State of New Mexico Eighth Judicial District Court

Financial Statements and Schedules With Independent Auditors Report Thereon

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2012

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STATE OF NEW MEXICO EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

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STATE OF NEW MEXICO EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

OFFICIAL ROSTER

JUNE 30, 2012

<u>Judges</u>

Honorable John M. Paternoster Division 1

Honorable Sarah C. Backus- Presiding Judge Division 2

Honorable Andria L. Cooper Division 3

Administrative Officials

Jeannette Rael Court Executive Officer

Andres Trujillo Court Financial Manager



JOSEPH M. SALAZAR CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

Espanola, New Mexico 87532 Phone/Fax 505-747-2775

Independent Auditor's Report

Mr. Hector H. Balderas
New Mexico State Auditor
Santa Fe, New Mexico
And
Honorable Sarah Backus, Presiding Judge
Eighth Judicial District Court
Taos, 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 revenues of the Eighth Judicial District Court (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 misstatements. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the State of New Mexico Eighth Judicial District Court are intended to present the financial position and changes in financial position of only that portion of the financial reporting entity of the State that is attributable to the transactions of the Court. They do not purport to, and do not present fairly the financial position of the entire State of New Mexico as of June 30, 2012 and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the 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 its financial position thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the general fund and major special revenues funds for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued a report dated October 31, 2012 on our consideration of the Court's internal control over financial reporting and our test of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of 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 <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3 through 8 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements, such 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. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquires of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquires, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the court's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information listed as schedules in the table of contents, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic 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 financial statements or the financial statements themselves, and other additional audit 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.

Joseph M. Salazar, CPA

October 31, 2012

STATE OF NEW MEXICO EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS JUNE 30, 2012

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) for the Eighth Judicial District Court will provide an overview of the Court's activities and programs by (1) evaluating the operating results for the year; (2) assessing its financial position and condition; (3) helping to understand its sources and uses of financial resources; (4) helping to determine if budgets were met; and (5) identifying budget issues or concerns. Finally, the MD&A will provide comparative data from fiscal year 2011 and 2012.

This section provides an analysis of the Court's financial activities based on currently known facts, decisions, or conditions. It also provides an analysis of the Court's overall financial position and results of operations to assist users in assessing whether the financial position has improved or if changes have occurred as a result of the year's activities.

The Court has only one activity, that of Judicial Services which is a governmental activity. The Court does not have any business-type activity or any component units.

AGENCY HIGHLIGHTS

The Eighth Judicial District Court operates under Sections 34-6-1, 34-6-11, and 34-6-17 through 34-6-46, NMSA 1978 Compilation. The district covers Taos, Colfax, and Union Counties and is comprised of three divisions. The Division II Judge is the Chief Judge and is largely responsible for operations in Taos County. The Division III Judge is located in Taos County and also handles the criminal and civil caseload there. Our Division I Judge is responsible for Colfax and Union Counties. The Eighth Judicial District Court funds a variety of support programs to the community. The Mediation Program offers a formal conflict resolution setting rather than litigation. It is a courtmandated process which culminates in a written agreement which is later processed via attorneys through the court system. The Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Program is another way the Court serves the community in resolving disputes in a more cost-effective and informal setting. The Taos County community also benefits from the Juvenile, Adult, and Family Drug Court Programs. Colfax County also has a Juvenile and Adult Drug Court Programs. These programs offer treatment and supervision to selected offenders who are identified as having substance abuse issues and could benefit from drug education and treatment. The Domestic Violence Program offers assistance with restraining orders, crisis intervention, and victim advocacy. The Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program is another support program for the community.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The two government-wide financial statements report information about the Court as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private sector businesses. The statement of net assets includes all of the Court's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid. The financial statements report the Court's net assets and how they have changed. Net assets equals the difference between the Court's assets and liabilities is one way to measure the Court's financial health or position. Over time, increases or decreases in the Court's net assets are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.

FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Fund Financial Statements provide a more detailed look at the Court's significant funds. Funds are accounting devices that the Court uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for a particular purpose. The Court operates on its General Fund Appropriations received from the State Legislature each year. The Court also reports on its agency funds. These funds represent trust responsibilities to litigants and the assets are restricted for that purpose and are not part of the Court's assets. These assets are not presented in any part of the Government-Wide Financial Statements. The funds also present sources and uses of liquid resources. This is the manner in which the financial plan (the budget) is typically developed. Funds are established for various purposes and the financial statement allows the demonstration of sources and uses and/or budgeting compliance associated therewith.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The notes provide additional information that is essential to the full understanding of the data provided in the Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 17 through 34 of this report.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Statement of Net Assets: Below is a summary of the Court's net assets for the fiscal year ending 2012. The Court's reports show balances in the following three categories of net assets: (1) invested in capital assets, (2) restricted, and (3) unrestricted. Restricted net assets are created by state statute and are required to be used for the Alternative Dispute Resolution and Domestic Relations Mediation Programs. Unrestricted net assets are negative because it is the government's policy to fund compensated absences payable out of current resources as they become due. See page 9 of this report for a more detailed look at the Statement of Net Assets.

NET ASSETS

	Governmen 2012	ental Activities 2011		
Current assets Capital assets Total Assets	\$266,558 <u>19,947</u> 286,505	\$270,198 <u>34,173</u> 304,371		
Current liabilities Other liabilities Total Liabilities	$\frac{153,440}{\frac{0}{153,440}}$	160,521 <u>0</u> 160,521		
Net assets: Invested in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted Total Net Assets	19,947 176,988 (<u>63,870</u>) \$133,065	34,173 168,091 <u>(58,414)</u> \$143,850		

Current assets of \$266,558 are comprised of the following: Interest in the State General Fund Investment Pool for the Court's three funds (Court Regular, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), and the Mediation Fund) in the amount of \$263,580, Petty Cash for \$50, an accounts receivable for the drug court program for \$2,928. A comparison of current assets shows a decrease of \$3,640 over the previous year. The net result shows that there was little change in general fund appropriations, other financing sources, and miscellaneous revenue. The decrease to capital assets of \$14,226 is just the accumulated depreciation expense for FY12 since there were no capital asset purchases. Total assets decreased by \$17,866 with the accumulated depreciation expense being the major contributing factor to the decrease.

