Oklahoma State Senate

Financial Statements

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

FINLEY & COOK
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

OKLAHOMA STATE SENATE

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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FINLEY & COOK
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Honorable Mike Schulz
President Pro Tempore
Oklahoma State Senate

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the General Fund of the Oklahoma State Senate (the "Senate"), a component of the General Fund of the State of Oklahoma, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Senate'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 Senate'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 Senate'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)

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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 Senate as of June 30, 2016 and 2015, 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 Senate 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 Senate. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of Oklahoma as of June 30, 2016 or 2015, or the changes in 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 and the schedule of the Senate's proportionate share of net pension liability and the schedule of the Senate's contributions on pages 39 and 40, respectively, 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 Senate is not required by statute to prepare a line-item budget. Accordingly, a schedule of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance—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 February 6, 2017, on our consideration of the Senate'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 Senate's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Finley & Cook, PLLC

Shawnee, Oklahoma
February 6, 2017

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A)

As management of the Oklahoma State Senate (the "Senate"), we offer readers of the Senate's financial statements this overview and analysis of the financial activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- During 2016, the Senate's net position decreased $1,411,617 from June 30, 2015, resulting in net position of $3,704,856 at June 30, 2016. During 2015, the Senate's net position decreased $2,128,679 from June 30, 2014, resulting in net position of $5,116,473 at June 30, 2015. During 2014, the Senate's net position increased $3,810,577 from June 30, 2013, resulting in net position of $7,245,152 at June 30, 2014.

- At June 30, 2016, the Senate's assets totaling $5,623,103 decreased $2,759,551 from June 30, 2015, due to a decrease in cash and capital assets. At June 30, 2015, the Senate's assets totaling $8,382,654 increased $442,494 from June 30, 2014, due mainly to an increase in cash. At June 30, 2014, the Senate's assets totaling $7,940,160 increased $3,619,770 from June 30, 2013, due to an increase in cash and capital assets.

- At June 30, 2016, the Senate's liabilities totaling $2,310,383 increased $773,392 from June 30, 2015, due mainly to an increase in the net pension liability. At June 30, 2015, the Senate's liabilities totaling $1,536,991 increased $841,983 from June 30, 2014, due mainly to the net pension liability resulting from the implementation of GASB 68 and GASB 71. At June 30, 2014, the Senate's liabilities totaling $695,008 decreased $190,807 from June 30, 2013, due to decreases in accounts payable and capital lease obligations.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Senate's basic financial statements, which are 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 Senate's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statements of net position present information on all of the Senate'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 Senate is improving or deteriorating.

The statements of activities present information showing how the Senate's net position changed during the most recent fiscal years. 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 these statements for some items that will only result in cash flows in future periods.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental 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 Senate 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 available resources, as well as on balances of resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating the 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 sheets and the governmental fund statements of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The Senate 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 balance for the major fund. All transactions related to the general administration of the Senate are accounted for in the General Fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements

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

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The Senate’s net position at June 30 is reported as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Assets			
Current assets	$ 4,027,770	6,186,980	4,954,617
Capital assets, net	1,595,333	2,195,674	2,985,543
Total assets	5,623,103	8,382,654	7,940,160
Deferred outflows of resources related to the pension plan	2,681,511	1,346,339	-
Liabilities			
Current liabilities	479,237	480,818	480,162
Noncurrent liabilities	1,831,146	1,056,173	214,846
Total liabilities	2,310,383	1,536,991	695,008
Deferred inflows of resources related to the pension plan	2,289,375	3,075,529	-
Net Position			
Net investment in capital assets	1,595,333	2,195,674	2,985,543
Unrestricted	2,109,523	2,920,799	4,259,609
Total net position	$ 3,704,856	5,116,473	7,245,152

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS, CONTINUED

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

	2016	2015	2014
Governmental activities:			
Charges for services	$ 53,537	49,717	150,794
Contributions from the Legislative Service Bureau (LSB)	-	2,054,943	4,454,943
Expenses	(13,041,181)	(12,872,749)	(13,966,949)
Total governmental activities	(12,987,644)	(10,768,089)	(9,361,212)
General revenues:			
Appropriations from the General Fund of the State of Oklahoma	11,576,027	12,447,341	13,171,789
Total general revenues	11,576,027	12,447,341	13,171,789
Changes in net position	(1,411,617)	1,679,252	3,810,577
Net position, beginning of year	5,116,473	7,245,152	3,434,575
Cumulative adjustment in net position to adopt GASB 68 and GASB 71	-	(3,807,931)	-
Net position, beginning of year, restated in 2015	5,116,473	3,437,221	3,434,575
Net position, end of year	$ 3,704,856	5,116,473	7,245,152

This discussion and analysis of the Senate's financial performance provides an overview of the Senate's financial activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014.

