Audit Report

OIG-15-021

Audit of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing's
Fiscal Years 2014 and 2013 Financial Statements

December 12, 2014

Office of
Inspector General

Department of the Treasury

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

OFFICE OF
INSPECTOR GENERAL

December 12, 2014

MEMORANDUM FOR LARRY R. FELIX, DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

FROM: Michael Fitzgerald
Director, Financial Audit

SUBJECT: Audit of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing's
Fiscal Years 2014 and 2013 Financial Statements

I am pleased to transmit the attached audited Bureau of Engraving and Printing's (BEP) financial statements for fiscal years 2014 and 2013. Under a contract monitored by the Office of Inspector General, KPMG LLP (KPMG), an independent certified public accounting firm, performed an audit of the financial statements of BEP as of September 30, 2014 and 2013, and for the years then ended. The contract required that the audit be performed in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards and applicable provisions of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 14-02, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements.*

The following reports, prepared by KPMG, are incorporated in the attachment:

- Independent Auditors' Report;
- Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting; and
- Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance and Other Matters

In its audit, KPMG found:

- the financial statements were fairly presented, in all material respects, in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles;

- management's assertion that BEP maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2014 was fairly stated, in all material respects. However, KPMG identified a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting related to accounts payable and fixed assets; and

- no instances of reportable noncompliance with laws and regulations tested.

KPMG also issued a management letter dated December 9, 2014 discussing certain matters involving internal control over financial reporting and its operation that were identified during the audit but were not required to be included in the auditors' reports. This letter will be transmitted separately.

In connection with the contract, we reviewed KPMG's reports and related documentation and inquired of its representatives. Our review, as differentiated from an audit performed in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards, was not intended to enable us to express, and we do not express, opinions on BEP's financial statements or management's assertion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, or a conclusion on compliance with laws and regulations. KPMG is responsible for the attached auditors' reports dated December 9, 2014, and the conclusions expressed therein. However, our review disclosed no instances where KPMG did not comply, in all material respects, with generally accepted government auditing standards and OMB Bulletin No. 14-02.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at (202) 927-5789, or a member of your staff may contact Ade Bankole, Manager, Financial Audit at (202) 927-5329.

Attachment

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Financial Statements

Years ended September 30, 2014 and 2013

(With Independent Auditors' Reports Thereon)

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014 AND 2013

TABLE OF CONTENTS

KPMG LLP
Suite 12000
1801 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Independent Auditors' Report

The Inspector General, Department of the Treasury and
The Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Department of the Treasury:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (the Bureau), which comprise the balance sheets as of September 30, 2014 and 2013, and the related statements of operations and cumulative results of operations, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 14-02, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*. Those standards and OMB Bulletin No. 14-02 require that we plan and perform the audits 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 auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion on the Financial Statements

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as of September 30, 2014 and 2013, and the results of its operations, and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We also have examined, in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and the standards applicable to attestation engagements contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, management's assertion that the Bureau maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2014, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated December 9, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assertion that the Bureau maintained effective internal control over financial reporting.

Report on Compliance and Other Matters

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 9, 2014, on our tests of the Bureau's compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on compliance. That report and the report on internal control over financial reporting are an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Bureau's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

KPMG LLP

December 9, 2014

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Balance Sheets

As of September 30, 2014 and 2013

	2014	2013
	(In Thousands)	
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash (Note 3)	$ 133,326	$ 88,218
Accounts receivable (Note 10)	46,657	63,276
Inventories, net (Note 4)	218,664	171,504
Prepaid expenses	294	3,528
Total current assets	398,941	326,526
Property and equipment, net (Note 5)	410,586	429,985
Other assets, net (Note 6)	25,533	27,048
Total assets	$ 835,060	$ 783,559
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities (Notes 7 and 8)		
Accounts payable	$ 13,139	$ 16,200
Accrued liabilities	25,257	24,446
Advances	4,187	12,066
Total current liabilities	42,583	52,712
Workers' compensation liability (Note 8)	68,036	66,342
Total liabilities	110,619	119,054
Contingencies and commitments (Notes 12 and 13)		
Equity		
Invested capital	32,435	32,435
Cumulative results of operations	692,006	632,070
Total equity	724,441	664,505
Total liabilities and equity	$ 835,060	$ 783,559

