State of New Mexico Fourth Judicial District Court

Financial Statements and Schedules With Independent Auditors Report Thereon

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

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OFFICIAL ROSTER

June 30, 2012

Judges

Honorable Eugenio S. Mathis	Division I
Honorable Abigail Aragon – Presiding Judge	Division II
Honorable Matthew J. Sandoval	Division III

Administrative Official

Anna M. Lujan

Acting Court Executive Officer

Serving clients since 1972



David G. Zlotnick Asa Laws Richard D. Sandoval

Independent Auditor's Report

Hector H. Balderas
New Mexico State Auditor and
Honorable Abigail Aragón – Presiding Judge
Fourth Judicial District Court
Las Vegas, New Mexico

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, the aggregate remaining fund information, and the budgetary comparisons for the general fund and major special revenue fund of the Fourth Judicial District Court, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, 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 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 Court'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.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Court, as of June 30, 2012, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the general fund and major special revenue fund 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 our report dated October 15, 2012 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 Court has omitted Management's Discussion and Analysis which is required to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by GASB who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the basic financial statements, the combining and individual fund financial statements, and the budgetary comparisons. The additional schedules listed as "supplementary information" in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Elomit fine \$ Sudoval, P.C

Zlotnick, Laws & Sandoval, PC

October 15, 2012

STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

June 30, 2012

	Governmental Activities		
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Investment in State General Fund Investment Pool	\$ 120,973		
Due from Other State Agencies	2,058		
Total Current Assets	123,031		
Noncurrent Assets:			
Capital assets, net (note 4)	88,166		
Total Assets	211,197		
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	41,588		
Accrued payroll	74,284		
Other Liabilities	1,056		
Due to State General Fund	5,038		
Accrued compensated absences	61,840		
Total Current Liabilities	183,806		
Noncurrent Liabilities:			
Accrued compensated absences	15,406		
Total Liabilities	199,212		
NET ASSETS			
Invested in Capital Assets	88,166		
Restricted for special purposes:			
Mediations	1,065		
Unrestricted (deficit)	(77,246)		
Total net assets	11,985		
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	\$ 211,197		

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

	Governmental Activities	
Expenses:		
Judicial:		
Administrative Services	\$	2,083,885
Depreciation Expense		16,644
Total Expenses		2,100,529
Program Revenues:		
Charges for services		21,358
Court fees		5,790
Net program expenses		2,073,381
General Revenues and Transfers		
State General Fund appropriations		1,965,600
Other State Funds		112,138
State General Fund reversion		(5,038)
		2,072,700
Change in net assets		(681)
Net assets, beginning of year		12,666
Net assets, end of year	\$	11,985

BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

June 30, 2012

		Major I Governr	Total Governmental	
		General 14400	Mediation 65000	Funds
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Investment in State GF Investment Pool Due from Other State Agencies	\$	119,908 2,058	1,065	120,973 2,058
Total assets		121,966	1,065	123,031
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable		41,588	-	41,588
Accrued payroll		74,284	-	74,284
Other Liabilities		1,056	-	1,056
Due to State General Fund		5,038	-	5,038
Total liabilities		121,966		121,966
FUND BALANCES				
Restricted for Mediations			1,065	1,065
Total fund balances		-	1,065	1,065
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	121,966	1,065	123,031

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

June 30, 2012

Total fund balances for governmental funds	\$ 1,065
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources, and therefore are not reported in the funds. These assets consist of the following:	
Capital assets, net	88,166
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period, and therefore are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of the following:	
Compensated absences	 (77,246)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ 11,985

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

	General Fund 14400	Mediation Fund 65000	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES			
Charges for services	\$ 21,358	-	21,358
Court Fees	-	5,790	5,790
Total Revenues	 21,358	5,790	27,148
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Judicial:			
Administrative Services:			
Personal services & benefits	1,850,824	-	1,850,824
Contract services	85,097	6,365	91,462
Other costs	146,137	-	146,137
Capital outlay	 12,000	_	12,000
Total Expenditures	 2,094,058	6,365	2,100,423
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	 (2,072,700)	(575)	(2,073,275)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (Uses)			
Transfers In:			
General fund appropriations	1,965,600	-	1,965,600
Transfers from other agencies	112,138	-	112,138
Transfers Out:			
2012 Reversions to the State General Fund	 (5,038)	-	(5,038)
Total other financing sources (uses)	 2,072,700	_	2,072,700
Net change in fund balances	-	(575)	(575)
Fund balances, beginning - 6/30/2011	 -	1,640	1,640
Fund balances, ending - 6/30/2012	\$ -	1,065	1,065

