

STATE OF NEW MEXICO SUPREME COURT BUILDING COMMISSION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2009

Moss Adams LLP 6100 Uptown Blvd NE Suite 400 Albuquerque, New Mexico (505) 878-7200

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STATE OF NEW MEXICO SUPREME COURT BUILDING COMMISSION

Official Roster

June 30, 2009

COMMISSION MEMBERS

Name Title

Honorable Edward L. Chavez Chairman

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Honorable Saul Cohen Vice-Chairman

Edith Cherry Member

Kathleen Jo Gibson Building Manager

Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court

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Independent Auditors' Report

505-830-6200 505-830-6282

Honorable Edward L. Chavez, Chief Justice New Mexico Supreme Court 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 Supreme Court Building Commission (Commission) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Commission'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 consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. 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 Commission are intended to present the financial position and changes in financial position of only that portion of the governmental activities and each major fund of the State of New Mexico that is attributable to the transactions of the Commission. They do not purport to, and do not present fairly the financial position of the State of New Mexico as of June 30, 2009, and the changes in financial position, where applicable, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.



Honorable Edward L. Chavez, Chief Justice New Mexico Supreme Court and Mr. Hector H. Balderas. New Mexico State Auditor

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the major fund of the Commission as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in its financial position and the budgetary 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 October 28, 2009 on our consideration of the Commission'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 four through eight is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by the 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 conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Commission's 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

October 28, 2009

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) provides an overview of the objective and program of the Supreme Court Building Commission. This discussion helps the reader understand the Supreme Court Building Commission's operation in terms of financial planning and expenditures of the annual budget. The Supreme Court Building Commission was created by statute to manage the Supreme Court Building. The Supreme Court Building Commission is responsible for the building and grounds of the Supreme Court Building and all material contents including books and computer equipment.

Agency Overview

Statutory Authority: Sections 34-3-1 et seq. NMSA 1978 sets forth the powers and duties of the Supreme Court Building Commission. The Supreme Court Building houses the Supreme Court, Supreme Court Building Commission, and Supreme Court Law Library and provides office spaces for Court of Appeals and the Administrative Office of the Courts. By statute, the Supreme Court Building Commission has care, custody and control of the Supreme Court Building and its grounds, along with all equipment, furniture and fixtures purchased or used by agencies of the judicial departments housed therein, although such equipment and furniture may also be maintained in part by the individual agencies.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

Management Discussion and Analysis

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 Supreme Court Building Commission. Comparative information is provided from fiscal year ended June 30, 2008.

Financial Statements Overview

The financial statements are for the purpose of presenting to the reader the financial position and financial changes for the Supreme Court Building Commission. The financial statements are not intended to report the financial position of the State of New Mexico as a whole. The Supreme Court Building Commission is one of 100+ agencies in the State that contributes to the financial position of the State of New Mexico. The Supreme Court Building Commission had one fund during the fiscal year ending 2009, its General Fund.

Generally speaking the Supreme Court Building Commission is a reverting agency. The Supreme Court Building Commission General Fund reverts into the State General Fund after the end of the fiscal year. The Supreme Court Building Commission's revenues are mainly from the State General Fund, with nothing received from court fees.

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 Supreme Court Building Commission 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 Supreme Court Building Commission 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 that are provided by the Supreme Court Building Commission's general revenues. This is intended to summarize and simplify the users' analysis of the cost of services.

The Governmental Activities reflect the Supreme Court Building Commission's basic services of providing a physical facility and maintaining the contents.

Fund Financial Statements

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

Budgetary Comparisons

In addition to the MD&A, GASB 34 requires a budgetary comparison schedule for the General Fund. 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 2.2.2 NMAC (March 31, 2009), the Statements of Revenues and Expenditures - Budget and Actual is presented. This information is provided at the approved budget level to demonstrate compliance with legal requirements.

GOVERNMENT -WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Statement of Net Assets

	Government Activities		
	2009 2008		
Assets			
Current assets	\$	35,531	41,644
Capital assets		5,328,636	2,903,562
Total assets		5,364,167	2,945,206
Current liabilities		74,404	69,776
Net assets			
Invested in capital assets		5,328,636	2,903,562
Unrestricted (deficit)		(38,873)	(28.132)
Total net assets	<u>\$</u>	5,289,763	2.875.430

For more detailed information see the Statement of Net Assets.

