Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2008

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)

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Official Roster at June 30, 2008

Name	Title
Hugh Dangler	Chief Public Defender
T. David Eisenberg	Deputy Chief Public Defender
John Goeller	Director of Administrative Operations, Contract Counsel Legal Services and Chief Information Officer
Brenda Salazar	Chief Financial Officer
Louise Martinez	Director of Fiscal Services
John Stapleton	Human Resource Director
Ben Baur	District Public Defender – 1 st Judicial District Office
Ralph Odenwald	District Public Defender – 2 nd Judicial District Office
Kenneth Henrie	District Public Defender – 3 rd Judicial District Office
Douglas Vitt	District Public Defender – 5 th Judicial District Office
Brett Carter	District Public Defender – 9 th Judicial District Office
Christian Hatfield	District Public Defender – 11 th Judicial District Office
James Walker	District Public Defender – 12 th Judicial District Office
Nancy Hewitt	Appellate Defender
Jacqueline Cooper	Mental Health Coordinator
Jeff Buckles	Capital Crimes Coordinator
John Walker	Post-Conviction Coordinator

FINANCIAL SECTION



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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Hugh Dangler, Chief Public Defender Public Defender Department and Honorable Hector H. Balderas New Mexico State Auditor Santa Fe. New Mexico

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, the aggregate remaining fund information and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund and the Major Special Revenue Fund of the Public Defender Department (Department) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, which collectively comprise the Department's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. We have also audited the budgetary comparison statements of the organizations of the general fund presented as supplementary information for the year ended June 30, 2008, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Department's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

Except as discussed in the following paragraph, we conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and with applicable *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

We were unable to obtain sufficient evidential matter to satisfy ourselves that accounts receivable, recorded in the agency fund, are complete. The understatement appears to have been caused by errors in recording accounts receivable in prior years. The amount of the possible understatement is not subject to estimation and correction of the error would not be cost beneficial.

As discussed in Note 2, the financial statements of the Public Defender Department are intended to present the financial position, and the changes in financial position of only that portion of the governmental activities, each major fund, the aggregate remaining information and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund and the Major Special Revenue Fund that are attributable to the transactions of the Department. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of New Mexico as of June 30, 2008, and the changes in its financial position and its cash flows, where applicable, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, except for the effects of such adjustments, if any, as might have been determined to be necessary had we been able to ascertain the completeness of accounts receivable, 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 Department as of June 30, 2008, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund and the Major Special Revenue Fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statements referred to in the first paragraph present fairly, in all material respects, the budgetary comparison statements of the organizations of the general fund of the State of New Mexico, Public Defender Department for the year ended June 30, 2008, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with **Government Auditing Standards**, we have also issued our report dated December 12, 2008 on our consideration of the Department's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with **Government Auditing Standards** and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

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

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Department's basic financial statements and on the budgetary comparison statements presented as supplementary information. The introductory section, the Schedule of Changes in Assets and Liabilities – Agency Fund, the Schedule of Memoranda of Understanding and the Schedule of Performance Data are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The Schedule of Changes in Assets and Liabilities – Agency Fund, the Schedule of Memoranda of Understanding and the Schedule of Performance Data have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The introductory section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Macias, Gutierrez & Co., CPAs, P.C.

Mais, Stating & Co., CPAS, P.C.

Espanola, New Mexico

December 12, 2008

The following is a discussion and analysis of the Agency's financial performance, providing an overview of the activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008. Please read it in conjunction with the Agency's financial statements, which follow this section.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

This annual report consists of three parts – management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, and required supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the Agency:

- The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the Agency's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the Agency, reporting
 the Agency's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements. The governmental funds
 statements tell how general government services (the primary functions of the agency) were financed in the
 short term as well as what remains for future spending.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the Agency as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net assets includes all of the government'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 two government-wide statements report the Agency's net assets and how they have changed. A net asset – the difference between the Agency's assets and liabilities – is one way to measure the Agency's financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the Agency's net assets are an indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the Agency, the reader is encouraged to consider additional non-financial factors such
 as changes in the Agency's grant funding or the addition of new programs.

All of the Agency's basic services are included in government-wide financial statements, such as district office operations and contract counsel legal services. State appropriations, other reimbursements and fees finance most of these activities.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the Agency's most significant funds –not the Agency as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the Agency uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes.

Some funds are required by State law.

• The State Legislature established other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is properly using certain grants.

The Agency has two types of funds:

Governmental funds –Most of the Agency's basic services are included in governmental funds which focus on (1)
how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at
year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed shortterm view that helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near
future to finance the Agency's programs.

The Agency has two governmental funds. The first is used to account for the Agency's general operations and is a reverting fund. The second is a statutorily created fund used to account for proceeds from the indigent representation application fee (a \$10 fee). The use of those fees is legally restricted for the Agency's automation needs.

• Fiduciary funds—The Agency is the trustee, or fiduciary, for certain moneys, it is responsible for those assets that—because of a trust arrangement—can be used only for the trust beneficiaries. The Agency is responsible for ensuring that the assets reported in these funds are used for their intended purposes. All of the Agency's fiduciary activities are reported in a separate statement of fiduciary net assets and a statement of changes in fiduciary net assets. We exclude these activities from the Agency's government-wide financial statements because the Agency cannot use these assets to finance its operations. The Agency has one fiduciary fund used to account for activities in which the Agency is acting in an agency capacity for the state general fund. Funds are received from clients who are determined by the Agency not to be indigent. All amounts charged to clients and all amounts collected from these clients are payable to the state general fund.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The Agency's net assets decreased \$373,501 over the course of this fiscal year's operations. The following financial information is a comparison of net assets for 2008 and 2007

	2008	2007	Variance
Current and other noncurrent assets	\$4,044,165	\$5,233,205	(\$1,189,040)
Capital assets, net	28,460	83,971	(55,511)
Total assets	4,072,625	5,317,176	(1,244,551)
Long-term liabilities	213,114	74,399	138,715
Other liabilities	3,893,753	4,903,518	(1,009,765)
Total liabilities	4,106,867	4,977,917	(871,050)
Net Assets:	And the second s	***************************************	
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	28,460	83,971	(55,511)
Restricted	1,087,900	1,257,427	(169,527)
Unrestricted	(1,150,602)	(1,002,139)	(148,463)
Total net assets	(\$34,242)	\$ 339,259	(\$373,501)

The total assets consist of cash, net receivables, prepaid expenses, and capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation). Total liabilities consist of accounts payable, accrued salaries and employee benefits payable, amounts due to the state's general fund and other agencies, and compensated absences payable.

Net assets are comprised of investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted amounts. The restricted amount is comprised of: \$890,177 that is reserved for subsequent year's expenditures and \$197,723 that is reserved for the purchase and maintenance of automation systems.

The variances consist of:

- Total assets The \$1,244,551 decrease in total assets is attributable to a decrease in cash (investment in state general fund investment pool) at June 30, 2008.
- Total liabilities Most of the variance amount (\$785,542) is attributable to a decrease in payroll related liabilities.
 Another \$230,830 reflects a decrease in accounts payable. The remaining variance \$145,322 is combination of an increase in compensated absences and a small increase in the amount due to the state general fund.
- Total net assets The net assets for the Agency decreased from 2007 by \$373,501.

The following financial information is a comparison of the Statement of Activities for 2008 and 2007:

	2008	2007	Variance
Revenues:			
Program revenues:			
Charges for services	\$212,003	\$ 183,236	28,767
General revenues	40,991,273	36,896,813	4,094,460
Total revenues	41,203,276	37,080,049	4,123,227
Expenses:			
General government:	41,429,377	37,369,143	4,060,234
Increase (decrease) in net assets	(226,101)	(289,094)	62,993
Net assets, beginning	191,859	628,353	(436,494)
Net assets, ending	(\$34,242)	\$ 339,259	(\$373,501)

Note: The \$147,400 difference between 2007 ending net assets and 2008 beginning net assets is attributable to prior period adjustments and discussed in Note 13.

<u>Total Revenues \$41,203,276:</u> Revenue received is comprised mostly by appropriations from the state's general fund, but also includes inter-agency transfers, applications fees and other miscellaneous revenues. In fiscal year 2008 the Department collected \$28,737 more in application fees. This explains the variance in the Charges for Services category above. The increase in general revenues is attributable to an increase in funding received during the appropriation process. The intention of that increase was to expand the workforce based on a workload assessment/needs study, to fund salary increases for existing staff, and to pay increased operational costs.

<u>Total Expenses \$41,429,377</u>: Expenses consists of employee salaries and benefits, contractual services, operational costs and reversions. Increased expenditures are attributable to additional appropriations mentioned above.

Change in Net Assets (\$373,501): The Agency's total revenue increased by approximately 11.1% from \$37,080,049 to \$41,203,276. The Agency's total expenses increased by approximately 10.9% from \$37,369,143 to \$41,429,377.

ANALYSIS OF THE AGENCY'S OVERALL FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

As of the close of the fiscal year, the Agency reported an ending fund balance of close to \$1 million, most of the fund balance is reserved for specific purposes, such as petty cash, subsequent year's expenditures, and for the purchase and maintenance of automation systems. The negative fund balance, which is identified as unreserved/undesignated is relative to expenditures that the Department paid out of a subsequent year's budget. This issue is discussed in Note 9.

The general fund is the chief operating fund for the Agency. At the end of the current fiscal year, the reserved fund balance of the general fund was \$897,495 and the unreserved/undesignated fund amount was (\$124,306) which comprised the total fund balance of \$773,189. The fund balance of the Agency's general fund decreased by \$246,776 during the current fiscal year.

The special revenue fund titled the Automation Fund has a total fund balance of \$197,723, all of which is reserved for the purchase and maintenance of automation systems. The net increase in fund balance during the current year in this special revenue fund was \$41,001.

The net assets decreased by \$373,501, indicating that the Agency is slightly worse off than it was a year ago.

