STATE OF NEW MEXICO

STATE PERSONNEL BOARD

Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2013

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)



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OFFICIAL ROSTER

JUNE 30, 2013

<u>Title</u> Name **Board** Paul T. Yarbrough Chairperson Christine Romero Vice Chair Member Devon Day Rebecca Long Member Vacant Member Administrative Officials Eugene Moser Director Deputy Director Nivia Thames Eve Banner CFO

"28 Years of Excellence"

Barraclough & Associates, P.6.
Certified Public Accountants & Consultants

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Managers

Principals

John E. Barraclough, Jr., C.P.A. Annette V. Hayden, C.P.A.

Rhonda G. Williams, C.P.A. Katherine M. Rowe, C.P.A.

Sandra M. Shell, C.P.A./A.B.V., C.V.A.

Douglas W. Fraser, C.P.A. Laura Parker, C.P.A. Rick W. Reynolds, C.P.A.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Mr. Hector H. Balderas New Mexico State Auditor and Mr. Eugene Moser, Director and State Personnel Board

Report on Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, the aggregate remaining fund information and budget comparison for the general fund of the New Mexico State Personnel Board (Board), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board'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 misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibilities

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the Board'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 Board'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 opinion.

Opinion

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 and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Board as of June 30, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position and where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for 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 2, the financial statements of New Mexico State Personnel Board (Board) are intended to present the net position and the changes in net position of only that portion of the governmental activities, the major fund and the budgetary comparison statement for the general fund that are attributable to the transactions of the Board. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the net position of the State of New Mexico as of June 30, 2013, and the changes in its net position thereof 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 on pages 5 through 8 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of 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 November 15, 2013 on our consideration of the Board's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of the 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 Board's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

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Barraclough & Associates, P.C.

Santa Fe, NM

November 15, 2013

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (Required Supplementary Information) (Unaudited)

June 30, 2013

As management of the State Personnel Board (Board), we offer readers this discussion and analysis to provide an overview of the financial activities of the Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In compliance with requirements of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (US GAAP) the Board's basic financial statements include the following:

- · Government-wide financial statements;
- Fund financial statements;
- · Budget comparison statements; and,
- Notes to the financial statements.

Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Board's finance, in a manner similar to private sector business reporting. These statements report information about the overall governmental activities and business-type activities. However, the Board does not have any business-type activities to report.

The statement of net position inclusively presents current and long-term assets and liability with a difference between the assets and liability reported as net assets. The statement of activities presents all changes in net position as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Therefore, revenues and expenses are included in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods, such as earned but unused vacation leave.

Fund Financial Statements

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

The Board has two types of funds:

General Appropriation Fund – All of the Board's services are reflected in the general appropriation fund and provide information to help the user determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be used to finance the Board's program. This fund is a reverting fund. All money remaining at the end of the fiscal year reverts to the State General Fund.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) (Required Supplementary Information) (Unaudited)

June 30, 2013

Governor's Career Fund — This fund is specifically for the yearly Governor's Career Development Conference that allows the opportunity for state employees to attend the training courses offered. This fund balance was transferred to the general fund during 2013. The fund had no other revenue or expenditures for the 2013 fiscal year.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE HIGHLIGHTS

Condensed financial comparison for current and prior fiscal year:

	June 30, 2013			e 30, 2012		Change
Current assets Capital assets (net)	\$	564,775 63,970	\$	400,746 83,542	\$	164,029 (19,572)
Total assets	\$	628,745	\$	484,288	\$	144,457
Current liabilities Long term liabilities Total liabilities	\$	738,725 2,933 741,658	\$	493,751 80,950 574,701	\$	244,974 (78,017) 166,957
Net position Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted (deficit) Total net position		63,970 (176,883) (112,913)	\$	83,542 (173,955) (90,413)	\$	(19,572) (2,928) (22,500)
Program revenue Miscellaneous General revenue - appropriation Total revenue	_	479,542 4,259 ,896,100 ,379,901	\$ 	95,839 16,623 3,852,400 3,964,862	\$	383,703 (12,364) 43,700 415,039
Expenses - Governmental Activities Reversions to State of New Mexico Total expenses and reversions		,236,553 165,848 ,402,401		3,841,111 52,764 3,893,875	-	395,442 113,084 508,526
Change in net position		(22,500)		70,987		(93,487)
Beginning net position (deficit)	H-	(90,413)		(161,400)	_	70,987
Ending net position (deficit)	\$	(112,913)	\$	(90,413)	\$	(22,500)

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) (Required Supplementary Information) (Unaudited)

June 30, 2013

Overall Financial Position:

The overall financial position of the Board remains stable.

Individual Fund Highlights:

As of June 30, 2013, the Governor's Career Fund fund balance of \$24,040 was transferred to the general fund.

Budgetary Highlights:

The operating budget from July 2012 to June 2013 consisted of State General Fund appropriations of \$3,896,100 with 53 FTE's authorized.

For FY13 the Board had budget adjustments of \$337,872 for the Memorandum of Understandings it entered into during 2013.

Capital Assets and Long Term Debt:

The Board's capital assets consist of personal property. Net of accumulated depreciation, the ending capital asset value for the Board is \$63,970. The Board does not own any real property or infrastructure assets. The Board also has no long term debt. The Board does have accrued compensated absences.