RECONCILIATION OF THE CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ (575)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Certain outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities, these costs are expensed as they are consumed or are allocated over their estimated useful lives. In the current period these amounts are:		
Capital outlay	12,000	
Depreciation expense	(16,644)	
Excess of depreciation over capital outlay expense		(4,644)
Expenses recognized in the Statement of Activities, not reported in the governmental funds:		
Change in compensated absences (increase)		4,538
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities		\$ (681)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES BUDGET AND ACTUAL (BUDGETARY BASIS) MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

		General F	und - 14400	
	Budget Am	ounts	Actual Amounts (Budgetary	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	 Original	Final	Basis)	(Negative)
REVENUES				
State General Fund appropriations	\$ 1,943,300	1,965,600	1,965,600	-
Other financing sources	147,700	112,138	112,138	-
Miscellaneous Revenue	20,000	20,000	21,358	1,358
Total Revenues	 2,111,000	2,097,738	2,099,096	1,358
Fund Balance	-	-		
Total Revenues and Fund Balance	 2,111,000	2,097,738	-	
EXPENDITURES				
Administrative Services:				
Personnel services & employee benefits	1,791,900	1,851,900	1,850,824	1,076
Contractual services	207,600	85,152	85,097	55
Other costs	 111,500	160,686	158,137	2,549
Total Expenditures	 2,111,000	2,097,738	2,094,058	3,680

		Mediation 1	Fund - 65000	
	Budget A	mounts	Actual Amounts (Budgetary	Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Original	Final	Basis)	(Negative)
REVENUES				
Court Fees	5,000	5,000	5,790	790
Fund Balance	2,000	2,000		
Total Revenues	7,000	7,000		
EXPENDITURES Administrative Services: Contractual services	7,000	7,000	6,365	635
Total Expenditures	\$ 7,000	7,000	6,365	635

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS & LIABILITIES - AGENCY FUNDS

June 30, 2012

	Age	ency Fund
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	125,727
LIABILITIES		
Deposits held in trust for others (or due to external parties)		125,727

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2012

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Reporting Entity

The Fourth Judicial District Court operates under Section 34-6-1 through 34-6-3, 34-6-7 and 34-6-17 through 34-6-46, NMSA 1978 Compilation. The Fourth Judicial District Court covers San Miguel, Mora and Guadalupe Counties. The Court is comprised of three divisions as authorized in the above statutes. The Court is a State Court of general jurisdiction and is authorized to hear and determine all civil and criminal cases, which are not specifically exempted from its jurisdiction. Financing of the court is by state appropriation.

The Fourth Judicial District Court is a part of the Judicial Branch and these financial statements include all funds and activities over which the Court has oversight responsibility. The Court has decision-making authority, the power to designate management, the responsibility to significantly influence operations, and primary accountability for fiscal matters. The Court is part of the primary government of the State of New Mexico and its financial data should be included with the financial data of the state. However, New Mexico does not at present issue an audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report inclusive of all agencies of the primary government. The Court has no component units that are required to be reported in its financial statements.

The accounting policies of the Fourth Judicial District Court conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governments. A summary of the Court's significant accounting policies follows:

A. Basis of Accounting- GASB Statement No. 34

The basic financial statements include both government-wide and fund financial statements. Both the government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as governmental activities.

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the Court, the primary government, as a whole, without displaying individual funds or fund types. Generally, these statements distinguish between activities that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. The Court has no business-type activities; therefore these statements only reflect governmental activities. Government-wide financial statements exclude information about fiduciary funds and component units that are fiduciary in nature.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2012

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (Continued)

The government-wide statements are prepared using the "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place.

Fund Financial Statements

The governmental fund financial statements are presented on the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when "measurable and available". Measurable means knowing or being able to reasonably estimate the amount. Available means collectible within the current period or within sixty days in order to pay current liabilities. Expenditures (including capital outlay) are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred.