General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The State Legislature makes annual appropriations to the Agency. Adjustments to the budget require approval by the State Budget Division of the Department of Finance and Administration.

Over the course of the year, the Agency revised its budget. These budget adjustments are captured in four categories.

- Adjustments for supplemental or special appropriations to either budget new or continuing supplemental or special
 appropriations, or to adjust the estimated amount to reflect the actual appropriation amount.
- Increases to the budget to reflect funding that was not secured at the time the operating budget was prepared. This includes funding from various courts in exchange for the Departments service to their drug court programs.
- Changes made between categories to ensure that the budget reflects the most accurate budget allocation, based on expenditure projections.
- Increases to the budget from fund balance to prevent budget overruns.

With these adjustments, actual general fund expenditures were \$1,116,613 below final budget amounts. The final approved budget was \$42,258,054 and the total expenditures were \$41,141,441.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

At the end of 2008, the Agency had invested \$28,460 in a range of capital assets, including machinery, equipment, furniture and fixtures. This amount represents a net decrease (including additions and deductions) of \$55,511 or 66.1% under last fiscal year. The decrease in capital assets is due to the donation of older information technology equipment to qualified recipients (mostly local schools).

Long- term debt

At the end of the year, the Agency had \$1,033,614 in compensated absences payable, an increase of 12.2% over last fiscal year. The increase is attributable to receiving authorization for additional employees and a reduction of our vacancy rate. More information about the agency's debt is presented in note 8 of this report.

NEXT YEARS BUDGETS

The total approved operating budget for fiscal 2009 is \$43,403,500 and is comprised of:

- \$43,219,500 base general fund recurring appropriation including funding for salary increases
- \$184,000 projected application fee collections

For comparison, the original approved operating budget for fiscal year 2008 was \$41,208,600. The significant funding increase is mainly attributable the agency's success in receiving funding and authorization for additional staff. Other funding increases include salary increases and operational cost increases.

Along with the rest of the nation, current revenue projections for New Mexico are grim and it is likely that state agencies will need to reduce their operating budgets accordingly. At the time of this audit, specific cuts and amounts and not finalized.

CONTACTING THE AGENCY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the Agency's finances and to demonstrate the Agency's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Agency's Administration Unit.

28,460

890,177

197,723

(34,242)

(1,150,602)

\$

Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2008

Net Assets

Unrestricted

Invested in capital assets

Total net assets

Restricted for automation systems

Restricted for special appropriation expenditures

	Governmental Activities
Assets	
Current assets:	
Interest in State General Fund Investment Pool (note 3)	\$ 3,975,227
Cash in authorized bank accounts	4,017
Petty cash	1,200
Accounts receivable	11,083
Due from employees (note 4)	31,008
Due from agency fund	80
Due from other state agencies (note 4)	15,432
Prepaid expenses	6,118
Total current assets	4,044,165
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets, net of depreciation (note 5)	28,460
Total assets	4,072,625
<u>Liabilities</u>	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	1,801,298
Accrued payroll payable	496,150
Payroll taxes payable	204,595
Payroll benefits payable	330,393
Other payroll liabilities	84,556
Due to state general fund (note 6)	156,261
Compensated absences payable (note 8)	820,500
Long-term liabilities:	
Compensated absences payable (note 8)	213,114
Total liabilities	4,106,867

_\$

(34,242)

Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2008

Net assets, ending

	Governmental Activities
Expenses: General government:	
Current:	
Personal services and employee benefits	\$ 24,484,839
Contractual services	10,714,833
Other	6,174,194
Loss on capital asset disposition	287
Depreciation expense	55,224
Total expenses	41,429,377
Program revenues:	
Charges for services	212,003
Operating state grants	86,652
Total program revenues	298,655
Net program expense	41,130,722
General revenues:	
General Fund appropriation, net of current-year reversion (\$153,982)	39,229,418
Transfers-in from other state agencies	1,675,200
Refunds	-
Interest	3
Total general revenues	40,904,621
Change in net assets	(226,101)
Net assets, beginning, as originally reported	339,259
Prior period adjustments (note 13)	(147,400)
	(147,400)
Net assets, beginning, as restated	191,859

Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds June 30, 2008

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Total Governmental Funds
<u>Assets</u>			
Interest in SGF Investment Pool (note 3) Cash in authorized bank accounts Petty cash Accounts receivable Due from employees (note 4) Due from agency fund Due from other state agencies (note 4) Prepaid expenses	\$ 3,780,343 1,200 11,083 31,008 - 15,432 6,118	\$ 194,884 4,017 - - - 80 - -	\$ 3,975,227 4,017 1,200 11,083 31,008 80 15,432 6,118
Total assets	\$ 3,845,184	\$ 198,981	\$ 4,044,165
Liabilities and Fund Balance			
Liabilities: Accounts payable Accrued salaries payable Payroll taxes payable Payroll benefits payable Other payroll liabilities Due to State General Fund (note 6)	1,800,040 496,150 204,595 330,393 84,556 156,261	1,258 - - - - -	\$ 1,801,298 496,150 204,595 330,393 84,556 156,261
Total liabilities	3,071,995	1,258	3,073,253
Fund Balance: Fund balance (note 9): Reserved for petty cash Reserved for prepaid expenses Reserved for subsequent year's expenditures Reserved for the purchase and maintenance of automation systems	1,200 6,118 890,177	- - - 197,723	1,200 6,118 890,177 197,723
Unreserved/undesignated	(124,306)		(124,306)
Total fund balance	773,189	197,723	970,912
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$ 3,845,184	\$ 198,981	\$ 4,044,165

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Government-Wide Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2008

Total fund balance-Governmental funds		\$ 970,912
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Assets are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet.		
These assets consist of: Furniture and fixtures Machinery and equipment Data processing equipment Accumulated depreciation	\$ 21,694 150,471 557,204 (700,909)	28,460
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet.		
These liabilities consist of: Compensated absences payable		 (1,033,614)
Net assets of governmental activities		\$ (34,242)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds Year Ended June 30, 2008

	General Fund	Special Revenue Fund	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues: Application fees Other state funds Refunds Interest	\$ - 86,652 - -	\$ 212,003 - - 3	\$ 212,003 86,652 - 3
Total revenues	86,652	212,006	298,658
Expenditures: General government: Current: Personal services and employee benefits Contractual services Other Capital outlay	24,372,625 10,696,043 6,024,183	18,789 150,011 	24,372,625 10,714,832 6,174,194
Total expenditures	41,092,851	168,800	41,261,651
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(41,006,199)	43,206	(40,962,993)
Other financing sources (uses): General Fund appropriations Other financing sources (note 15) Compensation package Reversions (note 6)	39,383,400 1,675,200 (153,982)	- -	39,383,400 1,675,200 (153,982)
Total other financing sources (uses)	40,904,618		40,904,618
Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other financing sources over expenditures and other financing uses	(101,581)	43,206	(58,375)
Fund balance, beginning, as originally reported Prior period adjustments (note 13)	1,019,965 (145,195)	156,722 (2,205)	1,176,687 (147,400)
Fund balance, beginning, as restated	874,770	154,517	1,029,287
Fund balance, ending	\$ 773,189	\$ 197,723	\$ 970,912

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Government-Wide Statement of Activities Year Ended June 30, 2008

Net change in fund balance-Governmental Funds	\$ (58,375
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:	
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: Depreciation expense Capital outlay	(55,224
Loss on capital asset disposition	(287
Some items reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. These activities consist of:	
Increase in compensated absences payable	(112,215
Change in net assets of governmental activities	\$ (226,101

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

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures
Budget and Actual
Year Ended June 30, 2008

		Genera	i Fund	
	Original Approved Budget	Final Approved Budget	Actual (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental revenue: General appropriations Other state funds Other financing sources	\$ 39,383,400 - 1,675,200	\$ 39,383,400 98,750 1,675,200	\$ 39,383,400 86,652 1,675,200	\$ - (12,098)
Total revenues	41,058,600	41,157,350	\$ 41,145,252	\$ (12,098)
Prior-year funds re-budgeted		1,100,704		
	\$ 41,058,600	\$ 42,258,054		
Expenditures: (note 10) General government: Current: Personal services and employee benefits Contractual services Other Other financing uses	\$ 24,432,000 10,830,000 5,796,600	\$ 24,465,750 11,139,566 6,652,738	\$ 24,399,220 10,757,685 5,984,536	\$ 66,530 381,881 668,202
Total expenditures	\$ 41,058,600	\$ 42,258,054	\$ 41,141,441	\$ 1,116,613

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures Budget and Actual Year Ended June 30, 2008

	Special Revenue Fund							
	Original Approved Budget		Final Approved Budget		Actual (Budgetary Basis)		Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)	
Revenues:			_		_			
Application fees Interest	\$ —	150,000	\$ 	150,000	\$ 	212,003	\$	62,003
Total revenues		150,000		150,000	\$	212,006	\$	62,006
Prior-year funds re-budgeted		-		75,000				
	\$	150,000	\$	225,000				
Expenditures: General government: Current:								
Contractual services Other	\$ ——	74,000 76,000	\$ ——	74,000 151,000	\$	18,789 152,216	\$	55,211 (1,216)
Total expenditures	\$	150,000	\$	225,000	\$	171,005	\$	53,995

Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities - Agency Fund

June 30, 2008

	Agency Fund		
<u>Assets</u>			
Interest in State General Fund Investment Pool Accounts receivable, net	\$	6,616 2,116,794	
Total assets		2,123,410	
<u>Liabilities</u>			
Due to State General Fund (note 6) Due to others Due to other funds	\$	2,123,155 175 80	
Total liabilities	\$	2,123,410	

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

1. History and Organization

The Public Defender Department (Department) was created by Chapter 31, Article 15, NMSA, 1978 Compilation. The Chief Public Defender is the administrative head of the Department who is appointed by the Governor. The Chief Public Defender, in turn, appoints seven District Public Defenders. The purpose of the Department is to confer with and represent any person charged with any crime that carries a possible sentence of imprisonment and who appears in court without counsel. If the person is financially unable to obtain counsel, he is to be represented by the District Public Defender of the appropriate jurisdiction at all stages of the proceeding against him, including any appeal. The Chief Public Defender shall establish within the Department an appellate Division to provide representation before the court of appeals and Supreme Court in appellate, review and post conviction proceedings involving persons represented under the Public Defender Act (31-15-1 to 31-15-12, NMSA 1978).

