STATE OF NEW MEXICO

BOARD OF LICENSURE FOR PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS AND PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS

Financial Statements

Year Ended June 30, 2016

(With Independent Auditors' Report Thereon)



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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

June 30, 2016

	Page
Board of Directors	1
Independent Auditors' Report	2-4
Management's Discussion and Analysis	5-8
 Financial Statements Statement of Net Position Statement of Activities Balance Sheet – Governmental Fund Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Fund Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities Statement of Revenues and Expenditures – GAAP Basis and Actual 	9 10 11 12 13 14 15
Notes to Financial Statements	16-29
Supplemental Schedule of Vendor Information (Unaudited)	30
Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	31-32
Schedule of Findings and Responses	33
Exit Conference	34

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

June 30, 2016

Officers

Name

Title

Committee

Ronald Bohannan, PE Augusta Meyers David Cooper, PS Karl Tonander, PE Julie Samora, PE

Board Chair	PE
Board Vice-Chair/PSC Vice-Chair	Public Member
Board Secretary	PS
PEC Chair	PE
PSC Vice-Chair	PE

Members

Dr. Nadir Yilmaz, PE, F.NSPE Paul Brasher, PE Joshua Skarsgard, Esq. Clifford Spirock, PS Glen Thurow, PS

Member Member Member Member

PE PE Public Member PS PS

Administrative Officials

Perry Valdez	Executive Director
Annette Thompson-Martinez	Deputy Director
Clayton Pelletier	CFO

"31 Years of Excellence"

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Barraclough & Associates, P.C. Certified Public Accountants & Consultants Principals John E. Barraclough, Jr., CPA Annette V. Hayden, CPA Sandra M. Shell, CPA /ABV, CVA Rhonda G. Williams, CPA Katherine M. Rowe, CPA

> Managers Rick W. Reynolds, CPA

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Mr. Timothy Keller, New Mexico State Auditor and Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Professional Surveyors

Report on Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund and the budgetary comparison statement for the general fund of the Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Professional Surveyors (Board), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, 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 *Governmental 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 entity'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 entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and major fund of the Board as of June 30, 2016, 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 Matters

As discussed in Note 2, the financial statements of the Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Professional Surveyors are intended to present the net position and the changes in net position and cash flows, where applicable, of only that portion of the governmental activities, the major fund and budgetary comparisons of the State of New Mexico that is 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, 2016, and the changes in its net position 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.

As discussed in Note 9, the State of New Mexico, as a single employer, has implemented GASB 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, in the June 30, 2016 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). Accordingly, there is no allocation of the proportional share of the net pension liability to individual agencies or to the Board's governmental fund. All other required footnote and other disclosures required by Governmental Accounting Standards Board are included in the State of New Mexico CAFR for June 30, 2016. 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 provide any assurance.

The supplemental Schedule of Vendor Information is also presented for purposes of additional analysis and is included as required by the State Auditor's Rule. This information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 4, 2016 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 *Governmental Auditing Standards* in considering the Board's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Astman P.E.

Barraclough & Associates, P.C. Santa Fe, New Mexico November 4, 2016

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Unaudited)

June 30, 2016

The Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Professional Surveyors (Board)'s discussion and analysis provides an overview of the financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. Since this information is designed to focus on the current year's activities, resulting changes, and currently known facts, it should be read in conjunction with the financial statements.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements consist of three sections. The first section is the Introductory Section. The second is the Financial Section, which includes the management's discussion and analysis (this section), the basic financial statements, individual Fund Statement, and the Supplementary Information. The third section is the Other Information section which consists of the report on internal controls and schedules of prior and current year findings.

The basic financial statements include a series of financial statements. The Government-wide Financial Statements consist of the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities which provide information about the activities of the Board as a whole and present a longer-term view of the Board's finances. The Fund Financial Statements follow consisting of the General Fund Balance Sheet and the General Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances. For governmental activities, these statements tell how these services were financed for the reporting period. The Fund financial statement reports the Board's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the Board's most significant fund which is the General Fund. These financial statements are then followed by reconciliations of the Government-wide Financial Statements to the Fund Financial Statements. Finally, the Statement of Revenues and Expenditures is provided which compares the Board's budgeted revenues and expenditures to actual amounts.