Other Financial Highlights:

The Board will continue to operate under the same financial procedures and policies as it has in the past. There are no other pending financial matters that could have significant impact on the Board.

Agency Highlights:

Our mission is to provide a flexible and responsive system for Human Resource Management and to attain the mission of the State Personnel Office based on statutory requirements, Board philosophy, and the latest Human Resource Management techniques that meet the evolving needs of our agencies, employees and the public in a timely and accountable manner. The Board shall actively serve as a resource for supporting and facilitating better management and development of human resources in state government.

The State Personnel Office (SPO) was designated by the Governor as the union contract administrator to ensure proper guidance, training and oversight for all state agencies. SPO's Labor Relations Bureau works closely with various state agencies to ensure consistent application of the three (3) Collective Bargaining Agreements to ensure they are properly administered in the spirit in which they were negotiated. State government has current Collective Bargaining Agreements with AFSCME, CWA, and NMMTEA.

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MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (CONTINUED) (Required Supplementary Information) (Unaudited)

June 30, 2013

Agency Highlights (Continued):

November 1, 2011, SPO implemented NEOGOV - an applicant tracking system that is used by over 17 state governments and over 700 other public sector entities throughout the United States in an effort to make the application process easier and faster for applicants and making employment lists more meaningful and useful for agencies. NEOGOV is an internet-based Software as a Service (SaaS) system that SPO subscribes to annually for recruitment services. The implementation of NEOGOV supports compliance with Laws of 1961, Chapter 240 (Section 10-9-13, NMSA, 1978 Comp. the "Personnel Act.")

During the Fiscal Year 2013, the SPO has offered Shared Services to agencies of less than 100 staff through a Memorandum of Understanding. SPO employs staff with specialized human resource skills and abilities. Shared Services enables smaller agencies to receive quality, standardized, accurate, and efficient human resource services.

In FY 2013, the SPO completed two projects to provide more efficient access to personnel records. One project was converting microfiche cassettes and film into searchable digital images for retrieval on staff's personal computers. SPO had personnel records housed on the AS\400 and the tables of records were transferred to SHARE due to the unreliability and obsolescence of the AS\400. SHARE provides a more efficient method of retrieving personnel records and obtaining reports.

SPO submitted a FY 2015 Computer System Enhancement Appropriation Request to the C2 review committee. If approved, over a five year period SPO will implement a statewide digitization project of employee personnel records. We expect this implementation will improve business workflows by centralizing storage and safeguarding of employee personnel files while moving into a paperless environment.

CONTACTING THE AGENCY'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT:

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

Eve Banner, CFO
State Personnel Office
2600 Cerrillos Road
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87502
(505) 476-7741

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2013

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Interest in General Fund Investment Pool	\$ 564,725
Petty cash	50
Total current assets	564,775
Noncurrent Assets	
Capital assets	470,512
Less: accumulated depreciation	(406,542)
Total capital assets	63,970
Total Assets	\$ 628,745
LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION Current Liabilities Accounts payable	\$ 319,756
Accrued payroll	61,989
Due to State General Fund	169,380
Due to other State Agencies	10,234
Deferred Revenue	3,366
Current portion of accrued compensated absences	174,000
Total current liabilities	738,725
Long-Term Liabilities - Accrued compensated absences	2,933
Total Liabilities	741,658
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	63,970
Unrestricted (deficit)	(176,883)
Total net position	(112,913)
Total liabilities and net position	\$ 628,745

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended June 30, 2013

	Program Revenues					
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operation Grants	_	Net Revenues (Expenses)	
Functions/Programs Governmental activities						
Current	A (2, 400, 22 ()	£ 220 560	\$		\$ (3,160,676)	
Personal services and employee benefits	\$ (3,499,236)	\$338,560 140,982	Φ	20	(53,512)	
Contractual services	(194,494) (513,761)	140,962		20	(513,761)	
Other	(29,062)			-	(29,062)	
Depreciation - unallocated Total governmental activities	(4,236,553)	479,542	-		(3,757,011)	
General Revenues Transfer - State General Fund Appropriation Transfer - Reversion to the State General Fund		200 G			3,896,100 (165,848) 4,259	
Miscellaneous income Total general revenues and transfers					3,734,511	
Change in net position					(22,500)	
Beginning net position			F		(90,413)	
Ending net position					\$ (112,913)	

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUND

June 30, 2013

	,	General Fund 18100	Special Revenue Fund 72800		-	Total
ASSETS						
Current assets						
Interest in General Fund Investment Pool	\$	564,725	\$	-	\$	564,725
Petty cash	•	50	-	(#3	-	50
Total current assets	\$	564,775	\$		\$	564,775
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE						
Current liabilities						
Accounts payable	\$	319,756	\$	= 1	\$	319,756
Accrued payroll		61,989		350		61,989
Deferred revenue		3,366		-		3,366
Due to Other State Agencies		10,234		•		10,234
Due to State General Fund		169,380				169,380
Total liabilities	:	564,725				564,725
Fund balance						
Nonspendable		50		(4)		50
Spendable - reserved		360		(20)		
Unassigned (deficit)		<u> </u>		===		
Total fund balance		50		140	-	50
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	564,775	\$		\$	564,775

