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

# Financial Statements

June 30, 2012 and 2011 (With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

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

We have audited the accompanying statements of plan net assets of the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement Plan (the "Plan"), administered by the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System, which is a part of the State of Oklahoma financial reporting entity, as of June 30, 2012 and 2011, and the related statements of changes in plan net assets for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Plan's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the net assets of the Plan as of June 30, 2012 and 2011, and the changes in net assets of the Plan for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 17, 2012, on our consideration of the Plan's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

(Continued)

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT, CONTINUED

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages I-1 through I-4 and the schedule of funding progress and the schedule of contributions from the employer and other contributing entities on pages 43–45 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.

Shewest Cl. 1.

Shawnee, Oklahoma September 17, 2012

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement Plan administered by the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System (collectively referred to as the "System"), we offer readers of the System's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial statements of the System for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010. Please read it in conjunction with the System's financial statements which begin on page 3.

#### **Financial Highlights**

			June 30,	
		2012	2011	2010
		(Amo	ounts in Thousands)	
•	Net assets of the System	\$ 1,777,980	1,800,742	1,548,827
•	Contributions:			
	Cities	32,896	31,846	32,240
	Plan members	20,113	19,489	19,626
	Insurance premium tax	28,092	24,645	22,292
•	Net investment income	8,374	282,305	163,058
•	Benefits paid, including refunds and			
	deferred option benefits	110,285	104,658	108,147
•	Change in net assets	(22,762)	251,915	127,361

#### DISCUSSION OF THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

The statements of changes in plan net assets are presented in order to show the change in net assets during the year. The activity primarily consists of contributions to the System, unrealized and realized gains and losses on investments, investment income, benefits paid, and investment and administrative expenses.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, CONTINUED

# CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION COMPARING THE CURRENT YEAR TO THE PRIOR YEAR

*Net Assets:* The following table summarizes the net assets as of June 30:

	2012	2011	2010
	(An	nounts in Thousand.	5)
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 47,146	33,516	22,931
Receivables	15,509	12,088	10,132
Investments, at fair value	1,726,208	1,771,589	1,526,032
Securities lending collateral	26,729	44,578	48,845
Capital assets	 710	913	1,014
Total assets	 1,816,302	1,862,684	1,608,954
Liabilities	 38,322	61,942	60,127
Net assets	\$ 1,777,980	1,800,742	1,548,827

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

*Operating Income:* The following table summarizes the changes in net assets between fiscal years 2012, 2011, and 2010:

	2012	2011	2010
	(Am	ounts in Thousands,	)
Additions			
Contributions	\$ 81,101	75,980	74,158
Net investment income	 8,374	282,305	163,058
Total additions	 89,475	358,285	237,216
Deductions			
Benefits paid, including refunds	91,261	88,960	84,219
Deferred option benefits	19,024	15,698	23,928
Administrative expenses	 1,952	1,712	1,708
Total deductions	 112,237	106,370	109,855
Changes in net assets	(22,762)	251,915	127,361
Net assets, beginning of year	 1,800,742	1,548,827	1,421,466
Net assets, end of year	\$ 1,777,980	1,800,742	1,548,827

#### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, CONTINUED

# ANALYSIS OF THE OVERALL FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The System is funded by contributions from participating cities and their police officers, a dedicated percentage of the State of Oklahoma's insurance premium tax, and returns generated by investing the System's assets. In total, contributions increased during fiscal year 2012 compared to fiscal year 2011, due primarily to an increase in insurance premium tax contributions of \$3,446,223, or 14%. In prior periods, contributions increased during fiscal year 2011 compared to fiscal year 2010, due primarily to an increase in insurance premium tax contributions of \$2,354,091, or 10.5%. The System received 14% of the total insurance premium tax collected for each of the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011, and 2010.

The System's net yield on average assets was approximately 0% for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, as a result of challenging market and investment conditions. Since the System accounts for its investments at fair value, increases and decreases in the prices of stocks and bonds have a direct effect and impact on the net assets and operating results of the System. The System's net yield on its average assets for the years ended June 30 and the yield for the S&P 500 during the same period were as follows:

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	2010
System	0%	19%	12%
S&P 500	5%	31%	14%

In fiscal year 2012, total benefit payments, including refunds and deferred option benefits, increased during the year by approximately 5%. This was primarily due to an increase in the number of individuals retiring in 2012 and their election to take distributions from the deferred option plans. In fiscal year 2011, total benefit payments, including refunds and deferred option benefits, decreased during the year by approximately 3%. This was primarily due to a decrease in the number of individuals retiring in 2011 and their election to participate in the "Back" DROP.

Administrative expenses are composed primarily of payroll and related expenses for the employees of the System, legal and professional fees, data processing fees, medical and travel costs, and depreciation. Total administrative expenses for the year ended June 30, 2012, increased 14% over the year ended June 30, 2011, due primarily to increased professional fees and the first full year of depreciation for the System's major software asset. Total administrative expenses for the year ended June 30, 2011, increased approximately 0.2% over the year ended June 30, 2010, essentially unchanged from the prior year.

Overall plan net assets decreased for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, and increased for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010.

# MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS, CONTINUED

# DESCRIPTION OF CURRENTLY KNOWN FACTS, DECISIONS, OR CONDITIONS THAT ARE EXPECTED TO HAVE A SIGNIFICANT EFFECT ON THE FINANCIAL POSITION OR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

While the System is directly impacted by the overall stock market changes, investments are made based on the expected long-term performance and best interest of the members of the System. With over \$1.77 billion of assets allocated across a highly diversified range of investments, the System has the financial resources to maintain its current investment strategies while continuing to review for suitable investment options that will benefit its members.

Presently, the System receives 14% of the total taxes collected on insurance premiums. The System received insurance premium taxes of approximately \$28 million, \$25 million, and \$22 million in the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively.

#### REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

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

# STATEMENTS OF PLAN NET ASSETS

June 30,	2012	2011
	(Amounts in Ti	housands)
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 47,146	33,516
Receivables:		
Interest and dividends receivable	3,157	2,973
Contributions receivable from cities	1,529	1,472
Contributions receivable from participants	954	893
Insurance premium tax receivable	5,520	5,526
Receivable from brokers	4,349	1,221
Other	-	3
Total receivables	15,509	12,088
Investments, at fair value:		
U.S. government securities	18,418	14,121
Domestic corporate bonds	240,035	229,068
International corporate bonds	104,480	101,435
Domestic stocks	441,609	533,850
International stocks	205,997	185,952
Equity—real estate investment trusts	7,508	5,231
Alternative investments	658,421	656,715
Real estate fund	46,040	41,517
Real estate—Columbus Square	3,700	3,700
Total investments, at fair value	1,726,208	1,771,589
Securities lending collateral	26,729	44,578
Capital assets	710	913
Total assets	1,816,302	1,862,684
Liabilities		
Payable to brokers	3,599	4,974
Accounts payable	1,214	1,672
Deferred option benefits payable	6,780	10,718
Securities lending collateral	26,729	44,578
Total liabilities	38,322	61,942
Net assets held in trust for pension benefits	\$ 1,777,980	1,800,742

See Independent Auditors' Report.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

# STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN PLAN NET ASSETS

Years Ended June 30,		2012	2011
	(Amounts in Thousands)		ousands)
Additions			
Contributions:			
Cities	\$	32,896	31,846
Plan members		20,113	19,489
Insurance premium tax		28,092	24,645
Total contributions		81,101	75,980
Investment income:			
From investing activities:			
Net appreciation in fair value of investments		1,676	276,186
Interest		7,547	7,365
Dividends		10,318	9,662
Other		590	732
Total investment income		20,131	293,945
Less investment expense		(11,811)	(11,700)
Income from investing activities		8,320	282,245
From securities lending activities:			
Securities lending income		127	77
Securities lending expenses:			
Borrower rebates, net		(49)	7
Management fees		(24)	(24)
Income from securities lending activities		54	60
Net investment income		8,374	282,305
Total additions		89,475	358,285
Deductions			
Benefits paid		89,691	86,843
Deferred option benefits		19,024	15,698
Refunds of contributions		1,570	2,117
Administrative expenses		1,952	1,712
Total deductions		112,237	106,370
Changes in net assets		(22,762)	251,915
Net assets held in trust for pension benefits:			
Beginning of year		1,800,742	1,548,827
End of year	\$	1,777,980	1,800,742

See Independent Auditors' Report.

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2012 and 2011

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

The Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System (the "System") was established by legislative act and became effective on January 1, 1981. The System is the administrator of a multiple-employer, cost-sharing defined benefit pension plan that provides participants with retirement, death, and disability benefits and a deferred option plan (the "Deferred Option"), both established by the State of Oklahoma. These plans are considered a single plan for financial reporting purposes. The System is part of the State of Oklahoma financial reporting entity and is included in the State of Oklahoma's financial reports as a pension trust fund. The System covers substantially all police officers employed by the 133 participating municipalities and state agencies within the state of Oklahoma.

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

The Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement Board of Trustees (the "Board") is responsible for the operation, administration, and management of the System. The Board also determines the general investment policy of the System's assets.

The System's participants at June 30 consisted of:

	2012	2011
Retirees and beneficiaries currently		
receiving benefits	3,148	3,060
Vested members with deferred benefits	126	124
Deferred Option plan members	37	50
	3,311	3,234
Active plan members:		
Vested	2,364	2,411
Nonvested	2,737	2,540
Total active plan members	5,101	4,951
Total members	8,412	8,185
Number of participating municipalities and		
state agencies	133	130

The System administers the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement Plan (the "Plan"). For report purposes, the System is deemed to be the administrator of the Plan.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

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

# **Basis of Accounting**

The financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, under which expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred, revenues are recorded in the accounting period in which they are earned and become measurable, and investment purchases and sales are recorded as of their trade date. The financial statements are in conformity with provisions of Statement No. 25, *Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans*, issued by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB 25) and Statement No. 50, *Pension Disclosures—an amendment of GASB Statements No. 25 and No. 27* (GASB 50).

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

#### **Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

In December 2010, GASB issued Statement No. 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance Contained in Pre-November 30, 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements (GASB 62). The objective of GASB 62 is to incorporate into the GASB's authoritative literature certain accounting and financial reporting guidance that is included in the following pronouncements issued on or before November 30, 1989, which does not conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements:

- 1. Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statements and Interpretations
- 2. Accounting Principles Board Opinions
- 3. Accounting Research Bulletins of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants' (AICPA) Committee on Accounting Procedures.

The requirements in GASB 62 will improve financial reporting by contributing GASB's efforts to codify all sources of generally accepted accounting principles for state and local governments so that they derive from a single source. GASB 62 is effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2011, with earlier application encouraged. The provisions of GASB 62 are required to be applied retroactively for all periods presented.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

#### **Recent Accounting Pronouncements, Continued**

In June 2011, GASB issued Statement No. 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position (GASB 63). The objective of GASB 63 is to provide guidance for reporting deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and net position in a statement of financial position and related disclosures. The pronouncement will improve financial reporting by standardizing the presentation of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources and their effects on a government's net position. It alleviates uncertainty about reporting those financial statement elements by providing guidance where none previously existed. The provisions of this statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2011. Earlier application is encouraged.

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, as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets or liabilities and recognizes, as outflows of resources or inflows of resources, certain items that were previously reported as assets and liabilities. The provisions of this statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2012. Earlier application is encouraged.

In June 2012, GASB issued Statement No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans (GASB 67). GASB 67 addresses reporting by pension plans that administer benefits for governments and outlines basic framework for the separately issued financial reports of defined benefit pension plans, and details note disclosure requirements for defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans. This statement is effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2013.

#### **Use of Estimates**

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

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

#### **Risks and Uncertainties**

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

#### **Investments**

Management of the Plan is authorized to invest in eligible investments as approved by the Board as set forth in its investment policy.

Method Used to Value Investments—Plan investments are reported at fair value. Short-term investments include an investment fund composed of an investment in units of a commingled trust fund of the Plan's custodial agent (which is valued at cost, which approximates fair value), commercial paper, treasury bills, and U.S. government agency securities. Debt and equity securities are reported at fair value, as determined by the Plan's custodial agent, using pricing services or prices quoted by independent brokers based on the latest reported sales prices at current exchange rates for securities traded on national or international exchanges. The fair value of the pro rata share of units owned by the Plan in equity index and commingled trust funds is determined by the respective fund trustee based on quoted sales prices of the underlying securities. The fair value of the real estate is determined from independent appraisals. Investments which do not have an established market are reported at estimated fair value.

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

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

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

#### **Investments, Continued**

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

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

The investment policy limits the concentration of each portfolio manager. Except as noted below, no single investment exceeds 5% of the Plan's net assets. At June 30, 2012 and 2011, the Plan did have more than 5% invested in U.S. government obligations; however, these obligations are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States.

