



Financial Statements and Independent Auditor's Reports

June 30, 2019

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Official Roster

Administrative Officials

Name	Title	
Howie Morales	Lieutenant Governor (as of January 2019)	
John A. Sanchez	Lieutenant Governor (through January 2019)	
Martina C De Baca	Director of Operations (as of January 2019)	
Mark Van Dyke	Chief of Staff (through January 2019)	
Cyndi Montoya	Chief Financial Officer (as of March 2019)	
Betty Garcia	Chief Financial Officer (through March 2019)	



Independent Auditor's Report

The Honorable Howie Morales, Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Brian S. Colón, Esq., New Mexico State Auditor Santa Fe, New Mexico

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the general fund and the budgetary comparison for the general fund of the State of New Mexico, Office of the Lieutenant Governor (the "Office"), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Office's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Office's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Office's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and the general fund of the Office as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and budgetary comparison of the general fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Office are intended to present the financial position and the changes in financial position of only that portion of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Office that is attributable to the transactions of the Office. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of New Mexico as of June 30, 2019, the changes in its financial position, or where applicable, its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 30, 2019, on our consideration of the Office's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Office's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Loftis Group uc

Albuquerque, New Mexico October 30, 2019



Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

This section of the financial report presents management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) of the Office of the Lieutenant Governor's (the "Office") financial performance during the year ended June 30, 2019. Please read it in conjunction with the Office's financial statements, which follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- ♦ The liabilities of the Office exceeded its assets at June 30, 2019, by \$4,485 (deficit net position). This compares to deficit net position of the Office of \$15,154 at June 30, 2018.
- ◆ Virtually all of the Office's revenues during fiscal years 2019 and 2018 were from general fund appropriations.
- ◆ Total expenses of the Office in fiscal years 2019 and 2018 were \$488,535 and \$470,242, respectively. All expenses in fiscal year 2019 were well within the Office's approved budget.

Overview of the Financial Report

The Office's financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) *Management's Discussion and Analysis* (this section), 2) the *Basic Financial Statements*, and 3) *Compliance Section*. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements (Office-wide financial statements and fund financial statements) that present different views of the Office.

The first two statements, the statement of net position and the statement of activities, are *Office-wide financial statements* that provide both long-term and short-term information about the Office's overall financial status. *Fund financial statements* report the Office's operations in more detail than the Office-wide statements by providing information about the Office's most significant funds.

The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detail. The financial statements are followed by a Compliance Section that presents the Office's schedule of findings and responses and a schedule presenting the current year status of prior year audit findings (if any).

Office-Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities report information about the Office as a whole. All of the Office's executive administration activities are reported as governmental activities. These activities are financed primarily through general fund appropriations. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

These two statements report the Office's net position and changes in net position. You can think of the Office's net position, the difference between assets and liabilities, as one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating. Other nonfinancial factors, such as influences from other state agencies or federal agencies, should be considered in addition to net position in measuring the Office's financial health.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the Office's most significant funds – not the Office as a whole. Separate funds are established by the Office to help control and manage revenues and expenditures for particular purposes or to show that the Office is meeting legal responsibilities for using certain money. Additionally, separate funds are maintained to protect against the possibility of co-mingling funds. The Office reports all activities in its general fund.

All of the Office's basic services are reported in governmental funds. Governmental funds focus on how cash and other financial assets flow in and out, with the balances that are left at year-end available for future spending. These funds are reported using the modified accrual basis of accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. Consequently, the governmental fund financial statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Office's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the Office-wide financial statements, we provide additional information at the bottom of the governmental funds financial statements that explains the relationship (or differences) between the amounts reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities and the governmental funds financial statements.

Budgetary comparison schedules, or the Statement of Revenue and Expenditures - Budget and Actual (on the Office's budgetary basis), reports the original approved budget, final approved budget, and actual results presented on a budgetary basis of accounting for the general fund. A separate column is presented to report variances between the final approved budget and actual amounts.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Office-Wide Financial Analysis

Net Position. Table 1 reflects the condensed statement of net position as of June 30, 2019 and 2018.