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION June 30, 2013

ret assets are different because

Fund balances - total governmental funds

Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Capital Assets

470,512

Accumulated depreciation 470,512

(406,542)

Total capital assets 63,970

Compensated absences liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of

Compensated absences (176,933)

Total net position \$ (112,913)

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

Year Ended June 30, 2013

	General Fund 18100	Special Revenue Fund 72800	Total
Revenues			
Personnel Services fees	\$ 338,560	\$ -	\$ 338,560
Reimbursement fees	140,982	75	140,982
Miscellaneous	4,259		4,259
Total revenues	483,801	-	483,801
Expenditures			
Current Personnel services and benefits	3,513,637	_	3,513,637
Contractual services	3,313,037 194,494		194,494
Other	513,761	_	513,761
			-
Total current expenditures	4,221,892		4,221,892
Capital outlay	9,490	<u> </u>	9,490
Total expenditures	4,231,382		4,231,382
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over			
expenditures	(3,747,581)	<u> </u>	(3,747,581)
4			
Other financing sources (uses)			
State General Fund Appropriation	3,896,100	-	3,896,100
Reversions to the State General Fund	(165,848)	2	(165,848)
Transfers to/from General Fund	24,048	(24,048)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	3,754,300	(24,048)	3,730,252
Net change in fund balances	6,719	(24,048)	(17,329)
Fund balances (deficit) - beginning of year	(6,669)	24,048	17,379
Fund balances - end of year	\$ 50	\$ -	\$ 50

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended June 30, 2013

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (17,329)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.	
Capital asset additions	9,490
Depreciation expense	(29,062)
Compensated absences liability is not a governmental fund liability but is recorded in the statement of activity.	
Decrease in accrued compensated absences	 14,401
Changes in Net Position	\$ (22,500)

GENERAL FUND

BUDGET (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) AND ACTUAL STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

Year Ended June 30, 2013

		Amounts	Actual	Variance with Variance Favorable	
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Unfavorable)	
Revenues State General Fund Appropriations Personnel Service fees	\$ 3,896,100	\$ 3,896,100 337,872	\$ 3,896,100 338,560	\$ 688	
Miscellaneous		337,672	481	481	
Total revenues	\$ 3,896,100	\$ 4,233,972	4,235,141	\$ 1,169	
Expenditures Current					
Personal services and benefits	\$ 3,593,800	\$ 3,581,672	3,513,637	\$ 68,035	
Contractual services	28,500	66,546	53,512	13,034	
Other	273,800	585,754	523,251	62,503	
Total expenditures	\$ 3,896,100	\$ 4,233,972	4,090,400	\$ 143,572	
Other financing sources (uses)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	144,741_		
Reconciliation to GAAP Basis Audit entry to adjust miscellaneous income Audit entry for transfer Current year general fund reversion Audit adjustment to record revenue Audit adjustment to record expense Excess (deficiency) of revenues and other source	es (uses)		3,778 24,048 (165,848) 140,982 (140,982)		
over expenditures (GAAP Basis)	,		\$ 6,719		

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2013

NOTE 1. History and Organization

The State Personnel Board was created by Laws of 1961, Chapter 240 (Sections 10-9-1 to 10-9-25, NMSA, 1978 Comp. the "Personnel Act".) The purpose of the Personnel Act is to establish for New Mexico a system of personnel administration based solely on qualification and ability, which will provide greater economy and efficiency in the management of the state affairs. The Board consists of five members appointed by Governor and confirmed by the Senate, who shall serve staggered five-year terms, with one board member's term expiring each year. The board member may not be a state employee, hold public office, or be an officer of a political organization. The Board and State Personnel Office are administratively attached to the General Services Department.

The Board's purpose is to:

- promulgate relations to effectuate the Personnel Act;
- hear appeals and make recommendations to the employers;
- hire, with the approval of the Governor, a director experienced in the field of personnel administration:
- review budget requests prepared by the director for the operation of the personnel program and make appropriate recommendations thereon;
- make investigations, studies and audits necessary to the proper administration of the Personnel Act;
- establish and maintain liaison with the general services department; and,
- represent the public interest in the improvement of personnel administration.

The State Personnel Director shall:

- supervise all administrative and technical personnel activities of the state;
- act as secretary to the Board
- establish, maintain and publish annually a roster of all state employees, showing for each employee his division, title, pay rate and other pertinent data;
- make annual reports to the Board;
- recommend to the Board, rules he considers necessary or desirable to effectuate the Personnel Act; and,
- supervise all tests and prepare lists of persons passing them to submit to prospective employers.

Also, laws of 1959, Chapter 73 (Sections 10-10-1 to 10-10-5, NMSA, 1978 Comp.) established under the personnel board the office of inter-university and college training, to administer a program for securing, placing, and training qualified university and college students who are New Mexico residents in positions within the state government. This is commonly known as the "State Government Internship Program."

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2013

NOTE 1. History and Organization (Continued)

Effective July 2, 2001, through Executive Order 01-23, the Governor's Career Development Conference was created and established as part of the State Personnel Office. Included within was the establishment of officers, executive, and steering committees. The purpose of these committees is to plan the annual conference, to determine its participation of state employees in the conference, to acquire and expend the funds necessary to achieve the conference purposes in compliance with the Procurement Code, Department of Finance and Administration regulations, and other state laws applicable to the expenditure of public funds, and to report to the State Personnel Director on the conference's programs, activities, and accomplishments. The separate special revenue fund balance was transferred to the general fund in accordance with House Bill 2.