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

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

#### **Investments, Continued**

The following tables present the individual investments exceeding the 5%<sup>(1)</sup> threshold at June 30:

		_	2012	
Classification of Investment	Name of <u>Investment</u>	Shares <u>Held</u>	Cost	Fair Value
			(Amounts in Th	housands)
Alternative investments	Newport Mesa, LLC	154,310,122	\$ 105,000	154,258
Alternative investments	Grosvenor Long/Short Equity Fund, LP	168,115,050	132,000	168,115
Domestic stocks	Mellon Large Cap Stock Index Fund	280,883	203,694	281,408
International corporate bonds	Loomis Sayles World Bond	6,878,068	71,252	91,135
			201	1
			201	1
Classification of	Name of	Shares		Fair
Classification of <u>Investment</u>	Name of <u>Investment</u>	Shares <u>Held</u>		
				Fair <u>Value</u>
	<u>Investment</u>		Cost	Fair <u>Value</u>
Investment	Investment  Newport Mesa, LLC	<u>Held</u>	Cost (Amounts in T	Fair <u>Value</u> Thousands)
Investment  Alternative investments	Investment  Newport Mesa, LLC  Grosvenor Long/Short	Held 159,104,517	<u>Cost</u> (Amounts in T	Fair <u>Value</u> Thousands) 159,081

<sup>(1)</sup> While the individual investment may exceed 5% of the Plan's net assets, each investment is comprised of numerous individual securities. As such, no individual security exceeds the 5% threshold.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

# Repurchase/Reverse Repurchase Agreement

The Plan has a master repurchase/reverse repurchase agreement. Under the agreement, the Plan may enter into a purchase/sale of a security with a simultaneous agreement to resell/repurchase the security at a specified future date and price. The Plan did not enter into any transactions under this agreement during fiscal year 2012 or 2011.

#### Capital Assets

Capital assets, which consist of internally generated software, are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the related asset (5 years). Depreciation of the new software began in fiscal year 2011 and amounted to approximately \$203,000 and \$101,000, for 2012 and 2011, respectively.

#### **Income Taxes**

The Plan is exempt from federal and state income taxes.

#### **Plan Termination**

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

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

#### **Administrative Items**

# **Operating Leases**

The Plan had an operating lease which ended June 30, 2012. The lease has been renewed for the period July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2013. Total lease expense was approximately \$90,000 for both 2012 and 2011.

# Compensated Absences

Employees of the System earn annual vacation leave at the rate of 10 hours per month for up to 5 years of service, 12 hours per month for service of 5 to 10 years, 13.3 hours per month for service of 10 to 20 years, and 16.7 hours per month for over 20 years of service. Unused annual leave may be accumulated to a maximum of 480 hours. All accrued leave is payable upon termination, resignation, retirement, or death. As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, approximately \$127,000 and \$117,000, respectively, was included in accounts payable as the accrual for compensated absences.

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

		2012	2011
Balance at beginning of year	\$	116,584	112,740
Additions and transfers		68,984	56,953
Amount used		(58,985)	(53,109)
Balance at end of year	<u>\$</u>	126,583	116,584

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

#### **Administrative Items, Continued**

# Retirement Expense

Employees of the System are eligible to participate in the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement Plan, which is administered by the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS is a multiple-employer, cost-sharing public retirement defined benefit pension plan. OPERS provides retirement, disability, and death benefits to its plan members and beneficiaries. OPERS issues a publicly available financial report which includes financial statements and required supplementary information for OPERS. That report may be obtained by writing to the Oklahoma Public Employees Retirement System, 5801 N. Broadway Extension, Suite 400, Oklahoma City, OK 73118.

Employees of the System are required to contribute 3.5% of their annual covered salary. The System is required to contribute at an actuarially determined rate, which was 16.5% and 15.5% of annual covered payroll as of June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively. During 2012, 2011, and 2010, a total of \$140,200, \$127,493, and \$121,050, respectively, was paid to OPERS. The System's and employees' portions of those amounts were as follows:

		2012	2011	2010
System's portion	\$	115,665	103,855	99,784
Employees' portion		24,535	23,638	21,266
	<u>\$</u>	140,200	127,493	121,050

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

#### **Administrative Items, Continued**

# Risk Management

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

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

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

#### **Date of Review of Subsequent Events**

The Plan has evaluated subsequent events through September 17, 2012, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued, and determined that no subsequent events have occurred that require adjustment to or disclosure in the financial statements except as discussed in Note 16.

#### **Reclassification of Prior Year Amounts**

Certain amounts for 2011 have been reclassified to make them comparable with the 2012 presentation.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

#### (3) <u>DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN</u>

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

#### General

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

#### **Contributions**

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

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

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

#### **Funded Status and Funding Progress**

#### 2012

As of July 1, 2012, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the Plan was 90% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$2.0 billion, and the actuarial value of assets was \$1.8 billion, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$200 million. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the Plan) was \$266 million, and the ratio of UAAL to covered payroll was 75.3%.

#### 2011

As of July 1, 2011, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the Plan was 93% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$2.0 billion, and the actuarial value of assets was \$1.8 billion, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$137 million. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the Plan) was \$258 million, and the ratio of UAAL to covered payroll was 53.3%.

The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

#### **Actuarial Methods and Assumptions**

#### 2012

In the July 1, 2012, actuarial valuation, the entry age actuarial cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions included (a) a 7.5% investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses) and (b) projected salary increases ranging from 5% to 19% per year. Both (a) and (b) included an inflation component of 3%. The projection of benefits for financial accounting purposes also does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of any limitation on the State of Oklahoma's contribution rate disclosed above under *Contributions*. The actuarial value of assets was determined using techniques that spread the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of investments over a 5-year period. The UAAL is being amortized as a level dollar amount on a closed basis. The remaining amortization period at July 1, 2012, was 6 years.

#### 2011

In the July 1, 2011, actuarial valuation, the entry age actuarial cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions included (a) a 7.5% investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses) and (b) projected salary increases ranging from 5% to 19% per year. Both (a) and (b) included an inflation component of 3%. The projection of benefits for financial accounting purposes also does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of any limitation on the State of Oklahoma's contribution rate disclosed above under *Contributions*. The actuarial value of assets was determined using techniques that spread the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of investments over a 5-year period. The UAAL is being amortized as a level dollar amount on a closed basis. The remaining amortization period at July 1, 2011, was 7 years.