The Senate's 2016 appropriation from the State of Oklahoma decreased approximately 7%, or $871,314, from FY 2015 due to the condition of the state's economy and its desire for state agencies to operate more efficiently and effectively as outlined in the Governor's FY 2016 Executive Budget. During the year ended June 30, 2016, LSB paid no contributions to the Senate. The Senate's 2015 appropriation from the State of Oklahoma decreased approximately 5%, or $724,448, from FY 2014 due to the condition of the state's economy and its desire for state agencies to operate more efficiently and effectively as outlined in the Governor's FY 2015 Executive Budget. In addition to the decrease in appropriations, approximately $2,055,000 was contributed by LSB to the Senate. The Senate's 2014 appropriation from the State of Oklahoma increased approximately 8%, or $1,000,000, from FY 2013 due to the condition of the state's economy and the resulting positive impact on state revenues as certified by the Board of Equalization. In addition to the increase in appropriations, approximately $4,455,000 was contributed by LSB to the Senate.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS, CONTINUED

The Senate's 2016 expenditures, not including adjustments for depreciation, capitalized lease items, compensated absences, and pensions, increased approximately 3%, or $457,000, from FY 2015 due to an increase in salaries and wages and the purchase of furniture and equipment. The Senate's 2015 expenditures, not including adjustments for depreciation, capitalized lease items, compensated absences, and pensions, decreased approximately 19%, or $3,168,000, from FY 2014 due to a decrease in capital outlay and contractual services related to the Senate remodel project. The Senate's 2014 expenditures, not including adjustments for depreciation, capitalized lease items, compensated absences, and pensions, increased approximately 21%, or $2,861,000, from FY 2013 due to Senate renovations, an increase in salaries and wages, and the purchase of furniture and equipment, which had been delayed due to the recent economic downturn.

CAPITAL ASSETS

As of June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014, the Senate's investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, totaled approximately $1,595,000, 2,196,000, and $2,986,000, respectively. Depreciation for 2016, 2015, and 2014, totaled approximately $761,000, $833,000, and $591,000, respectively. Capital assets include building improvements, computer equipment, office furniture, and other equipment.

CAPITAL LEASES

As of June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014, the Senate had no capital lease obligations outstanding for the lease of certain office equipment. During the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Senate made no capital lease payments. During the year ended June 30, 2014, the Senate paid approximately $26,000 in lease payments, of which approximately $1,000 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 Senate's appropriation for the fiscal year July 1, 2016, to June 30, 2017.

The Senate 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 SENATE'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide interested parties with a general overview of the Senate's finances and to demonstrate the Senate's accountability for the funds received. If you have questions relative to the report or have a need for additional financial information, contact the Oklahoma State Senate, State Capitol Building, 2300 N. Lincoln Blvd., Room 311, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105-4801.

OKLAHOMA STATE SENATE

STATEMENTS OF NET POSITION

June 30,	*2016*	*2015*
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash, including short-term investments	$ 4,027,770	6,186,980
Total current assets	4,027,770	6,186,980
Noncurrent assets:		
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	1,595,333	2,195,674
Total assets	5,623,103	8,382,654
Deferred Outflows of Resources		
Deferred amounts related to the pension plan	2,681,511	1,346,339
Total deferred outflows of resources	2,681,511	1,346,339
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	$ 8,304,614	9,728,993
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 15,908	25,905
Current portion of long-term obligations	455,657	433,484
Accrued salaries and benefits	7,672	21,429
Total current liabilities	479,237	480,818
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Noncurrent portion of long-term obligations	229,982	218,846
Net pension liability	1,601,164	837,327
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,831,146	1,056,173
Total liabilities	2,310,383	1,536,991
Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Deferred amounts related to the pension plan	2,289,375	3,075,529
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	4,599,758	4,612,520
Net Position		
Net investment in capital assets	1,595,333	2,195,674
Unrestricted	2,109,523	2,920,799
Total net position	3,704,856	5,116,473
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position	$ 8,304,614	9,728,993

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

OKLAHOMA STATE SENATE

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended June 30, 2016

		Program Revenues		
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expenses) Revenues
Governmental activities:				
Legislative operations	$ (13,041,181)	53,537	-	(12,987,644)
Contributions from the Legislative Service Bureau	-	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	$ (13,041,181)	53,537	-	(12,987,644)
General revenues:				
State appropriations				11,576,027
Total general revenues				11,576,027
Changes in net position				(1,411,617)
Net position, beginning of year				5,116,473
Net position, end of year				$ 3,704,856

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

STATEMENTS OF ACTIVITIES, CONTINUED

Year Ended June 30, 2015

	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expenses) Revenues
Governmental activities:				
Legislative operations	$ (12,872,749)	49,717	-	(12,823,032)
Contributions from the Legislative Service Bureau	-	-	2,054,943	2,054,943
Total governmental activities	$ (12,872,749)	49,717	2,054,943	(10,768,089)
General revenues:				
State appropriations				12,447,341
Total general revenues				12,447,341
Changes in net position				1,679,252
Net position, beginning of year, as previously reported				7,245,152
Cumulative adjustment in net position to adopt GASB 68 and GASB 71				(3,807,931)
Net position, beginning of year, restated				3,437,221
Net position, end of year				$ 5,116,473

