

# STATE OF NEW MEXICO COURT OF APPEALS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**JUNE 30, 2008** 

Moss Adams LLP 6100 Uptown Blvd NE Suite 400 Albuquerque, New Mexico (505) 830-6200

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#### STATE OF NEW MEXICO NEW MEXICO COURT OF APPEALS

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## STATE OF NEW MEXICO COURT OF APPEALS

#### Official Roster

#### June 30, 2008

#### **JUDGES**

Name	Title
Honorable Jonathan B. Sutin	Chief Judge
Honorable A. Joseph Alarid	Sr. Judge
Honorable Lynn Pickard	Judge
Honorable James J. Wechsler	Judge
Honorable Michael D. Bustamante	Judge
Honorable Cynthia A. Fry	Judge
Honorable Celia Foy Castillo	Judge
Honorable Ira Robinson	Judge
Honorable Roderick T. Kennedy	Judge
Honorable Michael E. Vigil	Judge

#### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

Gina M. Maestas	Attorney-Clerk
Bridget Gavahan	Chief Staff Attorney

www.mossadams.com

#### Independent Auditors' Report

505-830-6200 505-830-6282

Honorable Jonathan B. Sutin, Chief Judge Court of Appeals and Mr. Hector H. Balderas New Mexico State Auditor

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and the major fund, including the budgetary comparison, of the State of New Mexico, Court of Appeals (Court) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, which collectively comprise the Court's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Court's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America 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 audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Court are intended to present the financial position and changes in financial position of only that portion of the governmental activities and major fund of the State of New Mexico that is attributable to the transactions of the Court. They do not purport to, and do not present fairly the financial position of the State of New Mexico as of June 30, 2008, and the changes in financial position, and budgetary comparison for the year then ended in, conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As described in Note 10 to the financial statements, as of July 1, 2007, the Court restated fund balance in the general fund and government wide net assets.

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Court as of June 30, 2008, and the changes in financial position, and the budgetary



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Honorable Jonathan B. Sutin, Chief Judge Court of Appeals and Mr. Hector H. Balderas New Mexico State Auditor

comparison for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued a report dated December 11, 2008 on our consideration of the Court'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 the 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.

The management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 8 is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the required supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

Our audit was made for the purpose of forming opinions on the basic financial statements. The accompanying financial information listed as other supplemental information in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Albuquerque, New Mexico

Mess adams LLP

December 11, 2008

The New Mexico Court of Appeals' (Court) discussion and analysis provides an overview of the objectives and programs of the New Mexico Court of Appeals. This discussion helps the reader understand the Court of Appeals' operation in terms of financial planning and expenditure of the annual budget.

#### Agency Overview

The New Mexico Court of Appeals is the intermediate appellate court between district courts and certain administrative agencies below, and the New Mexico Supreme Court above. The Court resolves cases brought up on appeal which may involve conflicting interpretations of specific legal issues or broad questions of public policy. It does this by published opinions, unpublished opinions, and orders. The primary beneficiaries of the Court's work are litigants, the public of the State of New Mexico, attorneys, district courts, and administrative agencies. The Court's goal is to decide cases fairly and as expeditiously as possible. The Courts' objectives are to produce a body of decisions that help litigants and the public know their rights and obligations, decrease delay in disposing of cases, disseminate information on opinions and operations of the Court, maintain archived copies of case materials, and make them publicly available. These goals and objectives focus on the needs of court users; resolving civil and criminal disputes in a just, speedy, and inexpensive manner; protecting the interests of litigants and the public; making the law clear; and providing the public with information needed to use the court The Court has a clerk's office which manages the case-flow, budgetary, personnel, and administrative matters of the Court. The Prehearing Division consists of permanent staff attorneys who assist the judges with legal research and writing. Each of the ten judges' chambers includes a law clerk and legal assistant. The Court's appellate mediation office conducts mandatory mediation conferences to encourage and facilitate the settlement and resolution of civil appeals assigned to a non-summary calendar. The office was created as a pilot program in September 1998. Because the Court believes the program is successful, it has extended it indefinitely by court order. Most conferences are held by telephone to minimize the expense to the parties. All discussions are confidential whether the cases settle or not.

#### USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A)

This section includes information on the use of the annual report, and management's analysis of the financial position and results of operations for the Court. Information compares this fiscal year with the prior fiscal year.

#### Financial Statements Overview

The financial statements are for the purpose of presenting to the reader the financial position and financial changes that occur on the Court of Appeals' account books. The financial statements are not intended to report the financial position of the State of New Mexico as a whole. The Court of Appeals is one of many agencies in the State that contribute to the financial position of the State of New Mexico. The Court of Appeals has only one fund and is a reverting agency. The Court's funds revert to the State General Fund after the end of the fiscal year. The Court's revenues are from the State General Fund.

#### Government - Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to be corporate-like in that all governmental activities are consolidated into one column. The Court of Appeals has no business type activities. The focus of the Statement of Net Assets (the "Unrestricted Net Assets") is designed to be similar to a bottom line for the Court and its governmental activities. This statement combines and consolidates governmental fund's current financial resources (short-term spendable resources with capital assets and long term liabilities).