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Statements of Operations and
Cumulative Results of Operations

For the Years Ended September 30, 2014 and 2013

	2014	2013
	(In Thousands)	
Revenue from sales (Note 10)	$ 667,041	$ 695,504
Cost of goods sold	465,376	527,727
Gross margin	201,665	167,777
Operating costs:		
General and administrative expenses	128,681	120,890
Research and development	13,048	18,407
	141,729	139,297
Excess of revenues over expenses	59,936	28,480
Cumulative results of operations at beginning of year	632,070	603,590
Cumulative results of operations at end of year	$ 692,006	$ 632,070

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Statements of Cash Flows

For the Years Ended September 30, 2014 and 2013

	2014	2013
	(In Thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities		
Excess of revenues over expenses	$ 59,936	$ 28,480
Adjustments to reconcile excess of revenues over expenses to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation	59,315	52,876
Loss from obsolescence	3,300	502
Loss from inventory impairment	-	5,829
Loss from disposal of property and equipment	2,064	3
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	16,619	(8,921)
Increase in inventories	(47,160)	(32,657)
Decrease in prepaid expenses	3,234	1,215
Increase in other assets	(1,785)	(7,944)
Decrease in accounts payable	(3,181)	(1,343)
Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities	811	(10,222)
(Decrease) increase in advances	(7,879)	7,055
Increase in workers' compensation liability	1,694	3,303
Net cash provided by operating activities	86,968	38,176
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	(41,860)	(67,951)
Net cash used in investing activities	(41,860)	(67,951)
Net increase (decrease) in cash	45,108	(29,775)
Cash at beginning of year	88,218	117,993
Cash at end of year	$ 133,326	$ 88,218

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

1. Reporting Entity

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing (Bureau), a component of the United States (U.S.) Department of the Treasury, is the U.S. Government's security printer. The Bureau designs and produces U.S. currency. The Bureau also advises and assists federal agencies in the design and production of other U.S. Government documents requiring counterfeit deterrence or secure production.

The Bureau operates under basic authorities conferred by the Act of July 11, 1862, (12 Stat. 532; also, 31 U.S.C. 5114) and other laws and regulations. In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 81-656, effective August 4, 1950, the operations of the Bureau are financed by means of a revolving fund. This fund is reimbursed through billings to the Bureau's customers for products delivered. Public Law 95-81 authorized the Bureau to include in its product prices an amount to provide funding for the acquisition of capital equipment and future working capital. Invested capital represents the historical value of the initial contribution made by the Federal Government.

The financial statements represent the consolidation of two federal revolving funds. The majority of all financial transactions are contained in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing Revolving Fund, which finances Bureau operations. The other revolving fund, the Mutilated Currency Revolving Fund, is used to redeem damaged paper currency received from the public. All significant balances and transactions between the funds have been eliminated in consolidation.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The Bureau has historically prepared its financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), based on accounting standards issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), the private-sector standards-setting body. Under such standards, the Bureau prepares its financial statements using the full accrual basis of accounting under which revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized as incurred, regardless of when cash is exchanged.

The Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB) has been designated by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants as the standards-setting body for financial statements of Federal Government entities, with respect to the establishment of GAAP. FASAB has indicated, however, that financial statements prepared based upon accounting standards published by the FASB may also be regarded as in conformity with GAAP for those federal agencies, such as the Bureau, that have issued financial statements based upon FASB accounting standards in the past. Accordingly, consistent with historical reporting, the Bureau's financial statements are presented in accordance with accounting standards published by the FASB.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and related revenues and expenses. Those estimates most significant to the Bureau's financial statements are the actuarial estimates made by the Department of Labor (DOL) in arriving at the liabilities for workers' compensation, allowances for obsolescence, the useful lives of property and equipment, the likelihood of losses associated with contingent liabilities, and certain accrued expenses at the date of the financial statements. Such estimates and assumptions could change in the future as more information becomes known, which could impact the amounts reported and disclosed herein.

Cash

Cash represents the aggregate amount of the Bureau's funds held on deposit with the U.S. Treasury and are available to pay liabilities.