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Department have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted (US GAAP) in the United States of America as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The GASB periodically updates its codification of the existing Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, which, along with subsequent GASB pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations), constitutes US GAAP for governmental units. The more significant of the Department's accounting policies are described below.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the government, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in US GAAP. The basic-but not the only-criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency. Other manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and accountability for fiscal matters. A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity benefits the government and/or its citizens, or whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the government and is generally available to its citizens.

A third criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the government is able to exercise oversight responsibilities.

The Department is legally separate and fiscally independent of other state agencies. The Chief Public Defender has decision-making authority, the power to designate management, the responsibility to significantly influence operations and primary accountability for fiscal matters. The Public Defender Department is a 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.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

A. Financial Reporting Entity (cont'd)

However, New Mexico does not, at present, issue an audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report inclusive of all agencies of the primary government. Included within the reporting entity is the Public Defender Department as described above. There are no component units. Other Executive Branch entities of government are excluded because they are established separately by statutes.

B. Basic Financial Statements - GASB Statement No. 34

The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the Public Defender Department as a whole) and fund financial statements. The reporting model focus is on either the Department as a whole or major individual funds (within the fund financial statements). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements (within the basic financial statements) categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type activities.

The Department has only governmental type activities. In the government-wide Statement of Net Assets, the governmental column reflects an accrual basis of accounting and an economic measurement focus resources basis, which incorporates long-term assets as well as long-term debt and obligations.

Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 33, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions. The Department has elected to apply the provisions of all relevant pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), including those issued after November 30, 1989.

The government-wide Statement of Activities reflects both the gross and net cost per functional category, which are otherwise being supported by general government revenues. The Statement of Activities reduced gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues. The program revenues must be directly associated with the function. Program revenues include charges for services (indigent client non-refundable application fees) and state operating grants mainly associated with various Judicial District Juvenile and Adult Drug Courts.

The Public Defender Department includes only one function (general government). General revenues (General Fund appropriation, transfers-in from other state agencies, refunds, etc.) normally cover the net cost (by function). Historically, the prior model did not summarize or present net cost by function or activity. Also, neither fiduciary funds nor component units that are fiduciary in nature are included in the government-wide financial statements.

This government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of the Public Defender Department as an entity and the change in aggregate financial position resulting from the activities of the fiscal period. The fund financial statements are similar to the financial statements presented in the previous accounting model. The governmental fund statements are presented on a current financial resources measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

B. Basic Financial Statements - GASB Statement No. 34 (cont'd)

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

C. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The financial transactions of the Public Defender Department are maintained on the 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, liabilities, fund balance, revenues, expenditures and other financing sources or uses. Government resources are allocated to, and accounted for, in individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled. The various funds are summarized by type and reported by generic classification in the accompanying financial statements. GASB Statement No. 34 sets forth minimum criteria for the determination of major funds based on a percentage of the assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures. The general fund is always considered a major fund. The Department uses the following fund types:

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPES

The focus of Governmental Fund measurement (in the fund financial statements) is based upon determination of financial position and changes in financial position (sources, uses, and balances of financial resources) rather than upon net income. The following is a description of the Governmental Funds of the Public Defender Department.

General Fund - the General Fund (SHARE Fund #175-reverting and non-reverting) is the general operating fund of the Department. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The regular general appropriation accounted for in this fund is reverting. Other special appropriations in this fund have been extended by Laws of 2008, Chapter 33, Section 5, and do not revert until June 30, 2009. These funds are from Laws of 2006, Chapter 109, Section 5, Item 24, (\$566,965), Item 25 (\$98,646) and Item 26 (\$224,566) for a total of \$890,177. Also, see note 16.

Special Revenue Fund (SHARE Fund #759-nonreverting – Section 31-15-5 1B) - Used to account for those proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The legal restrictions on expenditures and the authority for the creation of the Automation Special Revenue Fund is a result of Senate Bill 222 of the 41st Legislature of the State of New Mexico, which amended Section 31-15-12, NMSA, 1978 Compilation and created the fund. This fund is also considered a major fund under GASB 34 criteria.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

C. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting (cont'd)

FIDUCIARY FUND TYPES

Agency Fund - The Agency Fund (SHARE Fund #753-reverting) is used to account for the reimbursement from each person who has received legal representation or another benefit under the Public Defender Act after a determination is made that the person was not indigent according to the standard for indigence adopted by the Department. Any amounts recovered revert, less collection agent fees, to the State General Fund. The authority for creation of this fund is a result of the Laws of 1987, Chapter 20, NMSA, 1978 Compilation, amending Sections 31-15-7, 32-1-56, 34-6-46, 34-8A-11 and 35-5-8.

D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to the point at which revenues or expenditures or expenses are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. It relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied. The government-wide and the fiduciary financial statements are presented on an accrual basis of accounting. The previous model reported fiduciary funds under the modified accrual basis of accounting. The governmental funds in the fund financial statements are presented on a modified accrual basis of accounting.

Modified Accrual – All governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when susceptible to accrual; i.e., both measurable and available. "Available" means collectible within the current period or expected to be received within sixty days of year-end to be used to pay liabilities of the current period. Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related liability is incurred.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the Department receives value without directly giving equal value in return, includes grants. Revenue from grants is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the Department must provide state resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the Department on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis of accounting, revenue from a nonexchange transaction must also be available before it is recognized. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, grant revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end. There are no interfund transactions to be eliminated.

E. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The New Mexico State Legislature makes annual appropriations to the Department. Legal compliance is monitored by the establishment of a budget (modified accrual basis) and a financial control system that permits a budget to actual expenditure comparison. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations for each budget at the appropriation unit level.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

E. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting (cont'd)

Budgeted appropriation unit amounts may be amended upon approval from the Budget Division of the State of New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration within the limitations as specified in the General Appropriation Act. The budget amounts shown in the financial statements are both the original appropriation and the final authorized amounts as legally revised during the year.

The Public Defender Department follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. By September 1st, the Public Defender Department prepares a budget request by appropriation unit to be presented to the next legislature.
- 2. The appropriation request is submitted to the Department of Finance and Administration's Budget Division (DFA) and to the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC).
- 3. DFA makes recommendations and adjustments to the appropriation request which become the Governor's proposal to the Legislature.
- 4. LFC holds hearings on the appropriation request, also submitting recommendations and adjustments before presentation to the Legislature.
- 5. Both the DFA's and LFC's recommended appropriation proposals are presented to the Legislature for approval of the final budget plan.
- 6. Budgetary control is exercised at the appropriation unit level of the Public Defender Department as a whole and changes are approved by the DFA.
- 7. The Public Defender Department's budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008 was amended in a legally permissible manner by increasing or reallocating appropriation unit totals as the need arose during the fiscal year. Individual amendments were not material in relation to the original budget.
- 8. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year except for those amounts related to goods and services received by June 30th which are reflected as accounts payable in the financial statements.
- 9. The budgets for the General and Special Revenue Funds are adopted on a modified accrual basis per the General Appropriation Act, Laws of 2007, Chapter 28, Section 3 (N). For the year ended June 30, 2008, in the General Fund, the Department has requested approval to pay prior-year payables that did not get paid within 31 days after the end of the fiscal year. The cash to pay those obligations is reverted to the State General Fund causing a negative fund balance. Although reflected as current year expenditures, those payables are paid out of next year's budget. Therefore, there are differences between the current year budgeted expenditures and fund financial statements expenditures.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 2.2.2.10, A(2)(b) of 2.2.2 NMAC Requirements for Contracting and Conducting Audits of Agencies and the allowance made by GASB 34, footnote 53, the budgetary comparison statements have been included as a part of the basic financial statements. For the General and Special Revenue Funds, the reconciliation between the current year fund financial statement expenditures and budgeted expenditures is presented in Note 10. On Exhibit E, page 2, the Special Revenue Fund reflects a budget overexpenditure of \$1,216 in the Other appropriation unit.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

F. Encumbrances/Contract Attorney Contracts

Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods and services. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budget integration during the year in the governmental funds.

So long as the appropriation period has not lapsed and budget exists, an encumbrance can be charged against the budget. However, when the appropriation period lapses, the budget authority is non-existent and the encumbrance can no longer be charged to that budget. Legislation sets the appropriation period, which can be single or multi-year periods. At June 30, 2008, there were no encumbrances. However, in the case of contract attorney contracts this is not true because the contract specifically states that the "Department shall not be bound by any numerical estimates of compensation". There is not a commitment by the Department to pay any amount at the time of contracting.

The commitment (on a per case basis) arises when the contractor has had at least one documented direct contact with the client or has made one documented court appearance on behalf of the client. Contract attorney expenditures are charged to the budget fiscal year where the commitment exists.

G. Interest in State General Fund Investment Pool

The Department has defined cash and cash equivalents to include the Interest in State General Fund Investment Pool with the State Treasurer.

H. Receivables

Receivables consist of accounts receivable, amounts due from employees, reimbursements due for various Judicial District Juvenile and Adult Drug Courts programs and a small amount due from the agency fund. All amounts are considered fully collectible. Agency fund accounts receivable consist of amounts due from persons who have received legal representation or another benefit under the Public Defender Act after a determination is made that the person is not indigent according to the standard for indigence adopted by the Department. An allowance for uncollectible accounts has been established in the amount of \$24,307,468, representing all outstanding amounts due from clients that are greater than one year old.

