2014 and 2013, or the changes in its financial position for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

### **Other Matters**

#### *Required Supplementary Information*

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages I-1 through I-5 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### *Other Information*

The Bureau is not required by statute to prepare a line-item budget. Accordingly, a schedule of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances—budget to actual is not presented herein.

(Continued)

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT, CONTINUED**

### **Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated January 22, 2015, on our consideration of the Bureau's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Bureau's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*Finley + Cook, PLLC*

Shawnee, Oklahoma  
January 22, 2015

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Legislative Service Bureau (the "Bureau"), we offer readers of the Bureau's financial statements this overview and analysis of the financial activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013.

### Financial Highlights

- At June 30, 2014, the Bureau's net position increased \$101,112 from June 30, 2013, resulting in a net position of \$970,534. At June 30, 2013, the Bureau's net position decreased \$3,600,556 from June 30, 2012, resulting in a net position of \$869,422. At June 30, 2012, the Bureau's net position decreased \$305,949 from June 30, 2011, resulting in a net position of \$4,469,978.
- At June 30, 2014, the Bureau's assets totaling \$1,088,467 increased \$134,600 due to an increase of \$123,820 in cash and an increase of \$10,780 in capital assets. At June 30, 2013, the Bureau's assets totaling \$953,867 decreased \$3,642,299 due to a decrease of \$3,594,035 in cash and a decrease of \$48,264 in capital assets. At June 30, 2012, the Bureau's assets totaling \$4,596,166 decreased \$341,259 due to a decrease of \$289,724 in cash and a decrease of \$51,535 in capital assets.
- At June 30, 2014, the Bureau's liabilities totaling \$117,933 increased by \$33,488, due mainly to a \$64,509 increase in accounts payable and a \$21,858 decrease in capital leases for equipment. At June 30, 2013, the Bureau's liabilities totaling \$84,445 decreased by \$41,743, due mainly to a \$40,582 decrease in capital leases for equipment. At June 30, 2012, the Bureau's liabilities totaling \$126,188 decreased by \$35,310, due mainly to a \$40,128 decrease in capital leases for equipment.

### Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Bureau's basic financial statements and is comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements.

#### *Government-Wide Financial Statements*

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statements of net position and the statements of activities) are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Bureau's finances in a manner similar to a private sector business.

The statements of net position present information on all of the Bureau's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Bureau is improving or deteriorating.

The statements of activities present information showing how the Bureau's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, CONTINUED

### Overview of the Financial Statements, Continued

#### *Fund Financial Statements*

Government funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. All governmental activities of the Bureau are reflected in the General Fund. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The Bureau maintains one fund, which is the General Fund. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheets and the governmental fund statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund. All transactions related to the general administration of the Bureau are accounted for in the General Fund.

#### *Notes to Financial Statements*

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements.

## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, CONTINUED

### Government-Wide Financial Analysis

The Bureau's net position at June 30 was reported as follows:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Current assets	\$ 1,052,131	928,311	4,522,346
Capital assets, net	<u>36,336</u>	<u>25,556</u>	<u>73,820</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,088,467</u>	<u>953,867</u>	<u>4,596,166</u>
Current liabilities	\$ 95,496	56,907	76,919
Noncurrent liabilities	<u>22,437</u>	<u>27,538</u>	<u>49,269</u>
Total liabilities	<u>117,933</u>	<u>84,445</u>	<u>126,188</u>
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	36,336	3,698	11,380
Unrestricted	<u>934,198</u>	<u>865,724</u>	<u>4,458,598</u>
Total net position	<u>970,534</u>	<u>869,422</u>	<u>4,469,978</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 1,088,467</u>	<u>953,867</u>	<u>4,596,166</u>



## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, CONTINUED

### Government-Wide Financial Analysis, Continued

For the years ended June 30, the Bureau's changes in net position were reported as follows:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
Governmental activities:			
Contributions to the House	\$ (3,993,552)	(2,517,170)	(2,550,000)
Contributions to the Senate	(4,454,943)	(4,562,452)	(1,250,000)
Expenses, net	<u>(1,343,228)</u>	<u>(1,413,769)</u>	<u>(1,398,784)</u>
Total governmental activities	<u>(9,791,723)</u>	<u>(8,493,391)</u>	<u>(5,198,784)</u>
General revenues:			
Appropriations from the State	<u>9,892,835</u>	<u>4,892,835</u>	<u>4,892,835</u>
Total general revenues	<u>9,892,835</u>	<u>4,892,835</u>	<u>4,892,835</u>
Changes in net position	101,112	(3,600,556)	(305,949)
Net position, beginning of year	<u>869,422</u>	<u>4,469,978</u>	<u>4,775,927</u>
Net position, end of year	<u>\$ 970,534</u>	<u>869,422</u>	<u>4,469,978</u>

This discussion and analysis of the Bureau's financial performance provides an overview of the Bureau's financial activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2014, 2013, and 2012.

The Bureau's 2014 total general revenues increased approximately 102% from fiscal year 2013, due to an increase in state appropriations. The Bureau's 2013 total general revenues were the same as fiscal year 2012, due to appropriations being the same for both years. The Bureau's 2012 total general revenues decreased approximately 1% from fiscal year 2011, due to a decrease in state appropriations.

The Bureau's total expenses for fiscal year 2014 increased approximately 15% due to an increase in the Bureau's contribution to the Oklahoma House of Representatives. The Bureau's total expenses for fiscal year 2013 increased approximately 63% due to an increase in the Bureau's contribution to the Oklahoma State Senate. The Bureau's total expenses for fiscal year 2012 increased approximately 16% due to an increase in the Bureau's contributions to the Oklahoma House of Representatives and the Oklahoma State Senate.

The Bureau's 2014 appropriations from the State of Oklahoma increased \$5,000,000 from fiscal year 2013. The Bureau's 2013 appropriations from the State of Oklahoma did not change from fiscal year 2012. The Bureau's 2012 appropriations from the State of Oklahoma decreased \$10,000 from fiscal year 2011.

## **MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, CONTINUED**

### **Capital Assets**

As of June 30, 2014, 2013, and 2012, the Bureau had invested approximately \$460,000, \$599,000, and \$694,000, respectively, in capital assets, including computer equipment and software, office equipment, and furniture. Net of accumulated depreciation, the Bureau’s net capital assets as of June 30, 2014, 2013, and 2012, totaled approximately \$36,000, \$26,000, and \$74,000, respectively. As of June 30, 2014, 2013, and 2012, these amounts represented a net increase (decrease) of approximately \$10,000, \$(48,000) and \$(51,000), respectively. As of June 30, 2014, 2013, and 2012, there was approximately \$39,000, \$4,000, and \$2,000, respectively, in capital asset additions.

### **Capital Leases**

As of June 30, 2014, the Bureau had no capital lease obligations outstanding for the lease of certain office equipment. As of June 30, 2013 and 2012, the Bureau had approximately \$22,000 and \$62,000, respectively, of capital lease obligations outstanding for lease of office equipment. During each of the fiscal years 2014, 2013, and 2012, the Bureau paid approximately \$23,000, \$45,000, and \$48,000, respectively, in lease payments, of which approximately \$22,000, \$41,000, and \$40,000, respectively, reduced the capital lease obligation and approximately \$1,000, \$4,000, and \$8,000, respectively, related to interest expense.

### **Description of Currently Known Facts, Decisions, or Conditions that are Expected to have a Significant Effect on the Financial Position or Results of Operations**

The Governor has approved the Bureau’s appropriation for the year July 1, 2014, to June 30, 2015.

The Bureau is not required by statute to adopt a budget; therefore, budgetary comparison schedules are not required as part of the required supplementary information.

### **Contacting the Bureau’s Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide interested parties with a general overview of the Bureau’s finances and to demonstrate the Bureau’s accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Legislative Service Bureau, 2300 North Lincoln Boulevard, Room 309-1, State Capitol Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105-4801.