Basic Financial Statements (Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities)

The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the Board as a whole and about its activities. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting method 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.

These two statements report the Board's net position and changes in them. In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the Board presents Governmental activities. All of the Board's activities are reported here.

Fund Financial Statements (Balance Sheet of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance)

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the Board's significant funds. Funds are accounting devices that the Board uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes. The Board's funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting. This method measures cash and all other financial assets that can be readily converted to cash. The fund statements provide a detailed view of the Board's operations and the services it provides. Governmental fund information is an indicator of whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the future to finance the Board's programs. The Board operates principally on its own self-generated revenues (license and registration fees, examination fees and interest earnings) and a budget which is approved by the State Legislature each year.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued) (Unaudited)

June 30, 2016

Analysis of Financial Position - Statement of Net Position

	FY 2016FY 2015		Change	
Assets Current assets	\$ 3,955,229	\$ 3,475,856	\$ 479,373	
Capital assets, net	34			
Total assets	\$ 3,955,229	\$ 3,475,856	\$ 479,373	
Liabilities				
Current liabilities	\$ 45,538	\$ 42,623	\$ 2,915	
Long-term liabilities	\$ 10,000 \#	÷,		
Total liabilities	45,538	42,623	2,915	
Net position				
Invested in capital assets	(a) (a)		Sec	
Committed Fund Balance	1,000,000		1,000,000	
Unassigned Fund Balance	(14,916)		(14,916)	
Restricted	2,924,607	3,433,233	(508,626)	
Total net position	\$ 3,909,691	\$ 3,433,233	\$ 476,458	

Results of Operations - Statement of Activities

	FY 2016	FY 2016 FY 2015	
Revenues			
Interest on investments	\$ 8,389	\$ 2,889	\$ 5,500
Penalties	49,540	43,600	5,940
Charge for services	1,019,215	972,155	47,060
Total revenues	1,077,144	1,018,644	58,500
Expense			
Personnel services/employee benefits	326,178	404,832	(78,654)
Contractual services	195,148	64,614	130,534
Other	79,360	107,778	(28,418)
Depreciation		-	
Total expenses	600,686	577,224	23,462
Change in net position	476,458	441,420	35,038
Net position, beginning	3,433,233	2,991,813	441,420
Net position, ending	\$ 3,909,691	\$ 3,433,233	\$ 476,458

(Continued)

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued) (Unaudited)

June 30, 2016

In compliance with state law, the Board adopts an annual appropriated budget and the Board's original and final budget and actual expenditures are shown in the budgetary statement, Exhibit G, page 15.

Analysis of Board's Overall Financial Position and Result of Operations

The State Legislature makes an annual appropriation of the Board's revenue. The Board is a non-reverting agency. Amendments to the budget require approval by the Budget Division of the Department of Finance and Administration (DFA). The Board did not have any budget adjustments for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

The changes in the Board's Financial Position (Statement of Net Position) and Operations (Statement of Activities) from the prior year are mainly due to licensing fees exceeding amounts budgeted by \$245,045 principally from increases in trade and license fees and expenditures being \$240,402 below budgeted amounts, the most significant positive variance resulted from unspent personnel costs. Total assets increased by approximately 14% from \$3,475,856 to \$3,955,229. Total net position increased by \$476,458 from \$3,433,233 to \$3,909,690. The increase in net position in 2016, \$476,458 compared to \$441,420 in 2015, as shown in the Statement of Activities.

As disclosed in footnote 9, the State of New Mexico implemented GASB 68 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions only in the statewide Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) and did not impact the Board's financial statements.

Capital Assets

The Board's investment in capital assets is \$0 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets consists mainly of data processing equipment. There were no capital assets purchases during the current fiscal year. Depreciation expense was \$0 for the year.