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

OKLAHOMA STATE SENATE

BALANCE SHEETS—GENERAL FUND

June 30,	*2016*	*2015*
Assets		
Cash, including short-term investments	$ 4,027,770	6,186,980
Total assets	$ 4,027,770	6,186,980
Liabilities and Fund Balance		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 15,908	25,905
Accrued salaries and benefits	7,672	21,429
Total liabilities	23,580	47,334
Fund balance:		
Unassigned	4,004,190	6,139,646
Total fund balance	4,004,190	6,139,646
Total liabilities and fund balance	$ 4,027,770	6,186,980
Reconciliation of Fund Balance to Net Position		
Total fund balance from above	$ 4,004,190	6,139,646
Amounts reported in the statements of net position are different because they are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental fund financial statements:		
Net capital assets used in governmental activities	1,595,333	2,195,674
Deferred outflows related to the pension plan	2,681,511	1,346,339
Certain liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the governmental fund financial statements:		
Compensated absences	(685,639)	(652,330)
Net pension liability	(1,601,164)	(837,327)
Deferred inflows related to the pension plan	(2,289,375)	(3,075,529)
Net position, per the statements of net position	$ 3,704,856	5,116,473

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

STATEMENTS OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE—GENERAL FUND

Years Ended June 30,	*2016*	*2015*
Revenues:		
Contributions from the Legislative Service Bureau	$ -	2,054,943
Other	53,537	49,717
Total revenues	53,537	2,104,660
Expenditures:		
Personnel services	12,505,133	12,212,229
Contractual services	484,887	491,901
Capital outlay	207,653	74,081
Travel	474,137	443,012
Supplies and materials	93,210	86,876
Total expenditures	13,765,020	13,308,099
Deficiency of revenues over expenditures	(13,711,483)	(11,203,439)
Other funding sources:		
State appropriations	11,576,027	12,447,341
Net changes in fund balance	(2,135,456)	1,243,902
Fund balance, beginning of year	6,139,646	4,895,744
Fund balance, end of year	$ 4,004,190	6,139,646

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

OKLAHOMA STATE SENATE

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

Years Ended June 30,		*2016*	*2015*
Net changes in fund balance—General Fund	$	(2,135,456)	1,243,902
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		(760,704)	(833,377)
Capital asset purchases capitalized		160,363	43,508
		(600,341)	(789,869)
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 fund financial statements:			
Accrued compensated absences		(33,309)	(16,195)
Deferred outflows related to the pension plan		1,357,489	1,241,414
Changes in net position, per the statements of activities	$	(1,411,617)	1,679,252

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

(1) NATURE OF THE ORGANIZATION

The financial statements of the Oklahoma State Senate (the "Senate") have been prepared in accordance 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 Senate's accounting policies are described below.

The Senate is a legislative body of the State of Oklahoma (the "State"). The Senate consists of 48 members who are elected by Oklahoma voters to serve 4-year terms. The Senate initiates legislation, holds legislative hearings, confirms appointments of the Governor, and tries impeachment cases.

Financial Reporting Entity

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

Fund Accounting and Budgetary Information

The Senate is included in the General Fund—Government of the State. The accompanying financial statements 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 Senate, and not the financial position of the State. The Senate 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 Senate to utilize unexpended appropriations from the prior year before expending current-year appropriations. The Senate is not required by statute to prepare a line-item budget and is only subject to the limitation of the total appropriation provided by the Oklahoma Legislature. Accordingly, a schedule of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance—budget to actual is not presented herein.

(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 Senate. Governmental activities are supported by intergovernmental 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 Senate's expendable financial resources and related liabilities. All transactions related to the general administration of the Senate 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 Senate 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.

Contributions

The Senate records as contributions revenue assets and/or services that are paid for by other state agencies.

Cash

Cash consists of cash held at the Office of the State Treasurer (the "State Treasurer"), which is responsible for ensuring proper collateralization and insurance of 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.

(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 balance—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 and having a useful life of over a year. Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives:

Computer equipment	3 years
Office furniture and other equipment	5 years
Building improvements	5 years

While the Senate does not own or lease a portion of the State Capitol Building, they do maintain the space used and have capitalized improvements made to the space used.

A full year's depreciation is taken in the year an asset is placed in service, with the exception of building improvements, for which a full year's depreciation is taken if an asset is placed in service during the first half of the fiscal year and a half year's depreciation is taken if an asset is placed in service during the second half of the fiscal year. When assets are disposed of, depreciation is removed from the respective accounts and the resulting gain or loss, if any, is recorded in the statements of activities.

