

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT



**Financial Statements and Schedules
With Independent Auditors Report Thereon
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2017**

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OFFICIAL ROSTER

June 30, 2017

JUDGES

Division 1 Honorable Gerald E. Baca
Division 2 Honorable Abigail Aragon
Division 3 Honorable Matthew J. Sandoval, Chief Judge

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

Aurora Lopez Court Executive Officer

Independent Auditor's Report

Timothy Keller
New Mexico State Auditor
and
Honorable Matthew J. Sandoval, Chief Judge
Fourth Judicial District Court
Las Vegas, New Mexico

Report on Financial Statements

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 State of New Mexico Fourth Judicial District Court (Court), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements which collectively comprise the Court's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. We also have audited the financial statements of the Court's fiduciary funds in the accompanying fund financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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 involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Court's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design 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. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

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, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparisons for the general fund and major special revenue fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the fiduciary funds of the Court as of June 30, 2017, for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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 the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the Court's financial statements, the individual fund financial statements, and the budgetary comparisons. The additional schedules listed as "supplementary information" in the table of contents, which includes schedules required by 2.2.2.NMAC, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The additional schedules listed as “supplementary information” in the table of contents, which includes schedules required by 2.2.2.NMAC, are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. Such 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 basic financial statements or to the basic 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.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated August 21, 2017 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 in considering the Court’s internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Zlotnick, Law & Sandoval, P.C.

Zlotnick, Law & Sandoval, PC

August 21, 2017

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2017

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Investment in State General Fund Investment Pool	\$ 96,624
Total Current Assets	96,624
Noncurrent Assets:	
Capital Assets	417,502
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(320,921)
Total Noncurrent Assets	96,581
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 193,205
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	\$ 6,328
Payroll Benefits Payable	31,034
Payroll Taxes Payable	14,468
Accrued Payroll	36,016
Compensated Absences - current	76,236
Total Current Liabilities	164,082
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Compensated Absences	15,024
TOTAL LIABILITIES	179,106
NET POSITION	
Net Investment in Capital Assets	96,581
Restricted for:	
Mediations	8,778
Unrestricted (deficit)	(91,260)
TOTAL NET POSITION	14,099
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	\$ 193,205

See Notes to Financial Statements.

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Governmental Activities
Expenses:	
Judicial:	
Administrative Services	\$ 2,462,830
Depreciation Expense	18,658
Total Expenses	2,481,488
Program Revenues:	
Charges for Services	16,180
Court Fees	4,890
Total Program Revenues	21,070
Net program expenses	(2,460,418)
General Revenues and Transfers	
State General Fund Appropriations	2,273,100
Other State Funds	202,635
State General Fund Reversion - FY 2017	(1,005)
Total General Revenues and Transfers	2,474,730
Change in net position	14,312
Net Position, beginning of year	(213)
Net Position, end of year	\$ 14,099

See Notes to Financial Statements.

BALANCE SHEET – GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2017

	General Fund 14400	Mediation Fund 65000	Total
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Investment in State GF Investment Pool	\$ 87,846	8,778	\$ 96,624
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 87,846</u>	<u>8,778</u>	<u>\$ 96,624</u>
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	\$ 6,328	-	\$ 6,328
Payroll Benefits Payable	31,034	-	31,034
Payroll Taxes Payable	14,468	-	14,468
Accrued Payroll	36,016	-	36,016
TOTAL LIABILITIES	<u>87,846</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>87,846</u>
FUND BALANCES			
Restricted for:			
Mediations	-	8,778	8,778
Unassigned	-	-	-
TOTAL FUND BALANCE	<u>-</u>	<u>8,778</u>	<u>8,778</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	<u>\$ 87,846</u>	<u>8,778</u>	<u>\$ 96,624</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2017

Total fund balances for governmental funds \$ 8,778

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the
Statement of Net Position 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 96,581

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 (91,260)

Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 14,099

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	General Fund 14400	Mediation Fund 65000	Total
REVENUES			
Charges for Services	\$ 16,180	-	\$ 16,180
Court Fees	-	4,890	4,890
Total Revenues	16,180	4,890	21,070
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Judicial:			
Administrative Services:			
Personal Services and Benefits	2,133,456	-	2,133,456
Contract Services	188,288	7,000	195,288
Other Costs	123,093	-	123,093
Capital Outlay	-	-	-
Total Expenditures	2,444,837	7,000	2,451,837
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures	(2,428,657)	(2,110)	(2,430,767)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (Uses)			
Transfers In:			
General Fund Appropriations	2,273,100	-	2,273,100
Other Financing Sources	156,562	-	156,562
Transfers Out:			
2017 Reversions to the State General Fund	(1,005)	-	(1,005)
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	2,428,657	-	2,428,657
Net Change in Fund Balances	-	(2,110)	(2,110)
Fund Balances, beginning	-	10,888	10,888
Fund Balances, ending	\$ -	8,778	\$ 8,778

