Independent Accountant's Report on Applying Agreed-Upon Procedures JUNE 30, 2018

Woodard, Cowen & Co.

Certified Public Accountants

STATE OF NEW MEXICO Village of Dora JUNE 30, 2018

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OFFICIAL ROSTER

June 30, 2018

VILLAGE COUNCIL

Mr. Mickey Burkett Mayor

Mr. Jack Manis Member

Mr. Lewis Walker Member

Mr. Bill Cathey Member

Mr. Bobbie Victor Member

VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION

Ms. Becky Fraze Clerk/Treasurer

Woodard, Cowen & Co.

Certified Public Accountants

Independent Accountant's Report on Applying Agreed-Upon Procedures

To: Village of Dora Honorable Wayne A. Johnson New Mexico State Auditor

We have performed the procedures enumerated below for the Village of Dora (Village), for the year ended June 30, 2018. The Village was determined to be a Tier 6 entity under the Audit Act, Section 12-6-3 B (4) NMSA 1978 and Section 2.2.2.16 NMAC. The procedures were agreed to by the Village through the Office of the New Mexico State Auditor. The Village of Dora's management is responsible for the organization's accounting records. This agreed-upon procedures engagement was conducted in accordance with attestation standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. The sufficiency of these procedures is solely the responsibility of those parties specified in this report. Consequently, we make no representation regarding the sufficiency of the procedures described below either for the purpose for which this report has been requested or for any other purpose. Our procedures and findings are as follows:

- 1. Verify the local public body's revenue calculation and determination documented on the form provided at www.osanm.org under "Tier System Reporting Main Page."
 - a) The Village of Dora's revenue calculation and tier determination were documented on the form provided at www.osanm.org under the "Tier System Reporting Main Page" per that calculation, it was determined that the Village of Dora is under the Tier 6 reporting procedures.

2. Cash

- a) Determine whether bank reconciliations are being performed in a timely manner and whether all bank and investment statements for the fiscal year are complete and on-hand.
- b) Test at least 30% of the bank reconciliation for accuracy. Also, trace ending balances to the general ledger, supporting documentation, and the financial reports submitted to DFA-Local Government Division.
- c) Determine whether the local public body's financial institutions have provided it with the 50% of pledged collateral on all uninsured deposits as required by Section 6-10-17 NMSA 1978, NM Public Money Act, if applicable.

Findings

- a) The Village has one checking account, six certificates of deposit, and two savings accounts. The Village uses QuickBooks to process its tranactions and financial information. All bank reconciliations for the fiscal year were completed timely and were on-hand.
- b) The tested bank reconciliations were accurately completed and all ending balances agreed to the general ledger. Each financial report was submitted to DFA on a timely basis.
- c) The Village's bank accounts are held at four different financial institutions (three banks and one credit union). Two of the banks did not exceed the \$250,000 FDIC limit and the credit union did not exceed the \$250,000 NCUSIF share insurance limit. One bank had total deposits of \$344,112 with \$250,622 in pledged collateral.

3. Capital Assets

 Verify that the local public body is performing a yearly inventory as required by Section 12-6-10 NMSA 1978.

Findings

 a) The Village performs a yearly inventory by fund of its capital assets as required by Section 12-6-10 NMSA 1978.

4. Debt

If the local public body has any debt, verify that the required payments were made during the year. If the debt agreement requires reserves, verify that the local public body is in compliance with those requirements.

Findings

a) The Village has a loan agreement with the New Mexico Finance authority. The annual payment of \$24,579 is paid directly from the Village's State Fire Fund revenues.

5. Revenue

Identify the nature and amount of revenue from sources by reviewing the budget, agreements, rate schedules, and underlying documentation.

a) Perform an analytical review; test actual revenue compared to budgeted revenue for the year for each type of revenue.

Select a sample of revenues to at least 30% of the total dollar amount and test the following attributes:

- b) Amount recorded in the general ledger agrees to the supporting documentation and the bank statement.
- c) Proper recording of classification, amount, and period per review of supporting documentation and the general ledger. Perform this revenue work on the same accounting basis that the local public body keeps its accounting records on, cash basis, modified accrual basis, or accrual basis.

Findings

- a) The analytical review and test of actual compared to budgeted revenue for each type of revenue were within expected results.
- b) Amounts for revenue recorded to the general ledger agreed with the supporting documentation and to the bank statement.
- c) The revenues tested were properly recorded by classification, amount, and within the proper period in the general ledger.

6. Expenditures

Select a sample of cash disbursements equal to at least 30% of the total dollar amount and test the following attributes:

- a) Determine that amount recorded as disbursed agrees to adequate supporting documentation. Verify that amount, payee, date and description agree to the vendor's invoice, purchase order, contract and canceled check, as appropriate.
- b) Determine that disbursements were properly authorized and approved in compliance with the budget, legal requirements and established policies and procedures.

c) Determine that the bid process (or request for proposal process if applicable), purchase orders, contracts and agreements were processed in accordance with the New Mexico Procurement Code (Section 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978) and State Purchasing Regulations (1.4.1 NMAC) and Regulations Governing the Per Diem and Mileage Act (2.42.2 NMAC).

Findings

- a) The amounts recorded as disbursed agreed to adequate supporting documentation. The amount, payee, date and description agree to the vendor invoice, purchase order, and canceled check.
- b) The disbursements were properly authorized and approved in compliance with the budget, legal requirements and established policies and procedures.
- c) The bid process (or request for proposal process, if applicable), purchase orders, contracts and agreements were processed in accordance with the New Mexico Procurement Code (Section 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978) and State Purchasing Regulations (1.4.1 NMAC) and regulations Governing the Per Diem and Mileage Act (2.42.2 NMAC).

7. Journal Entries

Test all non-routine journal entries, adjustments and reclassifications posted to the general ledger for the following attributes:

- a) Journal entries appear reasonable and have supporting documentation.
- b) The local public body has procedures that require journal entries to be reviewed and there is evidence the reviews are being performed.

Findings

- a) Journal entries appear reasonable and have supporting documentation.
- b) The Village has procedures in place that require journal entries to be reviewed and there is evidence the review are being performed.

8. Budget

Obtain the original fiscal year budget and all budget amendments made throughout the fiscal year and perform the following test work:

- Verify, through a review of the minutes and correspondence, that the original budget and subsequent budget adjustments were approved by the local public body's governing body and DFA-LGD.
- b) Determine if the total actual expenditures exceeded the final budget at the legal level of budgetary control; if so, report a compliance finding.
- c) From the original and final approved budgets and general ledger, prepare a schedule of revenues and expenditures budget and actual on the budgetary basis used by the local public body (cash, accrual or modified accrual basis) for each individual fund.

Findings

- a) Per review of the council minutes and correspondence with DFA, the original budget and subsequent budget adjustments were approved by the village council and DFA.
- b) There were no instances of the actual expenditures exceeding the final budget at the legal level of budgetary control.
- c) Schedules of revenues and expenditures budget and actual on the budgetary basis for each of the Village's funds have been prepared.