This presentation is deemed appropriate to (a) demonstrate legal compliance, (b) demonstrate the source and use of liquid resources, and (c) demonstrate how the Court's actual experience confirms to the budget of fiscal plan. Since the governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements, reconciliations that briefly explains the adjustments necessary to transform the fund based financial statements into the government-wide statements are presented on the page following each fund statement.

The Court's fiduciary fund (agency funds) is presented in the fund financial statements. The agency fund is presented on the accrual basis of accounting. Since by definition these assets are being held for the benefit of a third party and cannot be used to address activities or obligations of the government, these funds are not incorporated in the government-wide financial statements.

When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available, the Court first uses restricted resources then unrestricted resources.

The accounts of the Court are organized on a fund basis, 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 equity, revenues and expenditures, or expenses as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which spending activities are controlled. The following fund types are used by the Court:

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2012

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (Continued)

Governmental Funds

General Fund - The General Fund is the general operating fund of the District Court. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Any unexpended balance remaining in the General Fund at the end of the fiscal year reverts to the General Fund of the State of New Mexico. The SHARE fund number and description of the General Fund of the Court is 14400 - Court Regular.

Special Revenue Funds

The Special Revenue Fund accounts for revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. No expenditures can be made from the special revenue fund for operations of the Court.

Court Mediation - The Court has established a Domestic Relations Mediation Fund pursuant to Sections (40-12-4, NMSA 1978 Comp.) of the Domestic Relations Mediations Act. The Court collects a fee from general docket cases as required by statute to finance a mediation alternative to legal resolution of domestic disputes such as consideration of divorce, child custody and visitation issues. The Mediation Fund is non-reverting. The SHARE fund number of the Mediation Fund is 65000. The court considers this fund a major fund.

Fiduciary Funds

Agency Funds - Agency Funds are used to account for assets held by the Court in a trustee capacity or as an agent for individuals, private organizations, other governments and/or other funds. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

The Court collects fines, fees and bonds from litigants. The fines and fees are deposited in the agency fund and then transferred to the State Treasurer for distribution to the benefiting agencies. The bonds are held until the case is disposed and the bond is returned to the litigant.

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity

Cash and Investments

The Court's cash and cash equivalents are demand deposits and savings accounts.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2012

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (Continued)

Inventory

Inventory is stated on the consumption method in the government-wide statements to be consistent with the accrual basis of accounting. The purchases method is used on the fund financial statements and inventory balances are reported as assets in the governmental fund balance sheet when deemed significant.

Capital Assets

In the government-wide financial statements, property, plant and equipment is accounted for as capital assets. All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable, except for donated assets which are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. Capital assets with a value exceeding \$5,000 are capitalized and depreciated. Any software acquired is also included in capital assets and depreciated.

New Mexico Laws of 2005, Chapter 237, Section 1 changed the capitalization threshold for movable chattel and equipment from items costing more than \$1,000 to \$5,000. Under this new law, items in the capital asset inventory that do not meet the new capitalization threshold continue to be depreciated in future periods until they are fully depreciated

Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

Furniture and Fixtures	5 years
Equipment and Machinery	5-10 years
Library	3 years
Automotive	5 years

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition.

Long-Term Liabilities

Compensated Absences - The Court's policies regarding annual leave permits employees to accumulate earned, but unused annual leave. The liability for these compensated absences is recorded as long-term debt in the government-wide statements. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report only the compensated absences liability payable from expendable available financial resources.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2012

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (Continued)

Equity

Government-Wide Statements

Equity is classified as net assets and displayed in three components:

- 1. *Invested in capital assets*, consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by any outstanding debt. The Court has no outstanding debt relating to capital assets.
- 2. *Restricted net assets*, consists of net assets with constraints placed on their use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- 3. *Unrestricted net assets* are all other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets." The deficit reflected in the statement is caused primarily by accrued compensated absences at year end that have not been funded.

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balances are further classified as:

<u>Nonspendable</u>: This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

<u>Restricted</u>: This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors (such as through a debt covenant), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

<u>Committed</u>: This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Court's administrative authority (or chief judge). These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the chief judge removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2012

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (Continued)

<u>Assigned</u>: This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the Court's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the Court or through the Court delegating this responsibility to the Court Executive Officer through the budgetary process. This classification also includes the remaining positive fund balance for all governmental funds except for the General Fund.