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ (2,110)

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	-	
Depreciation expense	<u>(18,658)</u>	
Excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense and loss on disposition of capital assets		(18,658)

Capital Assets and supplies transferred from another agency

Other state funds	46,073	
Supplies expense recognized on Statement of Activities	<u>(3,333)</u>	
		42,740

Expenses recognized in the Statement of Activities, not reported in the governmental funds:

Change in compensated absences	<u>(7,660)</u>	
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Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities \$ 14,312

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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

For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	General Fund (14400)			
	Budget		Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
General Fund Appropriation	\$ 2,273,100	2,273,100	2,273,100	-
Interagency Transfer	166,837	156,562	156,562	-
Court Fees	10,000	17,000	16,180	(820)
Federal Funds	-	-	-	-
Total Revenues	<u>2,449,937</u>	<u>2,446,662</u>	<u>2,445,842</u>	<u>(820)</u>
Fund Balance	-	-		
Total Revenues and Fund Balance	<u>\$ 2,449,937</u>	<u>2,446,662</u>		

EXPENDITURES				
Administrative Services:				
Personal Services	\$ 2,101,900	2,133,816	2,133,456	360
Contractual Services	204,737	188,288	188,288	-
Other	143,300	124,558	123,093	1,465
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 2,449,937</u>	<u>2,446,662</u>	<u>2,444,837</u>	<u>1,825</u>

	Mediation Fund (65000)			
	Budget		Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Court Fees	\$ 5,000	5,000	4,890	(110)
Fund Balance	2,000	3,000		
Total Revenues	<u>\$ 7,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>		

EXPENDITURES				
Administrative Services:				
Contractual services	\$ 7,000	8,000	7,000	1,000
Total Expenditures	<u>\$ 7,000</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES – AGENCY FUND
June 30, 2017

	Agency Fund <u>10490</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 141,440</u>
LIABILITIES	
Deposits held for others (or due to external parties)	<u>\$ 141,440</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

NOTE 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 is comprised of San Miguel, Mora, and Guadalupe Counties. The Court consists 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 financial reporting entity as defined by GASB Statement 14 consists of the primary government, organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. This definition of the reporting entity is based primarily on the notion of financial accountability as the "cornerstone of all financial reporting in government."

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. Additionally, 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/Measurement Focus

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

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The Court's government wide financial statements include a statement of net position and a statement of activities that 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 THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

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, deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources resulting from exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, deferred outflows of resources, and liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources resulting from non-exchange transactions are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB 33.

Fund Financial Statements

The governmental fund financial statements are presented on the current financial resource measurement focus and 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 of year-end 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 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, a reconciliation is presented on the page following each fund statement, which briefly explains the adjustment necessary to transform the fund based financial statements into the government-wide presentation.

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 basis of 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, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

The following fund types are used by the Court:

Governmental Funds

General Fund: The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Court and is considered a major fund. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Any unencumbered 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 revenues and expenditures of the Court are regularly accounted for in this fund. The SHARE number and description of the General Fund of the Court is 14400 - Court Regular.

Special Revenue Funds: These funds account for revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. No expenditures can be made from special revenue funds for the 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. At June 30, 2017, there were no outstanding encumbrances.

Fiduciary 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 agency funds of the Court are as follows:

Court Clerk's Fund - These monies are amounts collected from persons involved in pending lawsuits. The Court has custody and, if directed by the Court, may invest these monies until refunded to litigants. The interest earned, if stated in the Court Order, is refunded and, if not stated, the interest earned is transferred to the State General Fund.

State Treasurer's Fund - These monies are collected from individuals filing with the Court. These monies are remitted intact to the New Mexico State Treasurer.

Both funds are accounted for under the SHARE fund number 10490.