Financial Highlights

The Commission's total net assets increased from \$2,875,430 for fiscal year 2008 to \$5,289,763 for fiscal year 2009, primarily due to an increase in capital assets during the current year, resulting in an overall increase in net assets in the amount of \$2,414,333.

Statement of Activities

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

	Government Activities		
		2009	2008
General revenues			
State General Fund appropriations	\$	781,100	744,200
Special appropriation		14,000	27,964
Reversion to the State General Fund		(2,931)	(6,178)
		792,169	765,986
Program revenues - capital grants and contributions		3,198,133	1,491,714
Total revenue		3,990,302	2,257,700
Program expenses		1,575,969	1,551,565
Change in net assets		2,414,333	706,135
Net assets, beginning of year		2,875,430	2,169,295
Net assets, end of year	<u>\$</u>	5,289,763	2,875,430

For more detailed information see the Statement of Activities.

Statement of Activities (Continued)

Financial Highlights

The Commission's total revenues for fiscal year 2009 were \$3,198,133 versus fiscal year 2008 which were \$1,491,714. Revenues increased in 2009 by \$1,706,419 due to other entities purchasing significantly more assets in fiscal year 2009 than 2008. Total expenses for fiscal year 2009 were \$1,575,969 versus fiscal year 2008 which were \$1,551,565. Expenditures increased in 2009 by \$24,404 due to depreciation expense.

THE SUPREME COURT BUILDING COMMISSION'S FUNDS

The Supreme Court Building Commission has only one major governmental fund, which is the General Fund. Analyses of its activities are outlined above.

Capital and Infrastructure Assets

The Supreme Court Building Commission has no infrastructure assets, and the following capital assets:

The Supreme Court Building and curtilage (land); Furniture, fixtures and equipment; Data processing equipment; and One vehicle (a pickup truck).

Most of the data processing equipment, which makes up the majority (>95%) of the Supreme Court Building Commission's current assets after depreciation, was purchased by the Administrative Office of the Courts for the District and Magistrate Courts, and has never been on the premises of the Supreme Court Building, nor in the physical custody of the Supreme Court Building Commission. However that equipment is an asset of the Supreme Court Building Commission by statute, namely Section 34-3-3 NMSA 1978, as that equipment is an asset purchased by an agency of the judicial department housed within the Supreme Court Building.

Major purchases of capital assets during the year were primarily SpaceSaver systems for the Law Library (for books) and for the Magistrate Court files. These purchases represent over 75% of the additions to capital assets. These systems allow the Law Library and Magistrate Courts to make more efficient use of space within their facilities. In addition, the systems provide for better coordination of books, periodicals or files within these facilities so that these items can be tracked more efficiently.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

There was one budget adjustment which increased personal services \$22,500 and decreased other costs \$22,500. The Building Commission was also appropriated a State General Fund Special Appropriation for heating, ventilation, and air conditioning maintenance per the Laws of 2009, Chapter 124, Section 3, in the amount of \$14,000 for use in fiscal year 2009. Unexpended amounts in the amount of \$132 were reverted to the State General Fund.

ANTICIPATED CHANGES

The Supreme Court Building Commission knows of no anticipated changes that will significantly affect the financial position of the agency.

FINANCIAL CONTACT

Wanda Gonzales, Financial Administrator, Supreme Court Building Commission, supwing@nmcourts.com.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO SUPREME COURT BUILDING COMMISSION STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS June 30, 2009

ASSETS	C	Governmental Activities
Interest in State General Fund Investment Pool Other assets Land Capital assets, net	\$	35,422 109 100,311 5,228,325
Total assets		5,364,167
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable Due to State General Fund Accrued salaries and benefits Compensated absences		2,405 2,931 30,195 38,873
Total liabilities		74,404
NET ASSETS		
Invested in capital assets Unrestricted (deficit)		5,328,636 (38,873)
Total net assets	\$	5,289,763

STATE OF NEW MEXICO SUPREME COURT BUILDING COMMISSION STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2009

		Expenses	Program Revenues Capital Grants & Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets Governmental Activities
Governmental Activities				
Administration and maintenance	\$	792,169	-	(792,169)
Capital asset management		783,800	3,198,133	2,414,333
		_1,575,969	3,198,133	1,622,164
General Revenues Transfer - State General Fund appropriation Transfer - Special appropriation Reversion to the State General Fund	•			781,100 14,000 (2,931) 792,169
Change in net assets				2,414,333
Net assets, beginning of year				2,875,430
Net assets, end of year				\$ 5,289,763