Inventories

Raw material and supply inventories are stated at standard cost, except for one advanced counterfeit deterrent material, which is valued using the first-in-first-out (FIFO) method. Finished goods inventories are stated at weighted average unit cost. All methods approximate actual cost. Cost elements included in work-in-process and finished goods inventories are direct materials, direct labor, manufacturing overhead and manufacturing support.

Any raw materials inventory determined to be obsolete will be immediately expensed resulting in no allowance for inventory obsolescence for raw materials.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Major alterations and renovations are capitalized, while maintenance and repair costs are charged to expense as incurred. The capitalization threshold is $50,000. The Bureau capitalizes all cost associated with new construction and building improvements.

The Bureau occupies and uses buildings and land owned by the Department of the Treasury. The Bureau is not charged for the use of the buildings or land, but is responsible for maintenance and repair of all buildings and land improvements. The land and building shell for the Bureau's Western Currency Facility were donated by the City of Fort Worth, Texas to the Department of the Treasury (See Note 5).

Depreciation of property and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Machinery and equipment	3 - 15 years
Building improvements	3 - 40 years
Information technology (IT) equipment and software	3 - 5 years
Office machines	5 - 10 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 - 10 years
Motor vehicles	3 - 9 years

Other Assets

Other assets consist principally of machine repair parts and tools, which are used in the production of the Bureau's products. Other assets are stated at standard cost, which approximates actual cost, net of a reserve for obsolescence.

Employee Retirement Plans

Bureau employees participate in the contributory Civil Service Retirement System (CSRS) or Federal Employees' Retirement System (FERS), to which the Bureau and employees make contributions according to plan requirements. Consistent with reporting under multi-employer pension plans, the Bureau does not report CSRS and FERS assets, accumulated plan benefits or future liabilities, if any, applicable to its employees. This data is reported for plan participants by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

Postretirement Benefits Other than Pensions

Postretirement benefits for former Bureau employees, specifically health care costs and life insurance, are administered and paid by OPM through appropriations received from the U.S. Government. The Bureau does not reimburse OPM for these payments. The Bureau's financial statements do not include the cost of employee postretirement benefits paid by OPM, or the actuarial liability for such benefits.

Workers' Compensation Costs

The Federal Employee Compensation Act (FECA) provides income and medical cost protection to covered federal civilian employees injured on the job, employees who have incurred a work-related occupational disease and beneficiaries of employees whose death is attributable to a job-related injury or occupational disease. Claims incurred for benefits for the Bureau's employees under FECA are administered by DOL and are ultimately paid by the Bureau.

The FECA liability consists of two components. The first component, the accrued FECA liability, is based on actual claims paid by DOL but not reimbursed by the Bureau. The Bureau reimburses DOL for the amount of actual claims normally within one to two years after payment is made by DOL. As a result, the Bureau recognizes a current and non-current liability for actual claims paid by DOL, to be reimbursed by the Bureau.

The second component, the actuarial FECA liability, is the estimated liability for future benefit payments. These future workers' compensation estimates were generated from an application of actuarial procedures developed to estimate the liability for future FECA benefits. The actuarial liability for future worker's compensation benefits includes the expected liability for death, disability, medical and miscellaneous costs for approved compensation cases, plus a component for incurred but not reported claims. The liability is determined using a method that utilizes historical benefit payment patterns related to a specific incurred period to predict the ultimate payments related to that period. These annual benefit payments have been discounted to present value using the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Yield Curve for Treasury Nominal Coupon Issues to reflect the average duration in years for income payment and medical payments. In FY 2013, these projected annual benefit payments were discounted to present value using the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) economic assumptions for 10-year Treasury notes and bonds. Discount rates as of September 30, 2014 were 3.46% and 2.86% for wages and medical in year one and subsequent years, respectively. In 2013, the discount rates were 2.73% in year one and 3.13% in subsequent years. The Department of the Treasury allocated the overall liability to Treasury components based on past claims paid information provided by DOL.

Annual, Sick, and Other Leave

Annual leave is accrued as a liability when earned and the accrual is reduced as leave is taken. The balance in this accrued liability account reflects current pay rates.

