FINANCIAL STATEMENTS WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

JUNE 30, 2017

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Directory of Officials June 30, 2017

ELECTED OFFICIALS

Fernando G. Martinez	Mayor					
Freddie M. Rodriguez Mayor	r Pro-Tem					
Esther Gil	Councilor					
Joseph E. Stevens	Councilor					
Richard R. Maynes, Jr	Councilor					
ADMINISTRATION						
Lori Ortiz	Treasurer					
Darlene McBride Dep	puty Clerk					

Ed Fierro, CPA • Rose Fierro, CPA

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Independent Auditors' Report

Wayne A. Johnson, State Auditor and Mayor and Board of Councilors Town of Hurley Hurley, New Mexico

Report on Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, the aggregate remaining fund information, and the budgetary comparison for the general fund of the Town of Hurley, New Mexico (Town), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. We have also audited the financial statements of each of the Town's nonmajor governmental funds, presented as supplementary information, as defined by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, in the accompanying combining and individual fund financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, 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 the financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involved 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 the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town, as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the combining and individual nonmajor governmental funds of the Town as of June 30, 2017, and the respective changes in financial position thereof, and the budgetary comparison for the general fund, for the year ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Management has omitted the management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America required to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing 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. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund financial statements and the other schedules (schedules of cash accounts, pledged collateral, and joint powers agreement) are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The other schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the other schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 8, 2017 on our consideration of the Town's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the Town's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Town's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Fierro & Fierro, P.A. Las Cruces, New Mexico

Lurro + France, P.A.

December 8, 2017



GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2017

	Go	overnmental Activities	siness-Type Activities		Total
Assets: Cash Receivables, net Inventory Investments	\$	956,120 56,746 - 2,807	\$ 1,381,100 76,999 12,988 1,717	\$	2,337,220 133,745 12,988 4,524
Restricted cash Restricted investments Capital assets: Land and construction in progress		64,459 31,590 1,247	94,088 - 830,701		158,547 31,590 831,948
Other capital assets, net of depreciation		10,810,598	 5,604,095		16,414,693
Total capital assets		10,811,845	 6,434,796		17,246,641
Total assets	\$	11,923,567	\$ 8,001,688	\$	19,925,255
Liabilities: Accounts payable Accrued salaries Accrued sales taxes Accrued payroll taxes Accrued interest payable Due to others Long-term liabilities: Due within one year Due in more than one year Total liabilities	\$	19,963 4,024 - 295 213 102 41,848 86,352	\$ 45,855 3,317 2,551 190 2,994 61,100 9,287 181,162 306,456	\$	65,818 7,341 2,551 485 3,207 61,202 51,135 267,514 459,253
Net Position: Net investment in capital assets Restricted for: Debt service State mandated per statutes Unrestricted		10,689,823 88,425 140,043 852,479	6,250,172 35,655 - 1,409,405		16,939,995 124,080 140,043 2,261,884
Total net position		11,770,770	 7,695,232		19,466,002
Total liabilities and net position	\$	11,923,567	\$ 8,001,688	\$	19,925,255

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

Net (Expenses) Revenues and Program Revenues Changes in Net Position Operating Capital Business-Charges for Grants and Grants and Governmental Type Functions/Programs Expenses Services Contributions Contributions Activities Activities Total **Primary Government:** Governmental activities: General government \$ \$ \$ \$ 94,375 97,480 8,272 183,583 94,375 \$ 368,433 Public safety 47,911 94,685 74.993 (150,844)(150,844)Public works 306,952 13,705 941,464 648,217 648,217 Culture and recreation 43,918 4,235 (39,683)(39,683)Interest on long-term debt 957 (957)(957)817,740 291,973 Total governmental activities 60,418 1,016,457 551,108 551,108 Business-type activities: 308,219 233,641 280,240 280,240 Water 354,818 Wastewater 273,654 242,406 (31,248)(31,248)123,882 Solid waste 135,181 (11,299)(11,299)Cemetery 5,047 4,700 15,668 15,321 15,321 Interest on long-term debt 5,645 (5,645)(5,645)Total business-type activities 727,746 604,629 370,486 247,369 247,369 Total primary government 1,545,486 665.047 291.973 1.386.943 551,108 247.369 798.477 General Revenues: Gross receipts taxes 199,630 4,744 204,374 Property taxes, levied for general purposes 15,177 15.177 25,179 25,179 Franchise taxes Public service taxes 9,247 9,247 Interest income 2,308 888 3,196 **Donations** 581 581 Insurance recoveries 3,055 3,055 Transfers 38,569 (38,569)Total general revenues and transfers 293,746 (32,937)260,809 Change in net position 844,854 214,432 1,059,286 Net position, beginning of year 10,925,916 7,475,445 18,401,361 Restatements 5,355 5,355 Net position, beginning of year, restated 10,925,916 7,480,800 18,406,716 Net position, end of year 11,770,770 7,695,232 \$ 19,466,002



BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2017

	General Fund		Capital Projects Fund		Go	Other vernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds	
ASSETS								
Cash Receivables, net Investments Restricted:	\$	737,504 56,739 2,807	\$	10,395 - -	\$	208,221 7 -	\$	956,120 56,746 2,807
Cash Investments		<u>-</u>		- -		64,459 31,590		64,459 31,590
Total assets	\$	797,050	\$	10,395	\$	304,277	\$	1,111,722
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES								
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	10,595	\$	=	\$	9,368	\$	19,963
Accrued salaries		2,832		-		1,192		4,024
Accrued payroll taxes		263		-		32		295
Due to others						102		102
Total liabilities		13,690		-		10,694		24,384
Deferred Inflows of Resources:								
Unearned revenues		13,325		=		=		13,325
Fund Balances: Reserved for:								
Debt service		-		=		88,425		88,425
State mandated per statutes		-		-		140,043		140,043
Committed for:								
One twelfth budget reserve		60,107		-		-		60,107
Subsequent years' expenditures		16,219		-		22,680		38,899
Assigned		-		10,395		42,435		52,830
Unassigned	-	693,709		-		-		693,709
Total fund balances		770,035		10,395		293,583		1,074,013
Total liabilities, deferred inflows								
of resources and fund balances	\$	797,050	\$	10,395	\$	304,277	\$	1,111,722

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION JUNE 30, 2017

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

Total fund balance governmental funds (page six)	\$ 1,074,013
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	10,811,845
Recognition of property tax revenue is reflected on full accrual basis within the statement of net assets. Governmental funds recognize property tax on the modified accrual basis.	13,325
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period, and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(128,200)
Accrued interest payable on long-term debt as of year-end is reflected as such within the statement of net position. Governmental funds recognize the interest as it becomes due.	(213)
Net position of governmental activities (page four)	\$ 11,770,770

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	(General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Gov	Other vernmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds		
Revenues:								
Gross receipts taxes	\$	199,630	\$ -	\$	=	\$	199,630	
Property taxes		14,188	-		-		14,188	
Franchise taxes		25,179	-		-		25,179	
Public service taxes		9,247	-		-		9,247	
Intergovernmental - Federal		-	419,239		=		419,239	
Intergovernmental - State		183,583	535,930		169,678		889,191	
Charges for services		5,722	=		4,235		9,957	
Licenses and permits		2,550	-		-		2,550	
Fines and forfeitures		480	-		47,431		47,911	
Interest		1,888	=		420		2,308	
Miscellaneous		3,636			-		3,636	
Total revenues		446,103	955,169		221,764		1,623,036	
Expenditures:								
Current:								
General government		95,274	=		=		95,274	
Public safety		242,232	-		76,600		318,832	
Public works		38,884	-		-		38,884	
Culture and recreation		2,539	13,043		28,108		43,690	
Capital outlay		-	984,857		74,993		1,059,850	
Debt service:			,		,			
Principal		3,505	_		27,583		31,088	
Interest and other charges			 		834		834	
Total expenditures		382,434	 997,900		208,118		1,588,452	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues								
over expenditures before other								
financing sources (uses)		63,669	(42,731)		13,646		34,584	
Other Financing Sources (Uses):								
Loan proceeds		-	=		31,811		31,811	
Transfers in		39,855	5,181		16,019		61,055	
Transfers (out)		(20,581)	(1,722)		(183)		(22,486)	
Total other financing								
sources (uses)		19,274	 3,459		47,647		70,380	
Net change in fund balances		82,943	(39,272)		61,293		104,964	
Fund balances, beginning of year		687,092	49,667		232,290		969,049	
Fund balances, end of year	\$	770,035	\$ 10,395	\$	293,583	\$	1,074,013	

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds (page eight)	\$ 104,964
Governmental funds report capital outlay as expenditures in the amount of \$1,059,850; however, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense in the amount of \$321,869. The net adjustment is \$737,981.	737,981
Some of the Town's taxes will be collected after year-end, but are not available soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures, and therefore, are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds. At June 30, 2015, unavailable property taxes amounted to \$12,336. The unavailable property taxes for the current fiscal year amounted to \$13,325; therefore, the net adjustment is	000
\$989.	989
Accrued interest expense not due within thirty days after year-end is not considered in the current period, and is not reported in the governmental funds. The increase of accrued interest liability from the previous year increases the interest expense within the statement of activities.	(123)
Governmental funds report loan proceeds as other financing sources in the amount of \$31,811; however, in the statement of net position, the receipt of those proceeds is reported as long-term liabilities.	(31,811)
The repayment of principal of long-term debt consumes current financial resources of the governmental funds; however, it is not recorded as an expense within the statement of activities.	31,088
A decrease in the compensated absences liability is reflected as an expense adjustment within the statement of activities; however, the expense does not use a current financial resource and is not recorded in the governmental funds statement.	1,766
Change in net position of governmental activities (page five)	\$ 844,854

GENERAL FUND

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN CASH BALANCE BUDGET (NON-GAAP BUDGETARY BASIS) AND ACTUAL ON BUDGETARY BASIS WITH RECONCILIATION TO GAAP FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