9. Capital Outlay Appropriations

Request and review all state-funded capital outlay awards, joint powers agreements, correspondence and other relevant documentation for any capital outlay award funds expended by the recipient during the fiscal year that meet the Tier 6 criteria. Perform the following tests on all state-funded capital outlay expenditures:

- a) Determine that the amount recorded as disbursed agrees to adequate supporting documentation. Verify that amount, payee, date and description agree to the purchase order, contract, vendor's invoice and canceled check, as appropriate.
- b) Determine that the cash disbursements were properly authorized and approved in accordance with the budget, legal requirements and established policies and procedures.
- c) Determine that the bid process (or request for proposal process if applicable), purchase orders, contracts and agreements were processed in accordance with the New Mexico Procurement Code and State Purchasing Regulations (Section 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978 and 1.4.1 NMAC).
- d) Determine the physical existence (by observation) of the capital asset based on expenditures to date.
- e) Verify that status reports were submitted to the state agency per terms of agreement and amounts in the status report agree with the general ledger and other supporting documentation.
- f) If the project was funded in advance, determine if the award balance (and cash balance) appropriately reflects the percentage of completion based on the project schedule and expenditures to date.
- g) If the project is complete, determine if there is an unexpended balance and whether it was reverted per statute and agreement with the grantor.
- h) Determine whether cash received for the award was accounted for in a separate fund or separate bank account that is non-interest bearing if so required by the capital outlay award agreement.
- i) Determine whether reimbursement requests were properly supported by costs incurred by the recipient. Determine whether the costs were paid by the local public body prior to the request for reimbursement.

Findings

- a) Amounts for capital outlay as disbursed agrees to adequate supporting documentation. The amount, payee, date and description agree to the purchase order, contract, vendor invoice and cancelled check as appropriate.
- b) Cash disbursements for capital outlay were properly authorized and approved in accordance with the budget, legal requirements and established policies and procedures.
- c) The Village's bid process for capital outlay (or request for proposal process, if applicable), purchase orders, contracts and agreements were processed in accordance with the New Mexico Procurement Code and State Purchasing Regulations (Section 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978 and 1.4.1 NMAC).
- d) All new capital asset purchases for the fiscal year where physically verified by observation without exception.
- e) The Village had no capital projects that required status reports.
- f) The Village had no capital projects that was funded in advance.
- g) The Village had no capital projects in progress or completed.
- h) The Village had no capital outlay awards.
- The Village had no capital projects requiring reimbursment.

10. Other

If information comes to the IPA's attention (regardless of materiality) indicating any fraud, illegal acts, noncompliance, or any internal control deficiencies, such instances must be disclosed in the report as required by Section 12-6-6 NMSA 1978. The findings must include the required content per Section 2.2.2.10(I)(3)(C) NMAC.

Findings

a) No exceptions were found indicating fraud, illegal acts, non-compliance, or any internal control deficiencies that must be disclosed as required by Section 12-6-6 NMSA 1978.

We were not engaged to, and did not conduct an examination or review, the objective of which would be the expression of an opinion or conclusion on the accounting records. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion or conclusion. Had we performed additional procedures, other matters might have come to our attention that would have been reported to you.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of Village of Dora, the New Mexico State Auditor's Office, the New Mexico Legislature, and the DFA-LGD. This report is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than those specified parties.

Woodard, Cowen & Company

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December 4, 2018

STATEMENT OF REVENUE & EXPENDITURES--BUDGET (NON-GAAP) AND ACTUAL--GENERAL FUND

Year Ended June 30, 2018

Total Ended dulle do, 2010		RIGINAL BUDGET		JUSTED UDGET		CTUAL	Fa	RIANCE vorable avorable)
REVENUE Taxes Licenses and permits State sources State shared taxes	\$	8,306 125 90,000 18,654	\$	8,306 125 90,000 18,654	\$	9,173 50 90,000 20,351	\$	867 (75) - 1,697
Earnings from investments Miscellaneous TOTAL REVENUE		1,700 118,785		3,060 120,145	\$	9,279 128,853	\$	6,219 8,708
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES Cash Balance Loan proceeds Operating transfers in		421,594 - -		421,594 - -				
Total revenue & other financing sources	\$	540,379	\$	541,739				
EXPENDITURES General Government Public safety Culture and recreation Capital outlay TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$	74,588 4,000 32,100 - 110,688	\$	74,988 4,000 33,060 - 112,048	\$	69,935 2,190 24,088 - 96,213	<u> </u>	5,053 1,810 8,972 - 15,835
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES Operating transfers in Operating transfers out TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES		10,000 10,000		10,000 10,000		10,000 10,000		-
Total expenses & other financing sources	\$	120,688	\$	122,048				
Explanation of Difference between Budgetary In Sources/ Inflows of resources Actual amouts (budgetary basis) Differences - Budget to GAAP Prior Year Receivables Current Year Receivables	nflows	and Outflow	s and	GAAP Reve	nues a	128,853 (2,505) 2,370	ures.	
Total Revenues (GAAP Basis)					\$	128,718		
Uses/ Outflows of Resources Actual amounts (budgetary basis)					\$	96,213		
Total Expenditures (GAAP Basis)					\$	96,213		

STATEMENT OF REVENUE & EXPENDITURES--BUDGET (NON-GAAP) AND ACTUAL--FIRE PROTECTION $\,$

Year Ended June 30, 2018

DELICATION OF THE PROPERTY OF	ORIGINAL BUDGET			DJUSTED BUDGET		ACTUAL	VARIANCE Favorable (Unfavorable)	
REVENUE State sources Earnings from investments Miscelleous	\$	158,464 - -	\$	158,464 - -	\$	167,322 274 5,777	\$	8,858 274 5,777
TOTAL REVENUE		158,464		158,464	\$	173,373	\$	14,909
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES Cash Balance Loan proceeds		13,815 -		9,696 -				
Operating transfers in Total revenue & other financing sources	\$	172,279	\$	168,160				
EXPENDITURES Current Public safety Debt Service Principal	\$	133,370 22,149	\$	133,370 22,149	\$	99,605 22,149	\$	33,765 -
Interest TOTAL EXPENDITURES	-	2,429 157,948		2,429 157,948	\$	2,429 124,183	\$	33,765
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES Sale of Equipment TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES				-	\$	- - -	\$	- -
Total expenditures & other financing sources	\$	157,948	\$	157,948				
Explanation of Difference between Budgetary Inflow Sources/ Inflows of resources Actual amouts (budgetary basis) Differences - Budget to GAAP Refunds	s and	Outflows and	I GAAI	P Revenues	and E	xpenditures. 173,373		
Total Revenues (GAAP Basis)					\$	173,373		
Uses/ Outflows of Resources Actual amounts (budgetary basis)					\$	124,183		
Total Expenditures (GAAP Basis)					\$	124,183		

STATEMENT OF REVENUE & EXPENDITURES--BUDGET (NON-GAAP) AND ACTUAL--EMS $\,$

Year Ended June 30, 2018

REVENUE	_	IGINAL IDGET		JUSTED JDGET	A(CTUAL	VARIANCE Favorable (Unfavorable)		
Charges for services	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
State sources Miscellaneous		7,171		7,171		7,171		-	
TOTAL REVENUE	\$	7,171	\$	7,171	\$	7,171	\$	===	
EXPENDITURES Current									
Health and welfare TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$	7,171 7,171	\$ \$	8,171 8,171	\$ \$	7,171 7,171	\$	1,000 1,000	

Explanation of Difference between Budgetary Inflows and Outflows and GAAP Revenues and Expenditures.