Sick leave and other types of non-vested leave are expensed as the leave is taken.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from sales to the Federal Reserve Board is recognized when finished goods satisfactorily pass all Bureau quality control standards and are delivered to the on-site Federal Reserve Depository vaults. Finished goods are released for shipment in accordance with customer requirements. Revenue from the sale of uncut currency to the public is recognized at the time the product is shipped. The Bureau does not record an allowance for returns because of a historically negligible return rate.

Tax Status

The Bureau is a federal entity, and therefore is not subject to federal, state, or local income taxes. Accordingly, no provision for income taxes is made in the accompanying financial statements.

Contingencies

Liabilities from loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines and penalties, and other sources, are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the assessment and/or remediation cost can be reasonably estimated. Loss contingencies that do not meet these criteria, but are reasonably possible and estimable are not accrued, but are disclosed in Note 12.

Fair Value Measurements

FASB Accounting Standard Codification (ASC) 820-10, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The Bureau's financial instruments are comprised of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, and advances as of September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The carrying amounts of these financial instruments approximate fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments. The Bureau holds no financial instruments that are required by ASC 825-10, *Financial Instruments - Overall*, to be valued, reported, or disclosed at fair value as of September 30, 2014 or 2013.

3. Cash

The year-end cash balances by fund are as follows as of September 30, 2014 and 2013:

	(In Thousands)	
	2014	**2013**
Bureau of Engraving and Printing Revolving Fund	$ 130,051	$ 76,750
Mutilated Currency Revolving Fund	3,275	11,468
Total	$ 133,326	$ 88,218

The balance in the mutilated currency revolving fund, consisting of processed claims for mutilated currency submitted by the public for redemption, is offset by a liability to the public which is included in advances on the balance sheets as of September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively (See Note 7).

4. Inventories, net

Inventories consist of the following as of September 30, 2014 and 2013:

	(In Thousands)	
	2014	**2013**
Raw material and supplies	$ 55,646	$ 66,853
Work-in-process	56,676	38,457
Finished goods - currency	83,172	49,171
Finished goods - uncut currency	23,170	17,023
Total	$ 218,664	$ 171,504

At September 30, 2014 and 2013, the Bureau has on hand approximately 342 million and 349 million Next Generation $100 notes, respectively, produced in FY 2013 that have not been accepted by the Federal Reserve Board due to certain imperfections found on a small percentage of these notes. The Bureau has been performing an electronic inspection of the notes to identify those that do not meet the Federal Reserve Board's quality control standards. Bureau management's estimate of the amount of spoilage in these notes is approximately $5.8 million, or 11.9%, out of a total of approximately $49.0 million, which was included in Cost of Goods Sold in the Statement of Operations and Cumulative Results of Operations for the year ended September 30, 2013. Accordingly, management wrote off $5.8 million for inventory spoilage as of September 30, 2013. No such allowance was required as of September 30, 2014 based on the Bureau's continued electronic inspection of notes produced.

5. Property and Equipment, net

Property and equipment consist of the following as of September 30, 2014 and 2013:

	(In Thousands) 2014	2013
Machinery and equipment	$ 582,065	$ 544,452
Building and land improvements	257,719	260,496
IT equipment and software	143,102	148,163
Office machines	1,685	2,786
Furniture and fixtures	749	1,448
Donated assets - art work	125	125
Motor vehicles	212	212
Leasehold improvements	130	130
	985,787	957,812
Less accumulated depreciation	607,750	604,789
	378,037	353,023
Construction-in-progress	32,549	76,962
Net property and equipment	$ 410,586	$ 429,985

Depreciation expense for the years ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 was $59.3 million and $52.9 million, respectively.

The Bureau occupies and uses buildings and land owned by the Department of the Treasury. The land and building shell for the Fort Worth, Texas facility were donated by the City of Fort Worth to the Department of the Treasury in 1987, which holds the title thereto. At the time of donation, the land had an appraised value of $1.5 million and the building shell cost was $5.6 million. In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 81-656, Bureau financial statements include only the costs to build out the facility.

6. Other Assets, net

Other assets consist principally of machine repair parts and tools. The allowance for obsolescence for these parts and tools for the years ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 was $10.5 million and $7.2 million, respectively.