		Budgeted Amounts Original Final		Actual on Budgetary Basis		Budget to GAAP Differences		Actual on GAAP Basis		Budgetary Basis Variance With Final Budget Over (Under)		
Revenues:												<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>
Gross receipts taxes		8,700 2,300	\$	158,700 12,300	\$	188,425 14,194	\$	11,205	\$	199,630 14,188	\$	29,725 1,894
Property taxes Franchise taxes		2,300 9,700		29,700		24,621		(6) 558		25,179		,
Public service taxes		9,700 8,404		29,700 8,404		8,700		556 547		25,179 9,247		(5,079) 296
Intergovernmental		0,404		6,404		8,700		547		9,247		296
State	26	5,700		265,700		185,058		(1,475)		183,583		(80,642)
Charges for services		6,700		6,700		5,722		(1,473)		5,722		(978)
Licenses and permits		2,980		2,980		2,550		_		2,550		(430)
Fines and forfeitures		700		700		480		_		480		(220)
Interest		1,700		1,700		1,877		11		1,888		177
Miscellaneous		3,000		43,000		3,643		(7)		3,636		(39,357)
Total revenues	52	9,884		529,884		435,270		10,833		446,103		(94,614)
Expenditures:												
Current:												
General government	15	0.979		150,979		95,669		(395)		95,274		55,310
Public safety		3,958		293,958		239,338		2,894		242,232		54,620
Public works		9,595		29,595		36,890		1,994		38,884		(7,295)
Culture and recreation		0,200		90,200		2,745		(206)		2,539		87,455
Capital outlay		· -		-		· -		` -		, <u>-</u>		´ -
Debt service:												
Prinicipal		-		-		3,505		-		3,505		(3,505)
Interest				-				-		-		
Total expenditures	56	4,732		564,732		378,147		4,287		382,434		186,585
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures before other financing sources (uses)	(3	4,848)		(34,848)		57,123		6,546		63,669		91,971
Other Financing Sources (Uses):												
Transfers in	4	1,000		41,000		39,855		-		39,855		(1,145)
Transfers (out)	(1	5,000)		(15,000)		(20,581)				(20,581)		(5,581)
Total other financing												
sources (uses)	2	6,000		26,000		19,274				19,274		(6,726)
Net change in cash balance	(8,848)		(8,848)		76,397	\$	6,546	\$	82,943		85,245
Cash balance, beginning of year	66	1,107		661,107		661,107						<u>-</u>
Cash balance, end of year	\$ 65	2,259	\$	652,259	\$	737,504					\$	85,245
Explanation of Differences: Change in receivables Change in accounts payable Change in accrued salaries Change in accrued payroll taxes Change in unearned revenues Change in investments							\$	11,818 (6,789) (284) 2,786 (989) 4				

PROPRIETARY FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS JUNE 30, 2017

	Joint Utility Fund		,	Solid Waste Fund		Other nterprise Fund		Total
Assets:							_	
Current assets:								
Cash	\$	1,275,540	\$	79,399	\$	26,161	\$	1,381,100
Investments		1,717		-		-		1,717
Receivables, net		59,848		12,157		4,994		76,999
Inventory		12,988		-		-		12,988
Total current assets		1,350,093		91,556		31,155		1,472,804
Noncurrent assets:								
Restricted assets:								
Cash		94,088		-		-		94,088
Capital assets:								
Land		13,152		-		165		13,317
Construction in progress		801,716		-		15,668		817,384
Buildings		272,710		-		-		272,710
Improvements		49,115		-		49,339		98,454
Distribution and collection systems		7,089,376		-		-		7,089,376
Vehicles, equipment and other assets		445,077		-		- (40.000)		445,077
Less accumulated depreciation		(2,252,183)				(49,339)		(2,301,522)
Total capital assets, net		6,418,963		-		15,833		6,434,796
Total non-current assets		6,513,051		-		15,833		6,528,884
Total assets	\$	7,863,144	\$	91,556	\$	46,988	\$	8,001,688
Liabilities and Net Position:								
Current liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	36,854	\$	9,001	\$	_	\$	45,855
Accrued salaries	Ψ	2,820	Ψ	497	Ψ	_	Ψ	3,317
Accrued sales taxes		2,050		501		_		2,551
Accrued payroll taxes		155		35		_		190
Accrued interest payable		2,994		-		_		2,994
Deposits payable		61,100		_		_		61,100
Current maturities of liabilities:		,						,
Bond payable		1,890		_		-		1,890
Notes payable		3,305		=		-		3,305
Compensated absences		3,994		98		-		4,092
Total current liabilities		115,162	•	10,132		-		125,294
Noncurrent liabilities:								
Bond payable		128,900		_		_		128,900
Notes payable		50,529		_		_		50,529
Compensated absences		1,733		-		-		1,733
Total noncurrent liabilities		181,162		-		-		181,162
Total liabilities		296,324		10,132		_		306,456
Not Docition								
Net Position:		0.004.005				45.000		0.050.470
Net invested in capital assets		6,234,339		=		15,833		6,250,172
Restricted for debt service		35,655		-		-		35,655
Unrestricted		1,296,826		81,424		31,155		1,409,405
Total net position		7,566,820		81,424		46,988		7,695,232
Total liabilities and net position	\$	7,863,144	\$	91,556	\$	46,988	\$	8,001,688

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

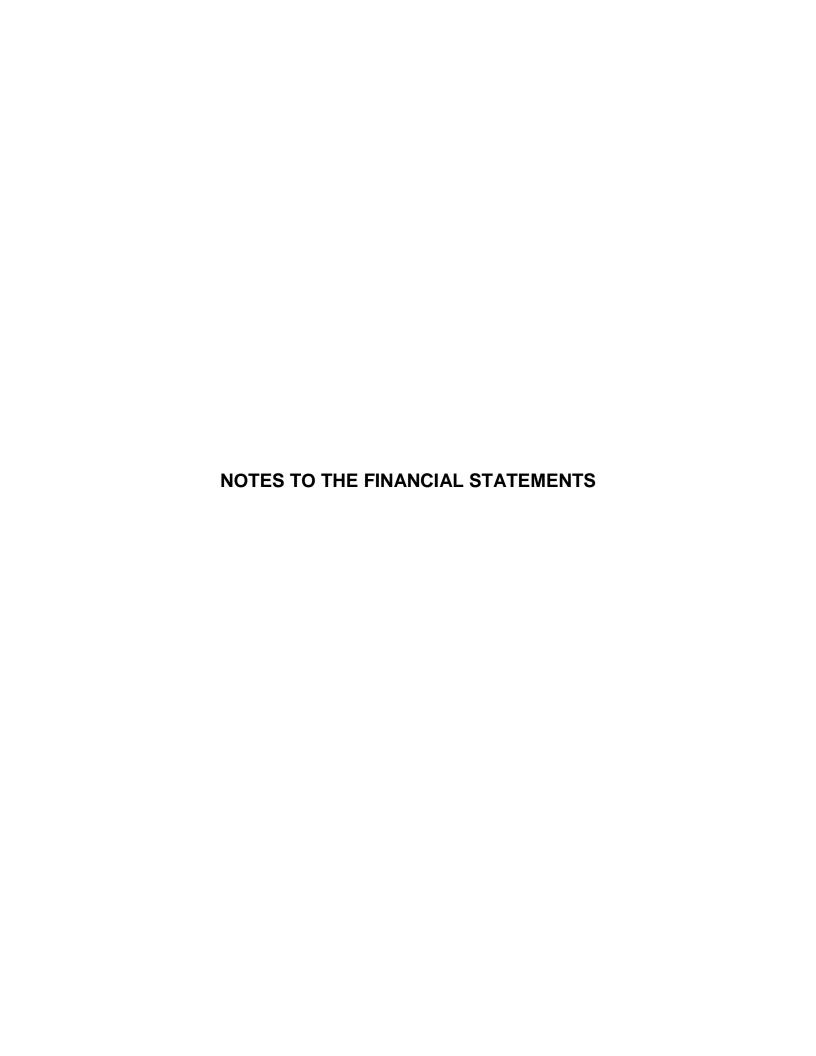
	J	oint Utility Fund	Solid Waste Fund	En	Other terprise funds	Total
Operating Revenues:						
Charges for services	\$	476,047	\$ 123,882	\$	4,700	\$ 604,629
Operating Expenses:						
Personnel services		171,580	29,280		-	200,860
Utilities		26,763	-		-	26,763
Contractual services		162,250	102,244		-	264,494
Repairs and maintenance		16,564	-		-	16,564
General operating		48,438	3,657		5,047	57,142
Depreciation		156,278	-			 156,278
Total operating expenses		581,873	 135,181		5,047	 722,101
Operating (loss)		(105,826)	(11,299)		(347)	(117,472)
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses):						
Gross receipts taxes		-	4,744		-	4,744
Interest income		842	-		46	888
Interest expense		(5,645)	 			 (5,645)
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)		(4,803)	 4,744		46	 (13)
(Loss) before capital						
contributions and transfers		(110,629)	(6,555)		(301)	(117,485)
Capital contributions		354,818	-		15,668	370,486
Transfers in		200	-		-	200
Transfers out		(38,769)	 <u> </u>			 (38,769)
Total capital contributions and transfers		316,249	 		15,668	 331,917
Change in net position		205,620	(6,555)		15,367	214,432
Net position, beginning of year		7,355,845	87,979		31,621	7,475,445
Restatement		5,355				 5,355
Net position, beginning of year, restated		7,361,200	87,979		31,621	 7,480,800
Net position, end of year	\$	7,566,820	\$ 81,424	\$	46,988	\$ 7,695,232

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS PROPRIETARY FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

		oint Utility Enterprise Fund		Solid Waste Fund	Eı	Other nterprise Fund		Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities: Cash received from customers Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services Cash payments to employees for services	\$	475,243 (254,574) (173,990)	\$	124,083 (100,965) (29,480)	\$	4,700 (5,945)	\$	604,026 (361,484) (203,470)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities		46,679		(6,362)		(1,245)		39,072
Cash Flows From Non-Capital and Related Financing Activities: Cash received from gross receipts taxes Cash received from customer deposits Net transfers		1,956 (38,569)		4,510 - -		- - -		4,510 1,956 (38,569)
Net cash provided (used) by non-capital and related financing activities		(36,613)		4,510		-		(32,103)
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities: Capital contributions Capital purchases Principal payment on capital debt Interest paid		242,155 (263,631) (5,114) (5,646)		- - - -		10,678 (15,668) - -		252,833 (279,299) (5,114) (5,646)
Net cash (used) by capital and related financing activities		(32,236)		-		(4,990)		(37,226)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities: Interest income		827		-		45		872
Net increase (decrease) in cash		(21,343)		(1,852)		(6,190)		(29,385)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		1,390,971		81,251		32,351		1,504,573
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	1,369,628	\$	79,399	\$	26,161	\$	1,475,188
Displayed as: Cash Restricted cash	\$	1,275,540 94,088 1,369,628	\$	79,399	\$ 	26,161 - 26,161	\$	1,381,100 94,088
Decree Water of Organities (Leavis Not Cook	Ψ	1,309,020	Ψ	79,399	Ψ	20,101	Ψ	1,475,188
Reconciliation of Operating (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities: Operating (loss) Adjustment to Reconcile Operating Loss to Net Cash Provided (Used) by Operating Activities:	\$	(105,826)	\$	(11,299)	\$	(347)	\$	(117,472)
Depreciation Bad debts Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		156,278 34		-		-		156,278 34
(Decrease) in accounts receivable (Decrease) in contribution receivable (Decrease) in inventory Increase (decrease) in accounts payable Increase in accrued salaries		(957) (13,240) (9,556) 20,771 916		(300) - - 4,936 92		- - (898) -		(1,257) (13,240) (9,556) 24,809 1,008
Increase (decrease) in accrued gross receipts taxes (Decrease) in accrued payroll taxes Increase (decrease) in compensated absences		(371) (1,594) 224		501 (277) (15)		- - -		130 (1,871) 209
Total adjustments		152,505		4,937		(898)		156,544
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	46,679	\$	(6,362)	\$	(1,245)	\$	39,072