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 more than 5 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.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

Pension Plans

Defined Benefit Plan

The Senate participates in a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement Plan and additions to/deductions from OPERS' fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by OPERS. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

Defined Contribution Plan

Effective November 1, 2015, OPERS established Pathfinder, a mandatory defined contribution plan for eligible state employees who first become employed by a participating employer on or after November 1, 2015, and have no prior participation in OPERS. Under Pathfinder members will choose a contribution rate which will be matched by their employer up to 7%. During the year ended June 30, 2016, the Senate made contributions to Pathfinder of approximately $6,000.

Income Taxes

The income of the Senate, a legislative body of the State, is exempt from federal and state income taxes.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

Equity Classifications

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Equity is classified as net position and 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 bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, 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 do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

It is the Senate's policy to first use restricted net position prior to the use of unrestricted net position when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available. As of June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Senate 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—includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either 1) not in spendable form or 2) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

Equity Classifications, Continued

Fund Financial Statements, Continued

b. Restricted fund balance—consists of fund balances with constraints placed on the use of resources that are either 1) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or 2) 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 Senate's highest level of decision-making authority. Also, such constraints can only be removed or changed by the same form of formal action.

d. Assigned fund balance—the assigned fund balance classification reflects amounts that are constrained by the Senate'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 unassigned fund balance.

   For purposes of an assigned fund balance, the Senate has given authority to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate to assign state appropriations received by the Senate 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. 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 Senate'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 restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available. The Senate's policy for the use of 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.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

Equity Classifications, Continued

Fund Financial Statements, Continued

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

	General Fund	
	2016	2015
Fund balances:		
Unassigned:		
State appropriations	$ 4,004,190	6,139,646
Total fund balances	$ 4,004,190	6,139,646

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, 2016 and 2015, there were no such encumbrances outstanding.

Deferred Inflows and Outflows of Resources

Government-Wide Financial Statements

Deferred inflows and outflows of resources represent amounts associated with pension differences between expected and actual experience, differences between projected and actual earnings on pension fund investments, and changes in assumptions. Note 6 details the components of these items.

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.

See Independent Auditors' Report.

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 73, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68* (GASB 73). GASB 73 addresses accounting and financial reporting for pensions that do not meet the criteria for applying GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions* (GASB 68), and amends certain disclosure requirements of GASB Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 25* (GASB 67) and GASB 68. GASB 73 amendments include restricting additional disclosures related to 10-year schedules required by GASB 67 to be limited to factors over which the plan or government has influence, such as a change in investment policies. Amendments also address payables to a plan that are not separately financed specific liabilities, and the timing of employer recognition of revenue for the support of nonemployer contributing entities. The Senate adopted this statement on July 1, 2015. The adoption had no significant impact on the Senate's financial statements.

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

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

Recent Accounting Pronouncements, Continued

In June 2015, GASB issued Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions* (GASB 75). GASB 75 replaces the requirements of Statements No. 45, *Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*, as amended, and No. 57, *OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple-Employer Plans*, for OPEB. GASB 74 establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for OPEB plans. The scope of GASB 75 addresses accounting and financial reporting for OPEB that is provided to the employees of state and local governmental employers. GASB 75 establishes standards for recognizing and measuring liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and expenses/expenditures. For defined benefit OPEB, GASB 75 identifies the methods and assumptions that are required to be used to project benefit payments, discount projected benefit payments to their actuarial present value, and attribute that present value to periods of employee service. Note disclosure and required supplementary information requirements about defined benefit OPEB also are addressed. The primary objective of GASB 75 is to improve accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB). It also improves information provided by state and local governmental employers about financial support for OPEB that is provided by other entities. GASB 75 results from a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of existing standards of accounting and financial reporting for all postemployment benefits (pensions and OPEB) with regard to providing decision-useful information, supporting assessments of accountability and interperiod equity, and creating additional transparency. GASB 75 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. The Senate has not yet determined the complete impact of adopting GASB 75.

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

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

Recent Accounting Pronouncements, Continued

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

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

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

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

(2) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

Recent Accounting Pronouncements, Continued

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

Date of Management's Review of Subsequent Events

The Senate's leadership has evaluated subsequent events through February 6, 2017, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

(3) CASH BALANCES

At June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Senate maintained cash balances of approximately $4,028,000 and $6,187,000, respectively, with the State Treasurer. The Senate's deposits with the State Treasurer are pooled with the funds of other state agencies and then, in accordance with statutory limitation, are 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:

	July 1, 2015	Additions	Retirements	June 30, 2016
Capital assets:				
Computer equipment	$ 1,582,924	77,755	-	1,660,679
Office furniture and other equipment	850,456	82,608	-	933,064
Building improvements	2,702,856	-	-	2,702,856
Total capital assets	5,136,236	160,363	-	5,296,599
Accumulated depreciation:				
Computer equipment	(1,502,552)	(101,067)	-	(1,603,619)
Office furniture and other equipment	(627,153)	(119,066)	-	(746,219)
Building improvements	(810,857)	(540,571)	-	(1,351,428)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,940,562)	(760,704)	-	(3,701,266)
Net capital assets	$ 2,195,674	(600,341)	-	1,595,333