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU****STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION**

<i>June 30,</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
<b>Assets</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 1,052,131	928,311
Total current assets	<u>1,052,131</u>	<u>928,311</u>
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	<u>36,336</u>	<u>25,556</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,088,467</u>	<u>953,867</u>
<b>Liabilities and Net Position</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 64,509	-
Current maturities of long-term liabilities	<u>30,987</u>	<u>56,907</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>95,496</u>	<u>56,907</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Compensated absences, less current maturities	<u>22,437</u>	<u>27,538</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>22,437</u>	<u>27,538</u>
Total liabilities	<u>117,933</u>	<u>84,445</u>
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	36,336	3,698
Unrestricted	<u>934,198</u>	<u>865,724</u>
Total net position	<u>970,534</u>	<u>869,422</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u>\$ 1,088,467</u>	<u>953,867</u>

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

# LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU

## STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES

*Year Ended June 30, 2014*

	<u>Program Revenues</u>			<u>Net (Expenses)</u>
	<u>General</u>	<u>Charges for</u>	<u>Federal</u>	<u>Revenues/Changes</u>
	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Services</u>	<u>Operating</u>	<u>in Net Position</u>
			<u>Grants</u>	
Governmental activities:				
General government support services	\$ (1,350,124)	6,896	-	(1,343,228)
Contributions to the House	(3,993,552)	-	-	(3,993,552)
Contributions to the Senate	(4,454,943)	-	-	(4,454,943)
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ (9,798,619)</u>	<u>6,896</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,791,723)</u>
General revenues:				
Appropriations from the State				<u>9,892,835</u>
Total general revenues				<u>9,892,835</u>
Changes in net position				101,112
Net position, beginning of year				<u>869,422</u>
Net position, end of year				<u>\$ 970,534</u>

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

# LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU

## STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES, CONTINUED

*Year Ended June 30, 2013*

	<u>Program Revenues</u>			<u>Net (Expenses) Revenues/Changes in Net Position</u>
	<u>General Expenses</u>	<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Federal Operating Grants</u>	
Governmental activities:				
General government support services	\$ (1,423,444)	9,675	-	(1,413,769)
Contributions to the House	(2,517,170)	-	-	(2,517,170)
Contributions to the Senate	(4,562,452)	-	-	(4,562,452)
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ (8,503,066)</u>	<u>9,675</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(8,493,391)</u>
General revenues:				
Appropriations from the State				<u>4,892,835</u>
Total general revenues				<u>4,892,835</u>
Changes in net position				(3,600,556)
Net position, beginning of year				<u>4,469,978</u>
Net position, end of year				<u>\$ 869,422</u>

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

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU****BALANCE SHEETS—GENERAL FUND**

<i>June 30,</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash	\$ 1,052,131	928,311
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,052,131</u>	<u>928,311</u>
<b>Liabilities and Fund Balances</b>		
Accounts payable	\$ 64,509	-
Total liabilities	<u>64,509</u>	<u>-</u>
Fund balances:		
Unassigned	<u>987,622</u>	<u>928,311</u>
Total fund balances	<u>987,622</u>	<u>928,311</u>
Total liabilities and fund balances	<u>\$ 1,052,131</u>	<u>928,311</u>

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

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU****STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—  
GENERAL FUND**

<i>Years Ended June 30,</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>
Revenues:		
Other	\$ 6,896	9,675
Total revenues	<u>6,896</u>	<u>9,675</u>
Expenditures:		
Personnel services	547,590	562,105
Contractual services	748,075	734,464
Supplies and materials	1,475	15,089
Capital outlay	72,285	60,266
Contributions to the House	3,993,552	2,517,170
Contributions to the Senate	4,454,943	4,562,452
Debt service (capitalized leases):		
Principal	21,858	40,582
Interest	<u>642</u>	<u>4,417</u>
Total expenditures	<u>9,840,420</u>	<u>8,496,545</u>
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	<u>(9,833,524)</u>	<u>(8,486,870)</u>
Other funding sources:		
Appropriations from the State	<u>9,892,835</u>	<u>4,892,835</u>
Net changes in fund balances	<u>59,311</u>	<u>(3,594,035)</u>
Fund balances, beginning of year	<u>928,311</u>	<u>4,522,346</u>
Fund balances, end of year	<u>\$ 987,622</u>	<u>928,311</u>

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

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU**

**RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEETS—GENERAL FUND TO  
THE STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION**