Noncash Capital Financing Activities:

Capital assets of \$99,423 were acquired through noncash capital contributions for water system improvements.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Town of Hurley, New Mexico (Town) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) 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 more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

The Town of Hurley is a political subdivision of the state of New Mexico and was incorporated under provisions of Chapter 3, Article 2, NMSA 1978 as amended. The Town operates under the mayor-trustee form of government. The Town provides the following authorized services: public safety, police and fire, highways and streets, water, sanitation, health and welfare, social services, culture and recreation, public improvements, and general administrative services. The Town's basic financial statements include all activities and accounts of the Town's *financial reporting entity*.

The financial reporting entity consists of the primary government, and any another organization for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The definition of the reporting entity is based primarily on the notion of financial accountability. A primary government is financially accountable for the organizations that make up its legal entity. It is also financially accountable for legally separate organizations if its officials appoint a voting majority of an organization's governing body, and either it is able to impose its will on that organization, or there is a potential for the organization to provide specific financial benefits to, or impose specific financial burdens, on the primary government. A primary government may also be financially accountable for governmental organizations that are fiscally dependent on it.

A primary government has the ability to impose its will on an organization if it can significantly influence the programs, projects, activities, or level of services performed or provided by the organization. A financial benefit or burden relationship exists if the primary government (a) is entitled to the organization's resources; (b) is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the obligation to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to the organization; or (c) is obligated in some manner for the debt of the organization.

Based upon the application of these criteria, there are no component units of the Town. The Town is not considered a component unit of another governmental agency during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the Town as a whole) and fund financial statements. The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements.

Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely on a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The statement of net position and the statement of activities were prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from non-exchange transactions are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 33, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Non-Exchange Transactions.

The government-wide statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a function category (general government, public safety, etc.) or activity are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with specific function or activity. 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 activity; (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational requirements of a particular function or activity; and (3) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the capital requirements of a particular function or activity. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported as general revenues.

The net cost (by function of governmental-type activity) is normally covered by general revenues (property, sales, franchise, public service taxes, interest income, etc.). The Town does not allocate indirect costs. Depreciation expense is specifically identified by function and is included in the direct expense of each function. Interest on general long-term debt is considered an indirect expense and is reported separately on the statement of activities.

Separate fund based financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. GASB Statement No. 34 sets forth minimum criteria (percentage of assets, liabilities, revenues or expenditures/expenses of either fund category for the governmental and enterprise combined) for the determination of major funds. The nonmajor funds are combined in a column in the fund financial statements. The nonmajor funds are detailed in the combining section of the statements. At the present time, the Town does not have any fiduciary funds.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

B. Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements (continued)

The government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of the Town as an entity and the change in aggregate financial position resulting from the activities of the fiscal period. The focus of the fund financial statements is on the major individual funds of the governmental and business-type activities (by category). Each presentation provides valuable information that can be analyzed and compared to enhance the usefulness of the information.

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Nonexchange transactions, in which the Town gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, includes property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund level financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. The focus of the governmental fund's measurement (in the fund statements) is upon determination of financial position and changes in financial position (sources, uses, and balance of financial resources) rather than upon net income. 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. For this purpose, the Town considers revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty days of the end of the current fiscal period. Generally, intergovernmental revenues and grants are recognized when all eligibility requirements are met and the revenues are available. 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 judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will, at times, report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future reporting period(s); therefore, is not recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will, at times, report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future reporting period(s); therefore, will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting,

C. and Financial Statement Presentation (continued)

Property, franchise, sales and public service tax revenues associated with the current fiscal period are recognized under the susceptible to accrual concept. Licenses and permits, charges for services, fines and forfeitures, contributions, and miscellaneous revenues are recorded as revenues when received in cash, as the resulting receivable is immaterial. Investment earnings are recorded as earned since they are measurable and available. In applying the susceptible to accrual concept to intergovernmental revenues, the legal and contractual requirements of the numerous individual programs are used as guidance.

There are, however, essentially two types of these revenues. In one, monies must be expended for the specific purpose or project before any amounts will be paid to the Town; therefore, revenues are recognized based upon the expenditures recorded. In the other, monies are virtually unrestricted as to purpose of expenditure and are usually revocable only for failure to comply with prescribed compliance requirements. These resources are reflected as revenues at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met.

Business-type activities and all proprietary funds are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, all assets and all liabilities associated with the operation of these funds are included on the balance sheet. Proprietary fund-type operating statements present increases and decreases (e.g., revenues and expenses) in total net position. 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 Town's water, sewer, and solid waste activities are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for the 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.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

The *general fund* is the Town's primary operating fund. It accounts for all the financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Revenues are provided through property, sales and other taxes, federal sources, state sources, charges for services, licenses and fees, and other miscellaneous recoveries and revenues. Expenditures include all costs associated with the daily operation of the Town, except for items included in other funds.

The *capital project fund* was established by Town ordinance to account for the reconstruction of various streets within the Town's boundaries. The funds for the street projects include federal, state, and local match grants.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting,

C. and Financial Statement Presentation (continued)

The Town maintains six other individual governmental funds that are considered nonmajor and are classified as special revenue funds. A description of each nonmajor governmental fund is as follows:

Special Revenue Funds

The *corrections fund* accounts for the fees collected by the municipal judge, which are legally restricted to expenditure for jail related costs. The fund was established by Town ordinance in order to comply with Section 35-14-11, NMSA 1978.

The *fire protection fund* accounts for the proceeds of the state fire allotment, and the expenditures for public safety there from. New Mexico state law requires that these funds be used to help maintain the fire department. The fund was established by Town ordinance and in accordance with Section 59A-53-1, of the New Mexico State Insurance Code. Section 59A-53-8 of the code restricts the use of the funds for only the maintenance of the Town's fire department.

The *emergency medical services fund* accounts for the state emergency medical services grant, to be used for specific medical services provided through fire department activities. This state grant comes through the New Mexico Department of Health per EMS regulation DOH 94-11. The fund was created by Town ordinance. Section 24-10A-1 to 24-10A-10, NMSA 1978 provides funds to municipalities for use in the establishment and enhancement of local emergency medical services. Section 24-10A-7, NMSA 1978 restricts expenditures from the fund from only emergency medical services.

The *law enforcement fund* accounts for the state grant to be used for the repair and/or replacement of law enforcement equipment, according to state law, section 29-13.1 through 29-13.9, NMSA 1978. The fund was established by Town ordinance to comply with state statutes. Section 29-13-17A, NMSA 1978 limits distributions from the fund for law enforcement related expenditures, including, but not limited to, the purchase of equipment, expenses associated with advanced law enforcement planning and training.

The *lodgers' tax fund* accounts for funds received from a special local lodgers' tax that is to be used for promotion of the Town. The fund was established by Town ordinance authorized by Section 3-38-13 through 3-38-24, NMSA 1978. Section 3-38-15(E) NMSA 1978, restricts the use of the tax for advertising, publicizing and promoting tourist-related attractions, facilities and events.

The *recreation fund* accounts for receipts that are restricted for use in recreational areas only. Funding source is fees charged for recreational activities, such as swimming pool fees. The authority for the fund is given by Section 7-12-15 NMSA 1978.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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

The Town reports the following major business-type funds:

The *joint utility fund* is used to account for the provision of water, sewer, and waste water services to the residents of the Town. All activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in this fund, including, but not limited to, administration, operations, maintenance, financing and related debt service, billing and collection.

The *solid waste fund* accounts for the provision of solid waste disposal to the Town residents. All activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in this fund, but not limited to: administration, operations, maintenance, billing and collections.

The Town maintains one other individual business-type fund that is considered a nonmajor fund. A description of the nonmajor fund is as follows:

The *cemetery fund* accounts for funds received from sale of lots and donations for the purpose of maintaining a community cemetery. The fund was established by Town ordinance authorized by Section 3-40-1, NMSA 1978.

D. Budgets

Budgets for all funds are prepared by management and approved by the Town Board of Councilors, and the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration. The Clerk-Treasurer is responsible for preparing the budget from requests submitted by department heads. The appropriated budget is prepared by line item within object class, program, department and fund; revenues expected to be available are estimated to provide for balanced budgeting. The comprehensive budget package is brought before the Board of Councilors for approval by resolution.

The proposed budget is then submitted by June 1st to the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration Local Government Division (DFA) for approval. DFA certifies a pending budget by July 1st with final certification of the budget by the first Monday of September. The expenditure section of the budget, once adopted, is legally binding. Based on the final certified budget submitted, DFA certifies the allowable tax rates for property taxes in September.

These budgets are prepared on the non-GAAP cash basis, excluding encumbrances, and secure appropriation of funds for only one year. Carryover funds are reappropriated in the budget of the subsequent fiscal year. The budget process in the state of New Mexico requires that the beginning cash balance be utilized to fund deficit budgets appropriated in the budget of the subsequent fiscal year. Such appropriated balance is legally restricted and is, therefore, presented as a committed portion of fund balance.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

E. Budgets (continued)

Actual expenditures may not exceed the budget on a fund basis. Budgets may be amended in two ways. If a budget transfer is necessary within a fund, this may be accomplished with only local board approval. If a transfer between "funds" or a budget increase is required, approval must be obtained from the Department of Finance and Administration. The budgetary information presented in these financial statements has been amended in accordance with the above procedures.