The Statement of Activities is focused on cost of various activities which are provided by the Court's general revenues. This is intended to summarize and simplify the users' analysis of the cost of services.

The Governmental Activities reflect the Court's basic services of resolving cases brought up on appeal.

#### Fund Financial Statements

The Court of Appeals has only one such fund: the general fund. The Governmental Fund presentation is presented on a sources and uses of liquid resources basis.

#### Capital and Infrastructure Assets

The Court does not own any capital or infrastructure assets.

#### **Budgetary Comparison:**

Budgetary comparison schedules for the general fund are presented with the basic financial statements. The budgetary comparison schedules present both the original and the final appropriated budgets for the reporting period as well as the actual inflows, outflows, and balances, as stated on the government's budgetary basis.

As required by the Office of the State Auditor under 2 NMAC 2.2, the Statements of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual are also presented. This information is provided at the approved budget level to demonstrate compliance with legal requirements.

#### GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

As more fully described in Note 10, the Court restated the 2007 financial statements to reduce bond proceeds revenue and the related receivable by \$7,722,000.

#### Statement of Net Assets

	Govern <u>2008</u>	ment Activities  2007 (after restatement)
Current Assets	\$ 657,923	1,658,722
Capital Assets Total Assets	$\frac{762,351}{1,420,274}$	9,228,685
Liabilities	476,297	636,793
Net Assets:		
Invested in capital assets	762,351	-
Restricted	336,394	1,021,028
Unrestricted (deficit)	(154,768)	(162,037)
Total Net Assets	<u>\$ 943,977</u>	869,892

For more detailed information, see the Statement of Net Assets.

#### Financial Highlights

The Court of Appeals' total net assets for the fiscal year 2008 was \$943,977 versus fiscal year 2007 net assets of \$869,892 after restatement. The change is attributable to a special appropriation for capital outlay received during 2008 for \$6,000,000 that was used to begin construction of its building. The special appropriation for capital outlay had not been received nor any amounts expended for the year ended June 30, 2008.

#### Statement of Activities

The following schedule represents the revenues and expenses for the current and prior year.

	Government Activities 2008 2007		
		(after restatement)	
State General Fund Appropriations	\$ 5,293,200	5,140,727	
Bond Proceeds Appropriation	66,816	780,000	
Transfers from Other State Agencies	218,229	1,469	
Reversions to State General Fund	(15,762)	(29,210)	
Total Revenues	5,562,483	5,190,986	
Program Expenses	5,490,566	5,381,200	
Change in net assets	74,085	(190,214)	
Net assets, beginning of year	869,892	1,060,106	
Net assets, end of year	\$ 943,977	869,892	

For more detailed information, see the Statement of Activities.

The Court of Appeal's total expenses for fiscal year 2008 were \$5,490,566 versus fiscal year 2007 which were \$5,381,200. Expenditures increased in 2008 by \$187,366 due to increases in personal services, employee benefits and contractual services, which were budgeted due to the increasing cost of operations as well as expenditures that occurred with the construction of the new building.

The Court of Appeal's total revenues for fiscal year 2008 were \$5,562,483 versus fiscal year 2007 which were \$5,190,986. Revenues increased in 2008 by \$371,497 due to an increase in the amount appropriated by the State Legislature to cover the increasing costs as well as the recognition of bond proceeds revenue.

#### The Court of Appeals' Funds

The Court of Appeals has only one governmental fund; the General Fund. Analysis of its activities are outlined above.

#### **BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS**

There were two budget adjustments in the amount of \$54,000 during 2008. The budget adjustments decreased the contractual services category by \$42,000 and decreased the operating costs category by \$12,000 and increased the personal services category by \$12,000 in order to meet other cost requirements. The Court of Appeals was also appropriated \$6,000,000 for a special capital outlay appropriation; none of this amount has been received as of June 30, 2008 and is recorded as due from other state agencies.

#### CAPITAL ASSETS

The Court began a project to build a new Courthouse for its operations in Albuquerque, New Mexico. As of June 30, 2008, \$762,351 in costs had been capitalized.

#### ANTICIPATED CHANGES

No significant changes are anticipated.

#### CONTACTING THE COURT'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

The Court's financial statements are designed to provide a general overview of this agency's finances and to demonstrate the agency's accountability for the funds it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Chief Appellate Court Clerk, New Mexico Court of Appeals at P.O. Box 2008, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-2008.