Sources/ Inflows of resources Actual amouts (budgetary basis) Differences - Budget to GAAP	\$ 7,171
Total Revenues (GAAP Basis)	\$ 7,171
Uses/ Outflows of Resources Actual amounts (budgetary basis)	\$ 7,171
Total Expenditures (GAAP Basis)	\$ 7,171

STATEMENT OF REVENUE & EXPENDITURES--BUDGET (NON-GAAP) AND ACTUAL--AMBULANCE

Year Ended June 30, 2018

	ORIGINAL BUDGET			JUSTED JDGET	A(CTUAL	VARIANCE Favorable (Unfavorable)		
REVENUE									
Charges for services	\$	12,000	\$	12,000	\$	5,660	\$	(6,340)	
Earnings from investments		2		2				(2)	
TOTAL REVENUE		12,002		12,002	\$	5,660	\$	(6,342)	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES Cash balance Loan Proceeds Operating transfers In Total revenue & other financing sources	\$	3,871	\$	1,784					
EXPENDITURES Current Health and welfare TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ \$	13,280 13,280	<u>\$</u>	13,280 13,280	\$ \$	6,431 6,431	\$ \$	6,849 6,849	

Explanation of Difference between Budgetary Inflows and Outflows and GAAP Revenues and Expenditures.

Actual amouts (budgetary basis)	\$ 5,660
Differences - Budget to GAAP Total Revenues (GAAP Basis)	\$ 5,660
Uses/ Outflows of Resources Actual amounts (budgetary basis)	\$ 6,431
Total Expenditures (GAAP Basis)	\$ 6,431

STATEMENT OF REVENUE & EXPENDITURES--BUDGET (NON-GAAP) AND ACTUAL--WATER

Year Ended June 30, 2018

Total Ended Gallo Go, 2010	_	RIGINAL UDGET		JUSTED UDGET	A	CTUAL	VARIANCE Favorable (Unfavorable)	
REVENUE	Φ.	20.005	Ф	20.005	Φ.	20.054	Φ.	(7.474)
Sales and services Interest Income	\$	39,225 450	\$	39,225 450	\$	32,051 355	\$	(7,174) (95)
TOTAL REVENUE		39,675		39,675		32,406		(7,269)
		,-		,-		- ,		() = = /
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES								
Cash Balance		52,971		8,395		-		8,395
Loan proceeds		-		-		-		-
Operating transfers in Total revenue & other financing sources	\$	10,000 49,675	\$	10,000 49,675	\$	10,000 42,406	•	(7,269)
Total revenue & other illiancing sources	Φ	49,075	Φ	49,075	Φ	42,400	\$	(7,209)
EXPENDITURES								
Personal services	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Maintenance and operations		38,880		38,880		26,152		12,728
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		38,880		38,880		26,152		12,728
Excess (deficiency) revenue over expenditures & other financing sources	\$	10,795	\$	10,795	\$	16,254	\$	5,459
Explanation of Difference between Budgetary Inflo Sources/ Inflows of resources Actual amouts (budgetary basis) Differences - Budget to GAAP Prior Year Receivables	ows an	d Outflows a	and GA	AP Revenu	es and	32,406	9 S.	
Current Year Receivables Total Revenues (GAAP Basis)					_	(3,845) 4,447 33,008		
Uses/ Outflows of Resources Actual amounts (budgetary basis) Capitalization of new infrastructure Current Year Depreciation						26,152		
Total Expenditures (GAAP Basis)					\$	26,152		

STATEMENT OF REVENUE & EXPENDITURES--BUDGET (NON-GAAP) AND ACTUAL--SOLID WASTE

Year Ended June 30, 2018

		_		JUSTED UDGET	A	CTUAL	VARIANCE Favorable (Unfavorable)	
REVENUE Sales and services	\$	10,269	\$	10,269	\$	9,906	\$	(363)
TOTAL REVENUE	\$	10,271	\$	10,271	\$	9,908	\$	(363)
EXPENDITURES	•	0.500	Φ.	40.000	Φ.	0.000	Φ.	40
	\$		\$	10,000 500	\$	9,990	\$	10 500
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	/ENUE ales and services alerest Income TOTAL REVENUE PENDITURES Personal services Maintenance and operations TOTAL EXPENDITURES PERDITURES Personal services Maintenance and operations TOTAL EXPENDITURES HER FINANCING SOURCES In proceeds Perating transfers in Perating transfers out TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES Personal services Per		10,500		9,990		510	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES Loan proceeds Operating transfers in Operating transfers out TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES		- - - -		- - - -		- - - -		- - - -
Excess (deficiency) revenue over expenditures & other financing sources	\$	271	\$	(229)		(82)	\$	147
Sources/ Inflows of resources Actual amouts (budgetary basis)	ows and	d Outflows a	and GA	AP Revenu	es and	Expenditure 9,908	es.	
Prior Year Receivables						(941)		
Current Year Receivables Total Revenues (GAAP Basis)						1,157 10,124		
Uses/ Outflows of Resources Actual amounts (budgetary basis)						9,990		
Total Expenditures (GAAP Basis)						9,990		

STATE OF NEW MEXICO VILLAGE OF DORA PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS AND RESPONSES June 30, 2018

None:

STATE OF NEW MEXICO VILLAGE OF DORA SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES June 30, 2018

FINDINGS:

None:

STATE OF NEW MEXICO VILLAGE OF DORA OTHER DISCLOSURES June 30, 2018

EXIT CONFERENCE

An exit conference, to discuss the contents of this report, was held on December 4, 2018. In attendance at the 9:00 a.m. meeting was Mr. Mickey Burkett, Mayor and Ms. Becky Fraze, Clerk/Treasurer. John McKinley, Jr., CPA represented our firm at this meeting.

Woodard, Cowen & Co.

Certified Public Accountants

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT

Village of Dora P.O. Box 308 Dora, NM 88115

Management is responsible for the accompanying financial statements of the Village of Dora, which comprise the Statement of Net Position - Governmental Funds, Balance Sheet -Governmental Funds, Combining Balance Sheet - Non-Major Governmental Funds, and Statement of Net Position - Proprietary Funds, as of June 30, 2018 and the related Statement of Activities - Governmental Funds, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Governmental Funds, Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Non-Major Governmental Funds, Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Net Position - Proprietary Funds, and Statement of Cashflows - Proprietary Funds and the related notes to the financial statements in accordance with the requirements of Section 2.2.2.16 New Mexico Administrative Code (NMAC). We have performed a compilation engagement in accordance with Statements on Standards for Accounting and Review Services promulgated by the Accounting and Review Services Committee of the AICPA. We did not audit or review the financial statements nor were we required to perform any procedures to verify the accuracy or completeness of the information provided by management. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion, a conclusion, nor provide any form of assurance on these financial statements.