NOTE 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Board have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted (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 most significant of the Board accounting policies are described below.

Effective for the 2013 fiscal year, the Board implemented GASB 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidelines Contained in Pre November 1989 FASB and AICPA Pronouncements. GASB 62 incorporates FASB statements that apply to governmental accounting into GASB statements.

In June 1999, GASB unanimously approved Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements – Management's Discussion and Analysis – For State and Local Governments. This Statement provided for the most significant change in financial reporting in over twenty years and was phased in based on size of government. As required, the Board implemented the provisions of GASB No. 34 effective July 1, 2001 and also as required, implements GASB Statement No. 37, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments: Omnibus, and Statement No. 38, Certain Financial Statement Note Disclosures.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Board is legally separate and fiscally independent of other state agencies. Although the Director is hired by and serves at the pleasure of the five-member Board, that person has decision-making authority, the power to manage the daily activities of the Board, the responsibility to significantly influence operations and primary accountability for fiscal matters.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2013

NOTE 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

A. Financial Reporting Entity (Continued)

The Board is not included in any other governmental "reporting entity" and defined in Section 2100, Codification of Governmental Account and Financial Reporting Standards. Included within the reporting entity is the Board 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 Board as a whole) and fund financial statements. The GASB No. 34 reporting model focus is on either the Board as a whole or major individual fund (within the fund financial statement). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements (within the basic financial statements) categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type activities. The Board has only government type activities. Fiduciary funds, component units that are fiduciary in nature and business-type activities are not included. In the government-wide statement of net assets, the government column reflects a full accrual, economic resources basis, which incorporates long-term assets as well as long-term debt and obligations.

The government-wide statement of activities reflects both the gross and new 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, operating and capital grants. The program revenues must be directly associated with the function. The Board includes only one function (general government).

General revenues (General Fund appropriations, transfers-in from other state agencies, miscellaneous revenue, etc.) normally cover the net cost (by function). Historically, the previous model did not summarize or present net cost by function or activity. This government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of the Board 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 resource and modified accrual basis of accounting. This presentation is deemed appropriate to (a) demonstrate legal compliance, (b) demonstrate the source and use of liquid resources, and (c) demonstrate how the Board'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.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2013

NOTE 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

C. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting

The financial transactions of the Board 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.

There are \$479,542 of program revenues that are related to the personnel service fees collective bargaining negotiation and other services performed under memorandums of understanding. All revenues are considered general revenues which come from state appropriations.

GASB Statement No. 34 sets forth minimum criteria for the determination of major funds based on the percentage of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenditures. The general fund is always considered a major fund. The Board uses the following fund types:

Government 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 Board.

General Fund – The General Fund (Fund #181 – reverting) is the general operating fund of the Board. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

Special Revenue Fund – (Fund #728) It is used to account for the Governor's Career Development Conference. The fund was established by Executive Order 01-23, effective July 2, 2001 and the remaining fund balance transferred to the general fund in 2013.

D. Basis of Accounting

The basis of accounting refers to the point at which revenues, 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 financial statements are presented on the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting. The government funds in the financial statements are presented in the current measurement focus and modified accrual basis of accounting.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2013

NOTE 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

D. Basis of Accounting (Continued)

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.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Board's policy to use restricted resources first then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related liability is incurred. There are no interfund transactions to be eliminated.

In applying the "susceptible to accrual" concept to intergovernmental revenues pursuant to Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 33 (GASB 33), Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions, the provider should recognize liabilities and expenses and the recipient should recognize receivables and revenues when the applicable eligibility requirements, including time requirements, are met. Resources transmitted before the eligibility requirements are met, under most circumstances, are reported as deferred revenue by the Board. Funds received in advance of costs incurred relating to the collective bargaining agreement are recorded as deferred revenue.

E. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

Per the General Appropriation Act, Laws of 2012, the state of New Mexico shall follow the modified accrual basis of accounting for governmental funds in accordance with the manual of model accounting practices issued by the department of finance and administration." The budget is adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting except for accounts payable accrued at the end of the fiscal year that do not get paid by the statutory deadline per Section 6-10-4 NMSA 1978. Those accounts payable that do not get paid timely must be paid out of the next year's budget. Encumbrances related to single year appropriations lapse at year end. Appropriation periods are sometimes for periods in excess of twelve months (multiple-year appropriations). When multiple-year appropriation periods lapse, the authority for the budget also lapses and encumbrances can no longer be charged to that budget.

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

- 1. No later than September 1, the Board prepares a budget appropriation request of proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. The appropriation request is submitted to the Department of Finance and Administration's Budget Division (DFA) and to the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC).

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2013

NOTE 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

- E. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting (Continued)
 - 3. DFA makes recommendations and adjusts the appropriation request, which becomes the Governor's proposal to Legislature.
 - 4. LFC holds a hearing on the appropriation request, also submitting recommendations and adjustments before presentation to the Legislature.
 - 5. Both DFA and LFC's recommendations on appropriation proposals are presented to the Legislature for approval of the final budget plan.
 - Budgetary control is exercised at the appropriation unit level and changes are approved by DFA.
 - 7. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the year. The Board's budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, was amended in a legally permissible manner by reallocating appropriation unit totals as the need arose during the fiscal year. Individual amendments did increase the original budget by \$337,872.
 - 8. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year except those amounts related to goods and services received by June 30.
 - 9. Budgets for the governmental funds are adopted on a modified accrual basis per the General Appropriation Act. Therefore, any differences between the budget basis and fund financial statements are reflected as reconciling items.