TABLE 1
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

	2019		2018	_
Assets				
Current assets	<u>\$</u>	31,814	\$ 23,335	_
Total assets		31,814	23,335	
Liabilities				
Current liabilities		31,814	23,335	
Compensated absences		4,485	15,154	
Total liabilities		36,299	38,489	-
Net Position				
Unrestricted (deficit)		(4,485)	(15,154)
Net position	<u>\$</u>	(4,485)	\$ (15,154	.)

The Office's current assets are made up of cash of \$31,814. The Office does not maintain capital assets at June 30, 2019 and 2018.

The Office's current liabilities are primarily made up of accounts payable of \$15,778 as well as payroll liabilities of \$20,521. This includes accrued salaries, payroll taxes and benefits, as well as annual leave earned by employees but not yet paid (compensated absences) as of June 30, 2019.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Changes in Net Position. Table 2 summarizes the Office's changes in net position for the years ended June 30, 2019 and 2018.

TABLE 2
CONDENSED STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

	2019	2018
Expenses		
Executive administration	\$ (488,535)	\$ (470,242)
Total expenses	(488,535)	(470,242)
General Revenues and Transfers		
General fund appropriation	508,400	532,400
Interagency transfer	5,100	-
Reversion	(14,296)	(53,852)
Total general revenues and transfers	499,204	478,548
Change in net position	\$ 10,669	\$ 8,306

During fiscal year 2019, net position increased by \$10,669. The increase was primarily due to the Office's employees using accrued annual leave during fiscal year 2019 that had accrued in previous years. Almost all of the Office's general revenues are made up of general fund appropriations, which totaled \$508,400 and \$532,400 in fiscal year 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Expenses totaled \$488,535 and 470,242 during fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively. The Office's expenses were incurred primarily in the area of personal services and benefits, comprising 77% and 84% of total expenses during fiscal years 2019 and 2018, respectively.

Financial Analysis of the Office's General Fund

The focus of the Office's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Office's general fund reported total revenues of \$513,500 and expenditures of \$499,204, resulting in a reversion to the State General Fund of \$14,296. Revenues were earned almost entirely from general fund appropriations, and expenditures were incurred for executive administration. As of June 30, 2019, the general fund reported ending fund balances of \$0.

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Budgetary Highlights

The Office's approved budget totaled \$513,500 and represents a decrease of \$18,900 when compared to the approved budget from fiscal year 2018. Actual budgetary basis expenditures for fiscal year 2019 totaled \$499,204, representing a positive variance of \$14,296. This amount was reverted back to the State General Fund as required under the General Appropriations Act.

Capital Assets

The Office does not maintain capital assets at June 30, 2019 and 2018.

Compensated Absences

At June 30, 2018, the Office's compensated absences liability totaled \$4,485. See Note 4 to the basic financial statements for more details about compensated absences activity.

Economic Factors Affecting the Next Fiscal Year's Budget

According to the August 2019 consensus revenue estimate, fiscal year 2019 recurring revenue is expected to have grown by 16.2% to over \$7.9 billion, while year-end financial reserves are estimated to be 26.9% of recurring appropriations. The growth in the revenue estimate is due to the increased oil and natural gas productions and the related revenues (both direct severance and direct gross receipts tax receipts from the industry) in fiscal year 2019 added to growth in personal and corporate income taxes and earnings on state balances.