Total current liabilities decreased by \$7,081 due to a reduction of \$8,297 in accounts payable, an increase to accrued payroll, a decrease of \$27,784 to the general fund reversion, and an increase to compensated absences. Total net assets for FY12 decreased \$10,785 over FY11's end of year balance. This is the result of net program expenses exceeding total general revenues and transfers.

Statement of Activities: The following represents the revenues and expenses for fiscal year 2012. See page 10 for a more detailed look at the Statement of Activities.

CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

	Governme 2012	ntal Activities 2011
Revenues: Program revenues Charges for services and court fees	47,099	46,097
General revenues State General Fund Appropriation (net of reversions) Total Revenues Expenses: Judicial	2,653,905 2,701,004 2,711,789	2,604,332 2,650,429 2,643,667
Change in net assets Net assets - Beginning Net assets - Ending	(10,785) 143,850 133,065	6,762 <u>137,088</u> \$143,850

In FY12, total revenues increased by \$50,575 over the previous year. The majority of the increase can be attributed to an increase to charges for services and court fees of \$1,002, an increase to the General Fund of \$36,900, an increase to the CASA Program of \$5,020, a decrease to a drug court grant of \$14,891 a decrease to the severance tax bond of \$5,240 and a net change to this year's reversion by \$27,784. Expenditures for FY12, increased by \$68,122 due primarily to an increase in personal services salaries and employee benefits of \$214,500, a decrease in contractual services of \$152,600 and a small increase in operating costs of \$4,400. The increase in personal services and employee benefits was the result of the Court gaining a district judge, a court monitor, and a trial court administrative assistant. The decrease to contractual services was the result of a transfer of \$187,000 to personal services and employee benefits to fund the new judgeship. The BPS, S-8/S-9s can provide the detail for the expenditure activity. The change in net assets is the result of the collective results of revenues received, expenditures made, and liabilities recorded in FY12.

FUND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Government Funds. The focus of the Court's governmental funds is to provide information on near term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. For the current year the Court had three governmental funds, the General Fund, the Alternative Dispute Resolution Fund, and the Domestic Relations Mediation Fund. As of year-end, the General Fund reported a fund balance of \$50. This balance is due to the petty cash account. The General Fund is a reverting fund and any remaining balances excluding the petty cash account must be reverted back to the State General Fund. The Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and the Domestic Relations Mediation (Med) Funds reported fund balances of \$124,706 and \$52,282, respectively. The Mediation Program saw a decrease of \$2,759 from the previous year because expenditures exceeded revenues. The revenues generated for the ADR and Mediation Funds come from fees collected from civil and domestic filing fees at \$15 and \$30, respectively. These funds are reserved for expenditures for their respective programs in future years and are not revertible.

BUDGETARY COMPARISONS

GASB 34 requires budgetary comparison schedules for the general fund and for each major special revenue fund that has a legally adopted annual budget. The budgetary comparison schedules present both the original and the appropriated budgets for the reporting period as well as the actual inflows, outflows, and balances stated on the government's budgetary basis. As required by the Office of the State Auditor under 2.2.2 NMAC, the budgetary comparison statement is included herein. The information is provided at the approved budget level to demonstrate compliance with legal requirements. On the revenue side of Fund 14800 the overall variance was \$(13,362); (\$15,000) + \$1,638. This was the result of \$15,000 that was budgeted for the Domestic Violence Program but no revenue was received or collected from the Town of Taos or from Taos County. Each year a budget is established for the revenue generated from the collection of copy and tape duplication fees. This year the budget was established at \$26,000.00 with collections of \$27,638 for a variance of \$1,638. On the expenditure side a variance of \$25,314 is reflected, but once the reversion (\$11,952) is processed all that will remain will be the \$50 for the petty cash account. Revenues collected in the Alternative Dispute Resolution Fund were \$11,656 with a variance of \$3,344 and no expenditures were made against this fund. Revenues collected in the Court Mediation Fund were \$7,805 with a variance of \$7,195 with \$10,564 in expenditures made against this fund.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets. The Court's investment in capital assets for its government activities as of 30 June 2012 amounts to \$19,947 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets consists of a collection of library books, office furniture and equipment, and vehicles. There were no major capital asset transactions during the current year, however, there were deletions totaling \$32,564 due to equipment deletions in Taos County. Additional information on the Court's capital assets can be found in on Pages 20,21 and 29 of this report.

Long-Term Debt. At the end of the current fiscal and prior year, the Court had no long-term debt outstanding. All of the Court's compensated absences for the current year were considered to be current liabilities instead of long term. Additional information on the Court's long-term debt can be found on Page 29 of this report.