<i>Years Ended June 30,</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>
Fund balances	\$ 987,622	928,311
Capital assets reported in the statements of net position are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds	36,336	25,556
Certain liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds:		
Compensated absences	(53,424)	(62,587)
Capital lease obligations	<u>-</u>	<u>(21,858)</u>
Net position	<u>\$ 970,534</u>	<u>869,422</u>

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



## LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU

### RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES—GENERAL FUND TO THE STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES

<i>Years Ended June 30,</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2013</i>
Net changes in fund balances, per the statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances—General Fund	\$ 59,311	(3,594,035)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statements of activities are different because: Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures while government-wide activities report depreciation expense to allocate those expenditures over the lives of the assets: Depreciation expense	(28,273)	(52,431)
Capital asset purchases capitalized	39,053	4,167
In the statements of activities, the amount of the capital lease payment that represents principal payments is used to reduce the capital leases payable: Principal payments on capital leases	21,858	40,582
Some expenses reported in the statements of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds: Accrued compensated absences	<u>9,163</u>	<u>1,161</u>
Changes in net position, per the statements of activities	<u>\$ 101,112</u>	<u>(3,600,556)</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2014 and 2013

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### (1) **NATURE OF THE ORGANIZATION**

The Legislative Service Bureau (the “Bureau”) was created to serve, in various capacities, the Oklahoma House of Representatives (the “House”) and the Oklahoma State Senate (the “Senate”). It is responsible for such services as directed by the Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

#### **Financial Reporting Entity**

The financial statements of the Bureau have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Bureau’s accounting policies are described below.

#### **Fund Accounting and Budgetary Information**

The Bureau is included in the General Fund—Government of the State of Oklahoma (the “State”). The accompanying financial statements are intended to present the financial position and the changes in financial position of only that portion of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the State attributable to the transactions of the Bureau and not those of the State. The Bureau is funded by an appropriation from unallocated general funds earmarked for State government. Appropriations are available for expenditures for a period of 30 months from the date the appropriations are approved. It is the practice of the Bureau to utilize unexpended appropriations from the prior year before expending current year appropriations. The Bureau is not required by statute to prepare a line-item budget. Accordingly, a schedule of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances—budget to actual is not presented herein.

In accordance with GASB, the Bureau’s financial statements should include the operations of all organizations for which the Bureau has financial accountability. The Bureau has determined there are no other organizations for which it has financial accountability.

### (2) **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

#### **Basis of Presentation and Basis of Accounting**

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statements of net position and the statements of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the government. Governmental activities are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

See Independent Auditors’ Report.

## LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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#### (2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

##### Basis of Presentation and Basis of Accounting, Continued

The statements of activities demonstrate the degree to which the direct expenses are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with the Bureau's grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

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

The General Fund is used to account for the Bureau's expendable financial resources and related liabilities. All transactions related to the general administration of the Bureau are accounted for in this fund.

The fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. Available is defined by the Bureau as 60 days after year-end. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, expenditures related to compensated absences are recorded only when the liability has matured.

Only current assets and current liabilities are included on the balance sheets. The operations present sources and uses of available spendable resources during a given period of time.

The Bureau receives certain monies that are designated as to how they can be transferred or used. The Bureau retains full control of all monies to achieve the designated purposes.

##### Cash

Cash includes amounts on deposit with the Office of the State Treasurer (the "State Treasurer"), which is responsible for ensuring proper collateralization and insurance on such funds. The State Treasurer requires that financial institutions deposit collateral securities to secure the deposits of the State in each such institution. The amount of collateral securities to be pledged for the security of public deposits shall be established by rules and regulations promulgated by the State Treasurer.

See Independent Auditors' Report.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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(2) **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED**

**Capital Assets**

Capital assets are recorded as expenditures in the statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances—General Fund, but are capitalized in the statements of net position. Capital assets are stated at actual or estimated historical cost in the statements of net position.

Capital assets are defined as assets with initial costs of \$500 or more. Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives:

Computer equipment and software	3 years
Office equipment	5 years
Furniture	7 years

Upon disposition, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the respective accounts, and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recorded.