Oil and natural gas related growth, including severance, federal mineral leasing bonus and royalty payments and gross receipts tax revenue growth associated with oil exploration, is expected to be the largest driver of General Fund revenue growth in fiscal year 2020. Nonenergy related growth in gross receipts tax is also expected as the Rio Grande corridor is expected to continue to see moderate growth. Distributions from the Permanent Funds are also expected to contribute to growth, increasing general fund revenue by an estimated \$35 million in fiscal year 2020 due to a higher average 5-year market value driven by fund growth. Fiscal year 2020 ending reserves are projected to be \$2,269 million or 32% of recurring appropriations if no additional fiscal year 2020 supplemental or special appropriations are made mid-year during the 2020 legislative session.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Office's finances and to provide accountability for funds the Office receives. If you have any questions about this report, or need additional financial information, contact:

Office of the Lieutenant Governor State Capitol Building, Suite 417 Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501



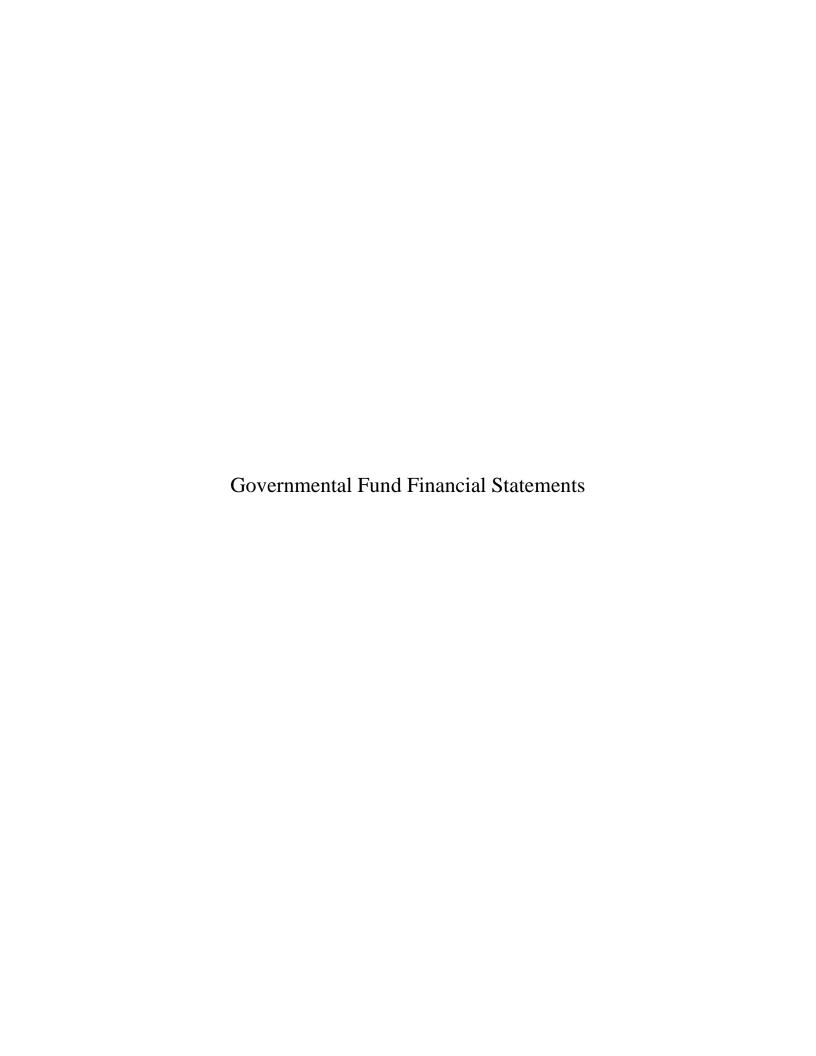


Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities		
Assets			
Interest in State General Fund Investment Pool			
Cash	\$ 31,814		
Total current assets	31,814		
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	15,778		
Accrued payroll	7,789		
Accrued payroll taxes and benefits	8,247		
Compensated absences	4,485		
Total current liabilities	36,299		
Net Position (Deficit)			
Unrestricted (deficit)	(4,485)		
Total net position (deficit)	\$ (4,485)		

Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	Governmental Activities		
Expenses			
Executive administration	\$ 488,535		
Total expenses	488,535		
General Revenues and Transfers			
General fund appropriation	508,400		
Interagency transfer	5,100		
Reversion - fiscal year 2019	(14,296)		
Total general revenues and transfers	499,204		
Change in net position	10,669		
Net position (deficit), beginning of year	(15,154)		
Net position (deficit), end of year	<u>\$ (4,485)</u>		