Long-term Debt

The Board had long-term debt (compensated absences totaling \$14,916) at June 30, 2016 and was determined to be a current liability based on the amount of the June 30, 2015 balance used during FY2016.

Description of currently known facts, decisions or conditions that are expected to have a significant effect on financial position.

The Board uses Regulation and Licensing Department's staff to perform certain job functions for the Board that will continue through the 2017 fiscal year. The amount of \$131,700 was transferred to the Regulation and Licensing Department during the 2016 fiscal year for these services. In the Analysis of Financial Position-Statement of Net Position above, the Committed Fund Balance in FY 2016 of \$1,000,000 reflects the amount required to be sent to the State General Fund during FY 2017 per HB 311.

Management's Discussion and Analysis (Continued) (Unaudited)

June 30, 2016

Request for Information

The Board's financial statements are designed to provide users with a general overview of the Board's finances and to show the Board's accountability for the money it receives. If you have any questions about this report or need additional financial information please contact the Board's Chief Financial Officer at (505) 476-4526 or address inquiries to:

Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Professional Surveyors Toney Anaya Bldg 2550 Cerrillos Road, 2nd Floor P O Box 25111 Santa Fe, NM 87507 www.sblpes.state.nm.us

Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2016

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
Interest in State Treasurer General Fund Investment Pool	\$ 3,955,229
Total current assets	3,955,229
Noncurrent Assets	
Capital assets	52,270
Less: accumulated depreciation	(52,270)
Total capital assets	<u>a</u>
Total Assets	\$ 3,955,229
LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION Current liabilities Accounts payable Accrued payroll payable Payroll taxes and benefits payable	\$ 18,176 5,592 6,854
Compensated absences payable	14,916
Total current liabilities	45,538
Long-term liabilities:	
Compensated absences payable	(<u>.</u>
Total liabilities	45,538
NET POSITION Net investment in capital assets Committed fund balance Unassigned fund balance Restricted	1,000,000 (14,916) 2,924,607
Total net position	\$ 3,909,691

Statement of Activities

Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Governmental Activities	
Expenses General government: Current: Personnel services and employee benefits Contractual services Other	\$ (326,178) (195,148) (79,360) (600,686)	
Total expenses Program revenues Charges for services	1,019,215	
Net program income	418,529	
General revenues Interest on investments Penalties Total general revenues	8,389 49,540 57,929	
Change in net position	476,458	
Net position, beginning	3,433,233	
Net position, ending	\$ 3,909,691	

Balance Sheet Governmental Fund

June 30, 2016

	General Fund	
ASSETS Interest in State Treasurer General Fund Investment Pool Total assets	\$	3,955,229 3,955,229
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE Liabilities Accounts payable	\$	18,176
Accrued payroll Payroll taxes and benefits payable Total liabilities	·	5,592 6,854 30,622
Fund balance Spendable - restricted Committed Total fund balance		2,924,607 1,000,000 3,924,607
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	3,955,229

Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Government-Wide Statement of Net Position

June 30, 2016

Total fund balance - Governmental fund		\$ 3,924,607
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet.		
These assets consist of: Machinery and equipment Furniture and fixtures Automobile Accumulated depreciation Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet.	\$ 28,798 7,889 15,583 (52,270)	255
These liabilities consist of: Compensated absences		(14,916)
Net Position of governmental activities		\$ 3,909,691

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Fund

Year Ended June 30, 2016

	General Fund	
Revenues		
Trades and licenses	\$	832,390
Examination fees		1,750
Other penalties		49,540
Other fees		185,075
Interest on investments		8,389
Total revenues		1,077,144
Expenditures		
General government:		
Current:		
Personnel services and employee benefits		317,190
Contractual services		195,148
Other		79,360
Total expenditures		591,698
Excess of revenues over expenditures		485,446
Fund balances - beginning of year		3,439,161
Fund balances - end of year	\$	3,924,607

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Fund to the Statement of Activities