	July 1, 2014	Additions	Retirements	June 30, 2015
Capital assets:				
Computer equipment	$ 1,567,255	15,669	-	1,582,924
Office furniture and other equipment	822,617	27,839	-	850,456
Building improvements	2,702,856	-	-	2,702,856
Total capital assets	5,092,728	43,508	-	5,136,236
Accumulated depreciation:				
Computer equipment	(1,314,449)	(188,103)	-	(1,502,552)
Office furniture and other equipment	(522,450)	(104,703)	-	(627,153)
Building improvements	(270,286)	(540,571)	-	(810,857)
Total accumulated depreciation	(2,107,185)	(833,377)	-	(2,940,562)
Net capital assets	$ 2,985,543	(789,869)	-	2,195,674

See Independent Auditors' Report.

(4) CAPITAL ASSETS, CONTINUED

The Senate did not have any capitalized lease assets as of June 30, 2016 or 2015.

The Senate has no significant infrastructure assets.

The assets are valued at cost and are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation expense for 2016 and 2015 was approximately $761,000 and $833,000, respectively.

(5) LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

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

	July 1, 2015	Increase	Decrease	Paid	June 30, 2016	Amount Due Within 1 Year
Compensated absences	$ 652,330	467,274	-	(433,965)	685,639	455,657
Net pension liability	837,327	763,837	-	-	1,601,164	-
Total long-term liabilities	$ 1,489,657	1,231,111	-	(433,965)	2,286,803	455,657

	July 1, 2014	Increase	Decrease	Paid	June 30, 2015	Amount Due Within 1 Year
Compensated absences	$ 636,135	454,676	-	(438,481)	652,330	433,484
Net pension liability, restated	5,083,055	-	(4,245,728)	-	837,327	-
Total long-term liabilities	$ 5,719,190	454,676	(4,245,728)	(438,481)	1,489,657	433,484

See Independent Auditors' Report.

(6) PENSION PLAN

Plan Description

The Senate contributes to the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement Plan, a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit public employee retirement plan administered by OPERS. OPERS 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 901–943, as amended, assigns the authority for management and operation of the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement Plan to the Board of Trustees of OPERS (the "Board"). OPERS issues a publicly available annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement Plan. That annual report may be obtained by writing to the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System, 5801 N. Broadway Extension, Suite 200, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73118 or by calling 1-800-733-9008, or can be obtained at www.opers.ok.gov/websites/opers/images/pdfs/CAFR-2015-OPERS.pdf.

Benefits Provided

OPERS provides members with full retirement benefits at their specified normal retirement age or, for any person who became a member prior to July 1, 1992, when the sum of the member's age and years of credited service equals or exceeds 80 (Rule of 80), and for any person who became a member after June 30, 1992, when the member's age and years of credited service equals or exceeds 90 (Rule of 90).

Normal retirement date is further qualified to require that all members employed on or after January 1, 1983, must have 6 or more years of full-time equivalent employment with a participating employer before being eligible to receive benefits. Credited service is the sum of participating and prior service. Prior service includes nonparticipating service before January 1, 1975, or the entry date of the employer and active wartime military service.

A member with a minimum of 10 years of participating service may elect early retirement with reduced benefits beginning at age 55 if the participant became a member prior to November 1, 2011, or age 60 if the participant became a member on or after November 1, 2011.

(6) PENSION PLAN, CONTINUED

Benefits Provided, Continued

Disability retirement benefits are available for members having 8 years of credited service whose disability status has been certified as being within 1 year of the last day on the job by the Social Security Administration. Disability retirement benefits are determined in the same manner as retirement benefits, but payable immediately without an actuarial reduction.

State, County, and Local Agency Employees

State, county, and local agency employees become eligible to vest fully upon termination of employment after attaining 8 years of credited service, or the members' contributions may be withdrawn upon termination of employment.

For state, county, and local agency employees, benefits are determined at 2% of the average annual salary received during the highest 36 months of the last 10 years of participating service, but not to exceed the applicable annual salary cap, multiplied by the number of years of credited service. Members who join OPERS on or after July 1, 2013, will have their salary averaged over the highest 60 months of the last 10 years. Normal retirement age under the Plan is 62 or Rule of 80/90 if the participant became a member prior to November 1, 2011, or age 65 or Rule of 90 if the participant became a member on or after November 1, 2011.

Members who elect to pay the additional contribution rate, which became available in January 2004, will receive benefits using a 2.5% computation factor for each full year the additional contributions are made. In 2004, legislation was enacted to provide an increased benefit to retiring members who were not yet eligible for Medicare. The Medicare Gap benefit option became available to members under age 65 who retired on or after May 1, 2006. Members may elect to receive a temporary increased benefit to cover the cost of health insurance premiums until the member is eligible to receive Medicare. After the member becomes eligible for Medicare, the retirement benefit will be permanently reduced by an actuarially determined amount. The option is irrevocable, must be chosen prior to retirement, and is structured to have a neutral actuarial cost to the plan.