I. Capital Assets

Capital assets are tangible assets that are used in operations and that have initial useful lives that extend beyond a single reporting period. Capital assets are reported in the Statement of Net Assets at historical cost or estimated fair value, if donated. Capital assets are depreciated using zero salvage value and the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Items with a cost of less than \$5,000 are expensed in the year of acquisition. Repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to operations when incurred and major betterments and replacements are capitalized. There is no debt related to capital assets.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

I. Capital Assets (cont'd)

Before the 2005 legislative session, only items costing more than \$1,000 were capitalized. Effective June 19, 2005, House Bill 1074 amended Section 12-6-10, NMSA 1978, to increase the capitalization threshold to items costing more than \$5,000. The Department has elected to include assets that cost less than \$5,000 but equal to or more than \$1,000, and were purchased prior to July 1, 2005, on their capital asset inventory. The major classifications of capital assets and their related depreciable lives are as follows:

Machinery and equipment 4-20 years
Data processing equipment (including software) 4-5 years
Furniture and fixtures 10-20 years

J. 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. Nonexempt employees accumulate compensation time for hours worked in excess of forty hours per week, based on their regular hourly rate. Such overtime must be pre-approved by management. Payment of this liability can be made by compensated leave time or cash payment. At June 30, 2008, there was no compensation time owed to any employee.

The compensated absences liability is presented in two parts, a current portion and long-term portion, in the government-wide financial statements. The current portion is the amount expected to be expended during fiscal year 2009 and is an estimate management determined by the last fiscal year's usage. Based on this estimate, for the year ended June 30, 2008, the current portion of the compensated absences liability is \$820,500. The long-term portion is \$213,114. In accordance with GASB 16, accrued compensated absences consist of accumulated annual leave and related salary payments (employers' matching FICA and Medicare payroll taxes).

K. Reversions

Unexpended and unencumbered balances are generally reverted to the State General Fund. Chapter 28, Laws of 2007 states that unexpended or unencumbered balances of the State General Fund appropriation to the Department shall revert. Accordingly, reversions have been recorded in the current year for General Fund appropriations. Also, unexpended balances of special appropriations are reverted when required by law. See note 16.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (cont'd)

L. Net Assets

The government-wide financial statements utilize a net asset presentation. Net assets are categorized as investment in capital assets, restricted and unrestricted. *Investment in capital assets* reflect the portion of net assets which are associated with non-liquid capital assets. *Restricted net assets* are liquid assets which have third-party (statutory, bond covenant or granting agency) limitation on their use. When expenses are incurred for purposes for which both unrestricted and restricted funds are available, it is the policy of the Department to first apply restricted resources. *Unrestricted net assets* represent unrestricted liquid assets.

M. Use of Estimates

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

3. Interest in State General Fund Investment Pool

Interest in SGF Investment Pool is on deposit with the State Treasurer. Cash in authorized bank accounts include nine checking accounts with financial institutions within the state. The Department also maintains twelve (12) \$100 imprest petty cash funds at various locations within the state.

All funds with the State Treasurer are in the State General Fund Investment Pool (SGFIP). In general, state statutes require that all deposits held by the State Treasurer be collateralized at a minimum level of 50 percent. Collateral pledged to secure these deposits is monitored by the State Treasurer's Office (STO) and the STO issues separate financial statements that disclose the collateral pledged to secure these deposits. The Department holds no investments. The State Treasurer has the power to invest money held in demand deposits and not immediately needed for the operation of state government in securities in accordance with Sections 6-10-10 I through P, 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 investments not immediately needed for the operation of state government in:

- (a) Securities issued by the United States (U.S.) government or by its departments or agencies and 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 of other securities backed by the United States 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.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

3. Interest in State General Fund Investment Pool (cont'd)

- (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 equivalent collateral of at least one hundred two percent of the market value of the securities plus accrued interest temporarily exchanged. The collateral required for either of the forms of investment in sections (b) and (c) shall be delivered to the fiscal agent of New Mexico or its designee contemporaneously with the transfer of funds or delivery of the securities at the earliest time industry practice permits, but in all cases, settlement shall be on the a same-day basis. Neither of the contracts in (b) or (c) shall be invested in unless the contracting bank, brokerage firm or recognized institutional investor has 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 equivalent by a nationally recognized rating service.
- (e) Shares of a diversified investment company registered pursuant to the federal Investment Company Act of 1940 that invests in U.S. fixed income securities or debt instruments authorized pursuant to (a), (b), and (d) above provided that the investment company has total assets under management of at least one billion dollars and the investments made by the State Treasurer pursuant to this paragraph are less than five percent of the assets of the investment company; or
- (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 investments made by the state treasurer pursuant to this paragraph are less than 5% of 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 third-party safekeeping financial institution acting as agent or trustee for the purchaser, which agent or trustee shall furnish timely confirmation to the purchaser.

For additional disclosure information regarding the investment in the State Treasurer's GFIP, the reader should see the separate audit report for the State Treasurer's Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, review the State Treasurer's Investment Policy at http://www.stonm.org/ReportsandPolicies/Policies, and review 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.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

3. Interest in State General Fund Investment Pool (cont'd)

Since none of the nine individual special revenue funds' checking account balances did not exceed \$100,000, they are all fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and pledged collateral is not required. Accounts of the Department at June 30, 2008:

Account Name	Fund Type Fund No		Account Type	Balance per Depository	Outstanding Checks	Balance per Financial Statements	
State Treasurer:							
Operating	General	355-175	SGFIP	\$ 3,780,343	\$ -	\$ 3,780,343	
Automation	Special Revenue	355-759	SGFIP	194,884	-	194,884	
Compass Bank-Albuquerque	Special Revenue	N/A	Checking	2,180	-	2,180	
Wells Fargo Bank-Las Cruces	Special Revenue	N/A	Checking	540	-	540	
Western Commerce Bank-Carlsbad	Special Revenue	N/A	Checking	100	-	100	
Wells Fargo Bank-Hobbs	Special Revenue	N/A	Checking	140	-	140	
Bank of America-Roswell	Special Revenue	N/A	Checking	417	-	417	
First Community Bank-Clovis	Special Revenue	N/A	Checking	190	-	190	
Wells Fargo Bank-Alamogordo	Special Revenue	N/A	Checking	100	-	100	
Wells Fargo Bank-Farmington/Aztec	Special Revenue	N/A	Checking	250	-	250	
Centinel Bank-Taos	Special Revenue	N/A	Checking	100	-	100	
Petty Cash			1,200	_	-	1,200	
Subtotal Governmental Funds		,	1,200	3,979,244	-	3,980,444	
State Treasurer:							
Client Reimbursements	Agency	355-753	SGFIP	6,616	-	6,616	
Total cash on deposit and petty cash	•	•	\$ 1,200	\$ 3,985,860	\$ -	\$ 3,987,060	

4. Receivables

Accounts receivable – this represents an amount due (\$11,083) from a contract attorney for a duplicate payment.

Due from employees – this represents amounts due from an employee for a payroll overpayment (\$709) and for amounts associated with Public Employees' Retirement and Retiree Health Care contributions, totaling \$30,299 that were not initially withheld from employees' paychecks.

Due from other state agencies – this represents amounts due from various statewide judicial district juvenile and adult drug courts, \$15,432.

Due from agency fund – this represents an amount deposited in Fund #753 in error.

Accounts receivable (Agency Fund) – Laws of 1987, Chapter 20, require the Chief Public Defender to "provide for collection reimbursement from each person who has received legal representation or another benefit under the Public Defender Act after a determination is made that the person is not indigent according to the standard for indigence adopted by the Department." The maximum charge per defendant may be as much as \$27,500. The law further requires that "any amounts recovered shall be paid to the State Treasurer for credit to the State General Fund." Accordingly, the resulting receivable and the cash collected during the year are recorded as assets of the agency fund with a resulting liability to the State General Fund less any amounts due a collection agency or others.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

4. Receivables (cont'd)

Since the implementation of GASB 34, the agency fund, as required, reports on an accrual basis of accounting and all recorded receivables due at June 30 are recognized. An allowance for doubtful accounts has been established representing all outstanding amounts due from clients that are greater than one year old.

5. Changes in Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets is as follows:

	Balance 7/1/07	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/08	
Machinery and equipment	\$ 184,971	\$ -	\$ (34,500)	\$ 150,471	
Accumulated depreciation	(163,177)	(14,124)	34,213	(143,088)	
Data processing equipment	1,017,325	-	(460,121)	557,204	
Accumulated depreciation	(957,713)	(40,392)	460,121	(537,984)	
Furniture and fixtures	21,694	-	_	21,694	
Accumulated depreciation	(19,129)	(708)		(19,837)	
Totals	\$ 83,971	\$ (55,224)	<u>\$ (287)</u>	\$ 28,460	

There is no debt related to capital assets. Depreciation expense for the year was \$55,224.

6. Due to State General Fund

Section 6-5-10 NMSA 1978 requires all unreserved, undesignated fund balances in reverting funds and accounts revert to the State General Fund by September 30 of each year. An agency may adjust the reversion within forty-five days of release of the audit report. The current year reversion and amounts due to the State General Fund from the Department general fund are as follows:

Fiscal year general appropriation reversion (budget basis surplus)		
Org P720		
FY2008 unexpended balance	\$	153,982
FY2008 refunds		6,683
Less: Amount overreverted FY '06		(4,404)
Total Due to State Conorel Fund	Φ.	150,004
Total Due to State General Fund	_⊅	156,261

The Department amount due to the State General Fund from the Agency Fund is composed of the following:

Accounts receivable, net	\$ 2,116,794
Interest in SGF Investment Pool	6,616
Amounts due to others for payment of agency fund liabilities	(255)
Due to State General Fund	\$ 2,123,155

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

7. Leases

The Department leases office space in thirteen locations throughout the State and meeting/training room space, as needed. All leases have an early termination clause. Accordingly, there are no future minimum rentals. The Department also leases several postage meters and copying machines considered operating leases. All leases may be canceled at the end of any fiscal year with no penalty. Total office space and equipment rent expense for the year ended June 30, 2008 were \$1,968,477 and \$153,425, respectively.