Year Ended June 30, 2016

Net change in fund balance-Governmental Funds	\$	485,446
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Activities are different because:		
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense.		
In the current period, these amounts are: Depreciation expense Capital outlay		<u>م</u> ر مر
Some items reported in the Statement of Activities are not sources or uses of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as revenue or expenditures in governmental funds. These activities consist of		
Decrease in compensated absences	(.	(8,988)
Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	476,458

Statement of Revenues and Expenditures GAAP Basis and Actual

Year Ended June 30, 2016

	General Fund					
	Original Approved Budget	Final Approved Budget	Actual		Varia Final Po Actual (Ne	
Revenues						
Trades and licenses	\$ 793,600	\$ 793,600	\$	832,390	\$	38,790
Examination fees	2,000	2,000		1,750		(250)
Other penalties	35,000	35,000		49,540		14,540
Other fees	1,500	1,500		1,420		(80)
Interest on investments	14) (14)	(H)		8,389		8,389
Other services				183,655		183,655
Total revenues	\$ 832,100	\$ 832,100		1,077,144	\$	245,044
Expenditures General government:						
Personnel services and employee benefits	\$ 506,900	\$ 491,900	\$	317,190	\$	174,710
Contractual services	198,300	213,300		195,148		18,152
Other	126,900	126,900	-	79,360		47,540
Total expenditures	\$ 832,100	\$ 832,100	\$	591,698	\$	240,402

Notes to Financial Statements

June 30, 2016

(1) History and Organization

The Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Professional Surveyors (Board) was created under Laws of 1956, Chapter 211. The primary duties and obligations of the Board are to administer the provisions of the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act (Sections 61-23-1 through 61-23-32, NMSA 1978) and to exercise the authority granted the Board in that act.

The Board has the power to adopt and amend all bylaws and rules of procedure, not inconsistent with the constitution, the laws of this state or the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act, which may be reasonable for the proper performance of its duties and the regulation of its procedures, meeting records, examinations and the conduct thereof. The Board also shall adopt and promulgate rules of professional responsibility for professional engineers and professional surveyors.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of the Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Professional Surveyors have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted (US GAAP) in the United States of America as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The Board follows GASB 62 which updated 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. Additionally, the Board follows GASB 76 that addresses the use of authoritative and nonauthoritative literature in the event that the accounting treatment for a transaction is not specified within a source of GAAP. The more significant of the Board's accounting policies are described below.

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Board, a ten-member group constituting an on-going entity, is the level of government which has governance responsibilities over all activities related to professional engineers and surveyors. Even though board members are appointed by the governor, they have decisionmaking authority, the power to designate management, the responsibility to significantly influence operations and primary accountability for fiscal matters. These financial statements present only the portion of the State attributable to the transactions of the Board. There are no component units. Other Executive Branch entities of government are excluded because they are established separately by statutes.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2016

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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 funds (within the fund financial statements). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements (within the basic financial statements) categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type activities. Neither fiduciary funds nor component units that are fiduciary in nature are included in the government-wide financial statements. The Board has only governmental type activities. The government-wide financial statements reflect an accrual basis of accounting, economic resources measurement focus basis, which incorporates long-term assets, deferred inflows of resources as well as long-term debt, deferred outflows of resources and other obligations. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from exchange and exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 33, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Nonexchange Transactions.

The government-wide Statement of Activities reflects both the gross and net cost per functional category, which are otherwise being supported by general government revenues. 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). Program revenues include charges for services from license, exam and other fees. General revenues (interest income, penalties, miscellaneous, etc.) normally cover the net cost (by function). The governmental fund statements are presented on a current financial resources measurement focus 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.