**Compensated Absences**

Employees earn annual vacation leave based upon their start date and years of service. Unused annual leave may be accumulated to a maximum of 240 hours for employees with less than 5 years of service and a maximum of 480 hours for employees with 5 or more years of service. All accrued annual leave is payable upon termination, resignation, retirement, or death. The General Fund records expenditures when employees are paid for leave. Accrued annual leave is considered a long-term liability and is included in the statements of net position. Sick leave does not vest to the employee and therefore is not recorded as a liability.

**Capital Lease Obligations**

The Bureau entered into capital lease obligations, as more fully described in Note 6 to the financial statements. The amounts reflected in the statements of net position are the principal balances due as of June 30, 2014 and 2013.

**Contribution Expense**

The Bureau records as contribution expense assets and/or services that are paid to other state agencies other than for contractual services rendered by such agencies.

(2) **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED**

**Equity Classifications**

*Government-Wide Financial Statements*

Equity is classified as net position displayed in three components:

- a. Net investment in capital assets—consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any notes or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition or improvement of those assets.
- b. Restricted net position—consists of net position with constraints placed on the use either by 1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or 2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c. Unrestricted net position—all other net position that does not meet the definition of “net investment in capital assets” or “restricted net position.”

As of June 30, 2014 and 2013, the Bureau did not have any restricted net position.

*Fund Financial Statements*

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned. These classifications are defined as:

- a. Nonspendable fund balance—The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either i) not in spendable form or ii) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- b. Restricted fund balance—The restricted fund balance classification should be reported when constraints placed on the use of resources are either i) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or ii) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c. Committed fund balance—The committed fund balance classification reflects specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Bureau’s highest level of decision-making authority. Also, such constraints can only be removed or changed by the same form of formal action.

See Independent Auditors’ Report.

# LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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### (2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

#### Equity Classifications, Continued

##### *Fund Financial Statements, Continued*

- d. Assigned fund balance—The assigned fund balance classification reflects amounts that are constrained by the Bureau’s intent to be used for specific purposes, but meet neither the restricted nor committed forms of constraint. Assigned funds cannot cause a deficit in the unassigned fund balance.

For purposes of an assigned fund balance, the Bureau has given authority to the Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate to assign state appropriations received by the Bureau for specific purposes.

- e. Unassigned fund balance—The unassigned fund balance classification is the residual classification for the General Fund only. It is also where negative residual amounts for all other governmental funds would be reported. An unassigned fund balance essentially consists of excess funds that have not been classified in the other four fund balance categories mentioned above.

It is the Bureau’s policy to first use the restricted fund balance prior to the use of the unrestricted fund balance when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both a restricted and an unrestricted fund balance are available. The Bureau’s policy for the use of the unrestricted fund balance amounts require that committed amounts would be reduced first, followed by assigned amounts and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

The following table shows the fund balance classifications as shown on the governmental funds balance sheets in accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions* (GASB 54), for the years ended June 30:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Fund balance:		
Unassigned:		
State appropriations	\$ <u>987,622</u>	<u>928,311</u>

See Independent Auditors’ Report.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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(2) **SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED**

**Encumbrances**

Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrance accounting is used, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditures of resources are recorded as expenditures of the applicable funds. This is an extension of the formal budgetary integration in the General Fund. Encumbrances do not represent any further constraint on the use of amounts than is already communicated by governmental fund balance classification as restricted, committed, or assigned. As of June 30, 2014, there were no such encumbrances outstanding.

**Income Taxes**

The income of the Bureau, as an integral part of the State, is exempt from federal and state income taxes.

**Use of Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

In March 2012, GASB issued Statement No. 65, *Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities* (GASB 65). The objective of GASB 65 is to establish accounting and financial reporting standards that reclassify certain items that were previously reported as assets or liabilities as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources; and recognizes certain items that were previously reported as assets or liabilities as outflows of resources or inflows of resources. The Bureau adopted this statement effective July 1, 2013. The adoption had no significant impact on the Bureau's financial statements. Presently, the Bureau has no items of deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources to be reported.