Woodard, Cowen & Company

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December 4, 2018

STATE OF NEW MEXICO VILLAGE OF DORA STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2018

June 30, 2018		vernmental Activities		iness Type activities		Total
<u>ASSETS</u>						
Current Assets			_		_	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	566,111	\$	72,454	\$	638,565
Accounts Receivable		-		5,604		5,604
Due From Other Agencies		2,370				2,370
Total Current Assets		568,481		78,058		646,539
Restricted Assets (Cash)				725		725
Total Restricted Assets				725		725
Capital Assets						
Land		13,519		25,099		38,618
Equipment		190,973		21,729		212,702
Vehicles		1,354,720		-		1,354,720
Buildings and Improvements		601,245		-		601,245
Plant/Infrastructure		266,708		805,230		1,071,938
Total Capital Assets		2,427,165		852,058		3,279,223
Less Accumulated depreciation		(1,482,358)		(492,230)		(1,974,588)
Total Capital Assets (net of accumulated depreciation)		944,807		359,828		1,304,635
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	1,513,288	\$	438,611	\$	1,951,899
LIABILITIES						
Current Liabilities						
Accounts Payable	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_
Customer Meter Deposits	Ψ	_	Ψ	725	Ψ	725
NMFA Loan (current portion)		22,506		725		22,506
Nivii A Loan (current portion)		22,500				22,300
Non-current:						
NMFA Loan payable		70,270				70,270
TOTAL LIABILITIES		92,776		725		93,501
TOTAL LIABILITIES		92,110		125		95,501
NET POSITION						
Net Investment in Capital Assets Restricted for:		852,031		359,828		1,211,859
Special Revenue Funds		131,101		_		131,101
General Fund		57,164		_		57,164
Unrestricted	_	380,216		78,058		458,274
TOTAL NET POSITION		1,420,512		437,886		1,858,398
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND MET DOSITION					_	_
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET POSITION	\$	1,513,288	\$	438,611	\$	1,951,899

STATE OF NEW MEXICO VILLAGE OF DORA STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

For the Year Ended June 30, 2018				Pr	ogram	Revenues			Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in Net Position				
Functions/Programs	<u>E</u>	xpenses		arges for ervices	0	perating Grants and htributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Go	Primary overnmental Activities	Bus	iness-Type Activities		Total
Primary government:													
Governmental activities:													
General government	\$	69,935	\$	50	\$	-	\$ -	\$	(69,885)	\$	-	\$	(69,885
Highways and streets				-		-	-				-		
Public safety		83,413				167,322	-		83,909		-		83,909
Health and welfare		13,602		5,660		7,171	-		(771)		-		(771
Culture and recreation		24,088		-		-	-		(24,088)		-		(24,088
Interest		2,429		-		-	-		(2,429)		-		(2,429
Depreciation-unallocated	_	93,385							(93,385)				(93,385
Total governmental activities		286,852		5,710		174,493			(106,649)				(106,649)
Business-type activities:													
Water services		50,755		32,653		-	-		-		(18,102)		(18,102
Solid waste services		9,990		10,122							132		132
Total business-type activities		60,745		42,775							(17,970)		(17,970)
Total all activities	\$	347,597	\$	48,485	\$	174,493	\$ -	\$	(106,649)	\$	(17,970)	\$	(124,619)
	Pro Gro Gas Mo Sta C Loo Gai Tra	neral reveni perty taxes iss receipts soline taxes for vehicle te aid not re Seneral isal Source r in (Loss) on insfers unds	taxes caxes estricte evenu	ed to speciale The special section of equipme		oose		\$	1,824 27,565 - - 90,000 1,359 - (10,000) 12,632 1,339	\$	- - - - 10,000	\$	1,824 27,565 - - 90,000 1,359 - 12,632 1,696
					Tota	l general rev	/enues		124,719		10,357		135,076
											(7.040)		40 457
					Cha	nge in net po	osition		18,070		(7,613)		10,457
						nge in net po			18,070 1,372,558		(7,613) 445,411		
					Net Rest	position - be atement	ginning		1,372,558 29,884		445,411 88		
					Net Rest	position - be atement	ginning ing Net Position	\$	1,372,558	\$	445,411	_	

BALANCE SHEET-- GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

June 30, 2018

	G	ENERAL	PRO	FIRE OTECTION	GOVE	OTHER RNMENTAL FUNDS	Total GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS		
ASSETS Cash on Deposit	\$	435,010	\$	128,000	\$	3,101	\$	566,111	
Due from Other Funds	·	-	·	-	•	-	·	-	
Due from Other Governments Due From External Funds		2,370		-		-		2,370	
Accounts Receivable		-		-		-		-	
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	437,380	\$	128,000	\$	3,101	\$	568,481	
LIABILITIES									
Due to Other Funds	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Accounts Payable				-				-	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		-		-		-		-	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES									
Unearned Revenue		-		-		-		-	
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		-		-		-		-	
FUND BALANCE									
Non-spendable		-		-		-			
Restricted		57,164		128,000		3,101		188,265	
Committed		-		-		-		-	
Unassigned		380,216		400,000		2 404		380,216	
TOTAL FUND BALANCE		437,380		128,000		3,101		568,481	
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCE	•	407.000	•	100.000	•	0.404	•	500 404	
NESCONCES, AND FUND BALANCE	\$	437,380	\$	128,000	\$	3,101	\$	568,481	

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
VILLAGE OF DORA
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET
ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

June 30, 2018

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

Fund Balances - total governmental funds \$ 568,481

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

Total cost of capital assets 2,427,165
Accumulated depreciation (1,482,358)

944,807

Long-term and certain other liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therfore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. Long-term and other liabilities and year-end consist of:

NMFA Loan (92,776)

Net positon of governmental activities \$ 1,420,512

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-- GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Year Ended June 30, 2018

	GI	ENERAL	PRC	FIRE TECTION	OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS		GOVE	TOTAL RNMENTAL UNDS
REVENUE								
Taxes	\$	1,824	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,824
Charges for services		-		-		5,660		5,660
Licenses and permits		50		-		-		50
Fines and forfeitures		-		-		-		-
Local sources		1,359		-		-		1,359
State sources		90,000		167,322		7,171		264,493
Federal sources		-		-		-		-
State shared taxes		27,565		-		-		27,565
Earnings from investments		1,065		274		-		1,339
Refunds		6,855		5,777		-		12,632
TOTAL REVENUES		128,718		173,373		12,831	-	314,922
EXPENDITURES Current								
General government		69,935		-		-		69,935
Highways and streets		-		-		-		-
Public safety		2,190		58,100		13,602		73,892
Health & welfare		-		-		-		-
Culture and recreation		24,088		-		-		24,088
Capital outlay		-		41,505		-		41,505
NMFA principal		-		22,149		-		22,149
NMFA interest		-		2,429		-		2,429
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		96,213		124,183		13,602		233,998
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF								
REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES		32,505		49,190		(771)		80,924
Other Financing Sources								
Bond Proceeds		-		-		-		-
Sale of Equipment		-		-		-		-
Bond Premium				-		-		<u>-</u>
Transfers In <out></out>		(10,000)						(10,000)
Total Other Financial Sources		(10,000)						(10,000)
Net Change In Fund Balances		22,505		49,190		(771)		70,924
FUND BALANCE								
June 30, 2017		414,875		78,926		3,872		497,673
Restatement		-		(116)		-		(116)
Restated Fund Balance June 30, 2017 FUND BALANCE		414,875		78,810		3,872		497,557
June 30, 2018	\$	437,380	\$	128,000	\$	3,101	\$	568,481

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
VILLAGE OF DORA
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES,
EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE ALL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended June 30, 2018

Net change in fund balance - total governmental funds

70,924

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

Capital outlays to purchase or build capital assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are shown in the statement of net assets and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expenses in the statement of activities. This is the amount by which depreciation espense exceeds capital outlays in the period.