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity

1. Deposits and Investments

Investments in the Town's cash and certificates of deposit are stated at cost, which approximates fair value. State statutes authorize the Town to invest in certificates of deposit, obligations of the state and the U.S. government, and the New Mexico State Treasurer's investment pool. Cash and certificates of deposit are reported at book value. All other investments are carried at fair market value using quoted market prices. Interest income, realized gains and losses on investment transactions, and amortization of premiums/discounts on investment purchases are included for financial statement purposes as investment income and are allocated to participating funds based on the specific identification of the source of funds for a given investment.

2. Interfund Receivables and Payables

Activities between funds, that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year, are referred to as interfund balance. Long term advances between funds, reported in the fund financial statements as noncurrent, are offset by a nonspendable fund balance in applicable governmental funds to indicate that they are not available for appropriation and are not expendable available financial resources.

3. Inventories

Inventories are recorded using first-in, first-out cost method. The costs of inventories in governmental fund types are recorded as expenditures when purchased, therefore, the inventory amount is not available for appropriation.

4. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

5. Restricted Assets

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

F. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity (continued)

6. Interfund Activity

Interfund activity is reported as loans, services provided, reimbursements or transfers. Loans are reported as interfund balance as appropriate and are subject to elimination upon consolidation. Services provided, deemed to be at market or near market rates, are treated as revenues and expenditures/expenses. Reimbursements are when one fund incurs a cost, charges the appropriate benefiting fund and reduces its related cost as reimbursement. All other interfund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers between governmental funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide financial statements.

7. Capital Assets

Property, plant, and equipment purchased or acquired is carried at historical cost or estimated cost. Contributed capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the time received. Purchased computer software is recorded at historical cost. The Town defines capital assets as assets with an initial, individual cost or donated value of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year.

Infrastructure fixed assets consisting of roads, curbs and gutters, streets and sidewalks, drainage systems and lighting systems have been recorded at estimated historical cost. 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, equipment, and infrastructure of the primary government are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Utility system	10-100
Infrastructure	20-75
Buildings and other improvements	15-100
Machinery and equipment, including computer software	3-10

8. Compensated Absences

Annual vacations are provided each year on the basis of service from the last date of hire. Vacation leave may be accrued at the rate of one and one-half (1½) days per month of service at 40 hours per week. Regular part-time employees are eligible for vacation leave accrual on a pro-rated basis. Temporary employees are not eligible for any vacation benefits. Employees do not accrue vacation benefits during a leave without pay.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity (continued)

8. Compensated Absences (continued)

Employees completing their orientation period may accrue vacation leave retroactive to their first days of employment. Orientation employees are not eligible for vacation time and do not earn vacation time without successful completion of their orientation period. In certain circumstances, a newly hired full-time or part-time permanent employee may not be required to observe a probationary period for the purposes of being able to use earned vacation leave and sick leave benefits, if their prior work experience and certifications reflect sufficient skills, knowledge, and training in the position for which they are being hired. The determination to waive the probationary period for vacation and sick leave is made by the mayor and town council at the time of hire.

All employees may take accrued vacation within their anniversary year. Employees may carry over to the next calendar year a total balance of 144 vacation hours. Vacation leave balances in excess of 144 vacation hours as of December 31st of each year, may be forfeited without pay. In the instance of approved accrued vacation balances carried over to the following year, all balances (of the past and current year) in excess of 144 hours of vacation hours as of December 31st of that year may be forfeited without pay. For governmental funds, expenditures are recognized during the period in which vacation costs become payable from available, expendable resources.

All full-time regular employees accrue sick leave benefits at the rate of one workday for each calendar month of continuous employment. Regular part-time employees may accrue sick leave on a pro-rata basis, according to hours worked. Temporary employees do not earn sick leave benefits. Employees do not accrue sick leave benefits during a leave without pay. Employees accrue and may use sick leave during the orientation period; however, employees are not entitled to paid sick leave until they have been continuously employed for ninety (90) days.

There is no limit on the number of sick leave hours that may be accumulated and carried forward from one anniversary year to the subsequent year. Employees will not be paid for accumulated sick leave upon separation from the Town.

9. Deferred Inflows of Resources

Deferred outflows of resources represent consumption of resources of net assets that are applicable to future reporting periods that are reported in a separate section after assets in the statement of financial position.

Deferred inflows of resources represent acquisition of net assets by the Town that are applicable to a future reporting period. The deferred inflows are reported in the separate section after liabilities in the statement of financial position.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity (continued)

10. Short-Term Obligations

No short-term debt occurred during the current fiscal year.

11. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts 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. Bond issuance costs are reported expenditures in the year of issuance.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

12. Net Position

The government-wide financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as follows:

Investment in capital assets – This category reflects the portion of net position that are associated with capital assets less outstanding capital asset related debt.

Restricted net position – This category reflects the portion of net position that has third party limitations on their use.

Unrestricted net position – This category reflects net position of the Town, not restricted for any project or other purpose.

13. Fund Equity Reservation and Designations

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report aggregate amounts for five classifications of fund balances based on the constraints imposed on the use of these resources. The nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form—prepaid items or inventories; or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

The spendable portion of the fund balance comprises the remaining four classifications: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

E. Assets, Liabilities, and Net Assets or Equity (continued)

13. Fund Equity Reservation and Designations (continued)

Restricted fund balance – This classification reflects the constraints imposed on resources either (a) externally by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed fund balance – These amounts can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal resolutions or ordinances of the board of councilors - the government's highest level of decision making authority. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the board of councilors removes the specified use by taking the same type of action imposing the commitment. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned fund balance – This classification reflects the amounts constrained by the Town's "intent" to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. The board of councilors has the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes. Assigned fund balances include all remaining amounts (except negative balances) that are reported in governmental funds, other than the General Fund, that are not classified as nonspendable and are neither restricted nor committed.

Unassigned fund balance – This fund balance is the residual classification for the General Fund. It is also used to report negative fund balances in other governmental funds.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the Town's policy to use externally restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources - committed, assigned, and unassigned - in order as needed.

F. Other Matters

1. Presentation

Certain reclassifications of prior year information have been made to conform to current year presentation.

2. Cash Flows

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, the Town considers all highly liquid investments, including restricted cash with maturity of three months or less when purchased, to be cash equivalents.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

F. Other Matters (continued)

3. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. CASH AND DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Cash

New Mexico state statutes provide authoritative guidance regarding the deposit of cash and idle cash. Deposits of funds may be made in interest or non-interest bearing checking accounts in one or more bank or savings and loan associations within the geographical boundaries of the Town. Deposits may be made to the extent that they are insured by an agency of the United States of America or by collateral deposited as security or by bond given by the financial institution.

The rate of interest in non-demand interest-bearing accounts shall be set by the state Board of Finance, but in no case shall the rate of interest be less than one hundred percent of the asked price on United States Treasury bills of the same maturity on the day of deposit.

Idle cash may be invested in a wide variety of instruments, including money market accounts, certificates of deposit, the New Mexico State Treasurer's investment pool, or in securities that are issued by the state or by the United States government, or by their departments or agencies, and which are either direct obligations of the state or the United States, or are backed by the full faith and credit of those governments.

Cash Deposited with Financial Institutions

The Town maintains cash in one financial institution within Hurley, New Mexico. The Town's deposits are carried at cost. The Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insures the cash accounts at the financial institution.

As of June 30, 2017, the amount of cash reported on the financial statements differs from the amount on deposit with the one financial institution because of transactions in transit and outstanding checks. The locations and amounts deposited are as follows:

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

2. CASH AND DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (continued)

Cash Deposited with Financial Institutions (continued)

	Financial				
	Institution	Re	conciling	F	Reconciled
	 Balance		Items		Balance
Cash on hand	\$ -	\$	250	\$	250
First American Bank	 2,481,511		(42,829)		2,438,682
Total cash deposits	\$ 2,481,511	\$	(42,579)	\$	2,438,932

The amounts reported as cash for the government within the financial statements are displayed as:

Statement of Net Position:	
Cash	\$ 2,337,220
Restricted cash	101,712
Total cash reported on	

Except for items in transit, the carrying value of deposits by the respective depositories equated to the carrying value by the Town. All deposits are collateralized with eligible securities, as described by New Mexico state statute, in amounts equal to at least 50% of the Town carrying value of the deposits (demand and certificates of deposit). Such collateral, as permitted by state statutes, is held in each respective depository bank's collateral pool at a Federal Reserve Bank, or member bank other than the depository bank, in the name of the respective depository bank and pledged as a pool of collateral against all of the public deposits it holds with the exception of deposit insurance provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

	Fir ——	st American Bank
Total deposit in bank Less FDIC insurance	\$	2,481,511 (250,000)
Uninsured public funds		2,231,511
Pledged collateral held by pledging bank's agent, but not in the Town's name		2,790,065
Uninsured and uncollateralized public funds	\$	
Total pledged collateral 50% pledged collateral requirement	\$	2,790,065
per state statute		(1,115,756)
Over (under) collateralization	\$	1,674,309

A detailed listing of the pledged collateral is contained in the supplemental financial information section of this report.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

2. CASH AND DEPOSITS WITH FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS (continued)

Cash Deposited with Financial Institutions (continued)

According to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, public unit deposits are owned by the public unit. Time deposits, savings deposits and interest bearing money market accounts at a public unit in an institution in the same state will be insured up to \$250,000.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits – Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The Town does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2017, \$2,231,511 of the Town's bank balance of \$2,481,511 was exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

	Fir	st American
		Bank
Uninsured and collateral held by pledging bank's agent not in the		
Town's name	\$	2,231,511

3. RESTRICTED ASSETS

The Town has restricted cash and investments for particular purposes. A description of the assets restricted, and the purpose of the restriction is described as:

	Governmental Activities		ness-Type ctivities
Statement of Net Position: Restricted cash Restricted investments	\$	56,835 31,590	\$ 94,088 -
Total cash reported on financial statements	\$	88,425	\$ 94,088
Purpose of the Restriction: Program funds Meter deposits Debt reserves Debt service	\$	31,590 - - - 56,835	\$ - 58,433 35,655 -
	\$	88,425	\$ 94,088

Investments Held by Fiscal Agent

As required by note agreements with the New Mexico Finance Authority (NMFA), the Town has cash held and invested with NMFA. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, NMFA has invested the funds held in the debt service, and program funds pools. None of the cash invested can be specifically identified, since the Town's portion is co-mingled with other local governments from the state of New Mexico.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

3. RESTRICTED ASSETS (continued)

NMFA – Debt Service Pool

The Town has \$56,835 invested with the NMFA debt service pool. At June 30, 2017, the pool was composed of short-term, high-credit-quality money market instruments.