The schedules of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, present multiyear trend information about whether the actuarial values of plan assets are increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

#### **Benefits**

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

- The normal retirement date under the Plan is the date upon which the participant completes 20 years of credited service, regardless of age. Participants become vested upon completing 10 years of credited service as a contributing participant of the Plan. No vesting occurs prior to completing 10 years of credited service. Participants' contributions are refundable, without interest, upon termination prior to normal retirement. Participants who have completed 10 years of credited service may elect a vested benefit in lieu of having their accumulated contributions refunded. If the vested benefit is elected, the participant is entitled to a monthly retirement benefit commencing on the date the participant reaches 50 years of age or the date the participant would have had 20 years of credited service had employment continued uninterrupted, whichever is later.
- Monthly retirement benefits are calculated at 2.5% of the final average salary (defined as the average paid base salary of the officer over the highest 30 consecutive months of the last 60 months of credited service) multiplied by the years of credited service, with a maximum of 30 years of credited service considered.
- Monthly benefits for participants due to permanent disability incurred in the line of duty are 2.5% of the participants' final average salary multiplied by 20 years. This disability benefit is reduced by stated percentages for partial disability based on the percentage of impairment. After 10 years of credited service, participants who retire due to disability incurred from any cause are eligible for a monthly benefit based on 2.5% of their final average salary multiplied by the years of service. This disability benefit is also reduced by stated percentages for partial disability based on the percentage of impairment. Effective July 1, 1998, once a disability benefit is granted to a participant, that participant is no longer allowed to apply for an increase in the dollar amount of the benefit at a subsequent date.
- Survivor's benefits are payable in full to the participant's beneficiary upon the death of a retired participant. The beneficiary of any active participant killed in the line of duty is entitled to a pension benefit. Effective July 1, 1999, a \$5,000 death benefit is also paid, in addition to any survivor's pension benefits under the Plan, to the participant's beneficiary or estate for active or retired members.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

#### **Benefits, Continued**

- The Deferred Option allows participants otherwise eligible for a normal retirement benefit to defer terminating employment and drawing retirement benefits for a period not to exceed 5 years. Under the Deferred Option, retirement benefits are calculated based on compensation and service at the time of election and a separate account is established for each participant. During the participation period, the employee's retirement benefit is credited to the participant's account along with a portion of the employer's contribution and interest. Interest is credited at a rate of 2% below the rate of return on the investment portfolio of the Plan, with a guaranteed minimum interest equal to the assumed actuarial interest of 7.5%. Employee contributions cease once participation in the Deferred Option is elected. At the conclusion of participation in the Deferred Option, the participant will receive the balance in the separate account under payment terms allowed by the Deferred Option and will then begin receiving retirement benefit payments as calculated at the time of election.
- In the 2003 Legislative Session, Senate Bill 688 and House Bill 1464 created a "Back" DROP for members of the System. The "Back" DROP is a modified deferred retirement option retirement plan. The "Back" DROP allows the member flexibility by not having to commit to terminate employment within 5 years. Once a member has met their normal retirement period of 20 years, the member can choose, upon retirement, to be treated as if the member had entered into the "Back" DROP. A member, however, cannot receive credit to the "Back" DROP account based upon any years prior to when the member reached their normal retirement date. Once a member is ready to retire, the member can make the election to participate in the "Back" DROP and can receive a "Back" DROP benefit based upon up to 5 years of participation. The member's regular retirement benefit will not take into account any years of service credited to the "Back" DROP.
- In 2006, the Board approved a method of payment called the Deferred Option Payout Provision (the "Payout Provision"). The Payout Provision allows a retired member who has completed participation in the Deferred Option or the "Back" DROP the ability to leave their account balance in the Plan. The retired member's account balance will be commingled and reinvested with the total assets, and therefore the member will not be able to direct their personal investments. Written election must be made to the Board no more than 30 days following the termination of employment.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

#### **Benefits, Continued**

- Upon participating in the Payout Provision, a retired member shall not be guaranteed a minimum rate of return on their investment. A retired member shall earn interest on their account as follows:
  - a) The retired member shall earn two percentage points below the net annual rate of return of the investment portfolio of the System.
  - b) If the portfolio earns less than a 2% rate of return, but more than zero, the retired member shall earn zero percentage points.
  - c) If the portfolio earns less than zero percentage points, there shall be a deduction from the retired member's balance equal to the net annual rate of return of the investment portfolio of the System.

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

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

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

#### **Cash and Cash Equivalents**

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

	2012 (Amounts in The	<u>2011</u> ousands)
Short-term investments:	,	,
OK INVEST	\$ 30,954	11,401
Domestic	 16,192	22,115
Total short-term investments	47,146	33,516
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 47,146	33,516

At June 30, 2012 and 2011, as a result of outstanding checks and deposits, the carrying amount of the Plan's OK INVEST account totaled \$30,954,547 and \$11,400,877, respectively, and the bank balance totaled \$12,700,509 and \$13,437,875, respectively. The carrying amounts of the domestic short-term investment and cash on deposit with Mellon were the same as the bank balances at June 30, 2012 and 2011.

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

2012	2011
\$ 4,490,286	4,907,982
5,605,824	4,874,600
164,038	193,876
227,808	267,844
-	124,890
-	906,802
410,220	634,499
63,912	49,961
 1,738,421	1,477,421
\$ 12,700,509	13,437,875
	\$ 4,490,286 5,605,824 164,038 227,808 - 410,220 63,912 1,738,421

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents, Continued

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

# **Custodial Credit Risk**

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of the failure of a counterparty, the Plan will not be able to recover the value of its investments. Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are uninsured and uncollateralized. Investment securities are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are uninsured, are not registered in the name of the Plan, and are held by a counterparty or the counterparty's trust department but not in the name of the Plan. While the investment policy does not specifically address custodial credit risk of deposits, it does limit the amount of cash and short-term investments to no more than 5% of each manager's portfolio. At June 30, 2012 and 2011, approximately \$16,192,000 and \$22,115,000, respectively, of cash and cash equivalents was uninsured and uncollateralized. The policy also provides that investment collateral be held by a third-party custodian with whom the Plan has a current custodial agreement in the Plan's name.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

# **Foreign Currency Risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment or a deposit. The investment policy limits foreign equity investments to 10% of total net assets through its asset allocation policy. Investments in equities and fixed-income securities as of June 30 are shown by monetary unit to indicate possible foreign currency risk.