<u>Unassigned</u>: This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund, or, in other words, all amounts not included in other spendable classifications.

The Court would typically use restricted fund balances first, followed by committed resources, and then assigned resources, as appropriate opportunities arise, but reserves the right to selectively spend unassigned resources first to defer the use of these other classified funds.

D. <u>Budgets and Budgetary Accounting</u>

The Fourth Judicial District Court follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. No later than September 1, the Fourth Judicial District Court submits to the Judicial Budget Office (JBO), the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC) and the Department of Finance and Administration an appropriation request for the fiscal year commencing the following July. The appropriation includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. Appropriation request hearings are scheduled by the JBO. Recommendations are made by the JBO to the Supreme Court for their approval. The Supreme Court approved appropriation request is then submitted to the Legislature as the Supreme Court's recommended appropriation request for the Fourth District.
- 3. Budget hearings are scheduled before the New Mexico House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees. The final outcome of these hearings is incorporated into the General Appropriations Act.
- 4. The Act is signed into law by the Governor of the State of New Mexico within the legally prescribed time limit.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2012

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting (Continued)

- 5. The Fourth Judicial District Court submits, no later than May 1, to DFA an annual operating budget by category and line item based upon the appropriations made by the Legislature. The DFA Budget Division reviews and approves the operating budget, which becomes effective in July. All subsequent budget adjustments must be approved by the JBO and the director of the DFA Budget Division. The current year budget was revised in a legal manner.
- 6. Legal budget control for expenditures is by category.
- 7. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the fiscal year for the General Fund.
- 8. The budget for this State Agency is adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting except for the 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.
- 9. Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year unless specifically reappropriated by the Legislature. Unexpended amounts within the General Fund revert to the State General Fund.

E. <u>Compensated Absences Payable</u>

Vacation and sick leave earned and not taken is cumulative; however, upon termination of employment, sick pay for such leave hours accumulated up to 600 hours is forfeited, and vacation pay is limited to payment of 240 hours. Vacation leave up to the maximum of 240 hours is payable upon separation from service at the employee's current hourly rate. Sick leave is payable annually to qualified employees for hours accumulated above 600 hours at a rate equal to 50 percent of their hourly rate, not to exceed 120 hours each period. Upon retirement, payment for sick leave is limited to 400 hours accumulated in excess of 600 hours at the 50 percent hourly rate. Accrued vacation and sick leave pay are recorded as a liability and as an increase or decrease in expenses in the Government-Wide financial statements. Qualified employees accumulate annual leave as follows:

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2012

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

E. <u>Compensated Absences Payable (Continued)</u>

Years of Service	Hours Earned Per Month
Less than 4 years	10
4-7 years	11
8 – 11 years	12
12 – 15 years	13
16 years or more	14

The maximum accrued annual leave may be carried forward into the beginning of the next calendar year and any excess is lost.

In addition, the Fourth District Court allows FLSA non-exempt employees to accumulate compensatory leave in certain approved circumstances. Compensatory leave may be carried forward into the next calendar year and any unused portion is paid at termination to non-exempt employees under the Federal Labor Standards Act.

F. <u>Use of Estimates</u>

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

G. <u>Inter-fund Activity</u>

Inter-fund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers between governmental funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide financial statements.

H. <u>Program Revenues</u>

Program revenues consist of charges for tapes and copies of court proceedings. The Court also collects fees from general docket cases to finance a mediation alternative to legal resolution of domestic disputes. Fees are deposited to the Mediation Fund.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2012

(2) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents at year end are classified as follows:

	Bank		Book
		Balance	Balance
Agency Funds:			
Cash in Bank:			
Wells Fargo Bank	\$	22,650	\$ 22,650
Bank of Las Vegas		103,077	103,077
Total cash in bank		125,727	\$ 125,727
Less: FDIC insurance		250,000	
Total uninsured public funds	\$	-0-	

Section 6-10-17, NMSA 1978 compilation requires that banks or savings and loans provide additional collateral on funds held that exceed the FDIC insurance limit. These excess funds are required to be fifty percent collateralized. No uninsured public funds exist. The collateral pledged by Bank of Las Vegas is as follows:

			Market
Security	CUSIP#	Maturity	Value
FHLB 2.60% Bond	3133TAV8	3/06/2013	777,810
Total			\$ 777,810

Custodial Credit Risk-Deposit

Custodial Credit Risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Court's deposits may not be returned. The Court does not have a policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2012 none of the Court's agency fund bank balance totaling \$125,727 was exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

Uninsured and collateral held by the pledging bank not in the name of the Court or the State of New Mexico:

<u>\$ -0-</u>

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2012

(3) INTEREST IN THE GENERAL FUND INVESTMENT POOL

State law (Section 8-6-3 NMSA 1978) requires the Department's cash be managed by the New Mexico State Treasurer's Office. Accordingly, the investments of the Department consist of an interest in the General Fund Investment Pool managed by the New Mexico State Treasurer's Office.

At June 30, 2012 the Department had the following invested in the General Fund Investment Pool:

	Book	Fair Market
	Balance	Value
Governmental Funds:		
Investment in State General Fund		
Investment Pool	\$ 120,973	\$ 120,973

Interest Rate Risk - The New Mexico State Treasurer's Office has an investment policy that limits investment maturities to five years or less on allowable investments. This policy is means of managing exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. This policy is reviewed and approved annually by the New Mexico State Board of Finance.

Credit risk - The New Mexico State Treasurer pools are not rated.

For additional GASB 40 disclosure information regarding cash held by the New Mexico State Treasurer, the reader should see the separate audit report for the New Mexico State Treasurer's Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012.

General Fund Investment Pool Not Reconciled

In June 2012 an independent expert diagnostic report revealed that the General Fund Investment Pool balances have not been reconciled at the business unit/fund level since the inception of the Statewide Human resources, Accounting, and management Reporting system (SHARE) system in July of 2006. The Diagnostic report is available in the Resources section of the Cash Control page of the New Mexico Department of Finance & Administration's website at: http://www.nmdfa.state.nm.us/Cash_Control.aspx. The document title is Current State Diagnostic of Cash Control.

The General Fund Investment Pool is the State of New Mexico's main operating account. State revenues such as income taxes, sales taxes, rents and royalties, and other recurring revenues are credited to the General Fund Investment Pool. The fund also comprises numerous State agency accounts whose assets, by statute (Section 8-6-3 NMSA 1978), must be held at the State Treasury.

As of June 30, 2012, the General Fund Investment Pool has not been reconciled at the business unit/fund level. Essentially, independent, third-party verification/confirmation of the balances at the business unit/fund level is not possible. Section 6-5-2.1(J) NMSA 1978 requires DFA to complete on a monthly basis, reconciliations with the balances and accounts kept by the State Treasurer and adopt and promulgate rules regarding reconciliation for state agencies.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2012

(3) INTEREST IN THE GENERAL FUND INVESTMENT POOL (Continued)

Under the direction of the State Controller/Financial Control Division Director, the Financial Control Division of the New Mexico Department of Finance & Administration (DFA/FCD) is taking aggressive action to resolve this serious problem. DFA/FCD has commenced the Cash Management Remediation Project (Remediation Project) in partnership with the New Mexico State Treasurer's Office, the New Mexico Department of Information Technology, and a contracted third party PeopleSoft Treasury expert.

The purpose of the Remediation Project is to design and implement the changes necessary to reconcile the General Fund Investment Pool in a manner that is complete, accurate, and timely. The Remediation Project will make changes to the State's current SHARE system configuration, cash accounting policies and procedures, business practices, and banking structure. The scheduled implementation date for the changes associated with the Remediation Project is February 1, 2013. An approach and plan to address the population of historical reconciling items will be developed during the Remediation Project, but a separate initiative will be undertaken to resolve the historical reconciling items.

The initial phase of the Remediation Project, completed on October 11, 2012, focused on developing a project plan and documenting current statewide business processes. The work product of the initial phase of the Remediation Project is a document entitled Cash Management Plan and Business Processes. This document is available on the Cash Control page of the New Mexico Department of Finance & Administration's website at: http://www.nmdfa.state.nm.us/Cash_Control.aspx.