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS

As reflected in the Statement of Activities, total revenues to operate the Court and its programs were \$2,653,905 slightly less than net program expenses of \$2,664,690. The Court also had to cover a shortfall in the personal services and employee benefits category, a net amount of \$34,791. This shortfall was the result of personnel actions that took place in FY08 and were not funded in FY09, FY10 and FY11 and again in FY12. The shortfall was transferred out of contractual services. Additionally, the Court received \$32,200 from the Liquor Excise Tax Fund for the Drug Court Programs and \$3,233 in severance tax bonds for the new courthouse in Colfax County. Despite the transfers to cover the shortfall in personal services and employee benefits and to cover the new judgeship the Court met all of its financial obligations for FY12. In FY13, the Court is going to experience the same financial situations in the form of budget shortfalls due to reduced appropriations as the previous year. The Court has about a \$55,000 shortfall in personal services and employee benefits. The shortfall will be resolved by vacancy savings and cutting some contractual services. The FY14 Appropriation Request was submitted for \$2,773,600.00 (General Fund) which includes a 3% or \$78,400 base increase, plus \$11,200 increase for GSD rate increases, and \$70,400 for insurance and PERA rate hikes, \$28,200 and \$42,200 respectively. Aside from these changes the Court does not expect any other significant changes in next year's operations and budget.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

All targets were successfully met in FY12.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

The purpose of this financial report is to provide the general public and other interested parties with a general overview of this Court's finances and accountability of funds. Questions concerning this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to the Eighth Judicial District Court, 105 Albright Street, Suite N, Taos, NM 87571.



STATE OF NEW MEXICO EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS June 30, 2012

June 30, 2012					
		Governmental			
ASSETS	Activities				
Investment with the state treasurer	\$	263,580			
Petty cash		50			
Due from external parties		2,928_			
Total current assets		266,558			
Non Current Assets					
Capital Assets					
Library		63,301			
Property, plant and equipment		223,174			
Less accumulated depreciation		(266,528)			
Total capital assets, net of depreciation		19,947			
Total non current assets		19,947			
Total Assets	\$	286,505			
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Account payable	\$	8,551			
Accrued payroll		69,016			
Due to State General Fund-Reversion		11,953			
Compensated absences-current		63,920			
Total current liabilities		153,440			
NET ASSETS					
Invested in capital assets		19,947			
Restricted for:					
Alternative dispute resolution		124,706			
Domestic relations mediation		52,282			
Unrestricted deficit		(63,870)			
Total net assets		133,065			
Total liabilities and net assets	\$	286,505			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES June 30, 2012

Governmental Activities

Expenses	
Judicial:	
Administrative expense	\$2,697,563
Depreciation expense	14,226
Total program expenses	2,711,789
Program revenues	
Charges for services	27,638
Court fees	19,461
Net program expenses	(2,664,690)
General revenues and transfers:	
State general fund appropriations	2,562,300
Casa appropriation from AOC	68,125
Drug court appropriation from AOC	32,200
Severance tax bond	3,233
State general fund reversion	(11,953)
Total general revenues and transfers	2,653,905
Changes in net assets	(10,785)
Net assets-beginning of year	143,850
Net assets -ending of year	\$133,065

The accompanying notes are an integal part of the financial statements.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2012

ASSETS	Ge Fu	neral	Alternative Dispute Resolution Fund	Re Me	lations	Gov	Total vernmental Funds
ASSEIS	ı. u.	ııu	1. ana	•	unu		, unus
Investment with the state treasurer	\$	86,592	\$ 124,706	\$ 5	52,282	\$	263,580
Petty cash	•	50	•		-		50
Due from other state agencies		2,928					2,928
Total Assets	\$	89,570	\$ 124,706	\$3	52,282	\$	266,558
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES							
Liabilities							
Account payable	\$	8,551	\$ -	\$	-	\$	8,551
Accrued payroll		69,016	-		-		69,016
Due to State General Fund-Reversion		11,953			-		11,953
Total Liabilities		89,520	-	- —			89,520
Fund Balances							
Unassigned- petty cash		50	_		-		50
Restricted							
Alternative dispute resolution			124,706		-		124,706
Domestic relations mediation					52,282		52,282
Total Fund Balances		50	124,706		52,282		177,038
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$	89,570	\$ 124,706	\$	52,282	\$	266,558

STATE OF NEW MEXICO EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Total fund balances for governmental funds Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net assets are different because:					
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial therefore are not reported in the funds. These assets consist of					
Library	\$ 63,301				
Property, Plant &Equipment	223,174				
Accumulated depreciation	(<u>266,528)</u>				
Total capital assets	,	\$ 19,947			
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of:	and therefore				
Compensated absences	\$ 63,920				
Total liabilities	\$ 65,726	\$ (63,920)			
Net Assets of Governmental Activities		<u>\$ 133,065</u>			

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT STATEMENT REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

REVENUES	General Fund		General		Alternative Dispute General Resolution		Domestic Relations Mediation Fund		Total Governmenta Funds	
Court fees	\$	••	\$	11,656	\$	7,805	\$	19,461		
Charges for services		27,638		-		-		27,638		
Total Revenues		27,638		11,656		7,805		47,099		
EXPENDITURES										
Current Judicial										
Personal services and employee benefits	1 0	910,105		_		_		1,695,623		
Contractual services		644,916				10,564		808,046		
Other costs		126,522		_		-		127,335		
Total Expenditures		681,543		<u> </u>	_	10,564		2,631,004		
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue over Expenditures	(2,0	653,905)		11,656		(2,759)		(2,645,008)		
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)									
Transfers out: Reversions to the State General Fund: FY 2012		(11,953)				_		(39,737)		
Transfers in:		(11,755)		_		_		(37,101)		
State Appropriations-regular	2,	562,300		-		-		2,525,400		
Casa appropriation from AOC	•	68,125	-			-		63,105		
Drug court grant from AOC		32,200		-		-		47,091		
Severance tax bonds-Colfax		3,233		-				8,473		
Total other Financing Sources (Uses)	2,	653,905		-		-	-	2,604,332		
Net Changes in Fund Balances		-		11,656		(2,759)		8,897		
Fund Balances-Beginning of Year		50		113,050		55,041		168,141		
Fund Balance-End of Year	\$	50	\$	124,706	\$	52,282	\$	177,038		

STATE OF NEW MEXICO EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT RECONCILIATION OF THE CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