In June 2012, GASB issued Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* (GASB 68). The primary objective of GASB 68 is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for pensions. It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for pensions that is provided by other entities. GASB 68 establishes standards for measuring and recognizing liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expenses/expenditures. This statement is effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2014. The Bureau has not determined the effects, if any, of implementing GASB 68.

See Independent Auditors' Report.

# LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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### (2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

#### Date of Management's Review of Subsequent Events

Management has evaluated subsequent events through January 22, 2015, the date that the financial statements were available to be issued, and determined that no subsequent events have occurred which require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements.

### (3) CASH BALANCES

At June 30, 2014 and 2013, the Bureau maintained cash balances of approximately \$1,052,000 and \$928,000, respectively, with the State Treasurer. The Bureau's deposits with the State Treasurer are pooled with the funds of other state agencies and then, in accordance with statutory limitation, placed in banks or invested as the State Treasurer may determine. Deposits are fully insured or collateralized with securities held by an agent of the State, in the State's name.

### (4) CAPITAL ASSETS

The following summarizes the activity in capital assets during the years ended June 30:

	Balance at June 30, 2013	Additions	Disposals	Balance at June 30, 2014
Capital assets:				
Computer equipment and software	\$ 249,701	11,633	(640)	260,694
Office equipment	339,984	27,420	(176,494)	190,910
Furniture	8,889	-	-	8,889
Total capital assets	<u>598,574</u>	<u>39,053</u>	<u>(177,134)</u>	<u>460,493</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Computer equipment and software	241,794	8,415	(640)	249,569
Office equipment	322,335	19,858	(176,494)	165,699
Furniture	8,889	-	-	8,889
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>573,018</u>	<u>28,273</u>	<u>(177,134)</u>	<u>424,157</u>
Net capital assets	<u>\$ 25,556</u>	<u>10,780</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>36,336</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report.



LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

(4) CAPITAL ASSETS, CONTINUED

	Balance at June 30, 2012	Additions	Disposals	Balance at June 30, 2013
Capital assets:				
Computer equipment and software	\$ 311,983	4,167	(66,449)	249,701
Office equipment	372,716	-	(32,732)	339,984
Furniture	8,889	-	-	8,889
Total capital assets	<u>693,588</u>	<u>4,167</u>	<u>(99,181)</u>	<u>598,574</u>
Accumulated depreciation:				
Computer equipment and software	292,084	16,159	(66,449)	241,794
Office equipment	319,187	35,880	(32,732)	322,335
Furniture	8,497	392	-	8,889
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>619,768</u>	<u>52,431</u>	<u>(99,181)</u>	<u>573,018</u>
Net capital assets	<u>\$ 73,820</u>	<u>(48,264)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>25,556</u>

The Bureau did not have any capitalized lease assets as of June 30, 2014. A summary of capitalized lease assets included above is as follows as of June 30, 2013:

	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Accumulated Depreciation</u>	<u>Net Capital Assets</u>
Office equipment	<u>\$ 176,494</u>	<u>(158,845)</u>	<u>17,649</u>

The Bureau has no significant infrastructure assets.

Capital assets are valued at cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, which is 5 years for office equipment.

The depreciation expense, by program activity, for the years ended June 30 is allocated as follows:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
General government support services	<u>\$ 28,273</u>	<u>52,431</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report.

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU**

**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED**

**(5) LONG-TERM LIABILITIES**

Long-term liability activity for the years ended June 30 was as follows:

	<u>Balance at</u> <u>June 30, 2013</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Balance at</u> <u>June 30, 2014</u>	<u>Amount Due</u> <u>Within</u> <u>1 Year</u>
Compensated absences	\$ 62,587	28,805	(37,968)	53,424	30,987
Capital lease	<u>21,858</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(21,858)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 84,445</u>	<u>28,805</u>	<u>(59,826)</u>	<u>53,424</u>	<u>30,987</u>

  

	<u>Balance at</u> <u>June 30, 2012</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Balance at</u> <u>June 30, 2013</u>	<u>Amount Due</u> <u>Within</u> <u>1 Year</u>
Compensated absences	\$ 63,748	31,247	(32,408)	62,587	35,049
Capital lease	<u>62,440</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(40,582)</u>	<u>21,858</u>	<u>21,858</u>
	<u>\$ 126,188</u>	<u>31,247</u>	<u>(72,990)</u>	<u>84,445</u>	<u>56,907</u>

**(6) CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS**

The Bureau entered into an agreement to lease office equipment. The agreement is, in substance, a purchase (capital lease) and is reported as a capital lease obligation.