7. Current Liabilities

All current liabilities are funded and consist of the following as of September 30, 2014 and 2013:

	(In Thousands) 2014	2013
Intragovernmental	$ 6,341	$ 5,673
With the public	36,242	47,039
Total	$ 42,583	$ 52,712

Accrued current liabilities consist of the following as of September 30, 2014 and 2013:

	(In Thousands) 2014	2013
Payroll	$ 7,541	$ 6,826
Annual leave	11,570	11,840
Workers' compensation	5,185	5,071
Other	961	709
Total	$ 25,257	$ 24,446

Advances consist of the following as of September 30, 2014 and 2013:

	(In Thousands) 2014	2013
Other Federal Agencies	$ 909	$ 550
Mutilated Currency	3,275	11,468
Public sales	3	48
Total	$ 4,187	$ 12,066

8. Workers' Compensation Liability

Claims incurred and paid by DOL as of September 30, 2014 and 2013, but not yet reimbursed to DOL by the Bureau, are approximately $12.2 million and $11.6 million, respectively, of which approximately $5.2 million and $5.1 million represent a current liability, as of September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Bureau will reimburse DOL for these claims in the next two years. The Bureau's estimated non-current, actuarially derived future workers' compensation liability was approximately $61.0 million and $59.8 million as of September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Bureau's estimated, undiscounted, non-current, actuarially derived future workers' compensation liability was approximately $89.9 million and $85.8 million as of September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

9. Employee Retirement Plans and Postretirement Benefits Other than Pensions

Employer contributions to the retirement plans were $18.5 million and $18.6 million for 2014 and 2013, respectively. The CSRS employer contribution rate for fiscal years 2014 and 2013 was 7.0%. The FERS agency contribution rate was 11.9% for fiscal years 2014 and 2013, respectively. The cost of providing the CSRS and FERS benefits is more than the amounts contributed by the Bureau and the employees to OPM. The additional cost of providing benefits, including the cost financed by OPM, which is not included in the Bureau's Statements of Operations, totaled $26.7 million and $26.9 million in 2014 and 2013, respectively.

OPM paid costs totaling $9.8 million and $9.7 million for the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program (FEHBP) and Federal Employees Group Life Insurance (FEGLI) programs in 2014 and 2013, respectively. These costs are not included in the Bureau's Statements of Operations. The Bureau paid costs totaling $15.5 million and $15.2 million for the FEHBP and FEGLI programs in 2014 and 2013, respectively, which are included in the Bureau’s Statement of Operations.

10. Concentration of Revenue

The Bureau’s principal customers are other federal and quasi-federal governmental organizations. During 2014 and 2013, the Bureau’s sales revenue from these organizations as well as the outstanding amounts due from them as of September 30, 2014 and 2013, are reflected in the following table:

	Revenue (In Thousands)		Accounts Receivable (In Thousands)	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Federal Reserve Board:				
Currency Production	$ 632,032	$ 679,287	$ 44,796	$ 57,874
Mutilated Currency	3,419	3,029	855	773
Meaningful Access	374	-	374	-
Other Federal Agencies	4,175	2,395	73	251
	640,000	684,711	46,098	58,898
Public sales	27,040	10,793	1	3,784
Other	1	–	558	594
	27,041	10,793	559	4,378
Total	$ 667,041	$ 695,504	$ 46,657	$ 63,276

Revenues from other federal agencies are derived principally from the sale of security printing products to U.S. Government agencies and related fees charged.

11. Principal Suppliers

The Bureau is dependent upon sole suppliers for distinctive currency paper and several advanced counterfeit deterrent materials.

12. Commitments and Contingencies

The Bureau is a party in various administrative proceedings, legal actions, and claims brought against the Federal Government by employees, contractors, and other parties. Contingencies for litigations involving the Bureau, where the risk of loss was probable, were approximately $300 thousand as of September 30, 2014. There are no contingencies for litigation involving the Bureau, where the risk of loss is probable as of September 30, 2013. Contingencies, where the risk of loss is reasonably possible, are approximately $28.0 million and $3.1 million as of September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Since the risk of loss for these litigations is not probable, the Bureau did not record any liability. Management believes that the ultimate resolution of these litigations will not have a material impact on the reported financial position, results of operations, and cash flows.