	2012			
	Corporate			
Currency	<b>Equities</b>	<b>Bonds</b>	<u>Total</u>	
	(An	nounts in Thousa	nds)	
Commingled funds:				
Barings Focused International Equity Fund	\$ 70,179	-	70,179	
Mondrian International Equity Fund	87,153	-	87,153	
Vontobel Global Emerging Markets Fund	48,665	-	48,665	
Loomis Sayles World Bond Fund	-	91,135	91,135	
OCM International Convertible Fund		13,345	13,345	
	\$ 205,997	104,480	310,477	
	2011			
		Corporate		
Currency	<b>Equities</b>	<b>Bonds</b>	<u>Total</u>	
	(Amounts in Thousands)			
Commingled funds:				
Artio International Equity Group Trust Fund	\$ 88,165	-	88,165	
Mondrian International Equity Fund	97,787	-	97,787	
Loomis Sayles World Bond Fund	_	88,760	88,760	
OCM International Convertible Fund		12,675	12,675	
	\$ 185,952	101,435	287,387	

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

#### Foreign Currency Risk, Continued

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

- Barings Focused International Equity Fund—The fund seeks long-term capital growth by investing in a concentrated portfolio of equity securities from developed international markets combined with a limited number of equities from emerging markets.
- Mondrian International Equity Fund—The fund's investment objective is long-term total return through a value-driven approach of equity selection. The fund pursues this strategy by investing primarily in non-U.S. and emerging market equity securities.
- Vontobel Global Emerging Markets Fund—The fund seeks capital appreciation by investing, under normal market conditions, at least 75% of its assets in the equity securities of companies located in developing or emerging markets.
- Loomis Sayles World Bond Fund—The fund normally invests at least 80% of its net
  assets in fixed-income securities. The fund focuses primarily on investment grade fixedincome securities worldwide, although it may invest up to 20% of its fair value in lower
  rated fixed-income securities. Securities held by the fund may be denominated in any
  currency, may be from issuers located in emerging markets, or may be fixed-income
  securities of any maturity.
- OCM (Oaktree Capital Management) International Convertible Fund—The fund seeks a
  high level of total return through a combination of current income and capital
  appreciation by investing primarily in convertible securities of issuers located outside the
  United States. Convertible securities may consist of bonds, debentures, notes, preferred
  stock, or other securities that can be converted to common stock or other equity
  securities.
- Artio International Equity Group Trust Fund—The fund seeks long-term growth of
  capital by investing in a diversified portfolio of international equities in developed and
  emerging markets.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

#### **Credit Risk**

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

2012

	2012			
			Fair Value as a	
			Percent of Total	
	Moody's Ratings		Fixed Maturity	
<u>Investment Type</u>	(Unless Noted)	Fair Value	Fair Value	
	(Amou	ents in Thous	ands)	
II C government agency securities	<b>A</b> o o	\$ 7.167	38.91%	
U.S. government agency securities	Aaa	. ,	61.09%	
U.S. Treasury securities	Aaa	11,251	<del></del>	
Total U.S. government securities		<u>\$ 18,418</u>	<u>100.00</u> %	
Domestic corporate bonds	Aaa	\$ 58,755	24.48%	
•	A- (SP)	465	0.19%	
	Aal	643	0.27%	
	Aa2	4,020	1.67%	
	Aa3	2,754	1.15%	
	A1	5,468	2.28%	
	A2	12,421	5.17%	
	A3	11,967	4.99%	
	Ba1	1,583	0.66%	
	Baa1	15,063	6.28%	
	Baa2	19,687	8.20%	
	Baa3	8,320	3.47%	
	Not Rated	98,889	41.19%	
<b>Total domestic corporate bonds</b>		\$ 240,035	<u>100.00</u> %	
International corporate bonds	Not Rated	\$ 104,480	100.00%	
Total international corporate bonds		<u>\$ 104,480</u>	<u>100.00</u> %	

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

# Credit Risk, Continued

	2011				
	Fair Value as				
			Percent of Total		
	Moody's Ratings		Fixed Maturity		
<u>Investment Type</u>	(Unless Noted)	Fair Value	Fair Value		
<del></del>		ents in Thous	<u></u>		
	`		,		
U.S. government securities	UST <sup>(2)</sup>	\$ 14,121	100.00%		
Total U.S. government securities		<b>\$ 14,121</b>	<u>100.00</u> %		
Domastia aarmarata handa	$AGY^{(1)}$	\$ 50,515	22.04%		
Domestic corporate bonds	Aaa	12,490	5.45%		
	A- (SP)	472	0.21%		
	Aa1	575	0.21%		
	Aa2	3,660	1.60%		
	Aa3	5,883	2.57%		
	A1	5,060	2.21%		
	A2	11,709	5.11%		
	A3	11,705	4.96%		
	B1	318	0.14%		
	B3	576	0.25%		
	Ba1	172	0.08%		
	Ba2	359	0.16%		
	Baa1	14,132	6.17%		
	Baa2	11,950	5.22%		
	Baa3	5,649	2.47%		
	Caa1	161	0.07%		
	Not Rated	94,036	41.04%		
<b>Total domestic corporate bonds</b>		\$ 229,068	<u>100.00</u> %		
International corporate bonds	Not Rated	\$ 101,435	100.00%		
•	not Kateu		<del></del>		
Total international corporate bonds		<u>\$ 101,435</u>	<u>100.00</u> %		

<sup>(1)</sup> U.S. government agency securities

<sup>(2)</sup> U.S. Treasury securities

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

#### **Interest Rate Risk**

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

	2012				
	Investment Maturities at Fair Value (in Years)				
		5 or More,		Investments	
	Less	Less	10 or	with No	Total Fair
<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Than 5</u>	<u>Than 10</u>	<u>More</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Value</u>
		(Amo	unts in Thous	sands)	
U.S. government securities:					
U.S. government agency	\$ 7,167	-	-	-	7,167
U.S. treasury		4,385	6,866		11,251
Total U.S. government securities	7,167	4,385	6,866		18,418
<b>Domestic corporate bonds:</b>					
Asset-backed securities	-	-	4	-	4
CMBS	-	-	10,949	-	10,949
Corporates and other credit	38,210	29,954	12,860	-	81,024
U.S. government mortgages	477	3,161	45,531	-	49,169
Venture capital	-	-	-	4,444	4,444
U.S. fixed-income funds				94,445	94,445
Total domestic corporate bonds	38,687	33,115	69,344	98,889	240,035
International corporate bonds				104,480	104,480
	\$ 45,854	37,500	76,210	203,369	362,933

As noted above, the Plan had approximately \$49,169,000 of investments in mortgages, of which \$34,446,000 represents FNMA loans and the remaining balance consists of FHLMC mortgages.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