Depreciation expense (93,385)
Capital outlays 18,382

Excess of capital outlay over depreciation expense

(75,003)

The issuance of long-term debt provides current financial resources to governmental funds while the repayment of the principal of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Repayment of loans payable is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but it reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets and does not affect the Statement of Activities

Loan proceeds - Repayment of long-term debt 22,149

22,149

Change in net position of governmental activities

\$ 18,070

BALANCE SHEET-- NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

June 30, 2018

	EMS		AME	BULANCE	SENIORS		Total GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	
ASSETS	•		•		•		•	
Cash on Deposit	\$	1	\$	3,100	\$	-	\$	3,101
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	1	\$	3,100	\$		\$	3,101
LIABILITIES								
Due to Other Funds	\$	-	\$	_	\$	-	\$	-
Accounts Payable		-				-		
TOTAL LIABILITIES		-		-		-		-
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Unearned Revenue		_		_		_		_
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		-		-		-		-
FUND BALANCE								
Restricted		1		3,100		-		3,101
TOTAL FUND BALANCE		1		3,100		-		3,101
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCE	\$	1	\$	3,100	\$		\$	3,101

STATEMENT OF REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE-- NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Year Ended June 30, 2018

Tour Ended Gaille 60, 2016	EMS		AME	BULANCE	SENIORS		TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS	
REVENUE								
Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Charges for services		-		5,660		-		5,660
State sources		7,171		-		-		7,171
Earnings from investments		-		-		-		-
Refunds				-				
TOTAL REVENUES		7,171		5,660				12,831
EXPENDITURES								
Current								
Public safety		7,171		6,431		-		13,602
Culture and recreation		-		-		-		
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		7,171		6,431				13,602
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURES		-		(771)		-		(771)
Other Financing Sources								
Transfers In <out></out>		-		-		-		-
Total Other Financial Sources		-				-		-
Net Change In Fund Balances		-		(771)		-		(771)
FUND BALANCE								
June 30, 2017		1		3,871		-		3,872
Restatement		-		-		-		-
Restated Fund Balance June 30, 2017 FUND BALANCE		1		3,871		-		3,872
June 30, 2018	\$	1	\$	3,100	\$		\$	3,101

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2018

	WATER		SOLID WASTE		TOTAL		
ASSETS							
Current Assets							
Cash	\$	68,501	\$	3,953	\$	72,454	
Accounts Receivable		4,447		1,157		5,604	
Total Current Assets		72,948		5,110		78,058	
						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Non-Current Assets							
Restricted Assets (Cash)							
Customer Meter Deposits		725		-		725	
Total Non-Current Assets		725				725	
Capital Assets							
Land		25,099		-		25,099	
Equipment		21,729		-		21,729	
Plant/infrastructure		805,230		-		805,230	
Accumulated depreciation		(492,230)		-		(492,230)	
Total Capital Assets		359,828		-		359,828	
TOTAL 400TTO	_		_		_		
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	433,501	\$	5,110	\$	438,611	
LIABILITIES							
Current Liabilities							
Due to other Funds	\$	_	\$	_	\$	_	
Accounts Payable	Ψ	_	•	_	Ψ	_	
Customer Meter Deposits		725		_		725	
Total Current Liabilities		725				725	
Total Gallon Llabillios		720				120	
TOTAL LIABILITIES		725		-		725	
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES							
Unearned Revenue		_		_		_	
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		_					
NET POSITION							
Net investment in capital assets		359,828		-		359,828	
Restricted		72,948		5,110		78,058	
Unrestricted		-		-		-	
TOTAL NET POSITION		432,776		5,110		437,886	
TOTAL LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF							
RESOURCES, AND NET POSITION	\$	433,501	\$	5,110	\$	438,611	

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

		WATER	SOLI	D WASTE	PRO	TOTAL PRIETARY FUNDS
OPERATING REVENUE	•	00.050	•	40.400	•	40.775
Sales and services Local source	\$	32,653	\$	10,122	\$	42,775
State source						-
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES		32,653		10,122		42,775
TOTAL OF ENVIRONMENTAL OF		02,000		10,122		12,770
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Maintenance and operations		25,955		9,990		35,945
Depreciation		24,800		-		24,800
Total operating expense		50,755		9,990		60,745
Operating income (loss)		(18,102)		132		(17,970)
NON-OPERATING REVENUE (EXPENSE)		-		-		-
Investment income		355		2		357
Investment expense		-		-		-
State Grant		-		-		-
Federal Grant Total Non-Operating Revenue (Expense)		355		2		357
Total Non-Operating Nevertue (Expense)		333				337
EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES						
OVER EXPENDITURES		(17,747)		134		(17,613)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) TRANSFERS IN/ TRANSFERS OUT		10.000				10.000
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING		10,000				10,000
SOURCES (USES)		10,000		_		10,000
000110=0 (00=0)		10,000	-			,
Net Change In Net Position		(7,747)		134		(7,613)
NET POOLTION						
NET POSITION		440 425		4.076		445 411
June 30, 2017 Restatement		440,435 88		4,976 -		445,411 88
NET POSITION		440,523		4,976		445,499
		,		.,		,
June 30, 2018	\$	432,776	\$	5,110	\$	437,886

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS June 30, 2018

	WAT	ER	SOLID	WASTE	T	OTALS
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Cash received from customers Cash payments to employees and to	\$ 3	32,051	\$	9,906	\$	41,957
suppliers for goods and services	(2	25,955)		(9,990)		(35,945)
Net cash provided by operating activities		6,096		(84)		6,012
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES: Acquisition of capital assets		<u>-</u>				<u> </u>
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities						
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Cash received/(paid) from customer deposits Operating transfers from other funds	1	(197) 0,000		<u>-</u>		(197) 10,000
Net cash provided (used) by noncapital financing activities		9,803				9,803
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: Investment income		355		2		357
Net cash provided by investing activities		355		2		357
Net increase (decrease) in cash	1	6,254		(82)		16,172
Cash, beginning of year	5	52,972		4,035		57,007
Cash, end of year	\$ 6	9,226	\$	3,953	\$	73,179
RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES Operating income (loss)	(1	8,102)		132		(17,970)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:						
Depreciation Investment Income	2	24,800 -		-		24,800 -
Customer deposits (received)/paid Changes in assets and liabilities:		-		-		-
(Increase) decrease in receivables Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(602)		(216)		(818) -
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	6,096	\$	(84)	\$	6,012