Net change in fund balance – total governmental funds Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	\$	8,897
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period these		
amounts are:		
Capital outlay \$ -		
Depreciation expense (14,226)		
Excess of depreciation expense over capital outlay	([14,226]
Expenses recognized in the Statement of Activities.		(, , , , ,)
Not reported in governmental funds- decrease in compensated absences		(5,456)
	Φ.	(10 MOE)
Changes in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	<u>\$ (</u>	10,785)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT

STATEMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES- BUDGET AND ACTUAL MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For Year Ended June 30, 2012

	GENERAL FUND								
	Budget Amounts					tual	Variance with		
	<u>C</u>)rginal		<u>Final</u>		ounts	<u>Fina</u>	al Budget	
REVENUES									
State appropriation	\$ 2	,562,300	\$ 2	,562,300	\$2,	562,300	\$	-	
Local governments		15,000		15,000		-		(15,000)	
Other financing sources		112,200		100,325		100,325		-	
Severance tax appropriation		3,233		3,233		3,233		-	
Other revenue		26,000		26,000		27,638		1,638	
Total Revenues	\$ 2	,718,733	\$ 2	,706,858	\$2,	693,496	\$	(13,362)	
Expenditures									
Administrative Services									
Personal services & employee benefits	\$ 1	,882,400	\$ 1	,917,191	\$1,	,910,105	\$	7,086	
Contractual services		732,300		660,134		644,916		15,218	
Other costs		100,800		126,300		123,289		3,011	
Capital outlay-colfax		3,233		3,233		3,233		-	
Total Expenditures	\$ 2	\$ 2,718,733		\$ 2,706,858		,681,543	\$	25,315	
•	SPECIAL I				REVI	ENUE			
	ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION						FUN	D	
	Budget Amounts			Ac	tual	Va	riance with		
	(<u>Orginal</u>		<u>Final</u>	<u>An</u>	<u>nounts</u>	Fin	al Budget	
REVENUES									
Court Fees	\$	15,000	\$	15,000	\$	11,656	\$	(3,344)	
Fund Balance		124,706		124,706		-	,	(124,706)	
Total Revenue	\$	139,706	\$	139,706	\$	11,656	\$	(128,050)	
EXPENDITURES									
Contractual Services	\$	139,706	\$	139,706	\$		\$	139,706	
				SPECIAL :	REVI	ENUE			
	COURT MEDIATION FUND								
	Bu	dget Amou	ints		Ac	tual	_ Va	riance with	
	Orginal Final			<u>Final</u>	<u>An</u>	nounts	<u>Fir</u>	nal Budget	
REVENUES									
Court Fees	\$	15,000	\$	15,000	\$	7,805	\$	(7,195)	
Fund Balance		52,282		52,282		-		(52,282)	
Total Revenue	\$	67,282	\$	67,282	\$	7,805	\$	(59,477)	
EXPENDITURES					-				
Contractual Services	\$_	67,282	\$	67,282	_\$_	10,564	\$_	56,718	
The accompanying notes are an integal par	t of th	e financial	state	ments.					

STATE OF NEW MEXICO EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS & LIABILITIES- AGENCY FUNDS June 30, 2012

ASSETS	AGENCY FUNDS
Cash and cash equivalents Cash on deposit Total assets	598,188 \$ 598,188
LIABILITIES Payable to external parties Total liabilities	\$ 598,188 \$ 598,188

The accompanying notes are an integal part of the financial statements.



(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial Reporting Entity

The Eighth Judicial District Court operates under Section 34-6-1, 34-6-11 and 34-6-17 through 34-6-46, NMSA 1978 Compilation. The Eighth Judicial District Court covers Taos, Colfax and Union Counties. The District Court is comprised of three divisions as authorized in the above sections. The District Court is the 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's has oversight responsibility. The District Court has decision-making authority, the power to designate management, the responsibility to significantly influence operations, and primarily accountability for fiscal matters. Additionally, 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 Court applies Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements as well as relevant pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), the Accounting Principles Board (APB), or any Accounting Research Bulletins (ARB) issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless these pronouncements conflict or contradict GASB Pronouncements.

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

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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. Government-wide financial statements exclude information about fiduciary funds and component units that are fiduciary in nature.

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 assets used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Revenue, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities 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 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 amounts. 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.

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (continued)

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 of fiscal plan. Since the governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements, reconciliation is presented on the page following each fund statement, which briefly explains the adjustments necessary to transform the fund based financial statements into the government-wide presentation.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

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. Interfund receivable and payables have been eliminated in the government wide financial statements.

When an expense is incurred for purpose 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:

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 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 SHARE number and description of the General Fund is #14800 – Court Regular.

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> – Account for revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes. No expenditures can be made from special revenue funds for operations of the Court.

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

B. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (continued)

Court Mediation - The District has established a domestic relations mediation program pursuant to Section 5 (40-12-5 NMSA, 1978 Comp.) of the Domestic Relations Mediation Act. Deposits to the fund shall include payments made through the imposition of a sliding fee scale pursuant to Section 5 (40-12-5,NMSA,1978 Comp.) of the Domestic Relations Mediation Act and the collection of the surcharge provided for in Section 6 (40-12-6, NMSA, 1978 Comp.) of the Act. The Mediation Fund is a special revenue fund and is non-reverting per state statute 40-12-6. The SHARE number of the Mediation Fund is #92600. The court considers this fund a major fund.

Alternative Dispute Resolution – The District has also established an alternative dispute resolution program pursuant to Section 34-6-45, NMSA, 1978 Comp. The purpose of the program is to resolve disputes through alternative means, including, but not limited to, arbitration, mediation and settlement mediation. To finance the cost of the program, the Court charges a \$15 fee on all new and reopened cases. In accordance with Section 34-6-44, NMSA, 1978 Comp., the fee is deposited into the alternative dispute resolution fund. The fund is a special revenue fund and is non-reverting per state statute 34-6-44. The SHARE number is #08400. For purposes of financial statement presentation the fund is considered a major fund.