Net positions are restricted when constraints placed on them are either externally imposed or are imposed by constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Internally imposed designations of resources are not presented as restricted net position. When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, generally it is the Board's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources, as they are needed.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2016

(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. The Board does not have any debt service requirements. The compensated absences liability is not included in the fund financial statements. Government resources are allocated to, and accounted for, in individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

The various funds are summarized by type and reported by generic classification in the accompanying financial statements. GASB Statement No. 34 sets forth minimum criteria for the determination of major funds based on a percentage of the assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures. The general fund is always considered a major fund. The Board uses the following fund types:

Governmental Fund Types

The focus of Governmental Fund measurements (in the 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 (Fund #073 – Nonreverting – Section 61-23-11 A) – The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Board and is used to account for all financial resources; there are no resources required to be accounted for in another fund. The General Fund is funded primarily through license and registration fees, penalties and interest on state funds.

D. Basis of Accounting

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

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2016

(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 within sixty days thereafter in order to pay current liabilities." The Board operates under a biennial license renewal policy. Licensees that hold an odd numbered license (odd numbered last digit) renew during odd numbered years while licensees that hold an even numbered license are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related liability is incurred.

E. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The New Mexico State Legislature makes annual appropriations to the Board. Legal compliance is monitored through the establishment of a budget (modified accrual basis) and financial control system, which permits a budget to actual expenditure comparison. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations for each budget at the appropriation unit level. Budgeted appropriation unit amounts may be amended upon approval from the Budget Division of State of New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) within the limitations as specified in the General Appropriation Act.

The budget amounts shown in the financial statements are both the original appropriation and the final authorized amounts as legally revised during the year. The Board follows these procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- 1. By September 1st, the Board prepares a budget request by appropriation unit to be presented to the next legislature.
- 2. The appropriation request is submitted to the DFA's Budget Division and to the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC).
- 3. DFA makes recommendations and adjustments to the appropriation request which become the Governor's proposal to the Legislature.
- 4. LFC holds hearings on the appropriation request, also submitting recommendations and adjustments before presentation to the Legislature.
- 5. Both the DFA's and LFC's recommended appropriation proposals are presented to the Legislature for approval of the final budget plan.
- 6. Budgetary control is exercised at the appropriation unit level of the Board as a whole and changes are approved by the DFA.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2016

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

- E. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting (Continued)
 - 7. The Board's budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016 was not amended during the fiscal year.
 - 8. Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year except for those amounts related to goods and services received by June 30th which are reflected as accounts payable in the financial statements.
 - 9. The budget for the General Fund is adopted on a modified accrual basis per the Annual General Appropriation Act, except for accounts payable accrued at the end of the fiscal year that do not get paid by the statutory deadline (Section 6-10-4 NMSA 1978) that must be paid out of the next year's budget. There are no differences between the budget basis and fund financial statements as both are reported on the modified accrual basis.

In accordance with the requirements of Section 2.2.2.10, A(2)(b) of 2.2.2. NMAC *Requirements for Contracting and Conducting Audits of Agencies* and the allowance made by GASB 34, footnote 53, the budgetary comparison statement has been included as a part of the basic financial statements.

F. Interest in State General Fund Investment Pool

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

G. Receivables

The Board earns interest on the General Fund Investment Pool. Interest due from other state agencies from the State Treasurer's Office is accrued as of the end of the fiscal year. No allowance for doubtful accounts is established since all amounts are actually collected in the subsequent fiscal year.

H. Capital Assets

Capital assets are tangible assets used in operations and have initial useful lives that extend beyond a single reporting period. Capital assets are reported in the Statement of Net Position at historical cost or estimated fair value, if donated. Capital assets are depreciated using 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.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2016

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

H. Capital Assets (Continued)

Repairs and maintenance expenses are charged to operations when incurred and major betterments and replacements are capitalized. Computer software which is purchased with data processing computer equipment is included as part of the capitalized data processing computer equipment. Other software purchased is capitalized and depreciated separately. The major classifications of capital assets and their related depreciable lives are as follows:

Automobile	5 years
Machinery and data processing equipment (including software)	3 to 5 years
Furniture & fixtures	5 years

I. Accrued Compensated Absences

Employees are entitled to accumulate annual leave at a rate based on appointment date and length of continuous service. A maximum of 240 hours of annual leave may be carried forward after the pay period beginning in December and ending in January. When employees terminate, they are compensated at their current hourly rate for accumulated unpaid annual leave as of the date of termination, up to a maximum of 240 hours. Employees are entitled to accumulate sick leave at a rate of 3.69 hours per pay period. There is no limit to the amount of sick leave which an employee may accumulate. State agencies are allowed to pay fifty (50) percent of each employee's hourly rate for accumulated sick leave over 600 hours up to 120 hours. Payment may be made only once per fiscal year at a specified pay period in either January or July.