#### STATE OF NEW MEXICO COURT OF APPEALS STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS June 30, 2008

ASSETS	Governmental Activities	
Interest in State Treasurer Investment Pool Due from other state agencies Capital assets	\$	513,107 144,816 762,351
Total assets	\$	1,420,274
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable Accrued wages and payroll taxes payable Due to State General Fund Compensated absences	\$	109,520 196,247 15,762 154,768
Total liabilities		476,297
NET ASSETS		
Invested in Capital Assets Unrestricted (deficit) Restricted for capital projects		762,351 (154,768) 336,394
Total net assets	\$	943,977

	– Expenses	Program Charges for Services	Revenues  Capital Grants  and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities				
Court Operations	5,490,566	2,168	-	(5.488,398)
Total governmental activities	5,490,566	2,168	-	(5,488,398)
General Revenues Transfers - State General Fund appropriation Transfers - bond proceeds appropriation Transfers from Other State Agencies Reversion to State General Fund - 2008 Total general revenues				5,293,200 66,816 218,229 (15,762) 5,562,483
Changes in net assets				74,085
Net assets, beginning of year, prior to restatement				8,591,892
Restatement of severance tax bond proceeds				(7,722,000)
Net assets, beginning of year, after restatement				869,892
Net assets, end of year				<u>\$</u> 943,977

#### STATE OF NEW MEXICO COURT OF APPEALS BALANCE SHEET - GENERAL FUND June 30, 2008

#### ASSETS

Interest in State Treasurer Investment Pool  Due from other state agencies	\$ 513,107 144,816
Total assets	\$ 657,923
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	
Liabilities Accounts payable Accrued wages and payroll taxes payable Due to State General Fund  Total liabilities	\$ 109,520 196,247 15,762 321,529
Fund balances Unreserved Reserved for capital projects	336,394
Total fund balances	336,394
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 657,923

#### STATE OF NEW MEXICO COURT OF APPEALS RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS Year Ended June 30, 2008

Fund balances - Governmental Fund	\$ 336,394
Capital assets are not included in the fund financial statements  Liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the	762,351
governmental funds - compensated absences	(154,768)
Net assets of governmental activities	\$ 943,977

# STATE OF NEW MEXICO COURT OF APPEALS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GENERAL FUND Year Ended June 30, 2008

Expenditures Judicial Current		
Personal services	\$	3,743,299
Employee benefits	-	1,263,116
Operating costs		316,953
Contract services		87,764
Supplies		44,897
Maintenance and repairs		25,507
Travel		16,030
Other costs		269
Capital outlay		762,351
Total expenditures		6,260,186
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		(6,260,186)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)		
Transfers - State General Fund appropriation		5,293,200
Transfers - bond proceeds appropriation		66,816
Transfers from other State Agencies		218,229
Miscellaneous revenues		2,168
Reversion to State General Fund		(15,762)
		5,564,651
Net change in fund balances		(695,535)
Fund balances, beginning of year, before restatement		8,753,929
Restatement		(7,722,000)
Fund balances, beginning of year, after restatement		1,031,929
Fund balances, end of year	\$	336,394

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
COURT OF APPEALS
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES-GENERAL FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2008

Net change in fund balances - governmental fund	\$ (695,535)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because some expenses reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds	
Capital outlay	762,351
Change in long-term compensated absences	 7,269

74,085

\$

See Notes to Financial Statements.

Change in net assets of governmental activities

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
COURT OF APPEALS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2008

		Bud	σet		Variance Favorable
	_	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)
Annual Appropriations					
Revenues					
State General Fund appropriations	\$	5,293,200	5,293,200	5,293,200	-
Reversion to State General Fund		-	-	(15,762)	(15,762)
Miscellaneous revenue		1,000	1,000	2,168	1,168
Other financing sources		218,200	218,200	218,229	29
Total revenues		5,512,400	5,512,400	5,497,835	(14,565)
Expenditures					
Personal services		4,963,600	5,017,600	5,006,415	11,185
Contractual services		129,800	87,800	87,800	-
Other costs		419,000	407,000	403,620	3,380
Total expenditures		5,512,400	5,512,400	5,497,835	14,565
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures		-		<u>-</u>	

Note Special Appropriations, bond proceeds, revenue and related expenditures are presented in the Multi-Year Appropriation schedule.

## STATE OF NEW MEXICO COURT OF APPEALS STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL GENERAL FUND (CONTINUED) Year Ended June 30, 2008

rear	Ended	June	30,	2008

	Dod	cat		Variance Favorable	
	 Bud Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)	
Multi-Year Appropriations					
General Fund Special Appropriation Laws of 2006,					
Fund Balance Rebudgeted	\$ 1,031,929	1,031,929	695,535	336,394	
Expenditures	1,031,929	1,031,929	695,535	336,394	
•	\$ -				
Severance Tax Bond Proceeds Appropriations Laws of 2007, Chapter 42,					
Fund Balance Rebudgeted	\$ 7,655,184	7,655,184	66,816	7,588,368	
Expenditures	7,655,184	7,655,184	66,816	7,588,368	
,	\$ -	-		-	
Laws of 2008, Chapter 92,					
Revenue - Bond Proceeds	\$ 6,000,000	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	
Expenditures	6,000,000	6,000,000	-	6,000,000	
•	\$ -		-	-	

#### NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the State of New Mexico, Court of Appeals (Court of Appeals) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body of establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Court of Appeals' accounting policies are described below:

#### A. Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the Court of Appeals, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units in the reporting entity by applying the criteria set forth in GAAP. The basic, but not the only, criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency. Other manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and accountability for fiscal matters. A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the government and is generally available to its citizens. A third criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether government is able to exercise oversight responsibilities. Based upon the application of these criteria, the following is a brief review of the entities included and excluded in these financial statements.