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity

Capital Assets

All capital assets are valued at historical cost, or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable, except for donated capital assets, which are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

Capital assets with a value exceeding \$5,000 are capitalized. 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, fixtures	5 to 7 years
Equipment and machinery	5 to 10 years
Vehicles	5 to 10 years
Building Improvements	15 to 20 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. The Court does not capitalize computer software or software developed for internal use (if applicable), unless it exceeds the \$5,000 threshold.

Long-Term Liabilities

Compensated Absences - The Court's policy regarding annual leave permits employees to accumulate earned, but unused annual leave. The liability for these compensated absences is recorded as current 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. As the State of New Mexico does not budget funds in the current year to pay any portion of the compensated absence liability at the end of the fiscal year, no current liability is recorded in the fund financial statements.

Equity

Government-Wide Statements:

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

1. Invested in Capital Assets, net of related debt, 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 position, consists of assets (reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows related to those assets) with constraints placed on their use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations by other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
3. Unrestricted net position are all other assets (reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows related to those assets) that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets", net of related debt. The deficit reflected in the statement is caused primarily by accrued compensated absences at year end that have not been funded.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

Fund Financial Statements:

The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the Court is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent. The classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

Nonspendable: 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.

Restricted: 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.

Committed: This classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Court. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Court 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.

Assigned: 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 manager through the budgetary process. This classification also includes the remaining positive fund balance for all governmental funds except for the General Fund.

Unassigned: 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. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

1. No later than September 1, the Court submits to the Judiciary Budget Office (JBO), the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC), and the Department of Finance and Administration (DFA)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

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.

5. The 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 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 Governmental Funds.

8. The General Appropriation Act of 2004, which applies to fiscal years beginning in 2009, established the modified accrual basis of accounting as the budgetary basis of accounting for the State of New Mexico. State agencies have a different budget basis that began in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005. Under the new law, encumbrances related to single year appropriations lapse at year-end. The portion of an encumbrance representing goods and services received by the last day of the fiscal year should be reclassified as accounts payable. Any remaining encumbrances related to single year appropriations must be reclassified as unreserved fund balance and a liability recorded to recognize any amounts subject to reversion. If the Legislature provides a new appropriation for a specific encumbrance, it is carried forward to a new appropriation period to be charged against the budget. If the Legislature does not provide a new appropriation for an encumbrance, the encumbrance is no longer authorized.

9. Appropriation periods are sometimes for periods in excess of twelve months (multiple-year appropriations). When such appropriation periods lapse, the authority for the budget also lapses and encumbrances can no longer be charged to that budget. The General Appropriation Act, Laws of 2006, Chapter 109, Section 3, Subsections O and N, which applies to fiscal years beginning with 2008 establishes the modified accrual basis of accounting as the budgetary basis

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

except for accounts payable accrued at the end of fiscal year that do not get paid by the statutory deadline per Section 6-10-4 NMSA 1978. The accounts payable that do not get paid timely must be paid out of the next year's budget.

E. Accrued Compensated Absences

Employees are entitled to accumulate annual leave at a rate based on appointment date and length of continuous service. A maximum of 240 hours of annual leave may be carried forward after the pay period beginning in December and ending in January. When employees terminate, they are compensated at their current hourly rate for accumulated unpaid annual leave as of the date of termination, up to a maximum of 240 hours. Employees are entitled to accumulate sick leave at a rate of 3.69 hours per pay period. There is no limit to the amount of sick leave that an employee may accumulate. State agencies are allowed to pay fifty (50) percent of each employee's hourly rate for accumulated sick leave over 600 hours up to 120 hours. Payment may be made only once per fiscal year at a specified pay period in either January or July. In accordance with GASB Statement No. 16 Accounting for Compensated Absences, accrued compensated absences consist of accumulated annual leave, sick leave, and compensatory leave and related salary payments (employers' matching FICA and Medicare payroll taxes).

F. Program Revenues

Program revenues consist of federal grants, charges for services and court fees collected per statute designated for Court operations. The Court has only one function and therefore does not have a policy for allocating indirect costs.

G. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosures at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues, expenditures, and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

H. Inter-fund Activity

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

NOTE 2: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

At June 30, 2017, cash and cash equivalents consisted of the following checking accounts:

	Type	Interest Bearing	Bank Balance	Book Balance
Agency Funds – State Treasurer:				
San Miguel and Mora – Wells Fargo	Checking	N	\$ -	\$ -
Agency Funds – Trust Accounts:				
San Miguel – Wells Fargo	Checking	Y	136,160	136,160
San Miguel and Mora – Wells Fargo	Checking	Y	5,280	5,280
Total			\$ 141,440	\$ 141,440

Custodial Credit Risk: Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure the Court’s deposits may not be returned. Currently all of the above listed accounts are either insured or collateral has been pledged by the financial institution for amounts exceeding FDIC insurance. Section 6-10-14, 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. The collateralization of the Court’s bank accounts is monitored by the State Treasurer’s Office. The State Treasurer’s Office issues separate financial statements which disclose the collateral pledged to secure State Treasurer cash and investments, and can be accessed at the State Treasurer’s website www.nmsto.gov.

NOTE 3: INVESTMENT IN THE STATE TREASURER INVESTMENT POOL

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

At June 30, 2017 the Court had the following invested in the General Fund Investment Pool:

	Share Fund #	Maturity	Account Balance	Fair Value
<u>General Fund:</u>				
Investment in the State General Fund Investment Pool	144	1 day	\$ 87,846	\$ 87,846
<u>Special Revenue Fund:</u>				
Investment in the State General Fund Investment Pool	650	1 day	8,778	8,778
Total			\$ 96,624	\$ 96,624

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

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 a 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, 2017.

NOTE 4: CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2017 was as follows:

	Balance 2016	Additions	Deletions	Balance 2017
Capital assets depreciated:				
Building improvements	\$ 12,190	-	-	\$ 12,190
Machinery & Equipment	184,332	42,740	-	227,072
Software	58,089	-	-	58,089
Vehicles	120,151	-	-	120,151
Total Capital assets depreciated	<u>374,762</u>	<u>42,740</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>417,502</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Building improvements	914	610	-	1,524
Machinery & Equipment	161,900	10,587	-	172,487
Software	58,089	-	-	58,089
Vehicles	81,360	7,461	-	88,821
Total accumulated Depreciation	<u>302,263</u>	<u>18,658</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>320,921</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 72,499</u>	<u>24,082</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 96,581</u>

Current depreciation expense is \$18,658.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

NOTE 5: COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The following is a summary of changes in compensated absences:

	Balance 6/30/16	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/17	Due within One Year
Compensated Absences	\$ 83,600	92,876	85,216	\$ 91,260	\$ 76,236

Compensated absences are liquidated with available financial resources out of the general fund. The State of NM does not budget in the current year, funds to pay any portion of the compensated absence liability at the end of the year; therefore, the current portion of compensated absences is not recorded in the fund financial statements. The Court has no other debt.

NOTE 6: PERA RETIREMENT PLAN

Compliant with the requirements of Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, the State of New Mexico has implemented the standard for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017.

The Court, as part of the primary government of the State of New Mexico, is a contributing employer to a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA). Disclosure requirements for governmental funds apply to the primary government as a whole, and as such, this information will be presented in the Component Appropriation Funds Annual Financial Report (General Fund) and the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the State of New Mexico.

Information concerning the net pension liability, pension expense, and pension-related deferred inflows and outflows of resources of the primary government will be contained in the General Fund and the CAFR and will be available, when issued, from the Office of State Controller, Room 166, Bataan Memorial Building, 407 Galisteo Street, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 87501.

NOTE 7: JRA RETIREMENT PLAN

Compliant with the requirements of Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, the State of New Mexico has implemented the standard for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2017.

The Court, as part of the primary government of the State of New Mexico, is a single employer defined benefit pension plan (Judicial Retirement) administered by the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA). Disclosure requirements for governmental funds apply to the primary government as a whole, and as such, this information will be presented in the Component Appropriation Funds Annual Financial

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

Report (General Fund) and the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the State of New Mexico.

Information concerning the net pension liability, pension expense, and pension-related deferred inflows and outflows of resources of the primary government will be contained in the General Fund and the CAFR and will be available, when issued, from the Office of State Controller, Room 166, Bataan Memorial Building, 407 Galisteo Street, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 87501.

NOTE 8: 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 postemployment 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 postemployment 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.nmrhca.state.nm.us.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

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. Employers that choose to become participating employers after January, 1998, are required to make contribution to the RHCA fund in the amount to be appropriate by the Board.