Since SHARE was implemented, the Court recognized the statewide cash reconciliation issue and in response, developed internal reconciliation procedures to ensure that cash receipts and disbursements recorded in the SHARE system are in fact transactions that have been initiated by the Court. The reconciliation occurs each month and any required adjustments are forwarded to the Financial Control Division at DFA for correction. The monthly internal reconciliation of cash receipts and disbursements flowing through the Court's share of the state general fund investment pool provides management assurance that the balance reflected in State General Fund Investment Pool account is accurate as of the end of the reporting period. In addition, the Court reconciles other asset and liability accounts on the Balance Sheet of each fund type. This process also provides additional assurance that transactions affecting the Court's share in the State General Fund Investment Pool account are accurate.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2012

(4) CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2012 was as follows:

	Balance June 30, 2011		Additions	Deletions	_	Balance e 30, 2012	
Depreciable		· · ·				· · ·	
Machinery & equipment	\$	166,332	12,000	-0-	\$	178,332	
Software		58,089	-0-	-0-		58,089	
Vehicles		103,878	-0-	-0-		103,878	
Total	328,299		12,000	-0-		340,299	
Accumulated Depreciation:							
Machinery & equipment		(110,267)	(10,035)	-0-		(120,302)	
Software		(51,550)	(2,242)	-0-		(53,792)	
Vehicles		(73,672)	(4,367)	-0-		(78,039)	
Total		(235,489)	(16,644)	-0-		(252,133)	
Total (Net Asset)	\$	92,810	\$ (4,644)	\$ -0-	\$	88,166	

Current year depreciation expense is \$16,644.

(5) DUE TO STATE GENERAL FUND

The Due to State General Fund in the Statement of Net Assets includes \$5,038 in fiscal year 2012 reversion that will be remitted to the State General Fund (SHARE Account #85300).

(6) DUE FROM OTHER STATE AGENCIES

The Due from Other State Agencies in the Statement of Net Assets includes a \$2,058 reimbursement from the Administrative Office of the Courts (SHARE fund #49500) for drug court expenditures incurred before fiscal year-end.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2012

(7) COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The following is a summary of changes in compensated absences:

						Due
		Beginning			Ending	within
	-	Balance	Additions	Deletions	 Balance	 One Year
Annual Leave	\$	81,784	\$ 75,580	\$ 80,118	\$ 77,246	\$ 61,839
Total	\$	81,784	\$ 75,580	\$ 80,118	\$ 77,246	\$ 61,839

The Court general fund resources have been used to liquidate accrued compensated absences in the past. The Court had no other debt activity during the year.

(8) **OPERATING LEASES**

The Court leases office equipment under operating leases with third party vendors. The contracts for lease include annual non-appropriation clauses that can terminate the respective leases. Lease expense under these leases amounted to \$21,254 for the year ending June 30, 2012. Annual future minimum lease payments are as follows:

June 30, 2013	\$ 23,433
June 30, 2014	15,962
June 30, 2015	13,144
June 30, 2016	0
June 30, 2017	0
Total	\$ <u>52,539</u>

(9) PENSION PLAN – PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION

Plan Description

Substantially all of the Fourth Judicial District Court's full-time employees participate in a 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 benefits, disability benefits, survivor benefits and cost-of-living adjustments to plan member and beneficiaries. PERA issues a separate, publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to PERA, P.O. Box 2123, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2123. The report is also available on the PERA's website at www.pera.state.nm.us.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2012

(9) PENSION PLAN - PERA (Continued)

Funding Policy

Plan members are required to contribute 10.670 % of their gross salary. The Fourth Judicial District Court is required to contribute 13.340 % of the gross covered salary. The contribution requirements of plan members and the Fourth Judicial District Court are established in State statute under Chapter 10, Article 11 NMSA 1978. The requirements may be amended by acts of the legislature. The Fourth Judicial District Court's contributions to PERA for the years ending June 30, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$147,877, \$147,232, and \$138,164, respectively, which equal the amount of the required contributions for each year.

(10) JRA RETIREMENT PLAN

Substantially all of the Fourth Judicial District Court's Judges or Justices participate in a public employee retirement system authorized under the Judicial Retirement Act. 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 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, P.O. Box 2123, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2123. The report is also available on PERA's website at <u>www.pera.state.nm.us</u>.