Balance Sheet – General Fund and Reconciliation to the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2019

Assets	G	7700 eneral Fund
Interest in State General Fund Investment Pool	\$	31,814
Total assets	\$	31,814
Liabilities and Fund Balance		
Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$	15,778
Accrued payroll		7,789
Accrued payroll taxes and benefits Total liabilities		8,247
		31,814
Fund balance		
Unassigned		
Total fund balance		
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	31,814
Total fund balance - general fund	\$	-
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Some liabilities, including compensated absences, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the general fund.		(4,485)
Net position - governmental activities	\$	(4,485)
The position - Soverimmental activities	Ψ	(7,703)

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Change in Fund Balance – General Fund and Reconciliation to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

		17700
	(General
		Fund
Expenditures		
Executive administration	\$	499,204
Total expenditures		499,204
Other Financing Sources (Uses)		
General fund appropriation		508,400
Interagency transfer		5,100
Reversion - fiscal year 2019		(14,296)
Total other financing sources (uses)		499,204
Net change in fund balance		-
Fund balance, beginning of year		
Fund balance, end of year	\$	
Net change in fund balance - general fund	\$	-
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Compensated absences are expensed as used in the general fund; however, they are expensed as earned on the statement		10.660
of activities.		10,669
Change in net position - governmental activities	\$	10,669

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual (Budgetary Basis) – General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

				,	Actual Amounts	iance with al Budget
	Budgeted	l Am	ounts	_	Budgetary	ositive
Appropriation Program Code: P638	Original		Final	. `	Basis)	legative)
Revenues						
General fund appropriation	\$ 508,400	\$	508,400	\$	508,400	\$ -
Interagency transfer	 5,100		5,100		5,100	
Total revenues	 513,500		513,500		513,500	
Expenditures						
Personal services and benefits	450,100		389,100		383,625	5,475
Contractual services	12,800		45,800		42,913	2,887
Other	 50,600		78,600		72,666	 5,934
Total expenditures	\$ 513,500	\$	513,500		499,204	\$ 14,296
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures					14,296	
Reconciliation to GAAP basis:						
Reversion					(14,296)	
Net change in fund balance				\$		

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

1) History and Organization

The Office of the Lieutenant Governor (Office) was created by the Constitution of New Mexico, Article V, Section 1 as adopted January 21, 1921, and subsequently amended by the people in General and Special Elections from 1922 through 1984. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall vote only when the Senate is equally divided. He may also execute delegated duties assigned by the Governor.

Other powers and duties of the Lieutenant Governor are to:

- Facilitate and promote the cooperation and understanding between the people of the State and the agencies of State Government, by assisting them in their dealing with such agencies, and by assisting the agencies to explain their functions, duties, and administrative procedures in so far as they affect the people of this State.
- Refer any complaints or special problems of the citizens of this State to the proper agency in a timely and courteous fashion.
- Keep records of his activities and make an annual report to the Governor.

The Lieutenant Governor is elected to a four-year term of office and may serve two consecutive terms.

Financial Reporting Entity

The financial reporting entity, as defined by Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 14, as amended by GASB Statement No. 61, consists of the primary government, organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable, and other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

A primary government is any state government or general-purpose local government consisting of all the organizations that make up its legal entity. All funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, departments, and offices that are not legally separate are, for financial reporting purposes, part of the primary government. The Office, therefore, is part of the primary government of the State of New Mexico and its financial data should be included in the financial data of the State. The Office has no component units that are required to be reported in its own financial statements.

Copies of the State of New Mexico's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report and the State General Fund's Annual Financial Report can be requested from the Department of Finance and Administration, Financial Control Division/State Controller, Bataan Memorial Building Room 320, Santa Fe, NM 87501.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

2) Summary of Significant Accounting Principles

Accounting Standards

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) applicable to governmental units. The GASB is the standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting. GASB standards and interpretations constitute GAAP for governments.