Fiduciary Funds

Agency Funds - The agency fund is 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 as a result of fees collected by statute or as part of amounts litigant's deposits with the court. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The Share number for the agency funds is #96730.

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity

Investment with the State Treasurer

The Court's cash and cash equivalents are demand deposits with the State Treasurer.

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 capital assets which are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation.

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (continued)

Capital assets with a value exceeding \$5,000 are capitalized and depreciated. Any software acquired is also included in capital assets and depreciated.

Section 12-6-10 NMSA 1978 changed the capitalization threshold for movable chattel and equipment from items costing more than \$1,000 to \$5,000. Under this 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.

Capital Assets

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 Equipment 5 years
Automotive 5 years
Library books 1 year

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 Liabilities

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 current and noncurrent liabilities in the government-wide statements. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report only the compensated absences liability payable from expendable available financial resources.

Fund Balance

Government-Wide Statements

Fund balance is classified as net assets and displayed in three components:

- Invested in capital assets, consists of capital asset 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.

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (continued)

3. Unrestricted net assets are all other assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt".

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned depending on the constraints that control how the Court can spend the amounts.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds can report fund balances as:

Nonspendable - amounts that are not in spendable form (such as inventory) or are required to be maintained intact;

Restricted - amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.

<u>Committed</u> – amounts constrained to specific purposes by a government itself, using its highest level of decision making authority; to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government takes the same highest level action to remove of change the constraint;

Assigned – amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose, intent can be expressed by the governing body or by and official or body to which the governing body delegates the authority;

<u>Unassigned</u> – Amounts that are available for any purpose, positive amounts are reported only in the general fund.

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The Eighth Judicial District Court follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements.

- 1. No later than September 1, the Eighth Judicial District Court submits to the Judicial Budget Committee (JBC), 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 JBC. Recommendations are made by the JBC to the Supreme Court for their approval. The Supreme Court approved appropriation request then are submitted to the Legislature as the Supreme Court's recommended appropriation request for the Eighth 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 Eighth 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 JBC and the director of the DFA Budget Division. The current year budget was revised in a legal manner.
- Legal budget control for expenditures and encumbrances is by appropriation unit.
- 7. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the fiscal year for the Governmental Funds.

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting (continued)

- 8. The budget for the Governmental Funds is adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and the modified accrual basis of accounting except for accounts payable accrued at the end of the fiscal year that do not get paid by the statutory deadline (Section 6-10-4 NMSA 1978), that must be paid out of the next year's budget. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, encumbrances are excluded from budgeted expenditures. Budgetary comparisons presented for these funds in this report are on that basis. Therefore there are no differences between the budget basis and fund financial statements because both are reported on the modified accrual basis.
- 9. Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year unless specifically re-appropriated by the legislature. Unexpended amounts within the General Fund revert to the State General Fund.

E. Compensated Absences Payable

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 semiannually 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 for each semiannual 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. The court has typically used general fund resources to liquidate compensated absences in the past.

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 Eighth 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. Use of Estimates

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. Interfund Activity

Interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers between governmental funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide financial statements. Then agency fund (fiduciary fund type) collects fees that are designated for use by the Special Revenue funds. The interfund balance at year end was \$ 0.

H. Program revenues

Program revenues consist of charges for tapes and copies of court proceedings, court fees and grants from local governments. Grant revenue is recognized when all of the eligibility requirements are met.

(2) INVESTMENT DEPOSITED WITH THE STATE TREASURER

The State of New Mexico deployed the Statewide Human Resources, Accounting and Management Reporting System (SHARE) on July 1, 2006. The goal of the SHARE implementation was to provide the State of New Mexico with a single integrated system to streamline, enhance, and provide data integrity for financial reporting. In June 2012, the New Mexico State Controller commissioned a Diagnostic report with the purpose of assessing the state of cash reconciliations and determining recommendations for remediating the remaining system and business process issues pertaining to the book to bank process. This Diagnostic report indicates that the SHARE book to bank reconciliation contains a significant number of un-recorded items. The Diagnostic report is available in the Resource section of the Cash Control page of the New Mexico Department of Finance & Administration's website.

The Court adheres to the standards established in the Cash Management Function section of the Manual of Model Accounting Practice which was issued by the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration - Financial Control Division. As part of this process, the Court performs a monthly reconciliation between the data collected in the field with monies deposited into the bank and the amounts posted into SHARE. The Court has taken every reasonable measure within its control to ensure that its cash balances in SHARE are correct. The Diagnostic report referred to above is not anticipated to have an impact on the SHARE cash balances of the Court. The Court's cash balances in SHARE appear to be fairly stated as of June 30, 2012.

(2) INVESTMENT DEPOSITED WITH THE STATE TREASURER (continued)

The Court has deposits with the New Mexico State Treasurer. These monies are held on deposit with the State Treasurer and are pooled and invested by the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer issues separate financial statements which disclose the collateral pledged to secure these deposits. Cash on deposit with the State Treasurer at year end is as follows:

	Book
Fund	<u>Balance</u>
Operating account	\$86,592
Alternative Dispute Resolution	124,706
Mediation	52,282

The court has cash on deposit with the State Treasurer in the General Fund Investment Pool (GFIP) except the \$50 petty cash fund that is administered by Court. The State Treasurer has the authority to invest money held in demand deposits and not immediately needed for the operation of state government in securities in accordance with Section 6-10-10.I through O NMSA 1978 as amended. The State Treasurer, with the advice and consent of the state board of finance can invest money held in demand deposits and not immediately needed for the operations of state government in:

- (a) Securities issued by the United States (U.S.) government or by its departments or agencies that are either direct obligations of the U.S. or are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government or agencies sponsored by the U.S. government.
- (b) Contracts for the present purchase and resale at a specified time in the future, not to exceed one year or, in the case of bond proceeds, not to exceed three years, of specific securities at specified prices at a price differential representing the interest income to be earned by the state. No such contract shall be invested in unless the contract is fully secured by obligations of the United States or its agencies or by other securities backed by the United States or its agencies or instrumentalities having a market value of at least one hundred two percent of the amount of the contract. The securities required as collateral shall be delivered to a third-party custodian bank and delivery shall be made simultaneously with the transfer, no later than the same day the funds are transferred. The contracting bank, brokerage firm or institutional investor must have a net worth in excess of five hundred million dollars.
- (c) Contracts for the temporary exchange of state owned securities for the use of broker-dealers, banks or other recognized institutional investors in securities for periods not to exceed one year for a specified fee rate. No such contract shall be invested in unless the contract is fully secured by exchange of an irrevocable letter of credit running to the state, cash or cash equivalent collateral of at least one hundred two percent of the market value of the securities plus accrued interest temporarily exchanged. The collateral required shall be delivered to the fiscal agent of New Mexico or the designee simultaneously with the transfer

(2) INVESTMENT DEPOSITED WITH THE STATE TREASURER (continued)

of funds, no later than the same day the state-owned securities are transferred. The contracting bank, brokerage firm or institutional investor must have a net worth in excess of five hundred million dollars.

- (d) Any of the following investments in an amount not to exceed forty percent of any fund that the state treasurer invests: (1) commercial paper rated "prime" quality by a national rating service, issued by corporations organized and operating within the U.S.; (2) medium-term notes and corporate notes with a maturity not exceeding five years that are rated A or its equivalent or better by a nationally recognized rating service and that are issued by a corporation organized and operating in the U.S.; or (3) an asset-backed obligation with a maturity not exceeding five years that is rated AAA or its equivalents by a nationally recognized rating service.
- (e) Shares of an open-ended diversified investment company that is registered with the United States securities and exchange commission, complies with the diversification, quality and maturity requirements of Rule 2a-7, or any successor rule, or the United States securities and exchange commission applicable to money market mutual funds; and assesses no fees pursuant to Rule 12b-1, or any successor rule, on sales load on the purchase of shares and no contingent deferred sales charge or other similar charges, provided that the state shall not, at any time, own more than five percent of a money market mutual fund's assets.
- (f) Individual common or collective trust funds of banks or trust companies that invest in U.S, fixed income securities or debt instruments authorized pursuant to (a), (b), and (d) above, provided that the investment manager has assets under management of at least one billion dollars and the investments made by the state treasurer pursuant to this paragraph are less that five percent of the assets of the individual, common or collective trust fund.

Public funds to be invested in negotiable securities or loans to financial institutions fully secured by negotiable securities at current market value shall not be paid out unless there is a contemporaneous transfer of the securities at the earliest time industry practice permits, but in all cases, settlement shall be on a same-day basis either by physical delivery or, in the case of uncertificated securities, by appropriate book entry on the books of the issuer, to the purchaser or to a reputable safekeeping financial institution acting as agent or trustee for the purchaser, which agent or trustee shall furnish timely confirmation to the purchaser.

(2) INVESTMENT DEPOSITED WITH THE STATE TREASURER (continued)

For additional disclosures information regarding the investment in the State Treasurer's GFIP, the reader should see the separate audit report for the State Treasurer's for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2012, review the State Treasurer's Investment Policy at Sections 2.60.4.1 through 2.60.4.15 of the New Mexico Administrative Code, regarding Investment of Deposits of Public Funds Depository Bank Requirements, Collateral Level Requirements and Custodial Bank Requirements.

(3) COLLATERAL PLEDGED BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

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.

Collateralization of the Court's bank deposits is as follows:

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	Bank	Book
	Balance	<u>Balance</u>
Agency Funds:		
First Community Bank of Taos	261,691	261,691
First Community Bank of Taos	42,539	42,539
International Bank	82,967	82,967
Farmers & Stockman's Bank	210,991	210,991
Farmers & Stockman's Bank	-	-
Centinel Bank of Taos	-	
Total Agency Funds	<u>598,188</u>	<u>598,188</u>
Less: FDIC coverage or NCUSIF Coverag	e <u>(543,958)</u>	
Total uninsured public funds	54,230	
50% collateral requirement		
(Section 6-10-17, NMSA 1978)	27,115	
Pledged Security	*	

^{*} Details of pledged collateral specific to the Court held by the Bank's are unavailable because the bank's commingles pledged collateral for all state funds it holds. However the New Mexico State Treasurer's Office Collateral Bureau monitors pledged collateral for all state funds held by the court in such "authorized" bank accounts.

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 to it. The court does not have a policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2012, \$54,230 was exposed to custodial credit risk.

(4) CAPITAL ASSETS

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES

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

	Beginning			Ending
Cost	Balance	Additions	Deletions	Balance
Furniture & Equipment	\$188,310	\$ -	\$32,564	\$155,746
Automotive	67,428	-	-	67,428
Library	63,301			63,301
Total	319,039		<u>32,564</u>	<u>286,475</u>
Accumulated Depreciation				
Furniture & Equipment	\$(158,390)	(9,973)	\$32,564	\$(135,799)
Automotive	(63,175)	(4,253)	-	(67,428)
Library	(63,301)	-		<u>(63,301)</u>
Total	(284,866)	_(14,226)	<u>32,564</u>	(266,528
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 34,173</u>	<u>\$ (14,226)</u>	<u>\$ - </u>	<u>\$ 19,947</u>

Current year depreciation expense is \$14,226 charged to judicial function.