NMFA - Program Funds

The Town has \$31,590 invested within the NMFA program fund. At June 30, 2017, the fund was composed of 9.18% cash and short-term high quality money market instruments and 90.82% fixed income U.S. government securities.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate is the risk that interest rate variations may adversely affect an investment's fair value. The prices of securities fluctuate with market interest rates, and the securities held in a portfolio will decline if market interest rates rise. The portfolio's weighted average maturity (WAM) is a key determinant of the tolerance of a fund's investment's to rising interest rates. In general, the longer the WAM, the more susceptible the fund is to rising interest rates. The NMFA debt service pool fund weighted average maturity is 2.155 years or 787 days. The NMFA program funds pool fund weighted average maturity is .715 years or 261 days.

The Town does not have a formal policy limiting investment maturities that would help manage its exposure to fair value losses from increasing interest rates.

USDA Debt Reserves

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development loan requirements are that the Town establish a separate bank account, earmarked as Rural Development Debt Reserve Account. The town is required to make annual deposits into the account. At June 30, 2017, the balance of the account was \$35,655.

4. INVESTMENTS

Cash Deposited With the New Mexico State Treasurer

The Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) is a fund created pursuant to NMSA 1978 6-10-10 to allow municipal, city, county, tribe and quasi-governmental bodies to voluntarily remit money to the New Mexico State Treasurer's Office to receive professional money management on a pooled basis. The LGIP is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's, the highest principal stability credit rating awarded by Standard & Poor's, and has been reaffirmed annually since August 2007. The investment portfolio is posted on the State Treasurer's Office website, www.nmsto.gov, and is available for review by participants at any time. The Town's total fair market value at June 30, 2017 is as follows:

Gove	ernmental	Business-Type		
Ad	tivities	Activities		
\$	2,807	\$	1,717	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

4. INVESTMENTS (continued)

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that interest rate variations may adversely affect an investment's fair value. The prices of securities fluctuate with market interest rates and the securities held in a portfolio will decline if market interest rates rise. The portfolio's weighted average maturity (WAM) is a key determinant of the tolerance of a fund's investments to rising interest rates. In general, the longer the WAM, the more susceptible the fund is to rising interest rates. The LGIP WAM (R) was 58 days, and the WAM (F) was 106 days at June 30, 2017.

5. RECEIVABLES, NET

Receivables net of allowance for doubtful accounts at June 30, 2017 consisted of the following:

	 ernmental ctivities	Business-Type Activities		
Accounts receivable: Charges for services Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ - -	\$	73,164 (15,295)	
Total	\$ <u>-</u>	\$	57,869	
Taxes receivable: Gross receipts taxes Franchise taxes Property taxes Public service taxes Allowance for doubtful accounts Total	\$ 35,377 5,598 14,189 870 (13) 56,021	\$	827 - - - - - 827	
Intergovernmental receivables: General government - court automation Water systems improvements Cemetery improvements	\$ 651 - -	\$	- 13,240 4,990	
Total	\$ 651	\$	18,230	
Interest receivable:	 74		73	
	\$ 56,746	\$	76,999	

The Town's policy is to provide for uncollectible accounts based upon expected defaults.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

6. PROPERTY TAX

Property taxes attached as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1st. Property tax rates for the year are set no later than September 1st each year by the New Mexico Secretary of Finance and Administration. The rates of tax are then used by the Grant County Assessor to develop the property tax schedule by October 1st. Tax notices are sent by the Grant County Treasurer to property owners by November 1st of each year. Taxes are payable in equal semiannual installments by November 10th and April 10th of the subsequent year. Thirty days later the bill becomes delinquent and the County Treasurer assesses penalties and interest. Taxes are collected on behalf of the Town by the County Treasurer, and are remitted to the Town in the month following collection. The County Treasurer is statutorily required to collect taxes as an intermediary agency for all forms of government. Distribution of taxes collected is made through the County Treasurer's office.

The Town is permitted to levy taxes for general operating purposes up to an amount determined by a formula based upon each \$1,000 of taxable value for both residential and nonresidential property, taxable value being defined as one third of the fully assessed value. In addition, the Town is allowed to levy taxes for payments of bonds principal and interest in amounts approved by voters of the Town. The Town's total tax rate to finance general government services for the year 2016, was \$.768 per \$1,000 for non-residential and \$1.305 for residential property. In the year 2016, there was no tax rate established for payment of bonds principal and interest.

7. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, are as follows:

	Balance 06/30/16	Increases	0)ecreases	Balance 06/30/17		
Governmental Activities:				•			
Capital assets, not being depreciated:							
Land	\$ 1,247	\$ -	\$	-	\$	1,247	
Construction in progress	 116,202	 		(116,202)			
Total capital assets,							
not being depreciated	117,449	-		(116,202)		1,247	
Other capital assets, being depreciated:							
Buildings	1,391,463	-		-		1,391,463	
Improvements	861,768	-		-		861,768	
Infrastructure	10,791,428	1,101,059		-		11,892,487	
Furniture, equipment and vehicles	 1,070,329	 74,993		-		1,145,322	
Total other capital assets,							
being depreciated	14,114,988	1,176,052		-		15,291,040	
Less accumulated depreciation:							
Buildings	(453,908)	(27,406)		-		(481,314)	
Improvements	(405,921)	(35,292)		-		(441,213)	
Infrastructure	(2,506,678)	(200,909)		-		(2,707,587)	
Furniture, equipment and vehicles	 (792,066)	 (58,262)				(850,328)	
Total accumulated depreciation	 (4,158,573)	(321,869)		-		(4,480,442)	
Other capital assets, net	 9,956,415	 854,183				10,810,598	
Total capital assets, net	\$ 10,073,864	\$ 854,183	\$	(116,202)	\$	10,811,845	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

7. CAPITAL ASSETS (continued)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions (programs) as follows:

General government	\$ 3,046
Public safety	50,527
Public works	268,068
Culture and recreation	228
	\$ 321,869

	Balance 06/30/16		Increases		Decreases		Balance 06/30/17	
Business-type Activities: Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	13,317	\$	-	\$	-	\$	13,317
Construction in progress		420,248		397,136				817,384
Total capital assets,								
not being depreciated		433,565		397,136		-		830,701
Other capital assets, being depreciated:								
Buildings		272,710		-		-		272,710
Improvements		98,454		-		-		98,454
Water and sewer utility system		7,089,376		-		-		7,089,376
Furniture, equipment and vehicles		445,077						445,077
Total other capital assets,								
being depreciated		7,905,617		-		-		7,905,617
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Buildings		(92,460)		(5,454)		-		(97,914)
Improvements		(83,250)		(2,071)		-		(85,321)
Water and sewer utility system		(1,614,461)		(130,401)		-		(1,744,862)
Furniture, equipment and vehicles		(355,073)		(18,352)				(373,425)
Total accumulated depreciation		(2,145,244)		(156,278)				(2,301,522)
Other capital assets, net		5,760,373		(156,278)				5,604,095
Total capital assets, net	\$	6,193,938	\$	240,858	\$		\$	6,434,796

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

8. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

Changes in governmental activities obligations during the year ended June 30, 2017, are as follows:

	Balance 06/30/16	In	creases	D	ecreases	Balance 06/30/17	Dι	mounts ie Within ne Year
Notes payable Compensated absences	\$ 122,022 7,221	\$	31,811 6,827	\$	(31,088) (8,593)	\$ 122,745 5,455	\$	38,546 3,302
	\$ 129,243	\$	38,638	\$	(39,681)	\$ 128,200	\$	41,848

NMFA Loan No. PP-2852

On January 11, 2013, the Town borrowed \$136,724 from the New Mexico Finance Authority for the purchase of a fire pumper truck for use by the Town's volunteer fire department. The loan is to be repaid from the annual distribution of fire protection funds received from the state of New Mexico. The note matures May 1, 2018. The annual payment is approximately \$28,151, and does accrue interest at a blended interest rate of .9171%. The following is a schedule of the annual payments required for the note:

Due in Fiscal Year							
Ending June 30:	P	Principal		nterest	Total		
2018	\$	\$ 27,845		306	\$	28,151	

NMFA Loan No. CI-3355

On January 15, 2016, the Town borrowed \$67,918 from the New Mexico Finance Authority for improvements to flood and drainage control of Cortez Avenue infrastructure in Hurley, New Mexico. The loan is part of the total Colonias Improvement Project of \$679,176. The loan is to be repaid from the revenues pledged pursuant to Ordinance No. 51, which imposes a municipal gross receipts tax known as the fifth one-quarter (1/4) of one-percent (.250%) increment on the gross receipts of all persons engaging in business within the Town boundaries. The note matures on June 1, 2035, and does not accrue interest. The following is a schedule of the annual payments for the note:

Due in Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	F	Principal		nterest	Total		
2018	\$	3,505	\$	-	\$	3,505	
2019		3,505		-		3,505	
2020		3,505		-		3,505	
2021		3,505		-		3,505	
2022		3,505		=		3,505	
2023-2027		17,525		=		17,525	
2028-2032		17,525		=		17,525	
2033-2035		10,514		<u>-</u>		10,514	
	\$	63,089	\$	-	\$	63,089	

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

8. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

NMFA Loan No. PP-2477

On June 9, 2017, the Town borrowed \$31,811 from the New Mexico Finance Authority for the purchase of a police vehicle for use by the Town's police department. The loan is to be repaid from the annual distribution of law enforcement funds received from the state of New Mexico. The note matures May 1, 20121. The annual payment is approximately \$8,195, and does accrues interest at a blended interest rate of 1.245%. The following is a schedule of the annual payments required for the note:

Due in Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	F	Principal	In	terest	Total
2018	\$	7,196	\$	333	\$ 7,529
2019		8,112		305	8,417
2020		8,201		216	8,417
2021		8,302		115	8,417
	\$	31,811	\$	969	\$ 32,780

Per GASB Interpretation No. 6, liabilities for compensated absences are recognized in the fund statements to the extent the liabilities have matured (i.e., are due for payment). Compensated absences are accrued in the government-wide statements. The compensated absences liability attributable to the governmental activities will be liquidated primarily by the general fund.