The compensated absences liability is presented in two parts, a current portion and long-term portion, in the government-wide financial statements. The current portion is the amount expected to be expended during fiscal year 2017 and is an estimate management determined by fiscal year 2016 usage. Based on the estimate for the year ended June 30, 2016, compensated absences liability is all a current liability.

J. Net Position

The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position are categorized as net investment in capital assets (net of related debt, if applicable), restricted and unrestricted. Net position is defined by GAAP as the residual of all assets, liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources. There were no deferred inflows or deferred outflows for the year.

Net investment in capital assets – is intended to reflect the portion of net position which are associated with capital assets less outstanding capital asset related debt. The Board has no debt related to capital assets.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2016

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

J. Net Position (Continued)

Restricted expendable net position represents resources generated from revenues and not bond proceeds, which have third-party (statutory, bond covenant or granting agency) limitations on their use. The Board's net position are all restricted as it is not a reverting agency and the enabling legislature restates its use for its operations.

Unrestricted net position represents resources that do not have third-party (statutory, bond covenant or granting agency) limitations on their use.

K. Use of Estimates

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

(3) Interest in State General Fund Investment Pool

Interest in State General Fund Investment Pool (non-reverting) of the Board at June 30, 2016:

Name of	Account	Agency		Balance Per Financial Statements		
Depository	Name	Number	Fund #			
		164	72	ጥ	2.055.220	
State Treasurer	Engineers/Surveyors	464	13	Ф	3,955,229	

The Board is required by State law to have all funds are on deposit with the State Treasurer in the State General Fund Investment Pool (SGFIP). In general, state statutes require that all deposits held by the State Treasurer be collateralized at a minimum level of fifty (50) percent. Collateral pledged to secure these deposits is monitored by the STO and STO issues separate financial statements which disclose the collateral pledged to secure these deposits.

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.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2016

(3) Interest in State General Fund Investment Pool (Continued)

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.

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, 2016.

State General Fund Investment Pool

Compliant with statute 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 various agencies investing in the SGFIP.

Agency claims against the SGFIP and fiduciary resources held at STO to fulfill those claims were not reconciled from the inception of SHARE (the State's centralized accounting system), in July 2006, through January 2013, which caused uncertainty as to the validity of the claims and the ability of fiduciary resources to fulfill those claims. As a result of business process and systems configuration changes made during the Cash Management Remediation Project Phase I the Department of Finance and Administration's Financial Control division began reconciling transactional activity reported by the State's fiscal agent bank to the SHARE general ledger on a point-forward basis beginning February 1, 2013. In March 2015, the Financial Control Division implemented a reconciliation process that compares statewide agency claims against the resources held in the SGFIP at STO. This process is known as the claims to resources reconciliation. The claims to resources reconciliation process has been successfully applied to fiscal year-end 2014 and the months from January 2015 through June 2015. While work remains, the results are encouraging and the following assertions can be made:

- 1. The difference between statewide agency claims against the SGFIP and fiduciary resources held at STO to fulfill those claims has remained within a relatively narrow range over the periods in which the reconciliation process has been used;
- 2. Agency claims on the SGFIP will be honored in their entirety. Any adjustment necessary to the claims balance will be applied against the General Operating Reserve. No portion of the adjustment shall be allocated to any specific agency that participates in the SGFIP.