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. For employees that were members of an enhanced retirement plan (state police and adult correctional officer member coverage plan 1; municipal police member coverage plans 3, 4 or 5; municipal fire member coverage plan 3, 4 or 5; municipal detention officer member coverage plan 1; and members pursuant to the Judicial Retirement Act) during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the statute required each participating employer to contribute 2.5% of each participating employee's annual salary; and each participating employee was required to contribute 1.25% of their salary. For employees that were not members of an enhanced retirement plan during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the statute required each participating employer to contribute 2% of each participating employee's annual salary; each participating employee was required to contribute 1% of their salary. In addition, pursuant to section 10-7C-15 (G) NMSA 1978 at the first session of the Legislature following July 1, 2013, the Legislature shall review and adjust the distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 and the employer and employee contributions to the authority in order to ensure the actuarial soundness of the benefits provided under the Retiree Health Care Act.

The Court's contributions to the RHCA for the years ended June 30, 2017, 2016, and 2015 were \$31,468, \$31,142 and \$27,991 respectively, which equal the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 9: OPERATING LEASES

The Court leases office equipment under operating leases with third party vendors. The contracts for lease include annual non-appropriation clauses which can terminate the respective leases. Lease expense under these leases amounted to \$20,522 for the year ending June 30, 2017. Annual future minimum lease payments are as follows:

2018	\$ 20,298
2019	12,412
2020	1,566
2021	<u>522</u>
Total	<u>\$ 34,798</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2017

NOTE 10: 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.

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 Employees Retirement Association, which administers the plan.

NOTE 11: RISKS OF LOSS

The Court obtains coverage through Risk Management Division of the State of New Mexico General Services Department. This coverage includes general liability, worker's compensation, law enforcement liability, civil rights, property, and vehicle. 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 \$5,000,000 coverage limit with a \$1,000 deductible per occurrence by the State of New Mexico for the period July 1 through June 30. There are no pending or known threatened legal proceedings involving material matters to which the Court is a party.

NOTE 12: EVALUATION OF SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Court has evaluated subsequent events through August 21, 2017, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Deletions	Ending Balance
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank:				
State Treasurer Account	\$ -	158,278	158,278	\$ -
Trust Accounts	140,531	263,792	262,883	141,440
	\$ 140,531	422,070	421,161	\$ 141,440
 LIABILITIES				
Due to State Treasurer	\$ -	158,278	158,278	\$ -
Due to Litigants	140,531	263,792	262,883	141,440
	\$ 140,531	422,070	421,161	\$ 141,440

See Independent Auditor's Report

SCHEDULE OF OPERATING TRANSFERS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2017

	SHARE FUND	TITLE	TRANSFER	
			In	Out
(1)	85300	Department of Finance & Administration	\$ 2,273,100	\$ -
(2)	13900	Administrative Office of the Courts	62,622	-
(3)	13900	Administrative Office of the Courts	93,940	-
(1)	85300	FY 2017 Reversion	-	1,005
	Total		<u>\$ 2,429,662</u>	<u>\$ 1,005</u>

(1) Laws of 2016, 52nd Legislature, Second Session, Chapter 11

(2) CASA & Water Appropriation, Laws of 2016, Section 2, Chapter 11, Section 4, Item (a) and (c)

(3) LETF Drug Court Reimbursement, Laws of 2016, Chapter 11, Section 4, Item (i)

See Independent Auditor's Report

Independent Auditor's 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

Independent Auditor's Report

Timothy Keller
New Mexico State Auditor
and
Honorable Matthew J. Sandoval, Chief Judge
Fourth Judicial District Court
Las Vegas, New Mexico

We have audited in accordance with the 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, the 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, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Fourth Judicial District Court's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated August 21, 2017.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Court's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances 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. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Court's internal control.

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 Court's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet is important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance

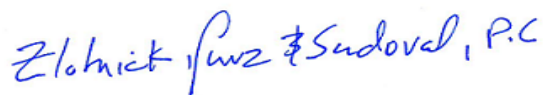
Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Court's financial statements are free from 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.

Purpose of this Report

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



Zlotnick, Laws & Sandoval, P.C.

August 21, 2017

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

June 30, 2017

Current Year Findings

None

Prior Year Findings

None

EXIT CONFERENCE

June 30, 2017

The contents of this report were discussed at an exit conference held August 17, 2017

The Fourth Judicial District Court was represented by:

Honorable Matthew J. Sandoval, Chief Judge

Aurora Lopez, Court Executive Officer

Zlotnick, Laws & Sandoval, P.C. was represented by:

Asa Laws, CPA

Brian Laws, CPA

The financial statements were prepared by the auditors: Zlotnick, Laws & Sandoval, P.C. However, the financial statements are the responsibility of management.