(5) COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The following is a summary of changes in compensated absences:

	Beginning			Ending	Due Within		
	Balance	Additions	Deletions	Balance	One Year		
Annual Leave	\$ 56,634	72,799	(67,414)	62,019	62,019		
Sick Leave	1,829	4,560	(4,488)	<u>1,901</u>	<u>1,901</u>		
Total	<u>\$ 58,464</u>	<u>\$77,374</u>	<u>\$(59,690)</u>	<u>\$63,920</u>	<u>\$63,920</u>		

The Court's general fund is used to pay compensated absences.

(6) OPERATING LEASES

The Eighth Judicial District Court has the following leases which can be terminated, with no penalty to the Court, if the Legislature does not appropriate money to the Court:

Four leases for four copiers were entered into on July 1, 2012 which required 48 monthly payments of \$183, \$210, \$238 and \$268.

Three leases for three mailing machines were entered into on July 1, 2010 which required monthly payments of two at \$110 and the other for \$58.

Minimum future rental payments under operating leases having remaining terms in excess of one year as of June 30, 2012, for each of the next five years and in the aggregate are:

June 30, 2013	14,130
June 30, 2014	14,130
June 30, 2015	10,794
June 30, 2016	10,794
June 30, 2017	-
Total	<u>\$ 49,848</u>

Total lease payments for 2012 were \$14,256.

(7) PERA RETIREMENT PLAN

Plan Description

Substantially all of the Eight Judicial District Court's full-time employees participate in a public 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 members 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 PERA's website at www.pera.state.nm.us.

Funding Policy

Plan members are required to contribute 10.67% of their gross salary. The Eighth Judicial District Court is required to contribute 13.34% of the gross covered salary. The contribution requirements of plan members and the Eight Judicial District Court are established under Chapter 10, Article 11, NMSA 1978. The requirements may be amended by acts of the legislature. The Eighth Judicial District Court's contributions to PERA for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 were \$213,534, \$223,533 and \$234,909 respectively, which equal the amount of the required contributions for each fiscal year.

(8) JRA RETIREMENT PLAN

Substantially all of the Eighth Judicial District Court's Judges or Justices participate in a public employees 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 issued 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.

Funding Policy

Plan members are required to contribute 10.75% of their gross salary. The Eighth Judicial District Court is required to contribute 8.75% of the gross covered salary. The Eighth Judicial District Court's contributions to JRA for the years ending June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 were \$29,891, \$21,999, and \$23,834 respectively, equal to the amount of the required contributions for each year.

In addition to the above, the Court remits \$38 for 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 \$43,017 in filing fees for the year ending June 30, 2012.

(9) 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 Eighth Judicial District Court nor the State of New Mexico make any contributions to the Deferred Compensation Plan. All contributions withheld from participants by the Eighth Judicial District Court have been paid to the New Mexico Public Employee's Retirement Association, which administers the plan.

(10) Post Employment Benefits- State Retiree Health Care Plan

Plan Description

The Eighth 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 RHCA Board was established by the Retiree Health Care Act (Chapter 10, Article 7C, NMSA 1978). The Board is responsible for establishing and amending benefits 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 premiums 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 and 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.

(10) RETIREE HEALTH CARE ACT CONTRIBUTION (continued)

The Retiree Health Care Act (Section 10-7C 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 requires each participating employer to contribute 1.834% of each participating employee's annual salary; each participating employee is required to contribute .917% of their salary. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013 the contribution rates for both employees and employers will rise as follows:

Fiscal Year	Employer Contribution Rate	Employee Contribution Rate
FY13	2.500%	1.250%

Employers joining the program after 1/1/98 are also required to make a surplus-amount contribution to the RHCA based on one of two formulas at agreed-upon intervals.

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

The Eighth Judicial District Court's contributions to the RHCA for the years ended June 30, 2012, 2011 and 2010 were \$27,009, \$20,795 and \$16,227, respectively, which equal the required contributions for each year.

(11) RISKS OF LOSS

The Court obtains coverage through Risk Management Division of the State of New Mexico General Service Department. This coverage includes liability and civil rights, property, vehicle, employer bond, workers' compensation, group insurance and state unemployment. This coverage's 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 occurrences by the State of New Mexico for the period July 1, 20011 through June 30, 2012.

(12) Deficit Net Assets

GASB#34 requires capitalized assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and the inclusion of long-term debt resulting in an unrestricted net asset deficit of 63,870. This deficit is created by compensated absence liabilities which will be paid from subsequent years State General Fund Appropriations.

(13) Due to/Due From

	Purpose	Due From	Due To
General Fund –Court regular- Fund 14800 Due from other state agency fund (AOC) Due to State General Fund-	Grant reimbursement Reversion	\$2,928 - <u>\$2,928</u>	\$ - 11,953 \$19,953

(14) Memorandum of Understanding

The Court entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) on July 1, 2011 and terminated June 30, 2012. The purpose of the MOU are to provide treatment and counseling to drug dependent adults and juvenile offenders, who are in the criminal justice system due to drug related charges, with the aim of eliminating their substance abuse. The Court received \$29,272 and expended \$32,200 and had a due from the AOC of \$2,928 as of June 30, 2012. The responsible party for the operations is the Court. The fiscal agent is the AOC. The AOC is the government agency where revenues and expenditures are reported. The audit responsibility is with the Fiscal Services Division of the AOC.