Included within the reporting entity:

#### Court of Appeals

The State of New Mexico, Court of Appeals was established April 1, 1966 to ease the appellate backlog of the Supreme Court. It serves as an intermediate appellate court between the State's thirteen judicial district courts, certain administrative agencies, and the Supreme Court.

Excluded from reporting entity:

The other entities of the Judicial Branch of government are excluded because they are separate entities established by State statute.

The Court of Appeals has no component units.

## NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### B. Basic Financial Statements

The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the Court of Appeals as a whole) and fund financial statements. While the previous model emphasized fund types (the total of all funds of a particular type), the new model focuses on either the Court of Appeals as a whole or major individual funds (within the fund financial statements). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements (within the basic financial statements) categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type. The Court of Appeals is a single-purpose government entity and has no business type activities. In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets, the governmental activities are presented on a consolidated basis and are reflected on the full accrual, economic resource basis, which incorporates long-term assets and receivables, as well as long-term debt and obligations.

The government-wide Statement of Activities reflects both the gross and net cost per functional category, which are otherwise being supported by general government revenues. The Statement of Activities reduces gross expenses by related program revenues, operating and capital grants. The program revenues must be directly associated with the function and consist of fees.

The net cost by function is normally covered by general revenue. Historically, the previous model did not summarize or present net cost by function or activity. Since the Court of Appeals only has one program, it does not employ direct cost allocation in the financial statements.

The fund financial statements are very similar to the financial statements presented in the previous mode. Emphasis is on the major funds of the governmental category. Non-major funds are summarized into a single column. The Court of Appeals' only fund is its General Fund which is considered a major fund.

## NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### B. Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

The governmental funds in the fund financial statements are presented on a current financial resource and modified accrual basis of accounting. This is the manner in which these funds are normally budgeted. This presentation is deemed more appropriate to demonstrate legal and covenant compliance, to demonstrate the source and use of liquid resources and to demonstrate how the Court of Appeals' actual experience conforms to the budget or fiscal plan. Since the governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements governmental column, a reconciliation is presented on the page following each statement, which briefly explains the adjustment necessary to transform the fund based financial statements into the governmental column of the government-wide presentation.

The financial transactions of the Court of Appeals are recorded in individual funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balance, revenues, expenditures or expenses and other financing sources or uses. Government resources are allocated to, and accounted for, in individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which the spending activities are controlled.

The following fund types are used by the Court of Appeals:

#### **GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES**

Governmental fund types are used to account for all of the Court of Appeals' activities. The General Fund is the primary operating fund of the Court of Appeals.

#### C. Non-Current Governmental Assets/Liabilities

Non-current assets and liabilities are not presented in the fund financial statements, but rather incorporated only in the government-wide Statement of Net Assets.

## NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to the point at which revenues or expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. It relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

Accrual Basis. The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The Department has elected to apply the provisions of all relevant pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), including those issued after November 30, 1989. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic assets used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from exchanged transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Revenues, Expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from non-exchange transactions are recognized in accordance with requirements of GASB 33.

The General Fund utilizes the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues and other governmental fund financial resource increments are recognized in the accounting period in which they become susceptible to accrual that is, when they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current fiscal period; available meaning collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter (60 days) to be used to pay liabilities of the current period.

Expenditures are recorded as liabilities when incurred. An exception to this general rule is that accumulated unpaid annual, compensatory and certain sick leave are not accrued as current liabilities but as non-current liabilities.

In applying the "susceptible to accrual" concept to intergovernmental revenues pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 33 (GASB 33), Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions, the provider should recognize liabilities and expenses and the recipient should recognize receivables and revenues when the applicable eligibility requirements, including time requirements, are met. Resources transmitted before the eligibility requirements are met, under most circumstances, should be reported as advances by the provider and deferred revenue by the recipient.

## NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### E. Interest in State General Fund Investment Pool

All funds allotted to the Court of Appeals are held by the New Mexico State Treasurer. Deposits are non-interest bearing. Money deposited by the Court of Appeals with the State Treasurer is pooled and invested by the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer deposits public monies with New Mexico financial institutions in denominations which generally are in excess of the \$100,000 in insurance coverage provided by federal agencies. Accordingly, the State Treasurer requires that depository financial institutions provide additional collateral for such investments. The collateral generally is in the form of marketable debt securities and is required in amounts ranging from 50% to 102% of the par value of the investment dependent upon the institutions operating results and capital. Collateral for the fiscal account is required in amounts equal to 50% of the average investment balance. Separate financial statements of the State Treasurer indicate collateral categories of risk and market value of purchased investments. All collateral is held in third-party safekeeping.