During 2014, the capital lease expired. The Bureau did not enter into a new capital lease agreement, and the equipment was returned.

Changes in the lease obligation for the years ended June 30 were as follows:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 21,858	62,440
Principal payments	<u>(21,858)</u>	<u>(40,582)</u>
Balance, end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>21,858</u>

See Independent Auditors' Report.

## LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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#### (7) RETIREMENT PLAN

##### Plan Description

The Bureau contributes to the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement Plan (the “Retirement Plan”), a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system administered by the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System (the “System”). The Retirement Plan provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. The benefit provisions are established and may be amended by the Oklahoma Legislature. Title 74 of the Oklahoma Statutes, Sections 901 through 932 and 935, as amended, assigns the authority for management and operation of the Retirement Plan to the Board of Trustees of the System (the “Board”). The System issues a publicly available annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Retirement Plan. That annual report may be obtained by writing to the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System, 5801 N. Broadway Extension, Suite 400, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118 or by calling 1-800-733-9008.

##### Funding Policy

Retirement Plan members and the Bureau are required to contribute at a rate set by statute. The contribution requirements of Retirement Plan members and the Bureau are established and may be amended by the Oklahoma Legislature. The contribution rates are as follows:

Fiscal Year 2014		Fiscal Year 2013	
State Employees	Bureau	State Employees	Bureau
<u>All Salaries</u>	<u>All Salaries</u>	<u>All Salaries</u>	<u>All Salaries</u>
3.5%	16.5%	3.5%	16.5%

  

Fiscal Year 2012	
State Employees	Bureau
<u>All Salaries</u>	<u>All Salaries</u>
3.5%	16.5%

The Bureau’s contributions to the Retirement Plan for the years ended June 30, 2014, 2013, and 2012, were approximately \$62,000, \$64,000, and \$65,000, respectively, and were equal to its required contributions for each year.

See Independent Auditors’ Report.

(8) **OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYEES DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN AND  
DEFERRED SAVINGS INCENTIVE PLAN**

**Deferred Compensation Plan**

The State offers its employees a Deferred Compensation Plan (the “Plan”) as authorized by Section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code (IRC), as amended by the Tax Reform Act of 1986, and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 1701 through 1706 of Title 74 of the Oklahoma Statutes.

The supervisory authority for the management and operation of the Plan is the Board.

The Plan is available to all State employees, as well as any elected officials receiving a salary from the State. Participants may direct the investment of their contributions in available investment options offered by the Plan. The minimum contribution amount is the equivalent of \$25 per month, and participants are immediately 100% vested in their respective accounts. All interest, dividends, and investment fees are allocated to participants’ accounts.

Participants may defer until future years up to the lesser of 100% of their compensation as defined by Plan documents or the maximum amount allowed each year as determined by the Internal Revenue Service, currently \$17,500.

The Plan offers a catch-up program to participants, which allows them to defer annually for the 3 years prior to their year of retirement, up to twice that plan year’s deferral limit. The amount of additional contributions in excess of the normal maximum contributions to the Plan is also limited to contributions for years in which the participant was eligible but did not participate in the Plan or the difference between contributions made and the maximum allowable level. To be eligible for the catch-up program, the participant must be within 3 years of retirement with no reduced benefits.

Participants age 50 or older may make additional contributions annually, subject to certain limits.

Deferred compensation benefits are paid to participants or beneficiaries upon termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency. Such benefits are based on a participant’s account balance and are disbursed in a lump sum or periodic payments at the option of the participant or beneficiaries in accordance with the Plan’s provisions.