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 major fund budgetary comparison statements have been included as a part of the basic financial statements. The special revenue fund was not budgeted for the 2013 fiscal year.

Each year the Legislature approves multiple year appropriations, which the State considers as continuing appropriations. The Legislature authorized these appropriations for two to five years; however, it does not identify the authorized amount by fiscal year. Consequently, the appropriation is budgeted in its entirety the first year the Legislature authorizes it. The unexpected portion of the budget is carried forward as the next year's beginning budget balance until either the project period has expired or the appropriation has been fully expended. The budget presentations in these financial statements are consistent with this budgeting methodology. The Board has no multiple year appropriations.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2013

NOTE 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

F. Encumbrances

Under the law, encumbrances related to single year appropriations lapse at year end. Encumbrances representing goods and services received by the last day of the fiscal year are reclassified as accounts payable. Any remaining encumbrances related to single year appropriations must be reclassified as unreserved fund balance and a liability recorded to recognize any amounts subject to reversion. The Board has no encumbrances outstanding at year end.

G. Cash on Deposit and Investments

The Board has defined cash on deposit and investments to include investments with the State Treasurer and petty cash.

H. Capital Assets

Capital assets are tangible assets that are used in operation 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. 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. 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. The major classification of capital assets and their related depreciable lives are as follows:

Machinery and Equipment 6 years
Data Processing Equipment (including software) 3-7 years
Furniture and Fixtures 7 years

I. Accounts Payable and Accrued Salaries

Vendor invoices not paid are accrued as accounts payable if the goods/services are incurred by fiscal year end. Accrued salaries are for services performed during the fiscal year and not paid until after year end and for the related payroll taxes.

J. Compensated Absences

Annual leave and other compensated absences with similar characteristics are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned by the employees if:

- The employees' right to receive compensation is attributable to services already rendered.
- It is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means, such as cash payments at termination or retirement.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2013

NOTE 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

J. Compensated Absences (Continued)

Employees 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 leave as of the date of termination, up to a maximum of 240 hours.

Employees accumulate sick leave at the 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 percent of each employee's hourly rate for accumulated sick leave over 600 hours up to 720 hours.

Payment may be made only once per fiscal year at a specified pay period in either January or July. Additionally, upon retirement those employees with over 600 hours accumulated sick leave have the option to convert 400 hours of such leave to cash at one half of their hourly rate.

Payment of this liability can be made by compensated leave time or cash payment. The Board normally does not pay for compensated time.

The compensated absences liability is usually presented in two parts, a current portion and a long-term portion, in the government-wide financial statements. The current portion is the amount expected to be expended during fiscal year 2014.

K. Fund Equity

The Board follows GASB 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions. The effect of GASB 54 on the Board fund balance is that the reserve for petty cash is a non spendable fund balance. Spendable fund balance is shown by the most binding constraint, which is restricted by an external resource or enabling legislation. Beginning with the most binding constraints, fund balance amounts are reported in the following classifications:

Restricted. Amounts can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or though enabling legislation. The Board's general fund is a reverting fund enabling legislation to carry out the provisions of the Board.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2013

NOTE 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

K. Fund Equity (Continued)

Committed. Amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by a formal action of the Board's highest level of decision-making authority, which is the Board of Directors.

Assigned. Amounts intended to be used by the Board for specific purposes but that do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed.

Unassigned. The residual classification for the Board's general fund. This includes all amounts not contained in the other classifications.

L. Net Position

The government-wide Fund Financial Statements utilize a net position presentation. Net positions are categorized as net investment in capital assets, net of related debt, if any.

Net investment in capital assets – is intended to reflect the portion of net assets which are associated with non-liquid, capital assets.

Restricted expendable net position - represents revenues which have third-party (statutory, or granting agency) limitation on their use.

Unrestricted net position – represent unrestricted liquid assets. Unrestricted deficit results mainly from the recording of the compensation absences liability for which future state appropriations will pay the liability.

M. Reversions

Unexpected and unencumbered balances are generally reverted to the State General Fund. As the annual appropriation states that unexpected or unencumbered balances of the State General Fund appropriation to the Board shall revert. Reversions have been recorded in the current year for General Fund appropriations. Also, unexpected and unencumbered balances of special appropriations are reverted when required by law. The Board had no special appropriations during the 2013 fiscal year.

N. Estimates

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

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2013

NOTE 3. New Mexico State Treasurer Investment Pool and Cash On Hand

Interest in the General Fund Investment Pool

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

The balance in the New Mexico State Treasurer's State Investment Pool:	\$ 564,725
Cash on hand	\$ 50

The State Treasurer invests excess cash balances on behalf of certain earmarked funds of state agencies identified by state statute and local governments. Interest earnings are distributed based on average outstanding cash balances for local governments and the state agencies where interest is allowed to be earned. All other interest earnings are transferred to the State General Fund.