At June 30, 2008 the Court had the following in pooled cash which had no reconciling items:

Interest in State General Fund Investment Pool

\$ 513,107

#### F. Capital Assets

Property, plant, and equipment purchased or acquired at a value of \$5,000 or greater are capitalized. Assets are carried at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Contributed assets are recorded at fair market value as of the date received. Additions, improvements, and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred.

#### G. Net Assets

The government-wide financial statements utilize a net asset presentation. Net assets are categorized as invested in capital assets (net of related debt), restricted and unrestricted.

Invested in Capital Assets (net of related debt)—is intended to reflect the portion of net assets which is associated with non-liquid, capital assets less outstanding capital asset related debt. The net related debt is the debt less the outstanding liquid assets and any associated unamortized cost.

## NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Restricted Assets—are liquid assets (generated from revenues and not bond proceeds), which have third-party, legally enforceable, (statutory, bond covenant or granting agency) limitations on their use. When there is an option, the Court of Appeals spends restricted resources first.

Unrestricted Assets—represent unrestricted liquid assets.

#### H. Compensated Absences

Vested or accumulated vacation leave and vested sick leave are reported in the entity-wide financial statements, since they are not expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources. No current expenditures are reported in the General Fund financial statements for these amounts.

#### I. Long-Term Obligations

Long-term debt is recognized as a liability of a governmental fund when due. For other long-term obligations, only that portion expected to be financed from expendable available financial resources is reported as a liability of the General Fund. The remaining portion of such obligations is reported in the entity-wide financial statements.

#### NOTE 2. BUDGETS

The Court of Appeals follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

No later than September 1, the Court of Appeals submits to the Judicial Budget Office (JBO), the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC), and the Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) an appropriation request for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The appropriation request includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.

Appropriation request hearings are scheduled by the DFA. Budget hearings are scheduled before the New Mexico House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees. The final outcomes of these hearings are incorporated into the General Appropriations Act. The Act is signed into law by the Governor of the State of New Mexico within the legally prescribed time limit.

#### NOTE 2. BUDGETS (CONTINUED)

The Court of Appeals submits to the DFA, no later than May 1, an annual operating budget by category and line item based upon the appropriation made by the Legislature. The DFA – Budget Division reviews and approves the operating budget which becomes effective on July 1. All subsequent budget adjustments must be approved by the State of New Mexico, Administrative Office of the Courts and the director of the DFA - Budget Division and the LFC. The current year budget was adjusted in a legal manner.

Legal budget control for expenditures is by category of line item. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the fiscal year for the General Fund.

Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year except for multi-year special appropriations. All amounts within the General Fund revert annually to the State General Fund, with the exception of unspent multi-year special appropriations.

Each year the Legislature approves multiple year appropriations, which the State considers as continuing appropriations. The Legislature authorizes these appropriations for two to five years; however, it does not identify the authorized amount by fiscal year. Consequently, the appropriation is budgeted in its entirety the first year the Legislature authorizes it. The unexpended portion of the budget is carried forward as the next year's beginning budget balance until either the project period has expired or the appropriation has been fully expended. The budget presentation in these financial statements are consistent with this budgeting methodology.

The a budget for the General Fund is adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting except for accounts payable accrued at the end of the fiscal year that do not get paid by the statutory deadline (Section 6-10-4 NMSA 1978), that must be paid out of next years budget. A reconciliation of budgetary basis to GAAP basis will be necessary if all accounts payable at the end of the fiscal year are not paid by the statutory deadline. No reconciliation was necessary as of June 30, 2008.

#### NOTE 3. DUE TO STATE GENERAL FUND

The Court of Appeals accrued a liability for reversion to the State General Fund for its unexpended general appropriations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. The following is a summary of reversion activity for the fiscal year.

Budget year 2007 reversion	\$ 29,210
Budget year 2008 reversion	 15,762
Total reversion	44,972
Amount reverted during fiscal year 2008	 (29,210)
Due to State General Fund	\$ 15,762

#### NOTE 4. CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets follows:

	Balance 7/1/07	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/08
Cost				
Construction in Progress	\$ -	762,351	-	762,351
Cost	\$ _	762,351		762 <u>,351</u>

The Court of Appeals does not have any debt related to capital assets. Construction in progress consists of costs capitalized related to the new Court of Appeals' Building being constructed. Certain costs charged to the special appropriations did not qualify for capitalization.

#### NOTE 5. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

During the year ended June 30, 2008, the following changes occurred in compensated absence liabilities:

	Balance				Balance
		7/1/07	Additions	Deletions	6/30/08
Compensated absences	\$	162,037	240,693	(247,962)	154,768

Management estimates that compensated absences are due within one year. Substantially all of the compensated absences balances have been paid by the General Fund in prior years. The amount of compensated absences is calculated by multiplying the vested hours by the pay rate at year-end plus applicable payroll taxes.

The Court of Appeals' policy is to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits.