The Department also leases thirty-three (33) vehicles on a month-to-month basis and other short-term vehicles as needed. Total vehicle lease expense was \$111,601 for FY 2008.

8. Changes in Long-Term Debt

A summary of changes in long-term debt is as follows:

	Balance 7/1/07	Additions	Reductions	Balance 6/30/08	Due Within One Year
Compensated Absences Payable	\$ 921,399	\$ 932,676	\$ (820,461)	\$ 1,033,614	\$ 820,500

The Public Defender Department's general fund is used to pay compensated absences.

9. Fund Balance

Reservation of fund balance of governmental funds are created to either (1) satisfy legal covenants that require that a portion of the fund balance be segregated or (2) identify the portion of the fund balance that is not appropriable for future expenditures. Specific reservations of the fund balance account are summarized below:

- a) Fund Balance-Reserved for petty cash-This reserve indicates that petty cash does not represent available expendable resources.
- b) Fund Balance-Reserved for prepaid expenses-This reserve indicates that prepaid postage and prepaid travel does not represent available expendable resources.
- c) Fund Balance-Reserved for Subsequent Year Expenditures \$890,177 is the amount of fund balance remaining from special appropriations which were extended through FY 2009.
- d) Fund Balance-Reserved for Automation Fund Senate Bill 222 of the 41st legislature of the State of New Mexico amended Section 13-15-12, NMSA, 1978, and created the Special Revenue Automation Fund. Revenues of the fund are generated by assessing each person who applies for Public Defender representation a non-refundable \$10 fee. There are provisions for waiver of the fee. The law further provides that application fee revenue shall be used for the purchase and maintenance of automation systems. Accordingly, unexpended balances remaining in the fund are presented as Fund Balance-Reserved for the Purchase and Maintenance of Automation Systems in the amount of \$197,723.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

9. Fund Balance (cont'd)

e) Fund Balance-Unreserved/undesignated – the negative fund balance (\$124,306) is a result of Department's requests to pay prior-year payables (\$101,155) that did not get paid within 31 days after the end of the fiscal year and additional prior-year PERA/RHC employer matching contributions and related interest (\$23,854). The funds to pay those obligations are reverted to the State General Fund causing a negative fund balance. Although reflected as current year expenditures, those payables are paid out of next year's budget. Also, included is the decrease in the reserve for prepaid expenses (\$703). Also, see note 17 on page 25.

10. Reconciliation of Fund Expenditures to Budgetary Expenditures

A reconciliation of fund expenditures to budgetary expenditures presented on an accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America basis is shown below:

	General Fund							
	Actual	FY	7 Payables	FY(FY08 Payables		Actual	
	Fund	Charged to		С	Charged to		Budgetary	
	Expenditures	FY	'08 Budget	FY	FY09 Budget		Expenditures	
EXPENDITURES:								
General Government:								
Current:								
Personal services/								
employee benefits	\$ 24,372,625	\$	26,595	\$	-	9	\$ 24,399,220	
Contractual services	10,696,043		70,858		(9,216)		10,757,685	
Other	6,024,183		52,292		(91,939)		5,984,536	
Total expenditures	\$ 41,092,851	\$	149,745	\$	(101,155)	9	641,141,441	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		=		==				
					levenue Fur	nd		
			Actual		Payables		Actual	
		-	Fund		arged to		Budgetary	
		Expe	enditures	FY0	8 Budget	Ex	penditures	
EXPENDITURES:								
General Government:								
Current:		_		_		_		
Personal services/em	ployee benefits	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Contractual services			18,789		-		18,789	
Other			150,011		2,205		152,216	
Total expenditures		\$	168,800	\$	2,205	\$	171,005	

11. PERA Pension Plan

Plan Description. Substantially all of the State of New Mexico, Public Defender Department's full time employees participate in a public employee retirement system authorized under the Public Employees' Retirement Act (Chapter 10, Article 11, NMSA 1978). The Public Employees' Retirement Association (PERA) is the administrator of the plan, which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit retirement plan. The plan provides for retirement benefits, disability benefits, survivor benefits and cost-of-living adjustments to plan members and beneficiaries.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

11. PERA Pension Plan (cont'd)

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, New Mexico 87504-2123. The report is also available on PERA's website at www.pera.state.nm.us.

Funding Policy. Plan members are required to contribute 7.42% of their gross salary. The State of New Mexico, Public Defender Department is required to contribute 16.59% of the gross covered salary. The contribution requirements of plan members and the Public Defender Department are established in State statute under Chapter 10, Article 11, NMSA 1978. The requirements may be amended by acts of the legislature. The Department's contributions to PERA for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were \$2,919,213, \$2,475,831, \$2,201,964 respectively, equal to the amount of the required contributions for each fiscal year.

12. Post-Employment Benefits

Plan Description. The State of New Mexico, Public Defender Department 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 (RCHA). The RCHA 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 NMRHCA effective date, in which event the time period required for employee and employer contributions shall become the period of time between the employer's effective date and the date of retirement; 2) retirees defined by the Act who retired prior to July 1, 1990; 3) former legislators who served at least two years; and 4) former governing authority members who served at least four years.

The RCHA issues a publicly available stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the post employment healthcare plan. That report and further information can be obtained by writing to the Retiree Health Care Authority at 4308 Carlisle Blvd., NE, Suite 104, Albuquerque, New Mexico 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 medical plus basic life plan and 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.nmrcha.state.nm.us.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

12. Post-Employment Benefits (cont'd)

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

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

The Public Defender Department's contributions to the RCHA for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were \$228,236, \$192,908 and \$191,622, respectively, which equal the required contributions for each fiscal year.

13. Prior Period Adjustments

Beginning fund balance and net assets were restated due to the following:

Amounta not included in EVO7 accounts payable (requests to pay prior

General Fund:

year bills submitted after FY07 audit - included in FY08 budget)	
Org unit P720	\$ 72,835
Org unit Z70127	48,505
Additional prior-year PERA/RHC expenditures	23,855
Total General Fund	\$145,195

Special Revenue Fund:

Amounts not included in FY07 accounts payable (requests to pay prior-	
year bills submitted after FY07 audit - included in FY08 budget)	\$ 2,205

14. Risk Management and Litigation

The Public Defender Department is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. Section 15-7-2 NMSA 1978 requires the General Services Department, Risk Management Division (RMD) to be responsible for the acquisition and administration of all insurance purchased by the state. Since 1977, various state statutes have been passed which allow RMD to insure, self-insure or use a combination of both. For the past several years, the RMD has elected to self-insure and has not obtained liability coverage from commercial insurance companies. The RMD has effectively managed risk through various employee education and prevention programs. Risk management expenditures for the Public Defender Department are accounted for in the general fund. Any claims are processed through RMD.

There are no pending or known threatened legal proceedings involving material matters to which the Public Defender Department is a party.

Notes to Financial Statements June 30, 2008

15. Operating Transfers

	 From	 То	Purpose
Dept. of Finance and Admin (Fund #853) Dept. of Finance and Admin (Fund #620) Public Defender Department (Fund #175)	\$ 39,383,400 1,675,200	\$ 41,058,600	Regular Appropriation Compensation Package
Public Defender Department (Fund #175) Dept. of Finance and Admin (Fund #853)	\$ 153,982	\$ 153,982	Current-year reversion

16. Special Appropriations

Appropriations extended through Laws of 2008, Chapter 33, Section 5, items 34, 35 and 36 are:

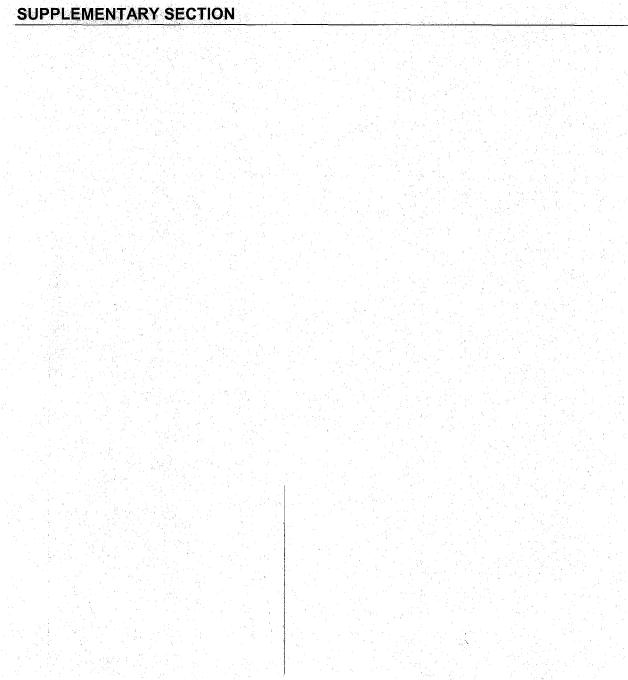
Original Appropriation/Purpose	Appropriation Period	Original Appropriation		oenditures To Date	Unexpended Balance	
Laws of 2004, Chapter 114, Section 5 Criminal cases related to Santa Rosa riot	Through 6/30/2009	\$ 870,000	\$	303,035	\$	566,965
Laws of 2005, Chapter 33, Section 5 Criminal cases related to Santa Rosa riot	Through 6/30/2009	300,000		75,434		224,566
Laws of 2006, Chapter 109, Section 5 Litigation expenses related to drug cartel cases	Through 6/30/2009	250,000		151,354		98,646
Totals		\$ 1,420,000	\$	529,823	\$	890,177

These special appropriations are accounted for through use of separate organization units and reversions are calculated based on unexpended balances when the appropriation period expires.