(6) PENSION PLAN, CONTINUED

Benefits Provided, Continued

Elected Officials

Benefits are determined as the greater of the calculation described in the preceding section or, based on the official's contribution election, either 1.9% or 4.0% of the highest annual covered compensation received as an elected official, but not to exceed the applicable salary cap, multiplied by the number of years of credited service. For members elected prior to November 1, 2011, normal retirement age under the plan is 60 with 6 years of participation as an elected official or Rule of 80. For members elected on or after November 1, 2011, the normal retirement age is 62 with 10 years of participation as an elected official or 65 with 8 years of participation as an elected official. Members elected prior to November 1, 2011, become eligible to vest fully upon termination of employment after attaining 6 years of participating service as an elected official. Members elected on or after November 1, 2011, become eligible to vest fully upon termination of employment after attaining 8 years of participating service as an elected official. The members' contributions may be withdrawn upon termination of employment.

Upon the death of an active member, the accumulated contributions of the member are paid to the member's named beneficiary(ies) in a single lump sum payment. If a retired member elected a joint annuitant survivor option or an active member was eligible to retire with either reduced or unreduced benefits or eligible to vest the retirement benefit at the time of death, benefits can be paid in monthly payments over the life of the spouse if the spouse so elects.

Benefits are payable to the surviving spouse of an elected official only if the elected official had at least 6 years of participating elected service and was married at least 3 years immediately preceding death. Survivor benefits are terminated upon death of the named survivor and, for elected officials, remarriage of the surviving spouse. Upon the death of a retired member, with no survivor benefits payable, the member's beneficiary(ies) are paid the excess, if any, of the member's accumulated contributions over the sum of all retirement benefit payments made.

Upon the death of a retired member, OPERS will pay a $5,000 death benefit to the member's beneficiary or estate of the member if there is no living beneficiary. The death benefit will be paid in addition to any excess employee contributions or survivor benefits due to the beneficiary.

Legislation was enacted in 1999 which provided a limited additional benefit for certain terminated members eligible to vest as of July 1, 1998. This limited benefit is payable as an additional $200 monthly benefit upon the member's retirement up to the total amount of certain excess contributions paid by the participant to OPERS. In April 2001, limited benefit payments began for qualified retired members.

(6) PENSION PLAN, CONTINUED

Contributions

The contribution rates for each member category of OPERS are established by the Oklahoma Legislature after recommendation by the Board based on an actuarial calculation, which is performed to determine the adequacy of such contribution rates.

Each member participates based on their qualifying gross salary earned, excluding overtime. There is no cap on the qualifying gross salary earned, subject to Internal Revenue Service (IRS) limitations on compensation.

State, County, and Local Agency Employees

For 2016, 2015, and 2014, *state agency employers* contributed 16.5% on all salary, and *state employees* contributed 3.5% on all salary.

For 2016, 2015, and 2014, contributions of participating county and local agencies totaled 20.0% of salary, composed of a minimum employee contribution rate of 3.5% up to a maximum of 8.5% and a minimum employer contribution rate of 11.5% up to a maximum of 16.5%.

Members have the option to elect to increase the benefit computation factor for all future service from 2.0% to 2.5%. The election is irrevocable, binding for all future employment under OPERS, and applies only to full years of service. Those who make the election pay the standard contribution rate plus an additional contribution rate, 2.91%, which is actuarially determined. The election is available for all state, county, and local government employees, except for elected officials and hazardous duty members.

Elected Officials

Elected officials' employee contributions are based on the maximum compensation levels set for all members, and the participating employers are required to contribute on the elected officials' covered salary using the same percentage and limits are applicable for state agencies. Members elected prior to November 1, 2011, must select an employee contribution rate of 4.5%, 6.0%, 7.5%, 8.5%, 9.0%, or 10.0%. Members elected on or after November 1, 2011, have a contribution rate of 3.5%.

(6) PENSION PLAN, CONTINUED

Contributions, Continued

Elected Officials, Continued

Effective July 1, 1999, elected officials must affirmatively elect or decline participation in the plan within 90 days after taking office. This decision is irrevocable, and failure as an elected official to decline to participate in the plan will be deemed as an irrevocable election to participate and contribute at the highest rate (currently 3.5% for officials elected on or after November 1, 2011). All current elected officials who had not elected to participate in the plan must have either elected, including selecting a contribution rate, or declined to participate in the plan on or before December 1, 1999.

Elected officials who are first elected or appointed to an elected office between November 1, 2010, and October 31, 2011, may only select one of two benefit computation factors—1.9% or 4.0%—with the respective employee contribution rates of 4.5% or 10.0%.

Effective November 1, 2011, elected officials who are first elected or appointed to an elected office participate with a benefit computation factor of 2.0%, with an employee contribution rate of 3.5%.