The Board believes the impact of the cash reconciliation does not have a material impact on its financial statements since the main source of cash is the trade and license fees deposited which are reconciled to the general ledger and has properly recorded its expenditures. The effect of adjustments to the Board's financial statements, if any, from reconciliation of the General Fund Investment Pool cannot be determined.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2016

(4) Changes in Capital Assets

A summary of changes in capital assets is as follows:

]	Balance					F	Balance
	July 1, 2015		July 1, 2015 Addition		Reti	rements	June 30, 2016	
Machinery and equipment	\$	28,798	\$	5	\$	-	\$	28,798
Accumulated depreciation		(28,798)		2		9		(28,798)
Automobile		15,583		Ξ.		ie.		15,583
Accumulated depreciation		(15,583)				5		(15,583)
Furniture and fixtures		7,889		a a		5 .		7,889
Accumulated depreciation		(7,889)			·			(7,889)
	\$		\$	×;	\$	160 - 1	\$	

There is no debt related to capital assets. Depreciation expense for the year was \$0.

(5) Changes in Long-Term Debt

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

		alance	Additions	Reductions	alance 30 2016	Due Within One Year
	July	1, 2015			 50, 2010	one rea
Compensated absences						
payable	\$	5,928	\$ 28,547	\$(19,559)	\$ 14,916	\$ 14,916

The Board's general fund is used to pay compensated absences. All of the compensated absences payable of \$14,916 is considered to be a current liability.

(6) Fund Equity

The Board follows GASB 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions* for the Board's fund balance. The effect on GASB 54 on the Board fund balance is that the reserve for prepaid expenses is no longer presented but shown as 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.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2016

(6) Fund Equity (Continued)

Restricted. Amounts can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation. The Board is a non reverting agency and the funds are restricted by its enabling legislation to carry out the provisions of the Board. Accordingly, all of the fund balance is restricted.

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 do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed.

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

In February 2016 the New Mexico Legislation passed HB 311 requiring the Board to transfer \$1,000,000 from the Professional Engineers' and Surveyors' Fund to the State General Fund. At June 30, 2016, those funds were classified as committed as transfer had yet to take place.

(7) Operating Lease

The Board leases a storage shed at \$220 per month.

Future proposed lease payments are as follows:					
Year Ended June 30	nded June 30 Amount				
: - 2)					
2017	\$	2,640			

(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 (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 http://www.nmpera.org.

Funding Policy. Plan members are required to contribute 8.92% of their gross salary. The Board is required to contribute 16.99% 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 the legislature. The Board's contribution to PERA for fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014 were \$36,123, \$42,455, and \$26,680, respectively, equal to the amount of the required contributions for each fiscal year.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2016

(9) <u>GASB 68 – Financial Reporting and Disclosure for Multiple-Employer Cost Sharing Pensions</u> Plans by Employers

To be compliant with the requirements of Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions*, the State of New Mexico has implemented the standard for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

The Board, 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 Component Appropriation Funds Annual Financial Report (General Fund) and the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the State of New Mexico.

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

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

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

Eligible retirees are: 1) retirees who make contributions to the fund for at least five years prior to retirement and whose eligible employer during that period of time made contributions as a participant in the RHCA plan on the person's behalf unless that person retires before the employer's RHCA effective date, in which 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.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2016

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

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

Funding Policy. The Retiree Health Care Act (Section 10-7C-13 NMSA 1978) authorizes the RHCA Board to establish the monthly premium contributions that retirees are required to pay for healthcare benefits. Each participating retiree pays a monthly premium according to a service based subsidy rate schedule for the medical plus basis life plan plus an additional participation fee of five dollars if the eligible participant retired prior to the employer's RHCA effective date or is a former legislator or former governing authority member. Former legislators and governing authority members are required to pay 100% of the insurance premium to cover their claims and the administrative expenses of the plan. The monthly premium rate schedule can be obtained from the RHCA or viewed on their website at https://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 employees 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, 2016, the statutes 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, 2016, 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.

The Board's contributions to the RHCA for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2016, 2015, and 2014 were \$4,252, \$5,000, and \$3,223, respectively, which equal the required contributions for each year.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2016

(11) Transfers to other State Agency

The Board recorded a \$131,700 transfer to New Mexico Regulation and Licensing Department (RLD) (SHARE Fund 42000) for services provided per the Memoranda of Understanding with RLD.