17. Deficit Unrestricted Net Assets/Unreserved-Undesignated Fund Balance

The deficit unrestricted net assets, \$1,150,602, on the Statement of Net Assets, is mainly the result of compensated absences and requests to pay prior-year bills included in current-year expenditures and accounts payable but not allowed as a reduction in the current year reversion and amounts due to the State General Fund. The reasons for the negative unreserved/undesignated fund balance on the fund financial statements are described in Note 9 on page 22.

The Department is taking measures to address the requests to pay prior-year bills issue (mainly expert witness requests) to reduce or eliminate these deficit/negative balances. The Department is addressing this deficiency by routinely sending each district defender a monthly list of outstanding expert witness requests. They are instructed to review their list and identify which expert witness requests/balances are still valid. They are further instructed to contact the expert witness and get an invoice if one is due. Information will also be sent routinely to contract attorneys. They will be directed to do the same type of review. The Department believes it will be able to determine outstanding obligations at the end of a fiscal year and reduce the occurrences of having to pay invoices out of a subsequent year's budget.



Statement of Revenues and Expenditures **Budget and Actual** Year Ended June 30, 2008

General Fund - P720 - Criminal Legal Services Variance with Original **Final** Actual **Final Budget Approved Approved** (Budgetary **Positive Budget Budget** Basis) (Negative) Revenues: Intergovernmental revenue: General appropriations 38,974,900 38,974,900 38,974,900 Other state funds 98,750 86,652 (12,098)Other financing sources 1,675,200 1,675,200 1,675,200 Total revenues 40,650,100 40,748,850 40,736,752 (12,098)Prior-year funds re-budgeted 40,650,100 \$ 40,748,850 Expenditures: (note 10) General government: Current: Personal services and employee benefits 24,168,500 24,202,250 24,135,720 66,530 Contractual services 10,705,000 10,770,000 10,620,391 149,609 Other 5,776,600 5,776,600 5,766,301 10,299 Other financing uses Total expenditures 40,650,100 40,748,850

40,522,412

226,438

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures Budget and Actual

Year Ended June 30, 2008

		General Fund - Z71508 - Laws of 2007 Special Appropriation							
	Original Approved Budget		Final Approved Budget		(B	Actual Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)		
Revenues: Intergovernmental revenue: General appropriations Other state funds	\$	175,500	\$	175,500	\$	175,500	\$	<u>-</u>	
Other financing sources				_				<u>-</u>	
Total revenues		175,500		175,500	\$	175,500	\$		
Prior-year funds re-budgeted									
	\$	175,500	\$	175,500					
Expenditures: (note 10) General government: Current: Personal services and employee benefits Contractual services Other Other financing uses	\$	160,500 - 15,000 -	\$	160,500 - 15,000 -	\$	160,500 - 15,000 -	\$	- - -	
Total expenditures	\$	175,500	\$	175,500	\$	175,500	\$	-	

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures **Budget and Actual**

Year Ended June 30, 2008

	General Fund - Z71510 - Laws of 2007 Special Appropriation								
	Original Final Actual Approved Approved (Budgetary Budget Budget Basis)		Variand Final B Posi (Nega	udget tive					
Revenues:									
Intergovernmental revenue: General appropriations Other state funds Other financing sources	\$	50,000 - -	\$	50,000 - -	\$	50,000 - -	\$	- - -	
Total revenues		50,000		50,000	\$	50,000	\$		
Prior-year funds re-budgeted	-								
	\$	50,000	\$	50,000					
Expenditures: (note 10) General government: Current: Personal services and employee benefits Contractual services Other Other financing uses	\$	50,000 - -	\$	50,000 - -	\$	50,000 - -	\$	- - - -	
Total expenditures	\$	50,000	\$	50,000	\$	50,000	_\$		

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures Budget and Actual Year Ended June 30, 2008

General Fund - Z71512 - Laws of 2007 Special Appropriation Variance with Actual **Final Budget** Original **Final Approved Approved** (Budgetary **Positive Budget Budget** Basis) (Negative) Revenues: Intergovernmental revenue: \$ 75,000 75,000 \$ General appropriations 75,000 Other state funds Other financing sources Total revenues 75,000 75,000 \$ 75,000 Prior-year funds re-budgeted \$ 75,000 \$ 75,000 Expenditures: (note 10) General government: Current: Personal services and employee benefits \$ \$ \$ 75,000 Contractual services 75,000 75,000 Other Other financing uses 75,000 Total expenditures \$ 75,000 \$ \$ 75,000 \$

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures Budget and Actual Year Ended June 30, 2008

	General Fund - Z71514 - Laws of 2007 Special Appropriation							
	Α	Original pproved Budget		Final pproved Budget	(B	Actual sudgetary Basis)	Final I Pos	ce with Budget itive ative)
Revenues: Intergovernmental revenue: General appropriations Other state funds Other financing sources	\$	108,000 - -	\$	108,000 - -	\$	108,000 - -	\$	-
Total revenues		108,000		108,000	\$	108,000	\$	
Prior-year funds re-budgeted	<u> </u>	108,000	\$	108,000				
Expenditures: (note 10) General government: Current: Personal services and employee benefits Contractual services Other Other financing uses	\$	103,000	\$	103,000	\$	103,000 - 5,000 -	\$	- - - -
Total expenditures	\$	108,000	\$	108,000	\$	108,000	\$	_

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures Budget and Actual

Year Ended June 30, 2008

		General Fund - Z70126 - Santa Rosa								
	Аррі	ginal roved dget		Final pproved Budget	(Budç	tual getary sis)	Fin	iance with al Budget Positive legative)		
Revenues:										
Intergovernmental revenue: General appropriations	\$		\$		\$		\$			
Other state funds	Ψ	_	Ψ	_	Ψ	_	φ	_		
Other financing sources										
Total revenues		-		-	\$	_	\$	_		
Prior-year funds re-budgeted				224,566						
	\$	-	_\$	224,566						
Expenditures: (note 10) General government: Current: Personal services and employee benefits Contractual services Other	\$	- - -	\$	- 224,566 -	\$	- -	\$	- 224,566 -		
Other financing uses	-	-								
Total expenditures	\$		\$	224,566	\$	_	\$	224,566		

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures Budget and Actual

Year Ended June 30, 2008

	General Fund - Z70127 - Drug Cartel								
	Original Approved Budget		Final Approved Budget		Actual (Budgetary Basis)		Fin: P	ance with al Budget ositive egative)	
Revenues:									
Intergovernmental revenue: General appropriations Other state funds	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	- -	
Other financing sources									
Total revenues		-		-	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	-	
Prior-year funds re-budgeted				194,979					
	\$		\$	194,979					
Expenditures: (note 10) General government: Current: Personal services and employee benefits Contractual services Other Other financing uses	\$	· <u>-</u> - - -	\$	- 20,000 174,979 -	\$	- 12,294 84,040 -	\$	- 7,706 90,939 -	
Total expenditures	\$	_	\$	194,979	\$	96,334	\$	98,645	

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures Budget and Actual

Year Ended June 30, 2008

	General Fund - Z70128 - Santa Rosa								
	App	ginal roved dget		Final pproved Budget	(E	Actual Budgetary Basis)	Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive Negative)	
Revenues:									
Intergovernmental revenue: General appropriations	\$	_	\$	_	\$	-	\$	_	
Other state funds	*	_	•	-	•	_	•	_	
Other financing sources						-			
Total revenues		-		-	\$	_	\$		
Prior-year funds re-budgeted		_		681,159					
	\$	-	\$	681,159					
Expenditures: (note 10) General government:									
Current: Personal services and employee benefits	\$	_	\$	-	\$	_	\$	_	
Contractual services		-		-		-		-	
Other Other financing uses				681,159 		114,195		566,964 -	
Total expenditures	\$		\$	681,159	\$	114,195	<u> </u>	566,964	

Schedule of Changes in Assets and Liabilities

Agency Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2008

Assets	Balance July 1, 2007	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2008
	ф 40.540	Ф 470.400	Ф (470 004)	ф. О.С.1.С.
Interest in SGF Investment Pool Accounts receivable Less:	\$ 12,519 24,794,331	\$ 473,188 2,165,331	\$ (479,091) (535,400)	\$ 6,616 26,424,262
Allowance for uncollectibles	(22,952,418)	(1,355,050)		(24,307,468)
Total assets	\$ 1,854,432	\$ 1,283,469	\$ (1,014,491)	\$ 2,123,410
<u>Liabilities</u>				
Due to State General Fund Due to others	\$ 1,854,182 200	\$ 2,165,356 175	\$ (1,896,383) (200)	\$ 2,123,155 175
Due to other funds	50	80	(50)	80
Total liabilities	\$ 1,854,432	\$ 2,165,611	\$ (1,896,633)	\$ 2,123,410

Schedule of Memoranda of Understanding Year Ended June 30, 2008

Participants	Administering Agency	Description	Term	Total Amount	PD Amo	_	Audit Responsibility
New Mexico Public Defender Department and The Third Judicial District Court	Public Defender Department	PDD will provide expert delinquency defense consultation and legal representation services, a juvenile delinquency defense attorney to serve on the Juvenile Drug Court Advisory Team, participate in staff meetings and all advisory team matters, and provide direct continuing representation services for participants excluded from the program and returned to Children's Court for ajudication and/or disposition.	7/1/07-6/30/08	\$33,750	\$	-	PDD

- (1) Reporting is the responsibility of all parties involved.
- (2) The expenditures are reported in the books of the responsible party.