Business-Type Activities

Changes in the business-type activities obligations during the year ended June 30, 2017, are as follows:

	Balance 06/30/16	In	creases	D	ecreases	Balance 06/30/17	Du	mounts e Within ne Year
Business-Type Activites:								
Bonds payable	\$ 132,600	\$	-	\$	(1,810)	\$ 130,790	\$	1,890
Notes payable	57,138		-		(3,304)	53,834		3,305
Compensated absences	5,616		12,169		(11,960)	5,825		4,092
	\$ 195,354	\$	12,169	\$	(17,074)	\$ 190,449	\$	9,287

Wastewater System Improvement Revenue Bonds, Series 2009

On December 18, 2009, the Town authorized the issuance of the Town of Hurley, New Mexico, Wastewater System Improvement Revenue Bonds in the principal amount of \$142,000 at par and at an interest rate of 4.25% per annum for the purpose of financing improvements to the Town's wastewater system. The bonds are payable and collectible solely from net revenues derived from the operation of the Town's wastewater system. The bonds mature in December 18, 2049. The following is a schedule of the annual payments required for the bonds:

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

8. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

Wastewater System Improvement Revenue Bonds, Series 2009 (continued)

	Principal		Interest	Total		
2018	\$	1,890	\$ 5,559	\$	7,449	
2019		1,970	5,475		7,445	
2020		2,050	5,394		7,444	
2021		2,140	5,304		7,444	
2022		2,230	5,180		7,410	
2023-2027		12,630	24,258		36,888	
2028-2032		15,570	21,359		36,929	
2033-2037		19,170	17,734		36,904	
2038-2042		23,600	13,194		36,794	
2043-2047		29,070	7,582		36,652	
2048-2050		20,470	1,316		21,786	
	\$	130,790	\$ 112,355	\$	243,145	

NMFA Loan PER-Water Utility System, Project No. 117-WTB

On December 5, 2008, the Town borrowed \$6,500 from the New Mexico Finance Authority for the purpose of financing the cost of planning, designing and engineering of a water utility system. The loan is to be repaid with annual payments to be made by the Town. The annual payment is approximately \$335, does not accrue interest, but has a .025% administrative charge. The note matures on June 1, 2028. The following is a schedule of the annual payments required for the note:

	Pr	Principal		terest	Total		
2018	\$	333	\$	-	\$	333	
2019		334		-		334	
2020		335		-		335	
2021		335		-		335	
2022		336		-		336	
2023-2027		1,694		-		1,694	
2028		341		-		341	
	\$	3,708	\$	_	\$	3,708	

NMFA Loan No. CI-2789

On May 17, 2013, the Town borrowed \$7,448 from the New Mexico Finance Authority for planning for a wastewater project whereby the Town will be replacing clay piping and manholes. The loan is to be repaid from net system revenues as defined in the Town resolution no. 20-2012-2013 adopted April 9, 2013. The note matures June 1, 2033. The annual payment is \$373, and does not accrue interest. The following is a schedule of the annual payments required for the note:

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

8. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

NMFA Loan No. CI-2789 (continued)

	Pr	Principal		terest	Total		
2018	\$	373	\$	-	\$	373	
2019		373		-		373	
2020		373		-		373	
2021		372		-		372	
2022		372		-		372	
2023-2027		1,860		-		1,860	
2028-2032		1,860		-		1,860	
2033		373		-		373	
	\$	5,956	\$		\$	5,956	

NMFA Loan No. CI-2979

On April 18, 2014, the Town borrowed \$51,967 from the New Mexico Finance Authority for improvements to the water system, more specifically described as design of Phase I Regional Water Storage. The loan is to be repaid from net system revenues as defined in the Town resolution no. 23-2013-2014 adopted March 10, 2014. The note matures June 1, 2034. The annual payment is \$2,599, and does not accrue interest. The following is a schedule of the annual payments required for the note:

	Principal		Interest		Total		
2018	\$	2,599	\$	-	\$	2,599	
2019		2,599		-		2,599	
2020		2,599		-		2,599	
2021		2,598		-		2,598	
2022		2,598		-		2,598	
2023-2027		12,990		-		12,990	
2028-2032		12,990		-		12,990	
2033-2034		5,197				5,197	
	\$	44,170	\$	-	\$	44,170	

NMFA Loan No. CI-3511

On March 10, 2017, the Town closed on a \$1,793,710 Colonias Infrastructure Project Loan/Grant from the New Mexico Finance Authority for infrastructure development consisting of improvements to the water system. More specifically described as designing and constructing a source of fresh water for the Town of Hurley, and a source of supplemental fresh water for the City of Bayard, the Village of Santa Clara, and the residents of the mining district, and to construct a fresh water transmission pipeline from the source of fresh water to the points of distribution in the mining district.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

8. LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS (continued)

NMFA Loan No. CI-3511 (continued)

The grant amount is \$1,614,339, and the loan amount is \$179,371. There is no interest component. As of June 30, 2017, no funds had been received or expended on the grant portion, and no funds had been borrowed from the loan portion. The maturity date of the loan will be determined when the funds have been drawn down.

9. UNAVAILABLE REVENUES

The Town has recorded unavailable property tax revenues of \$13,325 as deferred inflows of resources within the governmental general fund.

10. RESTATEMENT OF NET POSITION

	Governn	Government-Wide							
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Individual Funds						
<u>Major Fund</u>									
Joint Utility Fund Inventory understated		\$ 5,355	\$ 5,355						
	\$ -	\$ 5,355							

11. INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund balances represent short-term advances for funds that receive grants on a reimbursement basis. They also represent short-term advances for deficit cash balances within pooled cash accounts:

	Transfers In									
	General Fund		Capital Projects Fund		Joint Utility Fund		Other Governmental Funds		Total	
Transfers (out):										
General Fund	\$	-	\$	5,181	\$	200	\$	15,200	\$	20,581
Capital Projects Fund		903		-		-		819		1,722
Other Governmental Funds		183		-		-		-		183
Joint Utility Fund		38,769								38,769
	\$	39,855	\$	5,181	\$	200	\$	16,019	\$	61,255

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them. Additionally, transfers are used to move unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

12. BAD DEBT EXPENSE – ENTERPRISE FUNDS

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the Town recorded changes to allowance for doubtful accounts for the enterprise funds. The recording of an allowance for doubtful accounts is performed only for financial reporting purposes. The change in the allowance is based on historical experiences regarding the collection of accounts. The Town maintains historical records of outstanding receivables owed to the Town. The following changes in the allowance have been posted to each fund, thereby increasing or decreasing charges for services. Revenues are recorded on the income statement.

Water and Sewer Fund \$ 27 Solid Waste Fund \$ 7

13. PENSION PLAN - PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION

The Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) is the administrator of the state of New Mexico public employee retirement plan, which is a cost sharing, multiple-employer defined plan. The plan provides for retirement benefits, disability benefits, survivor benefits and cost-of-living adjustments to plan members and beneficiaries. Local governments have the opportunity to participate in the plan. The Town has not elected to participate in the public employee retirement plan.

14. RETIREMENT PLAN

The Town sponsors an AIM Simple Individual Retirement Annuity (IRA) Plan for eligible employees. There are two employees who are participating. The Town's contributions to the plan are dollar for dollar of the employees' contributions, not to exceed 3% of gross wages. The Town's matching contribution for the year ended June 30, 2017 was \$3,857.

15. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The Retiree Health Care Act (Chapter 10, Article 7C, NMSA 1978) provides comprehensive group health insurance for persons who have retired from certain public service in New Mexico. The purpose is to provide eligible retirees, their spouses, dependents, and surviving spouses and dependents with health insurance consisting of a plan, or optional plans, of benefits that can be purchased by funds flowing into Retiree Health Care Fund and by copayments or out-of-pocket payments to eligible retirees. The Town has not elected to participate in the post-employment health insurance plan.

16. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Town 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. The Town has joined together with other local governments in the state and obtained insurance through the New Mexico Self-Insured Fund, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for local governments. The Town pays an annual premium to New Mexico Self-Insured Fund for its general insurance coverage, and all risk of loss is transferred.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

17. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Amounts received or receivable from grantor agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amounts, if any, of expenditures which may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time although the Town expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

The Town is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, it is the opinion of the Town's legal counsel that resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Town.

18. CONSTRUCTION COMMITMENTS

Business-Type Activities – As of June 30, 2017, the Town has construction contracts that total \$140,000. The projects are for water system improvements funded through state grants and local contributions. The remaining construction commitments are estimated at \$44,679.

19. OTHER REQUIRED INDIVIDUAL FUND DISCLOSURES

Generally accepted accounting principles require disclosure of certain information concerning individual funds including:

Deficit Fund Balance of Individual Funds - There were no funds that had a deficit fund balance for the year ended June 30, 2017.

Excess of Expenditures Over Appropriations - There were no funds that exceeded approved budgetary authority for the year ended June 30, 2017.

Designated Cash Appropriations - There were no funds that exceeded approved designated cash appropriations for the year ended June 30, 2017.

20. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On August 11, 2017, the Town received approval from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development for its request to obligate funds related to a grant of \$1,167,500, and a loan for \$1,572,000. These funds will be used to drill and equip the east fresh water well, construct a new booster pump station with head tank, and install approximately 42,000 linear feet of 12" PVC transmission line with bore crossings beneath the highway and railroad infrastructure from the booster station to the Town's distribution tanks. This financial assistance is subject to: 1) availability of funds; 2) letter of conditions dated August 3, 2017; 3) letter of intent to meet conditions dated August 3, 2017; and, 4) closing instructions issued by the Office of General Council.



COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS JUNE 30, 2017

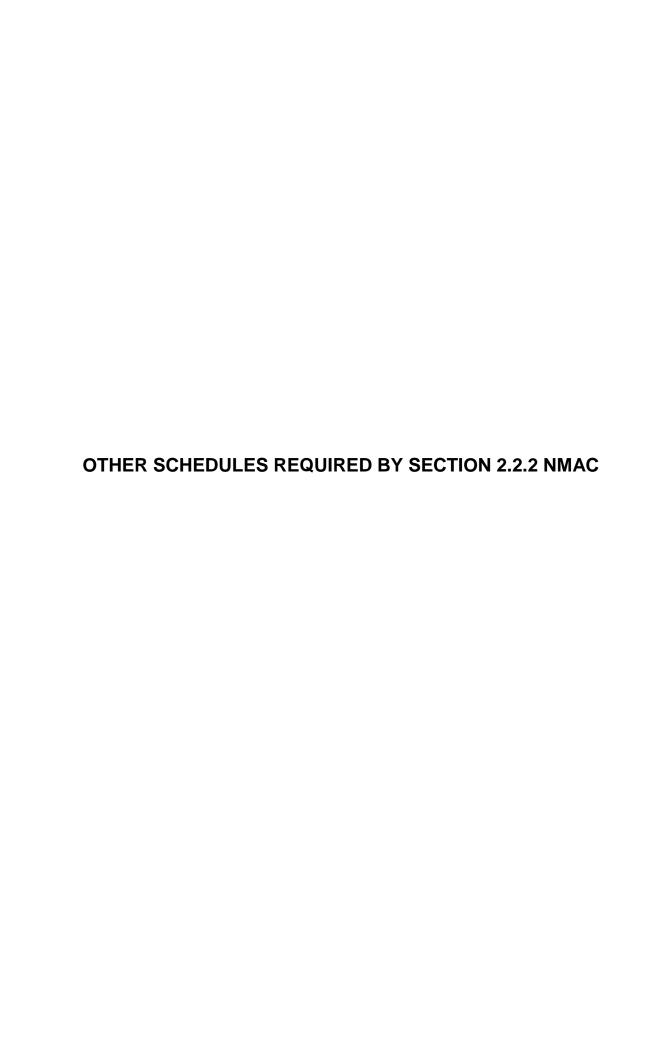
	Special Revenue Funds													
	C	orrections Fund		Fire Fund		mergency Medical Services Fund	Enf	Law orcement Fund	L	odgers' Tax Fund	Re	ecreation Fund	Gov	Total Other rernmental Funds
Assets														
Assets:														
Cash and cash equivalents Receivables, net Restricted assets:	\$	124,367 7	\$	53,596 -	\$	234	\$	15,136 -	\$	1,159 -	\$	13,729	\$	208,221 7
Cash Investments		7,624 -		56,834 -		- -		1 31,590		<u>-</u>		- -		64,459 31,590
Total assets	\$	131,998	\$	110,430	\$	234	\$	46,727	\$	1,159	\$	13,729	\$	304,277
Liabilities and Fund Balances														
Liabilities:														
Accounts payable Accrued salaries Accrued payroll taxes Due to others	\$	333 - - 102	\$	6,725 - -	\$	- - -	\$	- - -	\$	- - -	\$	2,310 1,192 32	\$	9,368 1,192 32 102
Total liabilities		435		6,725		-		-		-		3,534		10,694
Fund Balances: Restricted for:														
Debt service		-		56,834		-		31,591		-		-		88,425
State mandated per statutes Committed for:		90,563		46,871		234		2,375		-		-		140,043
Subsequent years' expenditures		-		-		-		12,761		-		9,919		22,680
Assigned		41,000						-		1,159		276		42,435
Total fund balances		131,563		103,705		234		46,727		1,159	_	10,195		293,583
Total liabilities and	•	404.00-	•		•		•	40.00	•		•		•	004.0==
fund balances	\$	131,998	\$	110,430	\$	234	\$	46,727	\$	1,159	\$	13,729	\$	304,277

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

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

	Corrections Fund	Fire Fund	Emergency Medical Services Fund	Law Enforcement Fund	Lodgers' Tax Fund	Recreation Fund	Total Other Governmental Funds
Revenues: Intergovernmental - State Charges for services Fines and forfeitures Interest	\$ - 47,431 88	\$ 71,685 - - 314	\$ - - -	\$ 97,993 - - 18	\$ - - -	\$ - 4,235 - -	\$ 169,678 4,235 47,431 420
Total revenues	47,519	71,999	-	98,011	-	4,235	221,764
Expenditures: Current: Public safety Culture and recreation Capital outlay Debt service:	9,254 - -	50,908 - -	500 - -	15,938 - 74,993	3,097 -	- 25,011 -	76,600 28,108 74,993
Principal Interest and other charges	- -	27,583 596		238	<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	27,583 834
Total expenditures	9,254	79,087	500	91,169	3,097	25,011	208,118
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures before other financing sources (uses)	38,265	(7,088)	(500)	6,842	(3,097)	(20,776)	13,646
Other Financing Sources (Uses): Transfers in Transfers out	200	444	<u>.</u>	31,811 (183)	<u> </u>	15,375	47,830 (183)
Total other financing sources (uses)	200	444		31,628		15,375	47,647
Net change in fund balances	38,465	(6,644)	(500)	38,470	(3,097)	(5,401)	61,293
Fund balances, beginning of year	93,098	110,349	734	8,257	4,256	15,596	232,290
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 131,563	\$ 103,705	\$ 234	\$ 46,727	\$ 1,159	\$ 10,195	\$ 293,583

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



SCHEDULE OF CASH ACCOUNTS JUNE 30, 2017

Financial Institution/Account Description First American Bank 300 West Main Street	Type of Account	Financial Institution Balance		Re	econciling Items	Reconciled Balance	
Artesia, New Mexico 88210							
Town of Hurley - General Town of Hurley - Construction	Checking Checking	\$	1,998,547 697	\$	(43,219)	\$	1,955,328 697
Town of Hurley - Bond	Checking		7,624		-		7,624
Town of Hurley - USDA Debt Service	Checking		35,654		-		35,654
Town of Hurley - Water Deposit	Checking		58,043		390		58,433
Certificate of Deposit	CD		28,897		-		28,897
Certificate of Deposit	CD		136,516		-		136,516
Certificate of Deposit	CD		113,741		-		113,741
Certificate of Deposit	CD		11,559		-		11,559
Certificate of Deposit	CD		22,764		-		22,764
Certificate of Deposit	CD		67,469				67,469
Total cash deposits		\$	2,481,511	\$	(42,829)	\$	2,438,682

SCHEDULE OF PLEDGED COLLATERAL JUNE 30, 2017

First American Bank 300 West Main Street Artesia, New Mexico 88210

Security	CUSIP	Maturity	 Value
SLVR - Questa ISD #9 NM 18	748352CR0	09/01/18	\$ 168,703
Hobbs SD #16-SCH-A NM 27	433866EL0	09/15/27	257,125
SLVR - Alamogordo NM 19	011446FS5	08/01/19	211,366
SLVR - Albuquerque SD 12 NM	013595LM3	08/01/22	105,696
Deming Pub SCD #1 NM 24	550340EB5	08/01/24	781,972
SLVR - Los Lunas SD 1 NM 25	545562QZ6	07/15/25	854,304
Dona Ana Co NM 27	257579CZ3	09/01/27	410,899
			\$ 2,790,065

The holder of the security pledged by First American Bank is Federal Home Loan Bank of Dallas, 8500 Freeport Parkway South, Suite 100, Irving, Texas 75063-2547.

SCHEDULE OF JOINT POWER AGREEMENT JUNE 30, 2017

JOINT WASTEWATER AGREEMENT

- A. **Participants** City of Bayard, Village of Santa Clara, Town of Hurley, and Fort Bayard Special District.
- B. Party responsible for operations City of Bayard.
- C. **Description** Operation and maintenance of joint use sewer system.
- D. **Beginning and ending of agreement** Agreement began on September 11, 1963. The agreement remains in effect until canceled by the participating governments.
- E. **Total estimated amount of project and portion applicable to City** The joint powers agreement is an ongoing joint venture to allow the Village of Santa Clara, Town of Hurley, Grant County (North Hurley), and Fort Bayard Special District to dispose of waste water into the City of Bayard sewer system. As of June 30, 2017, the governments have expended \$16,486,301 for the construction and upgrades of the new wastewater facility. The governments' desire to make improvements to the discharge for purposes of recycling. The remaining anticipated cost of the improvements is \$1,660,857.
- F. Amount contributed in the current fiscal year The Town of Hurley contributed \$160,951.
- G. **Audit Responsibility** The City of Bayard is responsible for the annual audit of all the financial activity.
- H. **Fiscal Agent** The City of Bayard is the fiscal agent.
- I. Name of government where revenues and expenditures City of Bayard.



Ed Fierro, CPA • Rose Fierro, CPA

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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*

Independent Auditors' Report

Wayne A. Johnson, State Auditor and Mayor and Board of Councilors Town of Hurley Hurley, New Mexico

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, the aggregate remaining fund information, and the budgetary comparison of the general fund of the Town of Hurley (Town) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2017, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements, along with the combining and individual nonmajor governmental funds and of the Town, presented as supplemental information, and have issued our report thereon dated December 8, 2017.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Our consideration of the internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exit that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses and significant deficiencies.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We considered the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses listed as items 2012-001 and 2012-002 to be material weaknesses.

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. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2012-006 to be significant deficiency.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters that is required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and that is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses listed as item 2016-001.

The Town's Responses to Findings

The Town's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. The Town's responses were not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

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

Fierro & Fierro, P.A. Las Cruces, New Mexico

Juno + Jamo, P.A.

December 8, 2017

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

SECTION I - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FINDINGS

<u>Item 2012-001 – Material Weakness – Financial Statements and Disclosures</u>

Statement of Condition – The Town relies upon their independent auditor to prepare the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The accounting staff lacks the knowledge to prepare such statements, as well as the ability to detect accuracy and completeness of all required notes that explain financial activity contained in the financial statements. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, the Town's administrative staff assisted the auditing firm in gathering some of the necessary information in order to convert their cash basis accounting information into financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP. While the preparation of some of the schedules is a step in the right direction, the Town must display a level of expertise regarding financial reporting in accordance with GAAP, in order to reduce the deficiency noted in internal controls regarding financial reporting. Because of the time, effort, and priority management placed on other pressing matters, very little progress was made towards implementing the prior year corrective action plan related to this repeat finding.

Criteria – Auditing standards adopted in the United States of America in particular AU Section 325 Communicating Internal Control Related Matters Identified in an Audit, paragraph .03 states the following: "Internal control is a process – effected by those charged with governance, management, and other personnel – designed to provide reasonable assurance about the achievement of the entity's objectives with regard to reliability of financial reporting, effectiveness and efficiency of operations, and compliance with laws and regulations. Internal control over safeguarding of assets against unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition may include control relating to financial reporting and operations objectives. Generally, controls that are relevant to an audit of financial statements are those that pertain to the entity's objective of reliable financial reporting."

Appropriate internal control procedures over financial reporting include the ability to prepare financial statements in accordance with GAAP or at a minimum; management should have the ability to comprehend the requirements for financial reporting. Financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP include all required statements of financial position, statements of changes in financial position, changes in cash flow, and notes.