# **Interest Rate Risk, Continued**

	2011				
	Inve	stment Mati	urities at Fair	Value (in Ye	ars)
		5 or More,		Investments	
	Less	Less	10 or	with No	Total Fair
<u>Investment Type</u>	Than 5	<u>Than 10</u>	<u>More</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Value</u>
		(Amo	ounts in Thous	sands)	
U.S. government securities	\$ -	11,299	2,822		14,121
Domestic corporate bonds:					
Asset-backed securities	-	-	14	-	14
CMBS	-	-	13,107	-	13,107
CMO corporate	-	-	1,162	-	1,162
Corporates and other credit	30,181	29,433	10,621	-	70,235
U.S. equity funds	-	-	-	78,311	78,311
U.S. government mortgages	80	4,368	46,066	-	50,514
Venture capital	-	-	-	5,136	5,136
U.S. fixed-income funds	<u> </u>			10,589	10,589
<b>Total domestic corporate bonds</b>	30,261	33,801	70,970	94,036	229,068
International corporate bonds				101,435	101,435
	\$ 30,261	45,100	73,792	195,471	344,624

As noted above, the Plan had approximately \$50,514,000 of investments in mortgages, of which approximately \$32,583,000 represents FNMA loans and the remaining balance consists of FHLMC mortgages.

# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

# **Securities Lending**

The Plan's investment policy allows the loan of securities through a lending agent to various institutions, with a simultaneous agreement to return the collateral for the same securities in the future, generally less than 30 days. There are no restrictions on the dollar amount of the loans that can be made. The collateral held and the fair value of the securities on loan for the Plan at June 30 were as follows:

	2012					
		Collateral	Fair Value of	Percent of		
		<u>Held</u>	Securities on Loan	Collateral to Loan		
		(Amounts in	Thousands)			
U.S. issuers:						
Stocks	\$	7,289	7,093	103%		
Corporate bonds		363	354	103%		
Government securities		19,077	18,693	102%		
	\$	26,729	26,140			
	2011					
		Collateral	Percent of			
		<u>Held</u>	Securities on Loan	Collateral to Loan		
	(Amounts in Thousands)					
U.S. issuers:						
Stocks	\$	39,731	38,724	103%		
Corporate bonds		4,847	4,728	103%		
	\$	44,578	43,452			

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

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

#### **Securities Lending, Continued**

As the Plan does not have the ability to pledge or sell non-cash collateral without a borrower default, the non-cash collateral the Plan had received at June 30, 2012 and 2011, was not included in the accompanying statements of plan net assets. According to the securities lending agreement, if at the close of trading on any business day, the fair value of the collateral presently delivered by the borrower is less than 100% of the fair value of such loaned securities, the Plan shall demand the borrower deliver collateral equal to 102% for domestic securities and 105% for non-U.S. securities by the close of the next business day. At the maturity of the loans, the Plan receives a loan premium and the securities are returned. The Plan has no credit risk exposure to borrowers because the amount the Plan owes the borrowers exceeds the amount the borrowers owe the Plan. As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, the Plan had no losses on securities lending transactions resulting from default of a borrower or lending agent. Contracts with lending agents require them to indemnify the Plan if the borrowers fail to return the securities or otherwise fail to pay the Plan for income while the securities are on loan. The securities on loan are included in the respective investment categories in the accompanying statements of plan net assets. Cash collateral is invested in the lending agent's short-term investment pool and included as an asset in the accompanying statements of plan net assets, with an offsetting liability for the return of the The securities lending agreement sets forth credit quality standards, acceptable investments, diversification standards, and maturity and liquidity constraints for the investment fund.

The Plan's investment guidelines do not require a matching of investment maturities with loan maturities, but do establish minimum levels of liquidity and other restrictions designed to minimize the interest rate risk associated with not matching the maturities of the investments with the loans. The cash collateral investments had an average weighted maturity of 34 days and 47 days at June 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

#### **Foreign Currency Transactions**

The Plan has certain investment managers that trade on foreign exchanges. Foreign currency gains and losses are calculated at the transaction date using the current exchange rate, and assets are remeasured to U.S. dollars using the exchange rate as of each month end. During the years ended June 30, 2012 and 2011, there were no foreign currency gains and no remeasurement losses.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

#### (5) **DERIVATIVES AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS**

Derivative instruments are financial contracts whose values depend on the values of one or more underlying assets, reference rates, or financial indexes. They include futures contracts, swap contracts, options contracts, and forward foreign currency exchange. The Plan's investment policy notes that in order to achieve maximum returns, the Plan may diversify between various investments, including common stocks, bonds, real estate, private equity, venture equity and other hedge fund strategies, short-term cash instruments, and other investments deemed suitable. The investment policy also requires investment managers to follow certain controls and documentation and risk management procedures. The Plan did not have any direct derivative investments at June 30, 2012 or 2011. Investments in limited partnerships (alternative investments) and commingled funds may include derivatives. The Plan's investments in alternative investments are reflected at fair value, and any exposure is limited to its investment in the partnership and any unfunded commitment. Commingled funds have been reviewed to ensure they are in compliance with the Plan's investment policy.

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

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

The Plan owns a building (Columbus Square) originally purchased for approximately \$1.5 million, and it is held as a long-term investment. The building is accounted for at fair value based on periodic appraisals. Rental income and expenses associated with the building are reported currently. The Plan utilizes part of the building for its administrative offices and charges itself rent, which is reflected as administrative expense and other investment income. The fair value of the building at June 30, 2012 and 2011, was estimated at approximately \$3.7 million.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

#### (7) <u>INVESTMENT IN ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS</u>

The Plan has also invested in alternative investments such as limited partnerships, limited liability companies, and real estate investment funds. The alternative investments at June 30 are summarized in the following table.