Funding Policy

Plan members are required to contribute 10.750% of their gross salary. The Fourth Judicial District Court is required to contribute 8.750 % of the gross covered salary. The Fourth Judicial District Court's contributions to JRA for the years ending June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 were \$19,535, \$24,344, and \$22,556, respectively, equal to the amount of the required contributions for each year.

In addition to the above, the Court remits \$38 of each filing fee collected by the Court into the Judicial Retirement Act plan as required by Section 10-12B-11, NMSA 1978. These fees are remitted directly to PERA and are not included within the accompanying financial statements. The Court remitted \$34,850 in filing fees for the years ending June 30, 2012.

(11) DEFERRED COMPENSATION

The State of New Mexico offers state, local government and school district employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan available to all State employees and those local government and school district employees whose employers have elected participation in the plan permits participants to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death, or unforeseeable emergency.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2012

(11) DEFERRED COMPENSATION (Continued)

There are employees that are making contributions to a Deferred Compensation Plan. Neither the Fourth Judicial District Court nor the State of New Mexico makes any contributions to the Deferred Compensation Plan. All contributions withheld from participants by the Fourth Judicial District Court have been paid to the New Mexico Public Employee's Retirement Association, which administers the plan.

(12) POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – STATE RETIREE HEALTH CARE PLAN

Plan Description

The Fourth Judicial District Court 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 employers RHCA effective date, in which 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.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2012

(12) POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - RETIREE HEALTH CARE PLAN (Continued)

Funding Policy

The Retiree Health Care Act (Section 10-7C-13 NMSA 1978) authorized 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.nmrhca.state.nm.us.

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. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, the statute required each participating employer to contribute 1.834% of each participating employee's annual salary; each participating employee was required to contribute 0.917% of their salary. In the fiscal years ending June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2014, the contribution rates for employees and employers will rise as follows:

For employees who are not members of an enhanced retirement plan, the contribution rates will be:

Fiscal Year	Employer Contribution Rate	Employee Contribution Rate
FY13	2.000%	1.000%

Also, employers joining the program after 1/1/98 are 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 Fourth Judicial District Court's contributions to the RHCA plan for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011, and 2010 were \$22,577, \$20,088, \$14,686, respectively, which equal the required contributions for each year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2012

(13) RISKS OF LOSS

The Court obtains coverage through Risk Management Division of the State of New Mexico General Services Department. This coverage includes liability and civil rights, property, vehicle, employer bond, workers' compensation, group insurance and state unemployment. These coverages are designed to satisfy the requirements of the State Tort Claims Act. All employees of the Court are covered by a blanket fidelity bond of a \$5,000,000 coverage limit with a \$1,000 deductible per occurrence by the State of New Mexico for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012.

(14) SPECIAL APPROPRIATION

The Court received a special appropriation in Fiscal Year 2012 in the amount of \$ 22,300 to purchase essential maintenance service agreements. This appropriation was only available for FY 2012 and any unexpended balances shall revert. The Court expended \$22,129 and reverted \$171 back to the General Fund. There are no outstanding encumbrances and unencumbered balances.

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUND

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank:				
State Treasurer Account	\$ -	161,587	161,587	-
Trust Accounts	151,303	305,837	331,413	125,727
	151,303	467,424	493,000	125,727
LIABILITIES				
Due to Litigants	151,303	305,837	331,413	125,727
Due to Other Agencies	-	-	-	-
Due to State General Fund	-	134,439	134,439	-
Due to Court General Fund	-	21,358	21,358	-
Due to Mediation Fund		5,790	5,790	
	\$ 151,303	467,424	493,000	125,727

SCHEDULE OF OPERATING TRANSFERS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

	SHARE		TRAN	SFER	
_	FUND	FUND TITLE			Out
(1)	85300	Department of Finance & Administration	\$ 1,965,600	\$	-
(2)	13900	Administrative Office of the Courts	112,138		-
(3)	85300	FY 2012 Reversion	-		5,038
	Total		\$ 2,077,738	\$	5,038

(1) General Fund Appropriation Act, Laws of 2011, Chapter 179, Section 4 (4)