STATE OF NEW MEXICO SUPREME COURT BUILDING COMMISSION BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPE June 30, 2009

A CO'DING	General
ASSETS	
Interest in State General Fund Investment Pool Other assets	\$ 35,422 109
Total assets	\$ 35,531
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE Liabilities	
Accounts payable Due to State General Fund Accrued salaries and benefits	\$ 2,405 2,931 30,195
Total liabilities	 35,531
Fund Balance Unreserved	
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$ 35,531

STATE OF NEW MEXICO SUPREME COURT BUILDING COMMISSION RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS Year Ended June 30, 2009

Fund balance - Governmental Fund	\$ -
Land and capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, are not included in the fund financial statements	5,328,636
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the	
governmental funds - compensated absences	 (38,873)
Net assets of governmental activities	\$ 5,289,763

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
SUPREME COURT BUILDING COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPE
Year Ended June 30, 2009

	General
Expenditures	
Judicial	
Current	
Personal services	\$ 425,066
Employee benefits	237,487
In-state travel	3,030
Maintenance and repairs	46,443
Supplies	1,062
Contract services	6,900
Operating costs	70,709
Other expenditures	_
Capital outlay	 1,472
Total expenditures	792,169
Other Financing Sources (Uses)	
Transfer - State General Fund appropriation	781,100
Transfer - Special appropriations	14,000
Reversion to State General Fund - 2009	(2,931)
	792,169
Net change in fund balance	-
Fund balance, beginning of year	
Fund balance, end of year	\$ -

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
SUPREME COURT BUILDING COMMISSION
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES-GENERAL FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2009

Net change in fund balances - governmental fund	\$ -
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because	
Assets purchased by other entities	3,198,133
Capital outlay	1,472
Depreciation expense	(774,531)
Change in compensated absences	 (10,741)
Change in net assets of governmental activities	\$ 2,414,333

STATE OF NEW MEXICO SUPREME COURT BUILDING COMMISSION STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES -BUDGET AND ACTUAL - GENERAL FUND Year Ended June 30, 2009

	Budget			Variance	
	-	Original	Final	Actual	Favorable (Unfavorable)
STATE GENERAL FUND APPROPRIA	ATIO	V			
Revenues and other financing sources State General Fund appropriation Reversions to State General Fund	\$	792,300	781,100	781,100 (2,799)	(2,799)
Total revenues		792,300	781,100	778,301	(2,799)
Expenditures and other financing uses Personal services and benefits Contractual services Other costs		649,600 6,900 135,800	662,900 6,900 111,300	662,553 6,900 108,848	347 - 2,452
Total expenditures		792,300	781,100	778,301	2,799
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$	-	-		
SPECIAL APPROPRIATION					
Special appropriations Reversions to State General Fund	\$	14,000	14,000	14,000 (132)	(132)
Total revenues		14,000	14,000	13,868	(132)
Expenditures Other costs		14,000	14,000	13,868	132
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$	**		-	

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the State of New Mexico, Supreme Court Building Commission (Commission) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standards-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the Commission's accounting policies are described below:

A. Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the Commission, 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 there are no component units.

Included within the reporting entity:

Building Commission

The State of New Mexico, New Mexico Judicial Department created by Section 34-3-1 NMSA 1978. The Building Commission operates under a Board of Directors, three residents of the State appointed by the New Mexico Supreme Court Justices. The Building Manager of the Building Commission is responsible for administrative operations and for handling budget matters and all financial transactions. The Building Superintendent is under the Building Manager's supervision.

Excluded from reporting entity:

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

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Basic Financial Statements

The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the Commission 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 Commission 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 Commission 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 (including depreciation expense on capital assets) by related program revenues, operating and capital grants. The program revenues must be directly associated with the function. Eliminations are made to remove the "doubling-up" effect of activity between funds.

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.

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The Commission has not elected to apply the provisions of all relevant pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), including those issued after November 30, 1989.

The government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of the Commission as an entity and the change in aggregate financial position resulting from the activities of the fiscal period. It does not include fiduciary activities.