		Fair Market Value		
<u>Investment</u>	<u>Purpose</u>		2012	<u>2011</u>
Accel Europe, LP	Invests in companies that are organized outside the United States.	\$	(Amounts in 2)	5,293
Actis Global IV	Invests in emerging markets, focusing primarily on the regions of Africa, China, India and Latin America.		105	-
Arsenal Capital Partners, L.P.	Invests in portfolio companies.		3,025	4,440
Arsenal II	Invests in manufacturing, specialty chemicals, and healthcare industry.		18,864	15,524
Arsenal III	Invests in specialized industries, healthcare and financial services sectors.		1,222	-
Attalus Long/Short Equity Fund, LTD.	Invests in other investment companies, also referred to as hedge funds, consisting of debt and equity securities as well as private equity.		74,186	77,115
BBT Overseas Partners, LP	Invests in equity securities and financial acquisitions.		709	709
Calera Partners III, LP	Invests in equity securities.		4,649	5,440
Calera Partners IV, LP	Invests in equity securities.		6,138	6,312
FirstMark III, LP	Invests in equity securities.		5,108	7,396
FirstMark IV	Invests in equity securities.		9,154	4,520
				(Continued)

See Independent Auditors' Report.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

#### (7) <u>INVESTMENT IN ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

	_	Fair Market Value	
<u>Investment</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	2012	2011
		(Amounts in T	Thousands)
FirstMark V	Invests in equity securities.	724	-
FMVP General Partners II, LLC	Invests in the securities of technology and development stage companies.	27	39
Grosvenor Long/Short Equity Fund, LP	Invests in domestic and international securities.	168,115	173,437
Hicks, Muse, Tate & Furst Equity Fund V, LP	Invests in private equity securities and leveraged acquisitions.	1,025	1,331
HM Capital Sector Performance	Invests primarily in debt and equity securities.	13,121	6,830
Knightsbridge Venture Capital VI	Invests in early stage U.S. venture capital partnerships.	10,589	9,195
Levine Leichtman Capital Partners III, LP	Invests in securities of middle market companies.	6,142	5,554
Levine Leichtman Capital Partners IV, LP	Invests in public and private securities in companies conducting substantial operations.	8,404	5,035
Lexington Capital Partners	Invests in private equity.	13,737	14,355
LightSpeed Venture Partners VI, LP	Invests in securities issued primarily in start-ups, early stage ventures, and expansion stage companies		
	focusing on technology.	3,691	3,761
			(Continued)

See Independent Auditors' Report.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

#### (7) <u>INVESTMENT IN ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

	_	Fair Market Value			
<u>Investment</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	2012 (Amounts in T	2011 Thousands)		
Marathon Fund IV, LP	To acquire, manage, and resell controlling interests in middle market companies.	84	412		
Marathon Fund V, LP	Invests in portfolio companies.	11,296	12,814		
Newport Mesa, LLC	Invests in non-readily marketable investment vehicles.	154,258	159,081		
Newstone Capital	Invests in leveraged buyouts, recapitalization, and laterstage growth financing.	2,490	2,850		
Newstone Capital II	Invests in leveraged buyouts, recapitalization, and laterstage growth financing.	2,514	1,401		
Oaktree Opportunities Fund II, LP	Invests in distressed debt.	4	5		
Oaktree Opportunities Fund III, LP	Invests in entities experiencing financial				
Oaktree Opportunities	difficulties.  Invests in distressed debt.	56 26	57 24		
Fund IV, LP					
Oaktree Opportunities Fund V, LP	Invests in distressed debt.	614	982		
Oaktree Opportunities Fund VI, LP	Invests in distressed debt.	2,042	2,976		
			(Continued)		

(Continued)

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

#### (7) <u>INVESTMENT IN ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

lue
2011
sands)
5,903
7,794
6,154
25,420
9,714
14,147
Continued)

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

#### (7) <u>INVESTMENT IN ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

		Fair Market Value	
<u>Investment</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	2012 (Amounts in Th	2011 nousands)
Siguler Guff Distressed Opportunities Fund III, LP	Invests in securities of companies undergoing distress, operating difficulties, and significant reconstructing.	13,892	13,978
Siguler Guff Distressed Real Estate Opportunities Fund, LP	Invests in equity interests in commercial properties, commercial mortgages, commercial mortgage-backed securities, debt and equity securities of real estate operating companies, and real estate investment trusts.	4,103	_
Sun Capital	Invests in privately negotiated subordinated debt and equity securities.	9,288	6,423
TCW/Cresent Mezzanine Partners III, LP	Invests in privately negotiated subordinated debt and equity securities.	717	1,262
TCW/Cresent Mezzanine Partners IV, LP	Invests in privately negotiated subordinated debt and equity securities.	4,832	6,427
TCW/Cresent Mezzanine Partners V, LP	Invests in privately negotiated subordinated debt and equity securities.	6,990	5,324
Thompson Street Capital Partners	Private investment in companies.	9,283	8,294
Thompson Street Capital Partners III	Private investment in companies.	481	-
			(Continued)

(Continued)

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

#### (7) <u>INVESTMENT IN ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENTS, CONTINUED</u>

		Fair Marke	et Value
<u>Investment</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	2012	2011
		(Amounts in T	Thousands)
Venture Lending & Leasing III, LLC	Debt financing and direct investment in equity securities of venture capital-backed companies.	392	491
Warburg Pincus	Making private equity and related investments.	14,560	11,864
Weathergage Venture Capital	Invests in information technology and life science funds.	5,803	4,338
Weathergage Venture Capital II	Invests in information technology and life science funds.	1,825	938
Weiss, Peck, & Greer Venture Associates V, LLC	Invests in the securities of technology and development stage		
	companies.	804	1,356
		\$ 658,421	656,715

As of June 30, 2012 and 2011, the Plan had a remaining commitment to fund approximately \$64 million and \$65 million, respectively, in various partnerships and limited liability companies.

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

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

#### (8) <u>INVESTMENT IN REAL ESTATE FUND</u>

The Plan's investment in real estate fund consists of one commingled pension trust fund. The real estate investment fund at June 30 is summarized in the following table:

			Fair Value			
<u>Investment</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	(4	2012 Amounts in	2011 Thousands)		
JPMorgan Chase Bank Strategic Property Fund	The Fund owns and seeks improved real estate projects					
C I	with stabilized occupancies in an effort to produce a relatively					
	high level of current income combined with moderate					
	appreciation potential.	\$	46,040	41,517		

The entity accounts for its investments at fair value. Fair values of real estate investments are determined by JPMorgan at each valuation date. As part of JPMorgan's valuation process, independent appraisers value properties on an annual basis (at a minimum).