The State Treasurer deposits public monies with New Mexico financial institutions in denominations which generally are in excess of the \$250,000 in insurance coverage provided by federal agencies. Accordingly, the State Treasurer requires that depository financial institutions provide additional collateral for such investments. The collateral generally is in the form of marketable debt securities and is required in amounts ranging from 50% to 102% of the par value of the investment dependent upon the institution's operating results and capital. Collateral for the fiscal agent account is required in amounts equal to 50% of the average investment balance.

The Board follows GASB 40, Deposit and Investment Risk Disclosures. GASB 40 requires certain disclosures when balances with financial institutions exceed depository insurance. The Board does not have credit quality, Deposit Custodial Credit, Security Custodial Credit, Concentration of Credit, or Foreign Currency Risks.

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

For additional GASB 40 disclosure information regarding cash held by the State Treasurer, the reader should see the separate audit report for the State Treasurer's Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2013

NOTE 3. New Mexico State Treasurer Investment Pool and Cash On Hand (Continued)

State General Fund Investment Pool

For cash management and investment purposes, funds of various state agencies are deposited in the State General Fund Investment Pool (the Pool), which is managed by the Office of the New Mexico State Treasurer. Claims on the Pool are reported as assets by the various agencies investing in the Pool.

In June 2012, an independent diagnostic report revealed that Pool balances had not been reconciled at a "business unit by fund" level since the inception of the Statewide Human Resources, Accounting, and Management Reporting System (SHARE) system in July 2006. This report, entitled "Current State Diagnostic of Cash Control," also described a difference between Pool bank balances and the corresponding general ledger balances and indicated that the effect of reconciling items were unknown. The report, dated June 20, 2012, is available on the website of the New Mexico Department of Finance & Administration.

By state statute, the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) is responsible for the performance of monthly reconciliations with the balances and accounts kept by the State Treasurer. Therefore, under the direction of the State Controller/Financial Control Division Director, the Financial Control Division (FCD) of the New Mexico Department of Finance & Administration undertook action to address the situation. DFA/FCD initiated the Cash Management Remediation Project (Remediation Project) in partnership with the Office of the New Mexico State Treasurer, the New Mexico Department of Information Technology, and a contracted third party with expertise in the Enterprise System Software used by the State.

The Remediation Project objective was to design and implement changes necessary to ensure ongoing completion of timely, accurate and comprehensive reconciliation of the Pool. DFA has or is in the process of implementing all the recommendations resulting from the Remediation Project and has made changes to the State's SHARE system configuration, cash accounting policies and procedures, business practices, and banking structure. This has enabled DFA to complete timely and accurate reconciliation to bank to book balances at the State and Business Unit level on a post-implementation basis, however it did not resolve historical reconciling items. Additional changes recommended by the Project continue to be cascaded through DFA and state agencies to support the Business Unit by Fund accounting requirements.

A plan to address historical reconciling items is being assessed and a separate initiative will need to be undertaken to resolve the historical reconciling items. Management considers it unlikely that this separate initiative will be successful in allocating all historical reconciling items to the State entities invested in the Pool. As a result, any remaining differences post specific allocation to Pool participants will be reported in the State General Fund.

DFA management recorded a loss contingency of \$101.7 million in the General Fund based on its estimate of the effect of issues related to the reconciliation of the Pool. Because no specific loss amount is determinable, consistent with generally accepted accounting principles, the amount accrued is the minimum amount that management considers to be probable. Ultimately, the loss could exceed the amount accrued, perhaps by a substantial amount.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2013

NOTE 3. New Mexico State Treasurer Investment Pool and Cash On Hand (Continued)

State General Fund Investment Pool (Continued)

The Board believes the impact of the cash reconciliation historical reconciling items does not have a material impact on its financial statements since the main source of cash is the annual state appropriation and has internal controls to properly record its expenditures.

NOTE 4. Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets and accumulated depreciation is as follows:

Primary Government	Balance June 30, 2012		Additions		Deletions		Balance June 30, 2013	
Capital assets, being depreciated								
Website	\$	16,401	\$	(\$	-	\$	16,401
Machinery & equipment		161,022		9,490		(77,741)		92,771
Data processing equipment		361,340) =				361,340
Total capital assets, being								
depreciated		538,763		9,490		(77,741)		470,512
Less accumulated depreciation for								
Website		(3,645)		(5,467)				(9,112)
Machinery & equipment		(90,236)	(23,595)		77,741		(36,090)
Data processing equipment		(361,340)		18				(361,340)
Total accumulated depreciation		(455,221)	(29,062)		77,741		(406,542)
Governmental activities capital								
assets, net	\$	83,542	\$ (19,572)	\$		\$	63,970

Depreciation expense of \$29,062 for the year ended June 30, 2013 was unallocated.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2013

NOTE 5. 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. An agency may adjust the reversion within forty-five days of release of the audit report. The current year reversion and other amounts due to the State General Fund are as follows:

General Fund

Current-year reversion amounts:		
2013 fiscal year general appropriation reversion	\$	143,572
(budget basis surplus)		
2013 balance of stale dated warrants		3,533
Reversion of miscellaneous income and other		22,275
Due to State General Fund	_\$_	169,380

NOTE 6. Compensated Absences

The Board's general fund has been used to liquidate compensated absences in prior years.