SCHEDULE OF PLEDGED COLLATERAL

JUNE 30, 2018

JAMES POLK STONE BANK	TOTAL DEPOSITS \$ 344,112	FDIC INSURANCE \$ 250,000	UNINSURED DEPOSITS \$ (94,112)	COLLATERAL REQUIRED \$ 47,056	COLLATERAL PLEDGED \$ 250,622	UNINSURED & UNCOLLATERALIZED DEPOSITS	PLEDGED COLLATERAL DEFICIT \$ -
			, , ,				
US BANK	57,578	57,578	-	-	-	-	-
NEW MEXICO BANK & TRUST	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	-	-
						UNINSURED &	PLEDGED
	TOTAL	NCUA	UNINSURED	COLLATERAL	COLLATERAL	UNCOLLATERALIZED	COLLATERAL
	DEPOSITS	INSURANCE	DEPOSITS	REQUIRED	PLEDGED	DEPOSITS	DEFICIT
FIRST FINANCIAL CREDIT UNION	198,078	198,078	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL INSTITUTIONS	\$ 679,768	\$ 585,656	\$ (94,112)	\$ 47,056	\$ 250,622	\$ -	\$ -

BANK SUMMARY

JUNE 30, 2018

Bank	ACCT TYPE	FUND	_	BANK ALANCE	OUTSTANDING CHECKS		OUTSTANDING DEPOSITS		B	CASH ALANCE
JAMES POLK STONE BANK	Checking C.D. Savings Savings Savings Savings Savings Savings Savings	General General General Water Ambulance Fire Fire Trash	* * * * * * *	\$ 59,474 98,735 77,282 21,154 1,087 46,119 27,755 2,505	\$	41,579 - - - - -	\$	11,052	\$	28,947 98,735 77,282 21,154 1,087 46,119 27,755 2,505
Total James Polk Stone Bank	Cavingo	114011		334,111	_	41,579		11,052		303,584
US Bank Total First Community Bank	C.D.	General	*	 57,575 57,575				<u>-</u>		57,575 57,575
FIRST FINANCIAL CREDIT UNION Total First Financial Credit Union	C.D. C.D. C.D. C.D. C.D. Savings Savings	Fire Fire Fire General Water General General	* * * * * * *	33,636 - 46,210 42,725 50,184 14,814 10,508		- - - - - -		- - - - - -		33,636 - 46,210 42,725 50,184 14,814 10,508
NEW MEXICO BANK AND TRUST	C.D.	General	*	 80,000						198,077 80,000
Cash on Hand	Q.D.	Water		30,000		-		-		54
Amount on Deposit				\$ 669,763	\$	41,579	\$	11,052	\$	639,290

Total Cash

See Independent Auditor's Report

^{*} Interest Bearing

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Village of Dora is incorporated under Section 3 New Mexico State Statutes Annotated 1978 Compilation operating under a Mayor-Council form of government and provides the following services as authorized: public safety (police and fire), highways and streets, sanitation, health and social services, culture-recreation and general administrative services.

The financial statements of the Village of Dora have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

In evaluating how to define the government, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in GAAP. The basic-but not the only-criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency. Other manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and accountability for fiscal matters. A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity benefits the government and/or its citizens, or whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the government and is generally available to its citizens. A third criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the government is able to exercise oversight responsibilities. Based upon the application of these criteria, the Village of Dora had no component units.

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities and changes in net position) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the Village. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which is normally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operation or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reports using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are billed. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current *financial resources* measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of revenues to be available of they are collected within 30 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgements, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Sales and use taxes are classified as derived tax revenues and are recognized as revenue when the underlying exchange takes place and the revenues are measurable and available. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. Only the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The government reports the following major governmental finds:

The *General Fund* is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Fire Protection Fund (Special Revenue Fund) is to account for the operations and maintenance of the Fire Department. It is financed by a special allotment from the State Fire Marshall's Office. The authority is NMSA 59Q-53-1.

The Village also reports additional Government funds as non-major. They include:

<u>Special Revenue Funds</u> – these funds are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes.

The Village reports the following Proprietary Fund types:

<u>Enterprise Fund – Water Fund – To account for the provision of water services to the residents of Dora, New Mexico.</u> All activities necessary to provide these services are accounted for in this fund.

<u>Enterprise Fund – Solid Waste Fund</u> – To account for revenue and expenditures for the maintenance of the solid waste operations. All activities necessary to provide services are accounted for in this fund.

C. <u>Measurement Focus</u>, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (continued)

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to November 30, 1989, generally are followed in both government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the *option* of the following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The government has elected to follow subsequent private- sector guidance.

As a general rule the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from government-wide financial statements.

Program revenues included in the Statement of Activities derive directly from the program itself or from parties outside the Village's taxpayers or citizenry, as a whole; program revenues reduce the cost of the function to be financed from the Village's general revenues. Program revenues include: 1) charges for services to taxpayers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from the goods or services provided by the given function 2) program-specific operating grants and contributions and 3) program-specified capital grants contributions including special assessments.

Internally dedicated resources are reports as *general revenues* rather than as program revenues. Likewise, general revenues include all taxes.

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *non-operating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise fund is charged to customers for sales and services. The enterprise fund also recognized as operating revenue the portion of tap fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the system. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

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

D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

- Prior to June 1, the Village Clerk-Treasurer submits to the Village Council a proposed operating budget for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them based on previous year's history. Public hearings are conducted at the Village Hall to obtain taxpayer comments. Prior to July 1, the budget is legally enacted through passage of an ordinance.
- 2. The Village Clerk-Treasurer is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between departments within any fund; however, and revisions that alter the total expenditures of and funds must be approved by the Village Council and New Mexico State Department of Finance, Division of Local Governments. The original budget that was adopted in July, 1 and was amended during the fiscal year in a legally permissible manner.

D. <u>Budgets and Budgetary Accounting (continued)</u>

- 3. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control devise during the year for the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, and Capital Project Funds.
- 4. Encumbrances are not reported in the budgets or financial statements.
- 5. The level of classification detail in which expenditures of expenses may not legally exceed appropriations for each budget is in budget total. Appropriations lapse at year end.
- 6. Budgets for the General and Special Revenue Funds are adopted on a basis not consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Throughout the year, the accounting records are maintained on the Non-GAAP basis of cash receipts and disbursements. Accordingly, certain revenues and he related assets are recognized when paid rather than when the obligation is incurred. The financial statements are presented on t eh modified accrual basis of accounting. Budgetary comparisons presented for General and Special Revenue Funds in this report are on the Non-GAAP budgetary basis and actual (cash basis). The budget of the Enterprise Fund is adopted on a Non-GAAP cash basis.

E. Cash and Investments

Cash includes amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity of six months from the date acquired by the government. State statues authorize the government to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, interest bearing accounts with local financial institutions and the State Treasurer Pool.