Qualified employees accumulate maximum annual leave as follows:

Years of Service	Hours earned Per Month	Days earned Per Month	Days of Maximum Accrual
1 month – 3 years	4.62	11/4	30
Over 3 – 7 years	5.54	11/2	30
Over 7 – 14 years	6.46	13/4	30
Over 14/beyond	7.39	2	30

#### NOTE 5. COMPENSATED ABSENCES (CONTINUED)

The maximum accrued annual leave may be carried forward into the beginning of the next calendar year and any excess is lost. When employees terminate, they are compensated for accumulated unpaid annual leave as of the date of termination, up to the above maximums.

Accrued Sick Leave. Employees who have over 600 hours of accumulated sick leave can receive payment for the hours over 600 up to 120 hours on July 1 or January 1 of each year. However, the sick leave will be paid at 50% of the employee's regular hourly wage.

At retirement, employees may receive 50% payment for up to 400 hours for the hours over 600 of accumulated sick leave. Therefore, the only sick leave which has been accrued represents the hours earned at June 30, 2008, over 600. Expenditures for accumulated sick pay for hours under 600 will be recognized as employees take such absences. At June 30, 2008, accrued sick leave in excess of 600 hours amounted to \$3.233.

#### NOTE 6. SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Under the Laws of 2006, Chapter 111, Section 32, the Court of Appeals received a multiyear State General Fund special appropriation in the amount of \$1,200,000 to be expended in fiscal years 2006 through 2010 to plan, design, and construct a Court of Appeals building adjacent to the UNM Law School in Albuquerque. As of June 30, 2008 approximately \$863,606 of this appropriation had been expended, none was encumbered and the remaining amount is presented as Fund balance reserved for capital projects as of June 30, 2008.

Additionally, under the Laws of 2007, Chapter 42, Section 328, the Court of Appeals received a multi-year special appropriation of \$7,800,000 from bond proceeds to be expended in fiscal years 2007 through 2011 to plan, design, and construct a Court of Appeals adjacent to the UNM Law School in Albuquerque. As of June 30, 2008, none of this appropriation has been received and approximately \$144,816 had been expended and none was encumbered. This is presented as a due from other state agencies in the financial statements.

Revenue for these special appropriations is recognized when all eligibility requirements are met which is generally when the funds are expended.

#### NOTE 6. SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS (CONTINUED)

Additionally, under the Laws of 2008, Chapter 92, Section 6, the Court of Appeals received a multi-year special appropriation of \$6,000,000 from bond proceeds to be expended in fiscal years 2007 through 2011 to plan, design, and construct a Court of Appeals adjacent to the UNM Law School in Albuquerque. As of June 30, 2008, none of this appropriation has been received, expended or encumbered. Since the special appropriation is for capital outlay and the amount of the appropriation is greater than \$100,000, the Court of Appeals is further obligated to pay 1% of the total appropriation to the Art in Public Places Program (Program) as required under the AIPP Act (Sections 13-4 A-1 through 13-4 A-11, NMSA 1978). As of June 30, 2008, none of this had been accrued or remitted to the Program, accordingly no liability is presented as a due to other state agencies in the financial statements.

#### NOTE 7. RETIREMENT PLANS

Plan Description. Substantially all of the Court of Appeals' full-time employees participate in public employee retirement system authorized under the Public Employees Retirement Act (Chapter 10, Article 11 NMSA 1978). The Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) is the administrator of the plan, which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit retirement plan. The plan provides for retirement, disability benefits, survivor benefits and cost-of-living adjustments to plan members and beneficiaries. PERA issues a separate, publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to PERA, PO Box 2123, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2123. The report is also available on PERA's website at www.pera.state.nm.us.

Funding Policy. Plan members are required to contribute 7.42% of their gross salary. The Law Library is required to contribute 16.59% of the gross covered salary. The contribution requirements of plan members and Law Library are established under Chapter 10, Article 11 NMSA 1978. The Court of Appeals is required to contribute 7.42% of the gross covered salary. The contribution requirements of plan members and the Law Library are established in State statute under Chapter 10, Article 11, NMSA 1978. The requirements may be amended by acts of the legislature. The Court of Appeals contributions to PERA for the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 were \$434,124 and \$391,501, respectively, equal to the amount of the required contributions for each year.

#### NOTE 7. RETIREMENT PLANS (CONTINUED)

#### Judicial Retirement Plan

Plan Description. Substantially all of the Judges of the Court of Appeals participate in a defined benefit contributory retirement plan through the Judicial Retirement Act (Chapter 10, Article 12B, NMSA 1978). The Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) is the administrator of the plan, which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit retirement plan. The plan provides for retirement, disability benefits, survivor benefits and cost-of-living adjustments to plan members and beneficiaries. PERA issues a separate, publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. That report may be obtained by writing to PERA, PO Box 2123, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2123.