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

								Due
	I	Balance				F	Balance	Within
	Jun	e 30, 2012	Additions	I	Deletions	Jun	e 30, 2013	One Year
			2					?
Compensated absences								
payable	\$	191,334	\$159,554	\$	(173,955)	_\$_	176,933	\$174,000

Based on 2013 usage of compensated absences, \$174,000 of the June 30, 2013 balance is considered to be a short-term liability.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2013

NOTE 7. Risk Management and Litigation

The Board 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 Board are accounted for in the general fund. Any claims are processed through RMD. There are no pending or threatened legal proceedings involving material matters to which the Board is a party.

NOTE 8. Pension Plan - Public Employees Retirement Association

Plan Description. Substantially all of the Board's full-time employees participate in a public employee retirement system authorized under the Public Employees Retirement Act (PERA) (Chapter 10, Article 11 NMSA 1978). The Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) is the administrator of the plan, which is a cost-sharing, multiple employer defined benefit retirement plan. The plan provides for retirement benefits, disability benefits, survivor benefits and cost-of-living adjustments to plan members and beneficiaries. PERA issues a separate, publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to PERA, P.O. Box 2123, Santa Fe, 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 8.92% of their gross salary. The Board is required to contribute 15.09% of the gross covered salary. The contribution requirements of plan members and the Board are established in state statute under Chapter 10, Article 11 NMSA 1978. The requirements may be amended by acts of legislature. The Board's contributions to PERA for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were \$382,804, \$338,190, and \$396,555, respectively, which equal the amount of the required contributions for each fiscal year.

NOTE 9. Post-Employment Benefits - State Retiree Health Care Plan

Plan Description. The Board contributes to the New Mexico Retiree Health Care Fund, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan administered by the New Mexico Retiree Health Care Authority (RHCA). The RHCA provides health care insurance and prescription drug benefits to retired employees of participating New Mexico government agencies, their spouses, dependents, and surviving spouses and dependents. The RHCA Board was established by the Retiree Health Care Act (Chapter 10, Article 7C, NMSA 1978). The Board is responsible for establishing and amending benefit provisions of the healthcare plan and is also authorized to designate optional and/or voluntary benefits like dental, vision, supplemental life insurance, and long-term care policies.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2013

NOTE 9. Post-Employment Benefits - State Retiree Health Care Plan (Continued)

Eligible retirees are: (1) retirees who make contributions to the fund for at least five years prior to retirement and whose eligible employer during that period of time made contributions as a participant in the RHCA plan on the person's behalf unless that person retires before the employer's RHCA effective date, in which event the time period required for employee and employer contributions shall become the period of time between the employer's effective date and the date of retirement; (2) retirees defined by the Act who retired prior to July 1, 1990; (3) former legislators who served at least two years; and (4) former governing authority members who served at least four years.

The RHCA issues a publicly available stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the post-employment healthcare plan. That report and further information can be obtained by writing to the Retiree Health Care Authority at 4308 Carlisle NE, Suite 104, Albuquerque, NM 87107.

Funding Policy. The Retiree Health Care Act (Section 10-7C-13 NMSA 1978) authorizes the RHCA Board to establish the monthly premium contributions that retirees are required to pay for healthcare benefits. Each participating retiree pays a monthly premium according to a service-based subsidy rate schedule for the medical plus basic life plan plus an additional participation fee of five dollars if the eligible participant retired prior to the employer's RHCA effective date or is a former legislator or former governing authority member. Former legislators and governing authority members are required to pay 100% of the insurance premiums to cover their claims and the administrative expenses of the plan. The monthly premium rate schedule can be obtained from the RHCA or viewed on their website at www.nmrhca.state.nm.us.

The employer, employee and retiree contributions are required to be remitted to the RHCA on a monthly basis. The statutory requirements for the employer and employee contributions can be changed by the New Mexico State Legislature. Employers that choose to become participating employers after January 1, 1998, are required to make contributions to the RHCA fund in the amount determined to be appropriate by the board.

The Retiree Health Care Act (Section 10-7C-15 NMSA 1978) is the statutory authority that establishes the required contributions of participating employers and their employees. For employees that were members of an enhanced retirement plan (state police and adult correctional officer member coverage plan 1; municipal police member coverage plans 3, 4 or 5; municipal fire member coverage plan 3, 4 or 5; municipal detention officer member coverage plan 1; and members pursuant to the Judicial Retirement Act) during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, the statute required each participating employer to contribute 2.5% of each participating employee's annual salary; and each participating employee was required to contribute 1.25% of their salary. For employees that were not members of an enhanced retirement plan during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013, the statute required each participating employer to contribute 2.0% of each participating employee's annual salary; each participating employee was required to contribute 1.0% of their salary. In addition, pursuant to Section 10-7C-15(G) NMSA 1978, at the first session of the Legislature following July 1, 2013, the legislature shall review and adjust the distributions pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 and the employer and employee contributions to the authority in order to ensure the actuarial soundness of the benefits provided under the Retiree Health Care Act.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2013

NOTE 9. Post-Employment Benefits - State Retiree Health Care Plan (Continued)

The Board's contributions to the RHCA for the years ended June 30, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were \$50,770, \$46,262, and \$43,522, respectively, which equal the required contributions for each year.