New Mexico Statues require that financial institutions with public monies on deposit pledge collateral, to the owners of such monies, in an amount not less than 50%v of the public monies held on deposit. Collateral pledges are held in safekeeping by other financial institutions, with safekeeping receipts held by the Village. The pledges securities remain in the name of the financial institution.

F. Inventories

The cost of inventories is recorded as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed.

G. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. This is an increase from the \$1,000 threshold reported in prior years. This is a change in accounting estimate. All previously reported Capital Assets that do not meet the updated amount will be depreciated currently and in future periods until they are fully depreciated. Donated Capital Assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. Additions improvements and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Pursuant to the implementation of GASB Statement No. 34, the historical cost of infrastructure assets, (retroactive to 1979) are included as part of the governmental capital assets reported in the government wide statements. The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

G. Capital Assets (continued)

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government is depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Building	50
Building Improvements	50
Public domain infrastructure	30 - 50
System infrastructure	30 - 50
Vehicles	3 to 15
Equipment	3 to 15

The Village does not capitalize computer software or software developed for internal use (if applicable) unless it exceeds the \$5,000 threshold.

H. Compensated Absences

The Village does not allow any vacation or sick leave to accrue and carry forward at the end of each fiscal year.

I. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

J. <u>Taxes</u>

Motor Vehicle Registration Fees – Under the provisions of Chapter 66, Article 6, NMSA 1978, the State of New Mexico collects various fees for the registration and regulation of motor vehicles in the state. Of the amount collected, certain specified amounts are distributed to various governmental agencies within the State, including; the Motor Vehicle Division, State Road fund, municipalities, and counties. After certain priority payments, as detailed in 66-6-23 NMSA 1978 have been made, a portion of the remaining fees held in the motor vehicle suspense fund are distributed as required in 66-23 B (4) and 66-6-23 B (5). Theses distributions are commonly referred to as the 10% and 15% motor vehicle tax distributions.

<u>Gasoline Tax</u> – The State of New Mexico, by authority of Chapter 7, Article 13 NMSA 1978, imposed as excise tax on \$0.17 on each gallon of gasoline received in New Mexico. Of the total gasoline taxes received, a portion is distributed to the various municipalities within the State pursuant to Chapter 7, Article 1-6.9 NMSA 1978 and Chapter 7, Article 1-6.27 NMSA 1978.

J. Taxes (continued)

<u>Municipal Gross Receipts Tax</u> – Under authority of Chapter 7, Articles 19 and 19D, NMSA 1978, The Village adopted gross receipts taxing through ordinance. Said ordinance provide for the imposition of gross receipts taxes on all non-exempt persons engaging in business in the municipality. The tax is collected by the state of New Mexico and remitted to the Village after deducting certain administrative costs.

<u>State Gross Receipts Tax</u> – Under authority of Chapter 7, Article 1, NMSA 1978, the State of New Mexico imposes a gross receipts tax on all businesses within the State. Of the total collected, 1.225% of the taxable gross receipts are distributed to the municipality reporting the taxable receipts.

K. Restricted Assets

Certain long-term assets in the proprietary funds are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because their use is limited to payments for debt service or other purpose such as "deposits held in trust for others".

L. Net Position

The governmental activities and business-type activities financial statements utilize a net assets presentation. Net assets are categorized as follows:

<u>Net Investment in Capital Assets</u> – This category reflects the portion of net assets that are associated with capital assets less outstanding capital asset related debt.

<u>Restricted Net Position</u> – This category reflects the portion of net assets that have third party limitation on their use.

<u>Unrestricted Net Position</u> – This category reflects net assets of the Village not restricted for any project or other purpose.

M. Fund Balance

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily in the extent to which the Village is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable – The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of interfund loans.

<u>Restricted</u> – Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of Resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or is imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation (Village ordinance).

M. Fund Balance (continued)

Enabling legislation authorizes the Village to assess, levy, charge, or otherwise mandates payment of resources (from external resource providers) and included legally enforceable requirements that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation. Legal enforceability means that the Village can be compelled by an external party – such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary to use resources created by enabling legislation only for the purposed specified by the legislation.

Committed – The committed fund balance classification includes amount that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by formal action (ordinance or resolution) of the Village Council. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the Village Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (ordinance or resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts. In contrast to fund balance that is restricted by enabling legislation, committed fund balance classification may be redeployed for other purposes with appropriate due process. Constraints imposed on the use of committed amounts are imposed by the Village Council, separate from the authorization to raise the underlying revenue; therefore, compliance with theses constraints are not considered to be legally enforceable. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

<u>Assigned</u> – Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the Village for specific purposed but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds, other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the General Fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the Village Council or the Village official delegated that authority by the Village Council or ordinance.

<u>Unassigned</u> – Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts have been restricted, committed, or assigned.

The Village applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned and unassigned) amounts are available. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first followed by assigned, and them unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

N. Estimates

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

O. Risk Management

The Village is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. He Village carries commercial insurance for these risks of loss, including workers' compensation and employee health and accident insurance. Settled claims resulting for these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in the current fiscal year.

2. DEPOSITORY COLLATERAL

According to the Federal Deposit Insurance Authority, public unit deposits are funds owned by the Village's Time deposits, savings deposits and interest bearing NOW accounts of a public until in an institution in the same state will be insured up to \$250,000 in aggregate and separate from the \$250,000 coverage for public unit demand deposits at the same institution.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits – Custodial Credit Risk is the risk that in the event of bank failure, the Village's deposits may not be returned to it. The Village does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, \$0 of the Village's bank balance of \$679,768 was exposed to custodial credit as follows:

Custodial Credit Risk-Deposits

ala lata a la ala da ad la arada a ad	with securities held by the		pleaging banks trust department but not in the Village's name	_	0
	with securities held by the		pledging banks trust department but not in the Village's name	•	0
pledging banks trust department	•			•	0
	with securities held by the			_	0
B. Uninsured and collateralized \$ 0		Α.	Uninsured and Uncollateralized		

NM State Statutes require collateral pledged for deposits in excess of federal deposit insurance to be delivered, or a joint safekeeping receipt be issued, to the cooperative for at least one half of the amount on deposit with the institution.

The types of collateral allowed are limited to direct obligations of the United States Government and all bonds issued by an agency, district or political subdivision of the State of New Mexico.

3. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Receivables as of June 30, including the applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts, are as follows:

	 rnmental tivities	Business-Type Activities		
Receivables from customers Less: Allowance for uncollectible accounts	\$ -	\$	5,604	
Subtotal	-		5,604	
Property taxes	107		-	
Gross receipts taxes	 2,263			
Subtotal	2,370			
Total	\$ 2,370	\$	5,604	

4. <u>CAPITAL ASSETS</u>

The amount of property, plant and equipment in the Governmental-Type Activities consists of the following:

	Balance June 30, 2017	Adjustment	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2018	
Capital Assets not being depreciated						
Land	\$ 13,519	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,519	
Total Capital Assets not being depreciated	13,519	-	-	-	13,519	
Capital Assets being depreciated						
Buildings and improvements	601,245	-	=	-	601,245	
Infrastructure	266,708	-	-	-	266,708	
Vehicles	1,324,720	30,000	=	-	1,354,720	
Equipment	172,591		18,382		190,973	
Total Capital Assets being depreciated	2,365,264	30,000	18,382	-	2,413,646	
Less accumulated depreciation:						
Buildings and improvements	(344,618)	(17,748)	-	(362,366)	
Infrastructure	(204,924)	(5,995)	-	(210,919)	
Vehicles	(743,789	(13,499)	(56,913)	-	(800,702)	
Equipment	(95,642) (899)	(12,729)	-	(108,371)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(1,388,973	(14,398)	(93,385)		(1,482,358)	
Net Capital Assets being depreciated	976,291	15,602	(75,003)	-	931,288	
Total Net Capital Assets	\$ 989,810	\$ 15,602	\$ (75,003)	\$ -	\$ 944,807	

4. CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

The amount of property, plant and equipment in the Business-Type Activities consists of the following:

	Balance			Balance	
	June 30, 2017	_Additions	Deletions	June 30, 2018	
Capital assets not being depreciated					
Land	\$ 25,099	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,099	
Total capital assets not being					
depreciated	25,099	-	-	25,099	
Capital assets being depreciated					
Infrastructure	805,230	-	-	805,230	
Equipment	21,729			21,729	
Total capital assets being		·			
depreciated	826,959	-	-	826,959	
Less: Accumulated depreciation					
Infrastructure	(445,700)	(24,801)	-	(470,501)	
Equipment	(21,729)			(21,729)	
Total accumulated depreciation	(467,429)	(24,801)	-	(492,230)	
Net capital assets being depreciated	359,530	(24,801)	-	334,729	
Total Net Capital Assets	\$ 384,629	\$ (24,801)	\$ -	\$ 359,828	

5. <u>LONG-TERM LIABILITIES</u>

A. <u>Changes in Long-Term Liabilities</u>

Governmental Funds

During the year ended June 30, the following changes occurred in the liabilities reported in the Governmental Funds:

	E	Balance					Е	Balance	Dι	ıe Within
	Jun	e 30, 2017	Addit	ions	D	eletions	June	e 30, 2018	0	ne Year
NMFA Loan	_\$	114,925	\$		\$	22,149	_\$	92,776	_\$	22,506
Total	\$	114,925	\$		\$	22,149	\$	92,776	\$	22,506

The Village entered into a loan agreement with the New Mexico Finance Authority evidencing a special limited obligation of the Village to pay a principal amount of \$222,285 and interest for the purpose of defraying the cost or acquiring a fire truck for the Village's fire department. The Village has pledged future State Fire Fund revenues to pay the loan. The yearly payments are to be redirected from the Village's share of the State Fire Fund revenues to the NMFA. Total annual principal and interest payments for the repayment of the loan are expected to require 14% of the yearly State Fire Allotment. The interest rate is 0.410% to 2.660%. The maturity date is May 1, 2022.

5. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (continued)

Due Year			
Ending June 30	_Principal_	_Interest	Total
2019	22,506	2,073	24,579
2020	22,924	1,655	24,579
2021	23,406	1,173	24,579
2022	23,940	639	24,579
Total	\$ 92,776	\$ 5,540	\$ 98,316

The liability will be liquidated by the Fire Protection Fund.

6. DEPOSITS HELD FOR OTHERS, ENTERPRISE FUND

Deposits in the Water Utility Enterprise Fund consist of the following:

Hydrant Meter Deposits \$ 725

Water meter deposits are charged to new customers and consist of the following:

Residential properties \$ 100 Commercial properties \$ 100

7. PROPERTY TAX

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Property tax rate for the year are set no later than September 1 each year by the Secretary of Finance and Administration. The rates of tax are then used by County Assessors to develop the property tax schedule by October 1. Taxes are payable in equal semi-annual installments by November 10 and April 10 of the subsequent year. Taxes are collected on behalf of the Village by the County Treasurer, and are remitted to the Village in the month following collection. Because the treasurer for the county in which the Village is located is statutorily required to collect taxes as an intermediary agency for all forms of government, distribution of taxes is made through the applicable County to the Village.

The Village is permitted to levy taxes for general operating purposes based on taxable value for both residential and nonresidential property, taxable value being defined as one-third of the fully assessed value. In addition, the Village is allowed to levy taxes for payments of bond principal and interest in amounts approved by voters of the Village.

The Village accounts for its share of property taxes in the General Fund. Only those collections received are recorded as revenues. The Village has no means of determining the amount of delinquent taxes, and no delinquent taxes are recorded on the Villages financial records.

8. <u>RETIREMENT PLAN</u>

The Village has elected not to participate in the New Mexico Public Employees Retirement Association Plan.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO VILLAGE OF DORA Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2018

9. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – STATE RETIREE HEALTH CARE PLAN

The Village has elected not to participate in the New Mexico State Retiree Health Care Plan.

10. TRANSFERS

The composition of interfund transfers for the year is as follows:

 Transfers out
 Transfers in Water

 General Fund
 \$ 10,000

Total Transfers In/Out \$ 10,000

Balance of Transfers

Transfer to

Water Fund \$ 10,000

From General Fund \$ 10,000

In the year ended June 30, 2018 the Village made the following one-time transfers:

1) The General Fund transferred monies to the Water Fund to cover one-time expenditures.

11. FUND BALANCES CLASSIFIED

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned upon the use of the resources in the government funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented here.

<u>Fund Balances</u> <u>Nonspendable:</u>	General Fund	Fire Protection Fund	Non-Major Governmental Fund	Total	
Interfund loans Inventory	\$ -	\$ - -	\$ -	\$ - -	
Total Nonspendable					
Restricted for:					
Road Improvements Fire Protection Culture and	- -	- 128,000	-	- 128,000 -	
recreation services Emergency Medical Services	-	-	- 3,101	- 3,101	
Cementery Improvements	57,164	-	-	57,164	
Total restricted	57,164	128,000	3,101	188,265	
<u>Unassigned</u>	380,216	-	-	380,216	
Total Fund Balances	\$ 437,380	\$ 128,000	\$ 3,101	\$ 568,481	

12. RESTATEMENTS

The net position for the Fire Fund was decreased by \$116 for interest. The net position and fund balance for the Ambulance Fund was reduced by \$382 for correction of accounts receivable.

\$ 497,673

Fund balance restatement is as follows:

Fund balance June 30, 2017

1 4114 54141100 54110 50, 2017	Ψ 101,010
Prior year interest on NMFA – Fire Fund	-116
Restated fund balance July 1, 2017	\$ 497,557
Net Position restatement is as follows:	
Net Position June 30, 2017	\$ 1,372,558
Prior year interest on NMFA – Fire Fund	-116
Prior year donated equipment – Fire Fund	30,000
Restated Net Position July 1, 2017	\$ 1,402,442
• •	
Net Position June 30, 2017	\$ 445,411
Prior year voided warrant – Water Fund	88
Restated Net Position July 1, 2017	\$ 445,499
	<u> </u>