Basis of Presentation

Office-Wide Financial Statements. The Office-wide financial statements include a statement of net position and a statement of activities. These statements present information about the Office as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the overall entity, except for fiduciary activities. Eliminations have been made to minimize the double-counting of internal activities. These statements present the governmental activities of the Office. Governmental activities generally are financed through general fund appropriations.

The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each function of the Office's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a program or function and, therefore, are clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include (a) fees, fines and charges paid by the recipients of goods or services offered by the programs, and (b) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues. Indirect expenses are allocated to program/functions that they benefit.

Fund Financial Statements. The fund financial statements provide information about the Office's funds. Separate statements for each fund category: governmental, proprietary and fiduciary are displayed, as applicable. The emphasis of fund financial statements is on major funds, each displayed in a separate column. All remaining governmental funds are aggregated and reported as other funds. The Office reports the following major governmental fund:

♦ General Fund (17700) – accounts for all revenue sources of the Office, including those that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specific purposes (not including private purpose trust or major capital projects). The general fund primarily consists of programs financed by general fund appropriations over which the Office exercises fiscal administrative control. The Office's general fund is a reverting fund.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

2) Summary of Significant Accounting Principles – continued

Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

Office-Wide Financial Statements. The statement of net position and statement of activities are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flow takes place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the Office gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange include grants, entitlements and donations. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations are recognized in the fiscal year in which eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Fund Financial Statements. Governmental funds are reported using the flow of current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. The Office considers all revenues reported in the general fund to be available if the revenues are collected within sixty days after year-end.

Expenditures are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. However, principal and interest on general long-term liabilities and claims and judgments are recorded as fund liabilities and expenditures when they are due. General capital asset acquisitions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Proceeds from long-term liabilities and acquisitions under capital leases are reported as other financing sources.

Revenue Recognition

State general fund appropriations are susceptible to accrual under the modified accrual basis of accounting, and are deemed both measurable and available if collected within the current fiscal year or sixty days after the end of the fiscal year.

Interest in the State General Fund Investment Pool

All funds allotted to the Office are appropriated from the State General Fund. These monies are held on deposit with the State Treasurer and are pooled and invested by the State Treasurer's Office. The State Treasurer issues separate financial statements, which disclose the collateral pledged to secure these deposits. See Note 3 for additional information.

Capital Assets

According to Section 12-6-10 NMSA 1978, capital assets are defined as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend asset lives are not capitalized.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

2) Summary of Significant Accounting Principles – continued

Compensated Absences

Qualified employees are entitled to accumulate vacation leave according to a graduated leave schedule of 120 to 192 hours per year, depending upon the length of service and employees hire date. A maximum of thirty working days (240 hours) of such accumulated vacation leave may be carried forward into the beginning of the calendar year.

Qualified employees are entitled to accumulate sick leave at the rate of one day for each calendar month of service. There is no limit to the amount of sick leave an employee may accumulate. Once per fiscal year, in either January or July, employees may elect to be paid for 50 percent of accrued sick leave in excess of 600 hours and up to 720 hours, not to exceed 120 hours. In the case of retiring employees, they may be paid for 50 percent of accrued sick leave in excess of 600 hours, up to 1,000 hours not to exceed 400 hours. The Office had no employees with excess accrued sick leave at June 30, 2019.