Funding Policy. Plan members are required to contribute 3.5% of their gross salary if they participate in the plan existing prior to June 30, 1980, or 7.5% if they participate in the plan after June 30, 1980. The Court of Appeals is required to contribute 12% of the Judge's gross covered salary. The contribution requirements of plan members and the Court of Appeals are established under Chapter 10, Article 12B, NMSA 1978. The requirements may be amended by acts of the legislature. The Court of Appeals' contributions to Judicial Retirement Act for the years ending June 30, 2008 and 2007, were \$137,677 and \$131,523, respectively, equal to the amount of the required contributions for each year.

## NOTE 8. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - STATE RETIREE HEALTH CARE PLAN

Plan Description. The Law Library contributes to the New Mexico Retiree Health Care Fund, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit post employment healthcare plan administered by the New Mexico Retiree Health Care Authority (RHCA). The RHCA provides health care insurance and prescription drug benefits to retired employees of participating New Mexico government agencies, their spouses, dependents, and surviving spouses and dependents. The RHCA Board was established by the Retiree Health Care Act (Chapter 10, Article 7C, NMSA 1978). The Board is responsible for establishing and amending benefit provisions of the healthcare plan and is also authorized to designate optional and/or voluntary benefits like dental, vision, supplemental life insurance, and long-term care policies.

## NOTE 8. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - STATE RETIREE HEALTH CARE PLAN (CONTINUED)

Eligible retirees are: 1) retirees who make contributions to the fund for at least five years prior to retirement and whose eligible employer during that period of time made contributions as a participant in the RHCA plan on the person's behalf unless that person retires before the employer's RHCA effective date, in which the event the time period required for employee and employer contributions shall become the period of time between the employer's effective date and the date of retirement; 2) retirees defined by the Act who retired prior to July 1, 1990; 3) former legislators who served at least two years; and 4) former governing authority members who served at least four years.

The RHCA issues a publicly available stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the post employment healthcare plan. That report and further information can be obtained by writing to the Retiree Health Care Authority at 4308 Carlisle NE, Suite 104, Albuquerque, NM 87107.

Funding Policy. The Retiree Health Care Act (Section 10-7C-13 NMSA 1978) authorizes the RHCA Board to establish the monthly premium contributions that retirees are required to pay for healthcare benefits. Each participating retiree pays a monthly premium according to a service based subsidy rate schedule for the medical plus basic life plan plus an additional participation fee of five dollars if the eligible participant retired prior to the employer's RHCA effective date or is a former legislator or former governing authority member. Former legislators and governing authority members are required to pay 100% of the insurance premium to cover their claims and the administrative expenses of the plan. The monthly premium rate schedule can be obtained from the RHCA or viewed on their website at <a href="https://www.nmrhca.state.nm.us">www.nmrhca.state.nm.us</a>.

The Retiree Health Care Act (Section 10-7C-15 NMSA 1978) is the statutory authority that establishes the required contributions of participating employers and their employees. The statute requires each participating employer to contribute 1.3% of each participating employee's annual salary; each participating employee is required to contribute .65% of their salary. Employers joining the program after 1/1/98 are also required to make a surplus-amount contribution to the RHCA based on one of two formulas at agreed-upon intervals.

## NOTE 8. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - STATE RETIREE HEALTH CARE PLAN (CONTINUED)

The RHCA plan is financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. The employer, employee and retiree contributions are required to be remitted to the RHCA on a monthly basis. The statutory requirements for the contributions can be changed by the New Mexico State Legislature.

The Court of Appeals contributions to the RHCA for the years ended June 30, 2008 and 2007 were \$47,984 and \$44,230 respectively, which equal the required contributions for each year.

#### NOTE 9. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Court of Appeals is exposed to various risks of loss for which it carries insurance (Workers' Compensation, General Liability, Civil Rights, and Property) with the State of New Mexico Risk Management Division of the General Services Department.

#### NOTE 10. RESTATEMENTS

To comply with Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 33 (GASB 33), Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions, the Department has changed its accounting treatment of capital project appropriations financed with bond proceeds.

Prior to the change, the Department recognized as revenue, in the year the capital project appropriations were authorized by the Legislature, the entire amount of bond proceeds related to capital project appropriations. It did not take into account the impact of eligibility requirements: Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, GASB 33 requires that the recognition of revenues and expenditures occur only when all applicable eligibility requirements have been met. Since all of the eligibility requirements established by the State Board of Finance had not been met by the end of last fiscal year, the Department's recognition of bond proceeds and the related liability to recipients was premature.

As a result of the restatement, the June 30, 2007 fund balance in the General Fund and related net assets along with revenue and changes in net assets for 2007 were decreased by \$7,722,000.