(12) 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. Risk management expenditures for the Board are accounted for in the general fund. Any claims are processed through RMD. There are no pending or known threatened legal proceedings involving material matters to which the Board is a party.

(13) Memorandum of Understanding

The Board and the National Council of Examiners for Engineering and Surveying (NCEES) have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

NCEES will administer in New Mexico certain examinations developed and owned by NCEES. NCEES will provide the Board with reports on examinations results (individual scores); including performance analyses and statistics for all candidates. No fees or other payments shall be due or payable by the Board under this MOU. Instead, NCEES shall be entitled to retain all test administration fees paid by or on behalf of individual candidates who register to take NCEES examinations in New Mexico. The test administration fee paid by the candidate(s) shall be in addition to any book or scoring fees or any other examination-related fees payable by the candidate(s).

The Board entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the Regulation and Licensing Department (RLD). RLD is to provide administrative support and fiscal oversight to the Board.

(14) Contract Procurement

The Board did not enter into any contracts greater than \$60,000 that would require disclosure to comply with the State Audit Rule.

Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)

June 30, 2016

(15) New Accounting Standards

Governmental Accounting Standards Board has issued the following new pronouncements that may have an effect on the Board's future financial statements. However, the Board has not determined the impact on its financial statements:

Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions (GASB 75). Provisions for GASB 75 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. The New Mexico Retiree Health Care Authority is the cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit post employment healthcare plan.

(16) Subsequent Events

The Board has evaluated subsequent events through November 4, 2016, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued.

During October 2016 the New Mexico Legislation passed SB 2 requiring the Board to transfer \$2,944,800 from the Professional Engineers' and Surveyors' Fund to the State General Fund during fiscal year 2017.

NM Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Professional Surveyors SCHEDULE OF VENDOR INFORMATION for Purchases Exceeding \$60,000 (excluding GRT) For the Year Ended June 30, 2016 Un-Audited

RFB#/RFP#	Type of Procurement	Awarded Vendor	\$ Amount of Awarded Contract	\$ Amount of Amended Contract	Name and Physical Address per the procurement documentation, of <u>ALL</u> Vendor(s) that responded	In-State/ Out-of- State Vendor (Y or N) (Based on Statutory Definition)	Was the vendor in- state and chose Veteran's preference (Y or N) For federal funds answer N/A	Brief Description of the Scope of Work
NONE								

See Independant Auditors' Report

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> Managers Rick W. Reynolds, CPA

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. Timothy Keller, New Mexico State Auditor and Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Professional Surveyors

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 major fund, and the budget comparison for the general fund for the Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Professional Surveyors (Board), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, 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 4, 2016.

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. 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 entity'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 entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

hof Human P.Z

Barraclough & Associates, P Santa Fe, New Mexico November 4, 2016

Schedule of Findings and Responses

June 30, 2016

Section I – Summary of Audit Results

Financial Statements:

1.	Ту	pe of auditors' report issued	Unmodified
2.	Int	ernal control over financial reporting:	
	a.	Material weakness identified?	No
	b.	Significant deficiency identified not considered to be a material weakness?	No
	c.	Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No

Section II – Current Year Findings

None

Section III – Prior Year Findings

None

June 30, 2016

Financial Statement Preparation

The financial statements and notes to the financial statements were prepared by the independent certified public accountants performing the audit. Management is responsible for ensuring that the books and records adequately support the preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Management has reviewed and approved the financial statements and notes to the financial statements.

Exit Conference

The financial statements and the auditors' reports were discussed at an exit conference held on November 22, 2016 with the following in attendance:

Board of Licensure for Professional Engineers and Professional Surveyors

David Cooper Perry Valdez Annette Thompson-Martinez Clayton Pelletier Board Member Executive Director Deputy Director RLD/CFO

Barraclough & Associates, P.C.

Janet Martinez Matthew Bonifer Audit Supervisor In-Charge