Schedule of Memoranda of Understanding Year Ended June 30, 2008

Participants	Administering Agency	Description	Term	Total Amount	PDD Amount	Audit Responsibility
New Mexico Public Defender Department and The Seventh Judicial District Adult Drug Court	Public Defender Department	PDD will provide expert defense consultation and legal representation services for the 7th JDADC in Sierra County and for the adults screened, enrolled in, and excluded from the program, a contract public defender to service on the Adult Drug Court Advisory Team, participate in staff meetings and expert consultation and legal representation services from the criminal defense perspective.	7/1/07-6/30/08	\$20,000	\$ -	PDD/7th JDADC

⁽¹⁾ Reporting is the responsibility of all parties involved.

⁽²⁾ The expenditures are reported in the books of the responsible party.

DFA Performance Based Budgeting Data System Annual Performance Report

			FY08	FY08	Met	Year-End
Туре	Measu	re	Target	Result	Target	Results Narrative
Agency: 35	5500 Pı	ıblic Defender Department				-
Program:	P720	Public Defender Department The purpose of the Public Defender Department is liberty and constitutional rights are protected, and that also sustains New Mexico's statutory and constitutional rights.	to serve the cor	mmunity as a pa	ertner in assu	ring a fair and efficient criminal justice system
Output	Number of juvenile clie	alternative sentencing treatment placements for felony and ents	3,500	5761	V	The Department exceeded the FY08 target.
Output	Number of expert witness services approved bythe department		3,500	3604	✓	FY2008 Target met. New measure relative to expert witness requests for FY2010.
Efficiency	Percent of cases in which application fees were collected		40%	25.6		
Quality	Percent of felony cases resulting in a reduction of original formally filed charges		60%	24%		
Explanatory	Annual atto	rney full-time-equivalent vacancyrate	9%	10.5		
Efficiency	Percent of c	ases in which expert witness services were utilized				



Member AICPA, NMSCPA

1302 Calle De La Merced, Suite A Española, New Mexico 87532 505.747.4415

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER MANCHAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Hugh Dangler, Chief Public Defender
Public Defender Department
and
Honorable Hector H. Balderas
New Mexico State Auditor
Santa Fe. New Mexico

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, the aggregate remaining fund information and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General and the Major Special Revenue Funds of the State of New Mexico, Public Defender Department (Department) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008, which collectively comprise the Department's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated December 12, 2008. We have also audited the budgetary comparisons of the organizations of the general fund presented as supplementary information for the year ended June 30, 2008. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in **Government Auditing Standards**, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Department's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Department's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Public Defender Department'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 would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or a combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is a more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the Department's internal control.

We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2007-1, 2007-3, 2008-1 and 2008-3 to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or a combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the Department's internal control. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, of the significant deficiencies described above, we consider items 2007-1 and 2008-1 to be material weaknesses.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Department's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under **Government Auditing Standards** and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2007-2. In addition, we noted an immaterial instance of noncompliance that is required to be reported per Section 12-6-5 NMSA 1978 and that we have reported to the Department's management in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2008-2.

The Public Defender Department's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. We did not audit the Department's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

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

Macias, Gutierrez & Co., CPAs, P.C.

Marin, Leting & Co., CPAs, P.C.

Espanola, New Mexico December 12, 2008

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2008

	Type of Finding *	Prior Year Finding Number	Current Year Finding Number
Current Year Findings:			
Accounts Receivable - Client Reimbursements	Α	2007-1	2007-1
Reversions	D	2007-2	2007-2
PERA/RHC Contributions	В	2007-3	2007-3
Requests to Pay Prior-Year Bills	Α	N/A	2008-1
Overexpended Budget Appropriation Unit	E	N/A	2008-2
Duplicate Payment	В	N/A	2008-3
Follow-up on Prior Year Findings:			
Accounts Receivable - Client Reimbursements	Α	2007-1	Revised, repeated
Reversions	D	2007-2	Revised, repeated
PERA/RHC Contributions	Α	2007-3	Revised, repeated
Collection of Payroll Overpayment	В	2007-4	Resolved

* Legend for Current Year Findings:

- A. Material Weakness in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting
- B. Significant Deficiency in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting
- C. Other Matters involving Internal Control Over Financial Reporting
- D. Material Instance of Noncompliance
- E. Immaterial Instance of Noncompliance

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2008

2007-1

Accounts Receivable - Agency Fund - Client Reimbursements

Criteria

All legal representation fees due from Department determined non-indigent clients should be recorded as agency fund accounts receivable and collected as provided in Section 34-6-46 NMSA 1978. The Department should also pursue any authority under the law, including petitioning District Court, for complete write-off of uncollectible accounts.

Condition

We were unable to obtain sufficient evidential matter to satisfy ourselves that accounts receivable, recorded in the Department's agency fund, are complete. Certain accounts receivable are considered to be uncollectible, due to incarceration, death or other circumstances; therefore, an allowance for doubtful accounts has been established representing all outstanding amounts due from clients that are greater than one year old.

Cause

There are many items that may contribute to the incomplete/and inadequate system of ensuring that all clients that are determined to be ineligible for free services do sign a contract and that the resulting contract is entered into the accounts receivable system. One large contributor to the problem is that there are systematic difficulties in getting accurate, timely, and complete information and documents from ineligible clients.

There are three sources relied upon for determining eligibility for legal services and, if needed, obtaining a signed reimbursement contract from the client. These sources are staff in the district offices, contract attorneys, and judicial system staff. The Department is dependent upon those sources and does not yet have complete control over those sources.

Ideally, all clients that are determined to be ineligible for free representation would be noted on the Case Defendant Management System (CDMS), sign a contract, and that contract entered in the accounts receivable system. Other potential causes might be the design of and duplication of information relative to client reimbursement contracts on CDMS and insufficient training on how to enter eligibility information and client reimbursement contract on CDMS.

Effect

Accounts receivable and due to the State General Fund on the Department's agency fund statement of net assets are understated by amounts that cannot be reasonably estimated.

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2008

2007-1 (cont'd)

Accounts Receivable - Agency Fund - Client Reimbursements (cont'd)

Recommendation

We recommend that the Department continue to strengthen the collaboration between the Department and the various courts and its contract attorneys regarding the eligibility process. Specific focus areas are: 1) potential for standardizing the eligibility process, including procedures, forms and document flow, and 2) the client reimbursement process. Additionally, we recommend that the Department refine procedures to assure that all cases/clients of the CDMS system that are not eligible for free services are investigated to determine if they should be set up in the accounts receivable system.

Planned Corrective Actions

"The Department agrees that there was not sufficient evidential material to satisfy its external auditors or others that the department's client reimbursement accounts receivable are complete. In this regard, the department has made steady progress in resolving this finding. We have been meeting with various department units, for example, the Eligibility Unit, the Juvenile Division, the Information Technology Unit, and others to address this finding along with identifying other Eligibility/CDMS, issues including other reporting issues. As in the past, the department will continue to seek and strengthen the collaboration with the courts and its contract attorneys regarding this, as well as, other reporting issues.

Beginning July 1, 2008, the department has required every district office to provide a Weekly Client Reimbursement Report to the Accounts Receivable Unit. These reports are emailed to the A/R Unit every Friday (C.O.B.), and the reimbursement contracts mailed to Santa Fe the following Monday. These mandatory weekly reports contain summary information, for example, client's name, parent or legal guardian name (if appropriate), the report specifies if it's a contract or order of appointment, the SSN, contract amount, and name of person entering the information into CDMS. With this report along with the hard copies of each contract the Accounts Receivable Unit is able to determine whether or not all district office contracts have been received and properly entered into the A/R system. This effort specific to the district office reimbursement contracts is well underway, and the department believes during the last half of the current fiscal year, the department will resolve many of the issues surrounding this audit finding. However, subsequent work will be required to improve the system of getting client reimbursement contracts from our many contractor attorneys. This will be an on-going focus of the department, in the months ahead, and although difficult the department believes that it will also resolve this part of the finding by the end of calendar 2010."

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2008

2007-2

Reversions

Criteria

Section 6-5-10 NMSA 1978 requires "all unreserved, undesignated fund balances in reverting funds and accounts as reflected in the central accounting system as of June 30 shall revert by September 30, to the general fund." The reversion may be adjusted within forty five days of release of the audit report for that fiscal year.

Condition

A \$100,000 estimate for the reversion for fiscal year 2008 was made on August 28, 2008 but was not reverted by September 30. The \$100,000 estimate was reverted on November 13, 2008. During the audit, the auditors calculated the total actual reversion for fiscal year 2008 to be \$153,982.

Cause

The Department did estimate the reversion, but due to oversight, did not actually revert funds by September 30, 2008. While it was done late, the Department did the reversion transfer in November 2008. The untimely reversion was an oversight by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO).

Effect

The Department retained \$153,982 in the Interest in State General Fund account that should have been transferred to the State General Fund by September 30.

Recommendation

We recommend that the annual reversion be made by September 30 of each year with any adjustment made within forty five days after release of the audit report.

Planned Corrective Actions

"The CFO will initiate future reversions by the due date."

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2008

2007-3

PERA/RHC Contributions

Criteria

Sections 10-11-124(A) and 10-11-126(A), NMSA 1978, provide that an employer affiliated with the Public Employees Retirement Act (PERA) is responsible for timely remitting to PERA both the employer and employee contributions due for each employee and that PERA may assess an interest charge on any remittance not made by its due date. PERA Rule 2 NMAC 80.500, "Remittance of Contributions," further states at paragraph 8.5: "In the event the employer fails to make the necessary deductions, the employer shall be responsible to remit to PERA the total amount due for both the member and employer contributions plus interest." The PERA further emphasizes that it is the employer's obligation, in the first instance, to remit to PERA both the employer and employee contributions that are overdue and any applicable interest on the contributions. Any claim that the employer has against the employee for the employee share of the contributions is a matter entirely between the employer and the employee and does not involve PERA or affect the employer's obligation to PERA. All contributions that must be paid by the employer, including the employee share, are due and owing to PERA, regardless of the status of any collection proceedings that the employer has brought or may bring against the employee.