(15) Severance Tax Bond Appropriation

The Court received an appropriation of \$175,000 pursuant to the State of New Mexico Laws of 2009, Chapter 125, Section 13 to furnish and equip the Court in Colfax County. The Court has expended \$175,000 as of June 30, 2012. The Court expended \$3,233 during the fiscal year. The reversion on this appropriation was June 30, 2012

STATE OF NEW MEXICO EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUNDS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

Beginning Balance		<u>A</u>	dditions	tions Deletions		Ending Balance	
\$	607,384	\$	210,766 512,248	\$	210,766 521,444	\$	598,188 598,188
\$	607,384	3	/23,014	<u> </u>	/32,210	Φ	390,100
\$	607,384	\$	512,248	\$	521,444	\$	598,188
	-		•		,		-
	-		•		•		-
	*		•		•		-
	-		7,805		•		-
1	-		11,656		11,656		
\$	607,384	\$	710,257	\$	719,453	\$	598,188
	\$ \$	\$ - 607,384 \$ 607,384 \$ 607,384	Balance A \$ - \$ 607,384 \$ 607,384 \$ \$ 607,384 \$	Balance Additions \$ - \$ 210,766 607,384 512,248 \$ 607,384 \$ 723,014 \$ 607,384 \$ 512,248 - 126,083 - 27,638 - 24,827 - 7,805 - 11,656	Balance Additions D \$ - \$ 210,766 \$ 607,384 \$ 607,384 \$ 723,014 \$ 512,248 \$ 607,384 \$ 512,248 \$ 126,083 - 27,638 - 24,827 - 7,805 - 11,656	Balance Additions Deletions \$ - \$ 210,766 \$ 210,766 607,384 512,248 521,444 \$ 607,384 \$ 723,014 \$ 732,210 \$ 607,384 \$ 512,248 \$ 521,444 - 126,083 126,083 - 27,638 27,638 - 24,827 24,827 - 7,805 7,805 - 11,656 11,656	Balance Additions Deletions I \$ - \$ 210,766 \$ 210,766 \$ 607,384 \$ 512,248 \$ 521,444 \$ 607,384 \$ 723,014 \$ 732,210 \$ \$ \$ 607,384 \$ 723,014 \$ 732,210 \$ \$ \$ 607,384 \$ 512,248 \$ 521,444 \$ 126,083 \$ 126,083 \$ 27,638 \$ 27,638 \$ 27,638 \$ 27,638 \$ 27,638 \$ 24,827 \$ 24,82

STATE OF NEW MEXICO EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT SCHEDULE OF OPERATING TRANSFERS

For the Year Ended June 30, 2012

	SHARE FUND TITLE	TRANSFER TRANSFER IN OUT
1	85300 Department of Finance and Administration	2,562,300
2	13900 Administrative Office of the Courts	68,125
3	13900 Administrative Office of the Courts	32,200
4	85300 Department of Finance and Administration	11,999
5	14800 DFA Severance Tax Bond (Capital Outlay)	3,233

- 1 General Fund Appropriation Laws of 2011 Chapter 179, Section 9 (c)
- 2 CASA program appropriation Laws 2011 Chapter 179 Section 9 (D)
- 3 Drug Court Grant Laws 2011 Chapter 179 Section 6-3-23 (H) NMSA 1978
- 4 Reversion to State General Fund
- State of New Mexico Chapter 5,125 and 128, Laws 2009, Chapter 92,Laws of 2008 Chapter 334, Laws 2007 Chapter 3, Laws 2007 All of the above transfers were made to the District Court's general fund SHARE Fund # 14800 except for the reversion out to the State General Fund

See Auditor's Report

STATE OF NEW MEXICO EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT SCHEDULE OF DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

June 30, 2012

	Boo	k Balance	Banl	Balance
GENERAL FUND New Mexico State Treasurer (Checking)	\$	86,892	ı	
SPECIAL REVENUE FUND New Mexico State Treasurer-Alternative Dispute Resolution (Checking) New Mexico State Treasurer-Mediation (Checking) Total Special Revenue Funds (Checking)	\$	124,706 52,282 176,988	•	
AGENCY FUND First Community Bank State of New Mexico District Court-Litigant Account (Checking) State of New Mexico District Court Clerk (Checking)	\$	42,539 261,691	\$	42,539 261,691
Centinel Bank of Taos New Mexico State Treasurer Eighth Judicial District Court (Checking)		-		-
International Bank 8th Judicial District Court Trust Account (Checking)		82,967		82,967
Bank of America New Mexico State Treasurer-8th Judicial State of New Mexico (Checking		-		-
Farmers & Stockman's Bank 8th Judicial District Court Trust (Checking) State Treasury 8th Judicial District Court (Checking) TOTAL AGENCY FUND	\$	210,991 - 598,188		210,991

(1) all accounts are checking accounts

See Auditor's Report

JOSEPH M. SALAZAR, CPA P.O. Box 1744 Espanola, New Mexico 87532 505-747-2775

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

Mr. Hector H. Balderas
New Mexico State Auditor
Santa Fe, New Mexico
And
Honorable Sarah C. Backus, Presiding Judge
Eighth Judicial District Court
Taos, New Mexico

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, the aggregate remaining fund information and the budgetary comparison of the general fund and major special revenue funds of the State of New Mexico, Eighth Judicial District Court (Court) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2012 which collectively comprise the Court's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 31, 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 opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the court's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the court's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses and therefore, there can be no assurance that all deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weakness have been identified. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we considered to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

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 misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Court's financial statements sequential will not be prevented or detected and corrected on a timely basis.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements, we perform tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants 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 for the information and the use of the court's management, others within the court, the State Auditor, Department of Finance and Administration and the New Mexico Legislature and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Joseph M. Salazar, CPA

October 31, 2012

STATE OF NEW MEXICO EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS June 30, 2012

No prior year findings

Financial Statement Preparation

The financial statements, notes to the financial statements and schedules were prepared by the District Court's Financial Manager. Management is responsible for ensuring that the books and records adequately support the preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and that the records are current and in balance. District court has personnel that are knowledgeable and experienced in the preparation, review and approval of financial statements.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURT EXIT CONFERENCE June 30, 2012

The contents of this report were discussed at an exit conference held on October 31, 2012. Those attending were as follows:

Eighth Judicial District Court

Honorable Sarah C. Backus, Chief Judge

Jeannette Rael, Court Executive Officer

Andres Trujillo, Court Financial Manager

Independent Auditor

Joseph M. Salazar, CPA