Contributions to OPERS by the Senate for 2016, 2015, and 2014 were approximately as follows:

2016	2015	2014
$ 1,335,000	1,298,000	1,276,000

See Independent Auditors' Report.

(6) PENSION PLAN, CONTINUED

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Senate reported a liability for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. As of June 30, 2016, the net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2015, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2015. As of June 30, 2015, the net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2014, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2014. The Senate's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the Senate's contributions received by OPERS relative to the total contributions received by OPERS for all participating employers as of June 30, 2015 and 2014. Based upon this information, the Senate's proportion for June 30, 2016 and 2015 was 0.44515865% and 0.45614928%, respectively.

For the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Senate recognized pension (credit) expense of $(22,759) and $57,009, respectively. At June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Senate reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

2016	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	178,028
Changes of assumptions	24,910	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,321,871	2,048,167
Changes in proportion	-	63,180
Senate contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,334,730	-
	$ 2,681,511	2,289,375

(6) PENSION PLAN, CONTINUED

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions, Continued

2015	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ -	277,217
Changes of assumptions	47,916	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	2,798,312
Senate contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,298,423	-
	$ 1,346,339	3,075,529

Reported deferred outflows of resources of $1,334,730 related to pensions resulting from the Senate's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a decrease of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2017. Any other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Years Ending June 30:	
2017	$ (214,808)
2018	(214,808)
2019	(214,808)
2020	(152,911)
2021	(145,259)
	$ (942,594)

See Independent Auditors' Report.

(6) PENSION PLAN, CONTINUED

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

The total pension liability was determined on an actuarial valuation prepared as of July 1, 2015 and 2014, using the following actuarial assumptions:

Investment return:	7.5% compounded annually net of investment expense and including inflation
Salary increases:	4.5% to 8.4% per year, including inflation
Mortality rates:	Active participants and nondisabled pensioners: RP-2000 Mortality Table projected to 2010 by Scale AA (disabled pensioners set forward 15 years)
Annual post-retirement benefit increases:	None
Assumed inflation rate:	3.0%
Payroll growth:	4.0% per year
Actuarial cost method:	Entry age
Select period for the termination of employment assumptions:	10 years

The actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2015 and 2014, valuation are based on the results of the most recent actuarial experience study, which covers the 3-year period ending June 30, 2013. The experience study report is dated May 9, 2014.

(6) PENSION PLAN, CONTINUED

Actuarial Methods and Assumptions, Continued

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

The target asset allocation and best estimates of geometric real rates of return for each major asset class as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Asset Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
U.S. large cap equity	38.0%	5.3%
U.S. small cap equity	6.0%	5.6%
U.S. fixed income	25.0%	0.7%
International stock	18.0%	5.6%
Emerging market stock	6.0%	6.4%
TIPS	3.5%	0.7%
Rate anticipation	3.5%	1.5%
	100.0%	

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and the employers will be made at the current contribution rate as set out in state statute. Based on those assumptions, OPERS' fiduciary net position was projected through 2114 to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability. The discount rate determined does not use a municipal bond rate.

(6) PENSION PLAN, CONTINUED

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

	1% Decrease (6.5%)	Current Discount Rate (7.5%)	1% Increase (8.5%)
Net pension liability (asset)	$ 5,966,347	1,601,164	(2,109,934)

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about OPERS' fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued financial report of OPERS, which can be located at www.opers.ok.gov.

(7) OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYEES DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN, DEFERRED SAVINGS INCENTIVE PLAN, AND DEFINED CONTRIBUTION 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 1701–1706 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.

(7) OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYEES DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN, DEFERRED SAVINGS INCENTIVE PLAN, AND DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN, CONTINUED

Deferred Compensation Plan, Continued

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 IRS.

The Plan offers a catch-up program to participants, which allows them to defer annually for the three 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 three 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.

Further information may be obtained from the Oklahoma State Employees Deferred Compensation Plan's audited financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015. The Senate believes that it has no liabilities with respect to the Plan.

(7) OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYEES DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN, DEFERRED SAVINGS INCENTIVE PLAN, AND DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN, CONTINUED

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 who 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.

Defined Contribution Plan

Pathfinder is a mandatory contribution plan for eligible state employees who first became employed by a participating employer on or after November 1, 2015, and who have no prior participation in OPERS.

Under this plan, members choose a contribution rate, which is matched by their employer up to 7%, and members have the freedom to select and change their investments. A defined contribution plan like Pathfinder does not provide a guaranteed lifetime source of income. The amount a participant has at retirement under a defined contribution plan is dependent upon how much was contributed over his/her career, how well those investments performed, and how quickly distributions are taken in retirement.