NOTE 10. Memorandums of Understanding

The Board entered into two memorandum of understandings (MOU) with the following agencies:

Corrections Department, Department of Health, Children, Youth and Families Department, Human Services Department, Department of Transportation, Taxation & Revenue Department, Department of Workforce Solutions, Public Education Department, Regulation & Licensing Department, Aging & Long Team Services Department, Department of Cultural Affairs, State Fair Commission, Public Defender Department, Division of Vocational Rehabilitation – PED, Commission for the Blind, Environment Department, General Services Department, Miners Colfax Medical Center, Workers' Compensation Administration, Department of Information Technology, Department of Public Safety – Motor Transportation Division.

Each agency/department has been assessed its share of costs in preparation for collective bargaining negotiation. A total of \$112,982 was spent and recorded as revenue during the 2013 fiscal year. The agencies also were assessed \$53,500, its share of costs for litigation expenses for the lawsuit related to the fiscal year 2009 salary increases that were not paid. \$50,134 was spent and recorded as revenue during the 2013 fiscal year. The unspent balance of \$3,366 is recorded as additional deferred revenue at June 30, 2013.

The Board has entered into Memorandums of Understanding with the following agencies to provide Human Resources Management:

NM Tourism Department, NM Higher Education Department, Department of Military Affairs, NM Indian Affairs Department, State Investment Council, New Mexico Parole Board, Office of African American Affairs, Department of Homeland Security.

These fees are recorded as personnel services fees of \$338,560 in the accompanying financial statements.

The Board entered into a MOU with the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) and the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC) to hire an outside firm to update job classifications and corresponding compensation. At total of \$28,000 was collected from DFA and LFC and spent on this MOU.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2013

NOTE 11. Due to Other State Agencies

June 30, 2013, the following amounts are due to other state agencies for services provided to the Board.

Department of Information and Technology	\$	9,968
General Services Department		266
	\$	10,234

NOTE 12. New Accounting Standards

The Board adopted GASB 60, Service Concession Arrangements; GASB 61, Component Units-Modification of GASB 14 and 39; GASB 62, Codification of Accounting and Financial Reporting Guidance; and GASB 63, Statement of Net Position, Deferred Inflows and Outflows for the year ended June 30, 2013. GASB 63 introduces the term net position instead of net assets. There were no deferral inflows or outflows to separately report at June 30, 2013. The adoption of these new accounting pronouncements had no impact on the financial condition of the Board.

Governmental Accounting Standard Board Statement No. 65 "Items Previously Reported as Assets and Liabilities" (GASB 65) changes the classification of various financial statement balance sheet items including several more common type transactions from presentation as assets and liabilities to deferred outflows and inflows of resources. GASB 65 is applicable for the 2014 fiscal year. The Board does not believe GASB 65 will have a material impact on its financial condition.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has published Statements No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans and No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions. These standards revise existing guidance for governments that provide their employees with pension benefits. Significant change is the requirement to record each governmental entity's pro rate share of unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) on its financial statements including multi-employer cost sharing plans. The Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) is a multi-employer cost sharing plan. The changes arising from these statements are significant and the Board will comply with these changes as implementation information is provided by the State of New Mexico and PERA. The implementation date for Statement No. 68, most relevant to the Board is for FY2015.

The status of the PERA Plan at June 30, 2012, the most recent audited financial statement available, has an unfunded accrued actuarial liability of approximately \$6.2 billion.

NOTE 13. Subsequent Events

Subsequent events have been evaluated through November 15, 2013, the date which the financials were available to be issued, to determine whether such events should be recorded or disclosed in the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2013. Management believes no material subsequent events have arisen that would require adjustment or disclosure to the financial statements.

Barraclough & Associates, P.G.
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Sandra M. Shell, C.P.A./A.B.V., C.V.A.

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

Mr. Hector H. Balderas New Mexico State Auditor And Eugene Moser, Director and State Personnel Board

We have audited, 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, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the general fund, the aggregate remaining fund information, and the budget comparison for the general fund for the New Mexico State Personnel Board (Board), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 15, 2013.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Board'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 Board's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board'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 Board'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.

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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 Board'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 Board's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Governmental Auditing Standards in considering the Board's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Banny & frant f. E.

Barraclough & Associates, P.C.

Santa Fe, New Mexico November 15, 2013

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

JUNE 30, 2013

Section I - Summary of Audit Results

Financial Statements:

Type of auditors' report issued
 Internal control over financial reporting:

 a. Material weakness identified?
 b. Significant deficiency identified not considered to be a material weakness?
 No

 c. Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?

Section II - Current Year Findings

None

Section III - Prior Year Findings

11-01 Personnel File Documentation Resolved

EXIT CONFERENCE

JUNE 30, 2013

OTHER DISCLOSURES

Exit Conference

An exit conference was held on November 22, 2013 to discuss the current report. Those individuals in attendance were as follows:

New Mexico State Personnel Board

Eugene Moser

Director

Paul Yarbrough

Board Member, Chairman

Eve Banner

CFO

Barraclough & Associates, P.C.

Douglas W. Fraser

Senior Audit Manager

The financial statements were prepared by Barraclough & Associates, P.C. with assistance provided by the Board's personnel. The Agency is responsible for the fair presentation of the financial statements.