#### (9) <u>CAPITAL ASSETS</u>

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

	Balance at June 30, 2011		Additions	<u>Disposals</u>	Balance at June 30, 2012
Cost Accumulated amortization	\$	1,014,045 (101,404)	(202,809)	- -	1,014,045 (304,213)
Capital assets, net	\$ 912,641		(202,809)		709,832
		Balance at ne 30, 2010	Additions	<u>Disposals</u>	Balance at June 30, 2011
Cost	\$	1,014,045	-	-	1,014,045
Accumulated amortization		<u>-</u>	(101,404)		(101,404)

See Independent Auditors' Report.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

#### (10) <u>DEFERRED OPTION BENEFITS PAYABLE</u>

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

	2012				
	D	eferred	"Back"	Payout	
	<u>(</u>	<u>Option</u>	<u>DROP</u>	<b>Provision</b>	<u>Total</u>
			(Amounts in	Thousands)	
Beginning balance	\$	6,517	1,879	2,322	10,718
Employer contributions		177	1,278	, -	1,455
Member contributions		_	1,574	-	1,574
Plan reassignments		(187)	(513)	700	_
Deferred benefits		1,460	10,629	-	12,089
Payments		(5,051)	(17,485)	(426)	(22,962)
Interest		308	3,594	4	3,906
Ending balance	<u>\$</u>	3,224	956	2,600	6,780
			201	11	
	D	eferred	"Back"	Payout	
	(	<u>Option</u>	<u>DROP</u>	Provision	<u>Total</u>
			(Amounts in	Thousands)	
Beginning balance	\$	6,226	1,689	1,999	9,914
Employer contributions	Ψ	211	970	-	1,181
Member contributions		-	1,194	_	1,194
Deferred benefits		1,772	7,939	_	9,711
Payments		(2,577)	(12,317)	-	(14,894)
Interest		885	2,404	323	3,612
Ending balance	\$	6,517	1,879	2,322	10,718

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

#### (11) PLAN TERMINATION AND STATE FUNDING

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

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

#### (12) FEDERAL INCOME TAX STATUS

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

#### (13) HISTORICAL INFORMATION

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

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

#### (14) <u>LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENTS</u>

The following is a summary of significant plan provision changes that were enacted by the Oklahoma Legislature during 2012 and 2011:

#### 2012

- Senate Bill 1214—Contained the required language necessary for the System to remain an IRS qualified plan.
- Senate Bill 1588—Specifies use of certain interest rates and mortality table to adjust certain benefits, not previously addressed with Senate Bill 1214.
- House Bill 2319—Allows the System to own and occupy necessary office space as the Board deems appropriate.

#### 2011

- Senate Bill 347—Requires forfeiture of certain retirement benefits by officers or employees upon conviction of certain crimes.
- Senate Bill 1112—Contained the required language necessary for the System to remain an IRS qualified plan.
- House Bill 2132—Modifies the Oklahoma Pension Legislation Actuarial Analysis Act. All cost-of-living adjustments (COLA's) would become fiscal bills. The retirement systems will no longer have any COLA assumptions.

#### (15) CONTINGENCIES

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

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, CONTINUED

#### (16) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

#### Sale of Real Estate Investment—Columbus Square Office Building

Subsequent to June 30, 2012, the Plan entered into an agreement to sell its Columbus Square real estate investment to the Chesapeake Land Development Company, LLC, for \$10 million. This agreement is subject to a satisfactory due diligence review by the purchaser, and in the absence of any contradictory findings, is expected to be completed in October 2012.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENTAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD STATEMENTS NO. 25 AND 50

#### SCHEDULE OF FUNDING PROGRESS

(In Millions)

June 30, 2012

Actuarial Valuation Date	V	actuarial Value of Assets	Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) Entry Age (b)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (b-a)	Funded Ratio (a/b)	Covered Payroll (c)	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll [(b-a)/c] <sup>(1)</sup>
June 30, 2003	\$	1,392	1,647	255	84.5%	171	149.5%
June 30, 2004		1,400	1,727	327	81.1%	176	186.4%
June 30, 2005		1,424	1,812	388	78.6%	189	205.3%
June 30, 2006		1,490	1,910	420	78.0%	204	205.6%
June 30, 2007		1,627	2,036	409	79.9%	221	184.8%
June 30, 2008		1,752	2,132	380	82.2%	240	158.5%
June 30, 2009		1,718	2,253	535	76.3%	254	210.9%
June 30, 2010		1,754	2,341	587	74.9%	250	235.3%
June 30, 2011		1,823	1,960 <sup>(2)</sup>	137	93.0% (2)	258	53.3%
June 30, 2012		1,834	2,034	200	90.2%	266	75.3%

The amounts shown in the table above are rounded. The percentages shown are calculated on the actual amounts rather than on the rounded amounts.

See Independent Auditors' Report.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

The decrease in the AAL and the corresponding increase in the funded ratio are the results of legislation which changed the actuarial assumptions to no longer include cost-of-living adjustments (COLA's).

### SCHEDULE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE EMPLOYER AND OTHER CONTRIBUTING ENTITIES

(In Thousands)

June 30, 2012

		Contribution	ns by Source		
	Annual Required	Employer	State		Percentage
Year Ended	Contributions	Contributions	Contributions	Total	Contributed
June 30, 2003	\$ 71,705	23,738	20,400	44,138	62%
June 30, 2004	63,511	23,915	-	23,915	38%
June 30, 2005	73,756	25,001	23,730	48,731	66%
June 30, 2006	85,391	26,490	23,584	50,074	59%
June 30, 2007	95,082	28,258	28,122	56,380	59%
June 30, 2008	100,561	30,061	26,020	56,081	56%
June 30, 2009	102,610	31,675	26,913	58,588	57%
June 30, 2010	132,456	32,240	22,292	54,532	41%
June 30, 2011	146,816	31,846	24,645	56,491	38%
June 30, 2012	64,746	32,896	28,092	60,988	94%

See Independent Auditors' Report.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

#### NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

June 30, 2012

The information presented in the required supplementary schedules was determined as part of an actuarial valuation by an independent enrolled actuary (Buck Consultants) at the dates indicated. Additional information as of the July 1, 2012, valuation follows:

#### **Assumptions**

Actuarial cost method: Entry age

Amortization method: Level dollar—closed

Remaining amortization: 6 years

Asset valuation method: 5-year smoothed

Actuarial assumptions

Investment rate of return: 7.5%

Projected salary increases\*: 5% to 19%

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

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

base salary.

<sup>\*</sup> Includes inflation at 3%.



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

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

We have audited the financial statements of the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement Plan (the "Plan") administered by the Oklahoma Police Pension and Retirement System, which is a part of the State of Oklahoma financial reporting entity, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, and have issued our report thereon dated September 17, 2012, which includes an explanatory paragraph disclaiming an opinion on required supplementary information. We conducted our audit 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.

#### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

Management of the Plan is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Plan's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Plan's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Plan's internal control over financial reporting.

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.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

(Continued)

# 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 Plan's financial statements are free of 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*.

This report is intended solely for the information and the use of the Board of Trustees, management of the Plan, and the State of Oklahoma and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

\*\*Findag + Cook, PLL C\*\*

\*\*Findag + Cook,

Shawnee, Oklahoma September 17, 2012