Net Position and Fund Balance

In the Office-wide financial statements, net position is classified into the following categories:

- ♦ Net investment in capital assets Consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and outstanding principal balances attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets;
- ◆ Restricted Results when constraints placed on an assets use are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors, and contributors, or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation;
- ◆ Unrestricted Consists of net position that does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions*, the Office classifies fund balance primarily on the extent to which the Office is bound to observe constraints imposed on the use of the resources reported in governmental funds. This statement provides the following classifications:

- ♦ Nonspendable Amounts that cannot be spent either because they are not in a spendable form (such as prepaid expenditures) or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- Restricted Amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation;

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

2) Summary of Significant Accounting Principles – continued

- ◆ Committed Amounts constrained to specific purposes by the Office itself, using agency head approval; to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Office's agency head takes the same action to remove or change the constraint;
- Assigned Amounts the Office intends to use for a specific purpose; intent can be expressed by the Office's agency head or by an official or body to which the agency head delegates the authority;
- ◆ *Unassigned* Amounts that are available for any purpose; positive unassigned fund balance amounts are only allowed in a general fund.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Office's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources. Furthermore, committed fund balances are reduced first, followed by assigned amounts, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of those unrestricted fund balance classifications can be used.

Use of Estimates

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

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying values of financial instruments, including cash and accounts payable, approximate fair value due to their short-term nature. In management's opinion, the fair value of these financial instruments approximates fair value.

Budgetary Data

The Department submits a proposed budget to the New Mexico State Legislature for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The State Legislature must approve the budget prior to its legal enactment. The expenditures and encumbrances of each category may not legally exceed the budget for that category. Budgets are controlled at the "category" level within activities (personal services, employee benefits, etc.). The legal level of budgetary control is at the appropriation program level.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

2) Summary of Significant Accounting Principles – continued

Any adjustment to the budget must be submitted to and approved by the State Budget Division in the form of a budget adjustment request.

The budget is adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting, per statute Chapter 114, Section 3; however, accounts payable that are not recorded in a timely manner (before the statutory fiscal year-end deadline) will not be paid from the current year appropriation, and they are thus not recorded as a budgetary expenditure. Instead, they must be paid out of the next year's budget. This budgetary basis is not consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP).

Balances remaining at the end of the fiscal year from appropriations made from the State General Fund shall revert to the appropriate fund, unless otherwise indicated in the appropriations act or otherwise provided by law. Appropriations made to the Office lapse at year-end and revert to the State General Fund.

New Accounting Standards

GASB has issued several new accounting standards that are not yet effective or implemented by the Office. Management believes that none of the new accounting standards will have a significant impact on the Office.

3) Investment in the State General Fund Investment Pool

Compliant with Section 6-10-3, NMSA 1978, and to optimize state cash management and investment practices, funds of various state agencies are deposited in the State General Fund Investment Pool (SGFIP). This pool is managed by the New Mexico State Treasurer's Office (STO). Claims on the SGFIP are reported as financial assets by the various agencies investing in the SGFIP.

A reconciliation of claims on the SGFIP to the related assets managed by STO assets is performed monthly. There is no material difference between the two amounts. State law (Section 8-6-3, NMSA 1978) requires the Office's cash be managed by the STO. Accordingly, the investments of the Office consist of an interest in the SGFIP managed by the STO.

At June 30, 2019, the Office had \$46,110 invested in the SGFIP according to STO. At June 30, 2019, this investment in the SGFIP is reduced by the Office's calculated reversion to the State General Fund, which totaled \$14,296 for the year ended June 30, 2019. Therefore, the Office's reported investment in the SGFIP totaled \$31,814 at June 30, 2019.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

3) Investment in the State General Fund Investment Pool – continued

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits. The STO monitors the collateral for deposits it holds, which would include the investment accounts of the Office. Therefore, collateralization of the Office's accounts is the responsibility of the STO. The STO has its own separate annual independent audit in which the collateral pledged to secure these deposits is disclosed. By law, the Office is not permitted to have any investments other than what is held at the STO and the Office did not have any other investments during the year ended June 30, 2019. There is no custodial credit risk at the Office's level since the Office's investments are under the contract of the STO.

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

Credit Risk. Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The SGFIP is not rated.