The governmental fund in the fund financial statements are presented on a current financial resource measurement focus 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 Commission's 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.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Basic Financial Statements (Continued)

The financial transactions of the Commission 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 Commission uses funds in the fund based financial statements to report its financial position and the results of its operations. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain government functions or activities.

The Commission's Funds are classified into one category: governmental. Each category, in turn, is divided into separate "fund types."

General Fund - The General Fund (SHARE Fund 14000) is the primary operating fund of the Commission. It accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The operations of the Commission are funded primarily by appropriations from the State General Fund, which are recorded as "other financing sources" in the general fund in the year appropriated. The Commission also receives funding from other state funds, which are recorded as interagency transfers.

C. 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.

The government-wide financial statements are presented on an accrual basis of accounting. The General Fund in the fund financial statements is presented on a modified accrual basis. Under the accrual method of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenditures are recognized when incurred.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

C. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

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. Expenditures charged to federal programs are recorded utilizing the cost principles described by the various funding sources.

D. Interest in the State General Fund Investment Pool

All funds allotted to the Commission are held by the New Mexico State Treasurer in the General Fund Investment Pool. Deposits are non-interest bearing. Money deposited 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 \$250,000 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.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned. The State of New Mexico requires collateral in an amount greater than or equal to 50% of the average investment balance not insured by Federal Insuring Agencies. 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.

There are no reconciling items in the General Fund (SHARE Fund 14000) Interest in the State General Fund Investment Pool balance of \$35,422.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

E. 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. Depreciation on all assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful lives with no salvage value.

	y ears
Building and improvements	10-40
Furniture/fixtures	10
Data processing equipment and software	3-5
Equipment	5
Vehicles	5

F. 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 the Commission has no related debt.

Restricted Net Assets-are liquid assets (generated from revenues and not bond proceeds), which have third-party (statutory, bond covenant or granting agency) limitations on their use. Such restrictions are legally enforceable.

Unrestricted Net Assets-represent unrestricted liquid assets.

The Commission allocates expenses to restricted or unrestricted resources based on the budgeted source of funds.

G. 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.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

H. 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.

I. Program Revenues

The Commission derives program revenues (charges for services) from the following other state agencies: Administrative Office of the Courts, Court of Appeals, Supreme Court Law Library, and The Supreme Court. These revenues represent capital assets acquired by these entities.

NOTE 2. LEGAL COMPLIANCE - BUDGETS

The Commission follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

No later than September 1, the Commission submits to 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.

The Commission 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 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 expenditure category. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the fiscal year for the General Fund.

NOTE 2. LEGAL COMPLIANCE – BUDGETS (CONTINUED)

The budget is adopted on a modified accrual basis of accounting which is consistent with GAAP (General Appropriations Act, Laws of 2006, Chapter 109, Section 3, Subsections O and N) 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 the next year's budget. A reconciliation of budgetary basis to GAAP basis will be necessary if any accounts payable at the end of the fiscal year are not paid by the statutory deadline. The Commission has not included such reconciliation for fiscal year 2009 as all payables were paid by the statutory deadline.

Annual appropriations, except for multi-year appropriations, lapse at the end of the fiscal year except for those amounts expended. All amounts within the General Fund revert to the State General Fund, except for multi-year appropriations.

NOTE 3. DUE TO STATE GENERAL FUND

The Commission's liabilities for reversions to the State General Fund consist of the following:

2009 budget year reversion – State General Fund appropriations	\$ 2,799
2009 budget year reversion – special appropriations	 132
Total due to State General Fund	\$ 2,931

NOTE 4. CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of changes in capital assets follows:

	Balance 7/1/08	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/09
Land	<u>\$ 100,311</u>		No.	100,311
Cost				
Buildings & improvements	\$ 1,657,707	922,945	-	2,580,652
Furniture, fixtures & equipment	2,047,521	1,239,631	_	3,287,152
Data processing equipment	6,634,684	864,733	-	7,499,417
Vehicles	97.895	172,296		270,191
Cost	10,437,807	3,199,605	<u>-</u>	13,637,412

NOTE 4. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

		Balance 7/1/08	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/09
Accumulated Depreciation					
Buildings & improvements	\$	1,651,194	-	-	1,651,194
Furniture, fixtures & equipment		1,005,462	124,083	-	1,129,545
Data processing equipment		4,941,610	630,673	-	5,572,283
Vehicles		36,290	19,775	_	56,065
Net accumulated					
depreciation	_	7,634,556	774,531		8,409,087
Net depreciable assets	\$	2,803,251	2,425,074		5,228,325

The Building Commission does not have any debt related to capital assets. Depreciation expense is included in the capital asset management program.