(7) OKLAHOMA STATE EMPLOYEES DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN, DEFERRED SAVINGS INCENTIVE PLAN, AND DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN, CONTINUED

Defined Contribution Plan, Continued

The Pathfinder plan is one retirement plan with two components: a savings incentive 401(a) plan for mandatory contributions; and a deferred compensation 457(b) plan for additional voluntary contributions. The mandatory 401(a) plan contribution is 4.5% of the participant's annual salary, and state agency employers contribute an additional 6%. In addition, the participant can receive an additional 1% matching contribution when they make a voluntary contribution of 2.5% to the 457(b) plan. The agency contributes 16.5% to all eligible employees. The amounts not used for matching with Pathfinder are given to OPERS and do not come back to the agency.

(8) LEGISLATIVE SERVICE BUREAU (LSB)

LSB was created to serve, in various capacities, the Senate and the Oklahoma House of Representatives. It is responsible for such services as directed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. One service in which LSB has been directed to serve the Senate is the payment of certain expenditures. These expenditures are included in the Senate's financial statements. LSB did not incur expenditures paid on behalf of the Senate for the year ended June 30, 2016 or 2015. During the year ended June 30, 2016, LSB paid no contributions to the Senate. During the year ended June 30, 2015, LSB paid contributions totaling $2,054,943 to the Senate to assist in the Senate's operating expenditures. These amounts were paid from appropriations of LSB and are reflected as contributions from LSB. For the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, LSB did not pay for capital assets for the benefit of the Senate. All amounts were funded in the current year at the discretion of the President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

(9) OTHER STATE AGENCY PAYMENTS

The Senate 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 the various state agencies for the years ended June 30:

	2016	2015
CompSource Oklahoma	$ 342	57,174
Division of Capital Assets Management—Central Printing	6,132	20,400
Division of Capital Assets Management—Fleet Management Division	13,044	12,222
Division of Capital Assets Management—Risk Management Division	32,727	7,104
Oklahoma Historical Society	10,760	-
Office of Management and Enterprise Services	15,819	13,444
Department of Libraries	3,389	3,600
Oklahoma Bar Association	2,700	1,788
Oklahoma State Bureau of Investigation	76	57
Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System	8,879	16,029
Oklahoma State Election Board	44,460	42,973
Oklahoma State Treasurer	15	-
Supreme Court	235	235
	$ 138,578	175,026

(10) OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

The Senate has various operating leases for equipment and office space. The lease for the office space expires on June 30, 2017. The future minimum rental commitments for the operating leases as of June 30, 2016, are as follows:

2017	$	88,879
2018		86,561
2019		39,325
2020		367
	$	215,132

The rental expense was approximately $90,000 for each of the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

(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 the 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 a result of a loss through the wrongful or negligent act of a private person or other entity.

The Division is also charged with the responsibility to immediately notify the attorney general of any claims against the State 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 Senate, their pro rata share of the premiums purchased.

(12) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Legal

The Senate is involved in legal proceedings which, in the opinion of leadership, will not have a material effect on the net position or the changes in net position of the Senate.

(13) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to June 30, 2016, the Senate received a contribution of specific artwork estimated by management to be valued at approximately $882,400.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD STATEMENT NO. 68

Exhibit I

OKLAHOMA STATE SENATE

SCHEDULE OF THE SENATE'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE OF NET PENSION LIABILITY
Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System
Last 2 Fiscal Years

		2016 *	2015 *
The Senate's proportion of the net pension liability		0.44515865%	0.45614928%
The Senate's proportionate share of the net pension liability	$	1,601,164	837,327
The Senate's covered payroll	$	7,866,667	7,733,333
The Senate's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll		20.35%	10.83%
OPERS' fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		96.00%	97.90%

* The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of June 30th of the prior year.

Only the last 2 fiscal years are presented because 10-year data is not readily available.

See Independent Auditors' Report.

OKLAHOMA STATE SENATE

SCHEDULE OF THE SENATE'S CONTRIBUTIONS
Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System

Last 6 Fiscal Years

	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Contractually required contribution	$ 1,335,000	1,298,000	1,276,000	1,260,000	1,204,000	1,244,000
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contributions	1,335,000	1,298,000	1,276,000	1,260,000	1,204,000	1,244,000
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	-	-	-	-	-
The Senate's covered payroll	$ 8,090,909	7,866,667	7,733,333	7,636,364	7,296,970	8,025,806
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	16.50%	16.50%	16.50%	16.50%	16.50%	15.50%

Only the last 6 fiscal years are presented because 10-year data is not readily available.

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*

The Honorable Mike Schulz
President Pro Tempore
Oklahoma State Senate

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 Oklahoma State Senate (the "Senate"), a component of the General Fund of the State of Oklahoma, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Senate's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated February 6, 2017. Our report includes an explanatory paragraph disclaiming an opinion on required supplementary information, an explanatory paragraph stating that the financial statements of the Senate 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 Senate, and an explanatory paragraph stating that the Senate is not required by statute to prepare a line-item budget.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Senate'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 Senate's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Senate'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 Senate's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

(Continued)

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

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, Continued

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Senate'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 Senate'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 Senate's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Finley & Cook, PLLC

Shawnee, Oklahoma
February 6, 2017