Effective January 1, 1998, the Board established a trust and a trust fund covering the Plan’s assets, pursuant to federal legislation enacted in 1996 requiring public employers to establish such trusts for plans meeting the requirements of Section 457 of the IRC no later than January 1, 1999. Under the terms of the trust, the corpus or income of the trust fund may be used only for the exclusive benefit of the Plan’s participants and their beneficiaries. Prior to the establishment of the trust, the Plan’s assets were subject to the claims of general creditors of the State. The Board acts as trustee of the trust. The participants’ accounts are invested in accordance with the investment elections of the participants. The Board is accountable for all deferred compensation received, but has no duty to require any compensation to be deferred or to determine that the amounts received comply with the Plan or to determine that the trust fund is adequate to provide the benefits payable pursuant to the Plan.

See Independent Auditors’ Report.

## LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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#### (8) **OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYEES DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN AND DEFERRED SAVINGS INCENTIVE PLAN, CONTINUED**

##### **Deferred Compensation Plan, Continued**

Further information may be obtained from the Oklahoma State Employees Deferred Compensation Plan's audited financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013. The Bureau believes that it has no liabilities with respect to the Plan.

##### **Deferred Savings Incentive Plan**

Effective January 1, 1998, the State established the Oklahoma State Employees Deferred Savings Incentive Plan (the "Savings Incentive Plan") as a money purchase pension plan pursuant to IRC Section 401(a). The Savings Incentive Plan and its related trust are intended to meet the requirements of IRC Sections 401(a) and 501(a).

Any qualified participant who is a State employee and is an active participant in the Plan is eligible for a contribution of the amount determined by the Oklahoma Legislature, currently the equivalent of \$25 per month. Participation in the Savings Incentive Plan is automatic in the month of participation in the Plan and is not voluntary.

Upon cessation of contributions to the Plan, termination of employment with the State, retirement, or death, a participant will no longer be eligible for contributions from the State into the Savings Incentive Plan. Participants are at all times 100% vested in their Savings Incentive Plan account. Participant contributions are not required or permitted. Qualified participants may make rollover contributions to the Savings Incentive Plan, provided such rollover contributions meet applicable requirements of the IRC. Plan participants may direct the investment of the contributions in available investment options offered by the Savings Incentive Plan. All interest, dividends, and investment fees are allocated to the participants' accounts.

Savings Incentive Plan benefits are paid to participants or beneficiaries upon termination, retirement, or death. Such benefits are based on a participant's account balance and are disbursed in a lump sum or periodic payments or may be rolled over to a qualified plan at the option of the participant or beneficiaries.

#### (9) **OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE CONTRIBUTIONS**

During the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013, the Bureau contributed \$4,454,943 and \$4,562,452, respectively, to the Senate and \$3,993,552 and \$2,517,170, respectively, to the House to be utilized by the Senate and the House for operational activities. The \$8,448,495 and \$7,079,622, respectively, was paid from state appropriations of the Bureau.

See Independent Auditors' Report.

## LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU

### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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#### (10) OTHER STATE AGENCY PAYMENTS

The Bureau has paid other state agencies for administrative and other services during the current year, which are included in contractual services. The following is a breakdown of contractual services paid to various state agencies as of June 30:

	<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
Office of Management and Enterprise Services	\$ 8,731	8,319
CompSource Oklahoma	3,374	3,541
Oklahoma State Senate	<u>35,000</u>	<u>39,800</u>
	<u>\$ 47,105</u>	<u>51,660</u>

#### (11) RISK MANAGEMENT

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

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

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

#### (12) CONTINGENCIES

The Bureau is involved in legal proceedings in the normal course of operations, none of which, in the opinion of the Bureau's leadership, will have a material effect on the financial statements of the Bureau.

See Independent Auditors' Report.



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

Legislative Service Bureau

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Legislative Service Bureau (the "Bureau"), a component of the General Fund of the State of Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Bureau's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated January 22, 2015. Our report includes an explanatory paragraph disclaiming an opinion on required supplementary information and an explanatory paragraph stating that the Bureau is not required by statute to prepare a line-item budget. Our report also includes an explanatory paragraph to emphasize the fact that the financial statements of the Bureau are intended to present the financial position and changes in financial position of only that portion of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the State of Oklahoma attributable to the transactions of the Bureau.

**Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

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

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

(Continued)

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

**Compliance and Other Matters**

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

**Purpose of This Report**

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

*Finley & Cook, PLLC*

Shawnee, Oklahoma  
January 22, 2015