For additional disclosure information under GASB Statement No. 40 regarding cash held by the STO, the reader should see the separate audit report for the New Mexico State Treasurer's Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

4) Compensated Absences

Changes in the Office's compensated absences liability for the year ended June 30, 2019 were as follows:

	Ве	ginning					E	nding	Due	Within
	В	alances	In	creases	Γ	Decreases	Ва	alances	On	ne Year
Governmental activities										
Compensated absences	\$	15,154	\$	8,543	\$	(19,212)	\$	4,485	\$	4,485
Total compensated										
absences	\$	15,154	\$	8,543	\$	(19,212)	\$	4,485	\$	4,485

Compensated absences are typically paid with general fund resources when used by employees.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

5) Interagency Transfers

The Office had the following interagency transfers in and out for the year ended June 30, 2019:

Agency Transfer From (Fund)	Agency Transfer To (Fund)	Reference	Transfers In	Transfers Out
State General Fund (34101) - Fund 85300	Office of the Lieutenant Governor (36000) - General Fund (17700)	House Bill 2, Section 4 (General approproation)	\$ 508,400	\$ -
Department of Finance and Administration (34100) - Fund 62000	Office of the Lieutenant Governor (36000) - General Fund (17700)	House Bill 2, Section 4 (Compensation package)	5,100	-
Office of the Lieutenant Governor (36000) - General Fund (17700)	State General Fund (34101) - Fund 85300	Reversion - fiscal year 2019	<u>-</u> \$ 513,500	(14,296) \$ (14,296)

6) Retirement Benefits – Public Employees Retirement Association

Compliant with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, the State has implemented the standard since the fiscal year ending June 30, 2016.

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

Information concerning the net pension liability, pension expense, and pension-related deferred inflows and outflows of resources of the primary government will be contained in the CAFR and will be available on DFA's website.

7) Post-Employment Benefits – State Retiree Health Care Authority

Compliant with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, the State has implemented this standard since the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2019

7) Post-Employment Benefits – State Retiree Health Care Authority – continued

The Office, as part of the primary government of the State of New Mexico, is a contributing employer to a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care plan that provides comprehensive group health insurance for persons who have retired from certain public service positions in the State of New Mexico. The other postemployment benefits (OPEB) plan is administered by the Retiree Health Care Authority of the State of New Mexico. Disclosure requirements for governmental funds apply to the primary government as a whole, and as such, this information will be presented in the Component Appropriation Funds Annual Financial Report (State General Fund) and CAFR of the State of New Mexico.

Information concerning the net OPEB liability, benefit expense, and OPEB-related deferred inflows and outflows of resources of the primary government will be contained in the CAFR and will be available on DFA's website.

8) Risk Management

The Office is exposed to various risks of loss 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. Any claims affecting the Office are processed through RMD. Coverage is provided for general liability, surety bond, property, and workers compensation. There is no pending or known threatened legal proceedings involving material matters to which the Office is a party.





Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance With *Government Auditing Standards*

The Honorable Howie Morales, Lieutenant Governor and Mr. Brian S. Colón, Esq., New Mexico State Auditor Santa Fe, New Mexico

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the general fund and the budgetary comparison for the general fund of the State of New Mexico, Office of the Lieutenant Governor (the "Office") as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Office's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 30, 2019.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Purpose of this Report

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

Loftis Group uc

Albuquerque, New Mexico October 30, 2019

Schedule of Findings and Responses For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Section I — Summary of Auditor's Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued on whether the financial statements audited were prepared in accordance with GAAP:

Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weaknesses identified?

No Significant deficiencies identified?

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?

No Other findings required to be reported under Section 12-6-5,

NMSA 1978?

No

Summary Schedule of Prior Year Audit Findings For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Financial	Statement	Findings
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None.

Exit Conference For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

An exit conference was held in a closed session on October 30, 2019. Present at the exit conference were:

For the Office of the Lieutenant Governor:

Howie Morales, Lieutenant Governor Martina C De Baca, Director of Operations Cyndi Montoya, Chief Financial Officer

For the Loftis Group LLC:

Joshua Trujillo, Senior Manager

Preparation of the Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements of the Office have been prepared by Loftis Group LLC, the Office's independent auditors, however, the financial statements are the responsibility of management.