In addition, Section 10-7C-15 C provides that a participating employer that fails to remit before the tenth day after the last day of the month all employer and employee deposits required by the Retiree Health Care Act (RHC) to be remitted by the employer for the month shall pay to the fund, in addition to the deposits, interest on the unpaid amounts at the rate of six percent per year compounded monthly.

Condition

During FY07, the Department initially recognized that ten (10) employees were not having PERA and/or RHC deducted from their paychecks. In addition, during FY07, the Department failed to recognize that fifty-two (52) other employees' paychecks did not include withholding for PERA and/or RHC for a substantial period during the fiscal year. As a result, the Department failed to remit the required PERA and RHC contributions for both employee and employer portions on a timely basis.

During FY08, corrections were made to the FY07 amounts, resulting in additional prior-year expenses totaling \$7,877. Also, it was discovered that another employee's and employer's matching contributions have not been remitted since FY 2001. Total related unrecorded expenses were \$17,411.

Cause

Oversight by the Department Human Resources Division.

Effect

The related expenses are recorded as current-year liabilities and as prior-period adjustments, resulting in a negative unreserved/undesignated fund balance.

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2008

2007-3 (cont'd)

PERA/RHC Contributions (cont'd)

Recommendation

The Department should take appropriate measures to recognize and ensure that all employees' portions of PERA and/or RHC are correctly withheld and matched.

Planned Corrective Actions

"Based on last fiscal years audit finding the Human Resources unit did initiate a couple of corrective action steps to resolve this finding. Those actions steps are the two-step review/cross-check when enrolling new employees in benefits, including PERA/RHC, and the bi-weekly review of payroll registers to ensure proper deductions are being withheld. These actions steps will be reviewed again and reinforced by the Human Resources Manager.

The understatement of the missed deductions reflected in the FY2007 audit was the result of underestimating the liability at that time. The Department will not record liability to PERA/RHC without a letter from PERA that contains the exact amounts due. Due to timing, this was not possible when the FY2007 estimates were made.

Regarding the issue in which deductions were not made in calendar years 2000 to 2002 for an employee, the deductions were not initiated because the employee was not enrolled in PERA at their rehire. The Human Resources staff will complete a thorough review of all personnel/benefits files to ensure that employees that were required to be enrolled in PERA at their hire or rehire, were indeed enrolled as required."

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2008

2008-1

Requests to Pay Prior-Year Bills

Criteria

Section 6-10-4 NMSA, 1978, provides for payment of obligations of prior years from current-year appropriations. Appropriations made for a specific fiscal year may not be used for paying obligations of any prior fiscal year except upon approval of the Department of Finance and Administration (DFA). As a condition to the approval, the DFA shall certify that there existed in the affected state agency's budget at the end of the fiscal year sufficient funds, including uncollected earned revenue, to pay the obligation had the bill been presented prior to the end of that fiscal year.

Condition

During our audit of payables, we noted that the Department submitted numerous (72) requests to pay FY08 bills out of the FY09 budget, amounting to \$101,155. Included are fifty-four (54) expert witness bills, five (5) information technology bills and thirteen (13) other various payments. Requests to pay prior-year bills charged to the next year's budget results in current-year funds being reverted that should have been allowed as current-year budgeted expenditures.

Cause

The Department does not have an adequate system to track expert witness requests and approvals. The other bills were an oversight by Department personnel.

Effect

The bills are recorded as current-year liabilities that do not reduce the current-year reversion that results in a negative unreserved/undesignated fund balance.

Recommendation

We recommend that the Department implement a system to track all current-year bills, eliminating the need to request payment of numerous prior-year bills.

Planned Corrective Actions

"The Department recognizes that there are deficiencies in the tracking and monitoring of expert witness outstanding obligations. The current expert witness system (a module within the Client Defendant Management System-CDMS) is able to provide a snapshot of outstanding expert witness requests and balances; but the information is not reliable and is likely overstated. Attorney's will often times request the use of experts they believe will be needed in a case and, during the course of events of the case, will not utilize the experts they requested. These attorneys do not inform that Santa Fe Administrative office of this, thus the expert witness request balance/obligation remains on the system.

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2008

2008-1 (cont'd)

Requests to Pay Prior-Year Bills (cont'd)

Planned Corrective Actions (cont'd)

Expert witness services are exempt from the procurement code. Additionally, because of the volume, DFA has approved a long-standing exemption from the purchase order/encumbering process for these expenditures.

The Department plans to address this deficiency by routinely sending each district defender a monthly list of outstanding expert witness requests. They will be instructed to review their list and identify which expert witness requests/balances are still valid. They will be further instructed to contact the expert witness and get an invoice if one is due. Information will also be sent routinely to contract attorneys. They will be directed to do the same type of review.

By improving the information captured and updating it routinely and by getting the District Offices involved in the process and actually having them call the expert witnesses, the Department believes it will be able to determine outstanding obligations at the end of a fiscal year and reduce the occurrences of having to pay invoices out of a subsequent year's budget.

When an expert witness is authorized to work on a case they are sent an "approval letter". In this letter, there is a clause instructing the expert to submit invoices in a timely manner. The Department will reevaluate/strengthen this language as necessary.

There were other non-expert witness invoices that were paid through the request to pay prior year bills process. Those were likely due to oversight and the Department will also address this issue by initiating a more thorough review of outstanding purchase orders and determining if there are outstanding invoices. Calls can then be made to the vendors."

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2008

2008-2

Overexpended Budget Appropriation Unit

Criteria

Per Sections 6-3-1 through 6-3-25, NMSA 1978, budgetary control for expenditures/other financing uses is at the appropriation level for all state agencies. Any budget overexpenditure at the appropriation unit level is a violation of Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) rules and regulations.

Condition

During our audit of modified accrual budgetary expenditures compared to budget, we noted the actual expenditure appropriation unit (Other) in the Special Revenue Fund exceeded the approved budget amount by \$1,216.

Cause

The overexpenditure is a result of audit entries that were necessary to adjust the authorized bank balances on the SHARE system to the actual bank statement balances at June 30, 2008. The entry that was necessary was posting of bank service charges.

Effect

The PDD has violated DFA rules and regulations.

Recommendation

We recommend that the Department maintain and enforce budgetary control to ensure that no budget appropriation unit is overexpended.

Planned Corrective Actions

"The Department does not anticipate a recurrence of this audit finding and will be comparing bank statement balances to SHARE bank balances routinely to ensure the two agree."

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2008

2008-3

Duplicate Payment

Criteria

Per Section 6-5-2, NMSA 1978, state agencies shall implement internal accounting controls designed to prevent accounting errors and violations of state and federal laws and rules related to financial matters. In addition, state agencies shall implement controls to prevent the submission of processing documents to the financial control division that contain errors or that are for a purpose not authorized by law.

Condition

Near the end of the audit, we were informed that the Department discovered that similar documents had been submitted twice from a contract attorney, during FY 08, resulting in a duplicate payment in the amount of \$11,083. The Department requested reimbursement immediately upon discovery. We were unable to determine if the submission of similar documents was an attempt to defraud the Department or simply a mistake. A review of this contract attorney's payments for the past two fiscal years did not reveal any further duplicate payments.

Cause

Two causes have been identified that resulted in the duplicate payment; first, an inadequate system of tracking contract payments and second, an inadequate invoice system.

Effect

Accounts receivable was understated, expenditures were overstated, the reversion to and the amount due the State General Fund was understated.

Recommendation

We recommend that the Department implement and enforce internal accounting system controls to ensure that all requests for payment are properly scrutinized and processed so that no duplicate payments can occur.

Planned Corrective Actions

"Contract Counsel Legal Services (CCLS) will immediately implement the following:

 The Contract Attorney Payment Search on the Case Defendant Management System will be modified to include the following information: name of the client, the districts / counties, and the invoice number. This new information is in addition to the information already included: Invoice Date, Invoice Amount, Net Paid, GRT Paid, Balance, PO #, Request #, Contract, and Status.

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2008

2008-3 (cont'd)

Duplicate Payment (cont'd)

Planned Corrective Actions (cont'd)

- CCLS will re-evaluate the current contract attorney invoice form and add additional required fields. Currently, the form does not have an "invoice number" or "invoice date" field or requirement. By revising the form and adding these fields, the Department will able prevent the entry of a duplicate invoice on SHARE. SHARE will not allow the processing of duplicate invoices. Duplicate invoices are rejected by SHARE if three items are identical: The amount, the invoice date, and the invoice number. Be revising the invoice form, and only accepting the revised invoice form, the Department will be able to fully utilize this error identification process in SHARE. Fiscal staff will also be instructed and reminded of the importance of accuracy when entering this key information on SHARE.
- The CCLS staff represents the first level of the invoice review process, and the fiscal services staff represents the second level of the process. CCLS in conjunction with the department's CFO and the Fiscal Services Division Director will work together to ensure that every staff person responsible for the review of the invoices understands completely the related policies, procedures of the invoice review and payment process.

The Public Defender Department, and specifically the Contract Counsel Legal Services Unit, takes this audit finding seriously, and will implement the changes in its invoice review and payment process as outlined above including the changes to the report format immediately. In addition, the CCLS staff will hold regular monthly meetings to discuss the progress made, and to identify further changes in the policies and procedures that will strengthen the CCLS review process."

Schedule of Findings and Responses June 30, 2008

Financial Statement Presentation

The financial statements and notes to the financial statements were prepared by the independent certified public accountants performing the audit. 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. Management has reviewed and approved the financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

EXIT CONFERENCE

The financial statements and the auditors' reports were discussed at an exit conference held on December 15, 2008 with the following in attendance:

Public Defender Department

T. David Eisenberg, Deputy Chief Public Defender John Goeller, Director of Administrative Operations Brenda Salazar, Chief Financial Officer John Stapleton, Human Resource Director

Audit Firm

James R. Macias, CPA George M. Gutierrez, CPA