(2) CASA Program Appropriation, Laws of 2011, Chapter 179, Section 4 AOC (4)
 LETF - Adult & Juvenile Drug Court, Laws of 2011, Chapter 179, Section 4 AOC (4)
 Special Appropriations - Laws of 2011, Chapter 179, Section 5

(3) General Fund Appropriation Act, Laws of 2011, Chapter 179, Section 4 (4)

SCHEDULE OF CASH ACCOUNTS

GENERAL FUND		Bank Balance	Financial Statement Balance
Investment in State General Fund Investment Pool	Checking		\$ 119,908
SPECIAL REVENUE FUND			
Investment in State General Fund Investment Pool	Checking		1,065
AGENCY FUND			
Wells Fargo Bank of New Mexico N.A. Administrative Trust - Guadalupe County Savings Account - Guadalupe County State Treasurer Account - Guadalupe County	Checking Savings Checking	\$ 22,650 - -	\$ 22,650 - -
Total Wells Fargo Bank		22,650	22,650
Southwest Capital Bank Administrative Trust - San Miguel County State Treasurer Account - San Miguel & Mora Administrative Trust - Mora County Savings Account - San Miguel & Mora	Checking Checking Checking Savings	69,011 - 23,000 11,066	69,011 - 23,000 11,066
Total Southwest Capital Bank		103,077	103,077
TOTAL AGENCY FUND		\$ 125,727	\$ 125,727

Schedule of Memorandum of Understanding (Schedule 1)

- a. Participants: The Fourth Judicial District Court and Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC).
- b. Responsible party for operations: The Fourth Judicial District Court
- c. Description: Agreement to reimburse the Fourth Judicial District Court for expenses incurred in support of their Adult Drug Court program by the AOC via an agreement with San Miguel County for reimbursement by LETF funds.
- d. Beginning and ending dates of agreement: July 1, 2011, to June 30, 2012.
- e. Total estimated amount of project is \$12,350, of which the AOC contributed 100%.
- f. The Fourth Judicial District Court did not contribute any funds towards this agreement.
- g. The Fourth Judicial District Court and AOC have audit responsibility.
- h. The Administrative Office of the Courts is the fiscal agent.
- i. The Fourth Judicial District Court and AOC report all revenues and expenditures.

Schedule of Memorandum of Understanding (Schedule 2)

- a. Participants: The Fourth Judicial District Court and Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC).
- b. Responsible party for operations: The Fourth Judicial District Court
- c. Description: Agreement to reimburse the Fourth Judicial District Court for expenses incurred in support of their Juvenile Drug Court program by the AOC via an agreement with San Miguel County for reimbursement by LETF funds.
- d. Beginning and ending dates of agreement: July 1, 2011, to June 30, 2012.
- e. Total estimated amount of project is \$12,350, of which the AOC contributed 100%.
- f. The Fourth Judicial District Court did not contribute any funds towards this agreement.
- g. The Fourth Judicial District Court and AOC maintain audit responsibility.
- h. The Administrative Office of the Courts is the fiscal agent.
- i. The Fourth Judicial District Court and AOC report all revenues and expenditures.

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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*

Hector H. Balderas New Mexico State Auditor and Honorable Abigail Aragón – Presiding Judge Fourth Judicial District Court Las Vegas, New Mexico

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, the aggregate remaining fund information, and the budgetary comparisons for the general fund and major special revenue fund of the Fourth Judicial District Court (Court), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012, and have issued our report thereon dated October 15, 2012. 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

Management of the Court is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective 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 opinions 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.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

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

Elomit fine #Sudoval, P.C

Zlotnick, Laws & Sandoval, P.C.

October 15, 2012

STATE OF NEW MEXICO FOURTH JUDICIAL COURT

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

June 30, 2012

Status of Prior Year's Findings

None

Current Year's Findings

None

STATE OF NEW MEXICO FOURTH JUDICIAL COURT

EXIT CONFERENCE

June 30, 2012

The contents of this report were discussed at an exit conference held October 9, 2012. Asa Laws and Brian Laws represented Zlotnick, Laws & Sandoval, P.C. The Fourth Judicial District court was represented by the Honorable Abigail Aragón, Presiding Judge; Anna Lujan, Acting Court Executive Officer; Jeff Romero, Financial Specialist Senior; and Tina Maes, Financial Specialist