NOTE 5. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

During the year ended June 30, 2009, the following changes occurred in compensated absence liabilities:

	Balance 7/1/08	Increase	Decrease	Balance 6/30/09
Compensated absences	\$ 28,132	31,854	(21,113)	38,873

The portion of compensated absences due within one year is not material, and therefore, not separately presented. 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. Compensated absences are considered to all be due in less than one year.

The Commission's 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	10	1 1/4	30
Over $3 - 7$ years	12	1 ½	30
Over 7 – 14 years	14	1 3/4	30
Over 14/beyond	16	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, 2009, over 600. Expenditures for accumulated sick pay for hours under 600 will be recognized as employees take such absences. At June 30, 2009, accrued sick leave in excess of 600 hours amounted to \$658.

NOTE 6. RETIREMENT PLAN – PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION

Plan Description. Substantially all of the Commission's 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. The report may be obtained by writing to PERA, PO Box 2123, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2123.

Funding Policy. Plan members are required to contribute 7.42% of their gross salary. The Commission is required to contribute 16.59% of the gross covered salary. The contribution requirements of plan members and the Commission are established under Chapter 10, Article 11, NMSA 1978. The requirements may be amended by acts of the legislature. The Commission's contributions to PERA for the years ending June 30, 2009 and June 30, 2008 were \$73,747 and \$72,196, respectively, equal to the amount of the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 7. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Plan Description. The Commission 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.

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 www.nnurhca.state.nm.us.

NOTE 7. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

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.

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 Commission's contributions to the RHCA for the years ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 were \$4,941, and \$4,735, respectively, which equal the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 8. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Commission 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 9. SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

The Commission received a special appropriation under the Laws of 2009, Chapter 124, Section 6, in the amount of \$14,000 for heating, ventilation and air conditioning maintenance. This appropriation was available for use in fiscal year 2009. As of June 30, 2009, \$13,868 of this appropriation has been expended; the remaining balance of \$132 is included in the reversion as of June 30, 2009.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO SUPREME COURT BUILDING COMMISSION SCHEDULE OF INTERFUND TRANSFERS June 30, 2009

	SHARE		 Operating Transfers	
	Fund	Title	In	Out
(1) (2)	85300 85300	Department of Finance and Administration Department of Finance and Administration	\$ 781,100 14,000	-
(3)	85300	Department of Finance and Administration		2,931
			\$ 795,100	2,931

- (1) For State General Fund appropriations
- (2) For special appropriations
- (3) Reversion to State General Fund

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 Edward L. Chavez, Chief Justice New Mexico Supreme Court 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, of the State of New Mexico, Supreme Court Building Commission (the "Commission"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, and have issued our report thereon dated October 28, 2009. 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 Commission'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 Commission's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting.

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 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.

Honorable Edward L. Chavez, Chief Justice Supreme Court Law Library and Mr. Hector H. Balderas New Mexico State Auditor

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 entity's internal control.

Our consideration of 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 internal control that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, others within the Commission, the State Auditor, 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

Mess adams LLP

October 28, 2009

STATE OF NEW MEXICO SUPREME COURT BUILDING COMMISSION SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES June 30, 2009

P	rior	Year	Find	lings

None

Current Year Findings

None.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO SUPREME COURT BUILDING COMMISSION EXIT CONFERENCE June 30, 2009

We discussed the contents of this report during the exit conference held October 22, 2009. The exit conference was attended by the following individuals:

New Mexico Supreme Court and Administrative Office of the Courts:

Honorable Edward L. Chavez Chief Justice of the New Mexico

Supreme Court

Wanda Gonzales Financial Administrator –

New Mexico Supreme Court

Lydia Romero Asst. Director, Fiscal Services Division,

Administrative Office of the Courts

Moss Adams LLP

Larry Carmony Partner

Chris Wolf Senior

Maria Carrillo Staff

The financial statements were prepared with the assistance of Moss Adams LLP.