In 2007, a judge ruled that the current U.S. currency design violates Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act. The Court awarded no monetary damages. However, the Bureau is required to provide meaningful access to United States currency for blind and other visually impaired persons as part of the next currency redesign. The cost of currency changes necessary to provide meaningful access will be incorporated into future currency redesign costs. No costs related to the Court ruling have been accrued in the accompanying financial statements as of September 30, 2014 and 2013. As an interim measure, the Bureau is providing currency readers, free of charge, to eligible blind and visually impaired individuals.

The Bureau does not carry commercial insurance on its physical assets because by law the Federal Government is self-insured.

13. Operating Lease

Rental expense for the years ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 was $3.1 million and $3.0 million, respectively.

Future minimum payments under the lease as of September 30, 2014, are (in thousands):

For the years ending September 30:	Amount
2015	3,064
2016	3,077
2017	3,090
2018	3,103
2019	3,117
Thereafter	7,847
Total	$23,298

14. Subsequent Events

The Bureau has evaluated subsequent events through December 9, 2014, the date that the financial statements were available to be issued. There were no material events that required additional accruals or disclosures.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20228

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We as management of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (Bureau) are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting and for our assertion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. The Bureau's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The Bureau's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect our transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Bureau;
- provide reasonable assurance that our transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of our financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Bureau are being made in accordance with authorizations of management of the Bureau and those charged with governance; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention, or timely detection and correction of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Bureau's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that internal controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

We assessed the effectiveness of the Bureau's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2014. In making this assessment, the Bureau used the criteria established in the *Internal Control Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

Based on our assessment and those criteria, we conclude that the Bureau maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2014.

KPMG LLP, an independent public accounting firm, has issued their reports, included herein, on (1) our financial statements; (2) our compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and contracts and other matters; and (3) our assertion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

Larry R. Felix Director	Leonard R. Olijar Deputy Director	Debra H. Richardson Chief Financial Officer

December 9, 2014

KPMG LLP
Suite 12000
1801 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

To the Inspector General, Department of the Treasury, and
The Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Department of the Treasury:

We have examined management's assertion, included in the accompanying "Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting," that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (Bureau) maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2014, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Bureau's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assertion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying "Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting." Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assertion based on our examination.

We conducted our examination in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the standards applicable to attestation engagements contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the examination to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our examination included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our examination also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our examination provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

An entity's internal control over financial reporting is a process effected by those charged with governance, management, and other personnel, designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the preparation of reliable financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. An entity's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the entity; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the entity are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and those charged with governance; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention, or timely detection and correction of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the entity's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, management's assertion that the Bureau of Engraving and Printing maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2014 is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by COSO.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we are required to report findings of significant deficiencies. 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. We consider the deficiency in the Bureau's internal control described in Exhibit I of this report to be a significant deficiency.

The Bureau's response to the significant deficiency identified in our examination is included in Exhibit I. We did not examine the Bureau's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the response.

We also have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 14-02, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*, the balance sheets as of September 30, 2014 and 2013, and the related statements of operations and cumulative results of operations, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements of the Bureau, and our report dated December 9, 2014 expressed an unmodified opinion.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Bureau's management, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Inspector General, OMB, the U.S. Government Accountability Office, and the U.S. Congress and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

KPMG LLP

December 9, 2014

Fiscal Year 2014 Significant Deficiency

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting Related to Accounts Payable and Fixed Assets Needs Improvement

During the fiscal year (FY) 2014 audit, we noted several matters that highlighted the need for improvements in internal control over financial reporting that collectively are considered a significant deficiency. Specifically, we noted the following:

- When reviewing the reasonableness of fiscal year-end payable accruals, a look-back analysis is only performed on "recurring" vendors to determine whether the estimated payables recorded in the prior fiscal year for these vendors was accurate; the Bureau does not perform a look-back analysis over the estimated payables for "non-recurring" vendors.
- The Bureau did not include in its FY 2014 accounts payable approximately $1.5 million for goods and services received in FY 2014 from five vendors but not yet paid. The Bureau subsequently recorded an accrued liability estimate in the amount of $440 thousand for one of the five vendors.
- The report that the Bureau initially relied on to develop the fiscal year-end estimate of accounts payable was not complete and accurate because the invoices listed in the report did not include all the related Contract Line Item Numbers. This resulted in an understatement of accounts payable by approximately $600 thousand.
- The Office of Financial Management relies on inquiries to the Office of Acquisitions regarding invoices received from "non-recurring vendors" after fiscal year-end to determine the related estimated payables. The Bureau recorded an invoice for $82 thousand received from one of its "non-recurring" vendors as an FY 2014 expense although the related services were provided in FY 2013. This invoice was not included in the Bureau's accrued liability estimate for FY 2013 since the Office of Financial Management was not informed about it.
- A project totaling $2.5 million was classified as Construction-in-Progress (CIP) but should have been reported as an active fixed asset as of September 30, 2014. The Bureau subsequently corrected this classification error.

The Bureau's Financial Policy Manual, Chapter XI Section 4 states: "The purpose of internal accounting controls is to promote effective operations of the Bureau through controls designed to safeguard assets and ensure the reliability of financial records. The Bureau is required to establish and maintain a cost-effective system of internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that Bureau resources are protected against fraud, waste, mismanagement or misappropriation and that both existing and new program and administrative activities are effectively and efficiently managed to achieve the goals of the Bureau."

The 1992 version of the Committees of Sponsoring Organizations Internal Controls Integrated Framework, states: "Control activities are the policies and procedures that help ensure management directives are carried out. They help ensure that necessary actions are taken to address risks to achievement of the entity's objectives. Control activities occur throughout the organization, at all levels and in all functions. They include a range of activities as diverse as approvals, authorizations, verifications, reconciliations, reviews of operating performance, security of assets and segregation of duties."

OMB Circular No. A-123, Management Accountability and Control, Section II: Establishing Management Controls, states: "Transactions should be promptly recorded, properly classified and accounted for in order to prepare timely accounts and reliable financial and other reports. The documentation for transactions, management controls, and other significant events must be clear and readily available for examination."

The deficiencies noted above were caused by the following:

- The Bureau's model to estimate the fiscal year-end accounts payable only developed an estimated accrual for "recurring" vendors and the Bureau's Office of Financial Management relied on inquiries to the Office of Acquisitions to estimate accrued liability for "non-recurring" vendors.
- The Bureau relied on a report used to estimate FY 2014 accounts payable without testing the report to determine that it is complete and accurate.
- Although the Bureau's Financial Policy Manual requires the activation of CIP projects once placed in service, the Bureau's practice has been to place assets in service on the first day of the following month.

Inadequate controls over financial reporting increases the risk that the Bureau's financial statements may be materially misstated.

We recommend that the Bureau:

1. Develop a model to estimate fiscal year-end accounts payable for "non-recurring" vendors and not solely rely on inquiries to the Office of Acquisitions.
2. Develop a look-back analysis that compares prior year accounts payable to subsequent disbursements for all vendors.
3. Establish and implement formal policies and procedures over the accounts payable estimate model and look-back processes. Such policies and procedures should include procedures over the completeness and accuracy of the underlying data used.
4. Design and implement controls to ensure that CIP projects are appropriately reclassified to property and equipment in the general ledger timely in accordance with the Bureau's Financial Policy Manual.
5. Maintain the documentation related to the above procedures. Such documentation should be reviewed and approved by an appropriate supervisor.

Management Response:

Management concurs with the recommendations and will take the necessary steps to implement policies and procedures to ensure a proper accrual model and activation of CIP projects.

KPMG LLP
Suite 12000
1801 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance and Other Matters

The Inspector General, Department of the Treasury and
The Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Department of the Treasury:

We have audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Bulletin No. 14-02, *Audit Requirements for Federal Financial Statements*, the financial statements of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing (the Bureau), which comprise the balance sheets as of September 30, 2014 and 2013, and the related statements of operations and cumulative results of operations, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated December 9, 2014.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Bureau's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, and contracts, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts, and certain provisions of other laws and regulations specified in OMB Bulletin No. 14-02. 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 of compliance disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported herein under *Government Auditing Standards* or OMB Bulletin No. 14-02.

Purpose of this Report

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

KPMG LLP

December 9, 2014