#### STATE OF NEW MEXICO COURT OF APPEALS SCHEDULE OF OPERATING TRANSFERS

Year Ended June 30, 2008

			Inter-A	gency	
SHARE	SHARE		Operating Transfers		
Fund	Title		In	Out	
All to/from the Court of Ap	peals General Fund 13700				
(1) Fund 85300 Departmen	t of Finance and Administration, 341	\$	5,293,200	-	
(2) Fund 85300 Departmen	t of Finance and Administration, 341		66,816	_	
(3) Fund 85300 Departmen	t of Finance and Administration, 341		218,229	-	
(4) Fund 85300 Departmen	t of Finance and Administration, 341		-	15,762	
			5,578,245	15,762	

- For State General Fund Appropriations
   Bond Proceed appropriation
   Compensation Package Appropriation
   FY 2007 Reversion

#### STATE OF NEW MEXICO COURT OF APPEALS SCHEDULE OF SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS Year Ended June 30, 2008

	Current Year Revenue	Amount Appropriated	Current Year Expenditures	Project to Date Expenditures	Unexpended Portion
General Fund Special Appropriation Laws of 2006, Chapter 111, Section 32 Court of Appeals Building	695,535	1,200,000	695,535	863,606	336,394
Severance Tax Bond Proceeds Appropriations Laws of 2007, Chapter 42, Section 328 Court of Appeals Building	66,816	7,800,000	66,816	144,816	7,655,184
Laws of 2008, Chapter 92, Section 6 Court of Appeals Building	-	6,000,000	-	-	6,000,000

## 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

Honorable Jonathan B. Sutin, Chief Judge Court of Appeals and Mr. Hector H. Balderas New Mexico State Auditor

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, including the budgetary comparison for the general fund of the State of New Mexico, Supreme Court (Court), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, and have issued our report thereon dated December 11, 2008. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America 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

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Court'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 Court's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Court's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency 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 misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability

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Honorable Jonathan B. Sutin, Chief Judge Court of Appeals and Mr. Hector H. Balderas New Mexico State Auditor

to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. We consider the following deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting; 08-01.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the Court's internal control.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we believe the significant deficiency described above is not a material weakness.

#### Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Court'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 an instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Honorable Jonathan B. Sutin, Chief Judge Court of Appeals and Mr. Hector H. Balderas New Mexico State Auditor

Mess adams LLP

The Court's responses to the finding identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. We did not audit the Court's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, others within the Court, the State Auditor, and the New Mexico Legislature, and the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration and is not intended to be, and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Albuquerque, New Mexico December 11, 2008

#### STATE OF NEW MEXICO COURT OF APPEALS SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR AUDIT FINDINGS June 30, 2008

#### FINDINGS - FINANCIAL STATEMENT AUDIT

07-01 – Reconciliation of Agency Interest in the	
State Investment Pool (Agency Cash Balances)	Resolved
07-02 – Journal Entries	Resolved
07-03 – Lack of Adequate Monitoring	Resolved
07-04 - Actual Expenditures in Excess of Budget	Resolved

STATE OF NEW MEXICO COURT OF APPEALS SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES June 30, 2008

#### 08-01 Prior Period Restatement

#### CONDITION

The Court of Appeals was appropriated severance tax bond proceeds per Laws 2007, Ch 42, Sec. 8 in the amount of \$7,800,000. As of June 30, 2007, \$78,000 had been expended. However, in 2007, a receivable and revenue was recorded for the entire \$7,800,000.

#### **CRITERIA**

Multi-year bond proceeds appropriations are to be drawn down on expenditures incurred. In accordance with generally accepted accounting principles special appropriations should be recorded as appropriations receivable once they become available for use. Per GASB 33, "the provider should recognize liabilities and expenses and the recipient should recognize receivables and revenues when the applicable eligibility requirements....are met...." As such, revenue should not be recognized until expenditures are incurred and no receivable should have been booked in the prior fiscal year. Revenue should only have been recognized to the extent that eligibility requirements were met.

#### EFFECT

Fund balance was overstated by \$7,722,000 at June 30, 2007, which represents the \$7,800,000 appropriation net of \$78,000 expended in fiscal year 2007.

#### CAUSE

Management believed they were recording the receivable in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles as the monies were appropriated in fiscal year 2007. Further, the Department of Finance and Administration misinterpreted GASB 33 and was providing guidance to the Court of Appeals in this matter.

#### RECOMMENDATION

We recommend the Court develop its own conclusion related to accounting issues.

#### MANAGEMENT RESPONSE

The Court of Appeals followed the instructions given by DFA, regarding the closing entry made. Although DFA actually made the entry, Court of Appeals management should have reviewed this entry more closely to ensure GAAP requirements were met. Moving forward, we will validate DFA's instructions to ensure compliance.

#### STATE OF NEW MEXICO COURT OF APPEALS EXIT CONFERENCE Year Ended June 30, 2008

We discussed the recommendations contained in this letter during the exit conference held on December 11, 2008. The exit conference was attended by the following individuals:

#### Court of Appeals

Honorable Cynthia Fry Gina Maestas Lydia Romero

Assistant Director of Fiscal Services – Administrative Office of the Courts

Judge

Chief Clerk

Lorraine Abeyta Financial Administrator

Moss Adams LLP

Larry Carmony Partner

Christopher Wolf Senior Accountant

The financial statements were prepared with the assistance of Moss Adams LLP from the books and records of the Court of Appeals.