AU Section 325 paragraph .05 provides an explanation of a deficiency in internal control as either a deficiency in design or in operation. Paragraph .06 states "A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis." AU Section 325 paragraph .15 provides a list of indicators of a material weakness in internal control. One such example is "Ineffective oversight of the entity's financial reporting and internal control by those charged with governance."

Effect – Since the Town's administrative staff lack the ability to understand and prepare, and did not prepare, GAAP financial statements, there is an increased risk that a misstatement of the Town's financial statements, that is more than inconsequential, will not be prevented or detected. Further, there is more than a remote possibility that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

<u>SECTION I – FINDINGS – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)</u>

<u>Item 2012-001 – Material Weakness - Financial Statements and Disclosures (continued)</u>

Cause – When audit services are sought, there is a requirement that the auditor will prepare the financial statements. In the past this may have been sufficient; however, the accounting profession, by issuance of AU Section 325, now requires recognition and reporting of significant deficiencies in internal control, when there is an ineffective oversight of the financial reporting and internal control by those charged with governance.

Recommendation – The Town should give serious consideration to the employment of a qualified individual to serve in the position of director of finance. This employee should have the ability to prepare governmental financial statements in accordance with GAAP. Alternately, the Town could choose to consult with a separate accounting firm prior to, and during, the audit process that would assist the Town in the preparation of financial statements and the related notes. Notwithstanding the above recommendations, the Town should place proper financial resources in training the administrative staff that would include, at a minimum, accounting courses that would instruct the staff of GAAP considerations in regards to government financial reporting.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions – The Town Clerk has a better understanding of the financial statements but is still limited to producing the financial statements herself. The Town Clerk and staff will continue to go to trainings to obtain better knowledge to be able to produce the Town's financial statements. The Town has budgeted funding this current fiscal year to purchase accounting software that will help the Town Clerk be more efficient in reporting. The Town is currently seeking bids for the new accounting software. The Town currently does not have the extra funding to hire another firm to help with the preparation of financial statements due to the major concern with the water situation and, at this time, all revenues are still focused on obtaining their own water source, which has a time limit of 2018. The Town Officials and Town Clerk do take this finding very seriously, and will continue to work on having this finding corrected.

Item 2012-002 - Material Weakness - Accounting Activity and Accounting System

Statement of Condition – During the fiscal year, the following deficiencies regarding the Town's accounting activity were noted:

- The Town failed to record financial activity related to debt of the Town held by outside parties. In particular, the Town failed to record activity at the New Mexico Finance Authority for gross receipts intercepts, earning of interest income, and the payment of outstanding liabilities on their records.
- Further, the Town failed to record financial activity held in escrow accounts related to Town
 debt
- The Town had numerous posting errors between funds, as recorded in the accounting records.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

SECTION I – FINDINGS – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Item 2012-002 - Material Weakness - Accounting Activity and Accounting System (continued)

Statement of Condition (continued) -

- The Town uses a separate accounting software program, which does not interface with the Town's general ledger for the recording of joint utility and solid waste billings and collections.
- The Town did not adjust its accounting records for the municipal bonds it held on June 30, 2017.

The Town is currently using QuickBooks software for its general ledger and accounts payable function, which is not conducive to fund accounting required for governmental accounting and financial reporting. This software, while easy to use by individuals who do not have a great deal of formal accounting training or experience, allows corrections and changes to be easily made, which can be detrimental to the entire accounting process. To further complicate the situation, the accounting staff lacks the proper knowledge regarding governmental accounting requirements in order to adapt QuickBooks to meet the needs of fund accounting. Because of the time, effort, and priority management placed into reconciling capital assets during the year, very little progress was made towards implementing the prior year corrective action plan related to this repeat finding.

Criteria – Section 6-6-3(A) NMSA 1978 requires that every local body shall "keep all the books, records and accounts in their respective offices in the form prescribed by the local government division" of the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration. This requires the Town maintain accounting records in such a manner as to allow the preparation of financial statements and accurate reports for other governmental agencies. Further, the general ledger must be able to substantiate detail as to the financial activity of the Town.

Auditing standards adopted in the United States of America in particular AU Section 325 Communicating Internal Control Related Matters Identified in an Audit, paragraph .03 states the following: "Internal control is a process - effected by those charged with governance, management, and other personnel - designed to provide reasonable assurance about the achievement of the entity's objectives with regard to reliability of financial reporting, effectiveness and efficiency of operations, and compliance with laws and regulations. Internal control over safeguarding of assets against unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition may include control relating to financial reporting and operations objectives." Appropriate internal controls over financial reporting include the ability to understand the key components financial statements in accordance with GAAP. Underlining this premise is the requirement that the Town will maintain the accounting records in such a manner as to allow the preparation of financial statements. For example, the reconciliation of the capital assets between the general ledger and subsidiary ledgers provides assurance of proper accountability and reduces that chance of a material misstatement. Finally, appropriate internal controls would include establishing a general ledger system that maintains financial date in such a matter that reliable financial reports can be generated.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

<u>SECTION I – FINDINGS – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)</u>

Item 2012-002 – Material Weakness – Accounting Activity and Accounting System (continued)

Effect – Since the Town personnel failed to reconcile and, or, record key components of the financial statements, there is an increased risk that a misstatement of the Town's financial statements, that is more than inconsequential, will not be prevented or detected. Further, since the Town accounting staff lacks the proper knowledge or training regarding some aspects of the conditions noted, such as the reconciliation of capital assets, there is more than a remote possibility that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected. The present general ledger accounting software, as utilized by the accounting staff, is incapable of producing reliable fund financial data needed for governmental financial reporting.

Cause – The Town's administrative staff maintains cash basis accounting records and lacks the necessary accounting skills to recognize all the key components of the financial statements that are prepared on the economic resources measurement focus (that includes the accrual basis of accounting), and the current financial resources measurement focus (that includes the modified accrual basis of accounting).

At one time, the Town opted to utilize a popular computer software for its general ledger, accounts payable, and payroll function. This particular software, while inexpensive when compared to fund accounting packages, is not designed for fund accounting. Its market appeal is to the small commercial business owner.

The Town's efforts have been placed on correcting its capital assets recording and reporting issues. This precluded the Town from properly addressing the accounting software issues.

Recommendation – The Town should employ an individual to serve in the position of director of finance. This employee should have the ability to prepare financial statements in accordance with GAAP. Alternately, the Town could choose to consult with a separate and independent accounting firm prior to, and during, the audit process that would assist the Town in the gathering of key components of the financial statements, and the related notes. Further, we recommend the Town either purchase fund accounting software, or receive additional training in how to adapt their current software to fit the fund concept required by government accounting model.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions – The Town has budgeted funding for a new software system and is currently in the process of purchasing the system. The Town Clerk has been looking in which software will best fit their needs. The Town hopes to have the software in place by middle of next year. The Town Clerk believes this new software will eliminate a lot of the posting errors between funds, as well as other unnecessary errors.

Item 2012-006 - Significant Deficiency - Cash Reconciliation to General Ledger

Statement of Condition – The Town uses one bank account for the operations of all funds, with the exception of its capital projects fund, and the water meter deposits. While the Town does a monthly bank reconciliation using its accounting software, they do not reconcile the bank balance to the cash balances, as listed in the general ledger per fund.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

SECTION I – FINDINGS – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

Item 2012-006 – Significant Deficiency – Cash Reconciliation to General Ledger (continued)

Statement of Condition (continued) – The combined reconciled bank balance at June 30, 2017 was \$2,057,737.41, while the general ledger balance was \$2,057,399.00. While the difference was only \$338.41, the Town has stale dated checks and other adjustments within its banks reconciliations that have not been properly addressed. Because of other pressing issues and limited staff, management is slow in completing the planned corrective action plan. This is a repeat finding.

Criteria – New Mexico State Statutes Section 6-6-3 provides that every local body shall keep all the books, records, and accounts in their respective offices in the form prescribed by the Local Government Division of the Department of Finance and Administration. Within Title 2, Chapter 20, Part 5, *Public Finance Accounting by Governmental Entities* of the New Mexico Administrative Code, the Department of Finance and Administration requires all accounting systems, including subsidiary systems, record transactions timely, completely, and accurately.

Regarding stale dated checks, Section 7-8A of the New Mexico State Statutes, *The Uniform Unclaimed Property Act (1995)*, sets forth the processes and requirements of a holder of property (Town) to report to the administrator annually by November 1st for the prior period ending July 1st of that year. It also specifies the notification requirements to the property owner.

Effect – Without accurate full reconciliations to the general ledger, errors could occur and not be detected. Incorrect decisions, such as budget creation and or adjustments that require the use of cash reserves, may occur as a result of erroneous information.

Cause – Other pressing Town issues took priority over reconciling cash balances to the general ledger.

Recommendation – We recommend the Town management expedite the establishment and maintenance of the appropriate internal controls concerning the reconciliation and recording of cash balances. These procedures must include proper monthly reconciliation of differences between the reconciled bank balances, and the Town's general ledger balances. Since the administrative staff is relatively small, it is further recommended that the board request a monthly reconciliation for board review.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions – The Town Clerk has been more conscious of any differences between the general ledger and bank statements. The Town Clerk is in the process of clearing up all stale dated checks and other adjustments so they will no longer be sitting in the bank reconciliation. The Town is in the process of purchasing better software so that this issue can be corrected. The Town Clerk is also training the staff to look for such errors before posting, so it will not happen. The Town Clerk presents the Mayor and Town Council with a monthly reconciliation during every regular Town Meeting.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

<u>SECTION I – FINDINGS – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)</u>

Item 2016-001 - Compliance - Travel and Per Diem Act

Statement of Condition – During the course of the audit, we performed tests of travel and per diem expenditures. Our sample size was twenty-five transactions, which were haphazardly selected throughout the fiscal year, and contained the following discrepancies:

- Two instances where the travel request form did not have a management approval signature. The travel request totaled \$46.60.
- One instance where the employee charged \$45.01 for meals for one day. The travel
 was completed on September 30, 2016; the employee reimbursed the Town \$17.01
 on November 4, 2016. The reimbursement was not timely.
- One instance where the employee, using the Town credit card charged \$14.12 for a meal while traveling after the twenty-four period used for a partial day calculation had expired. The travel occurred on October 12, 2016. The employee reimbursed the Town \$2.12 on December 28, 2016. The reimbursement was not timely.
- Two instances in which partial day was not reimbursed to the employee. The total amount underpaid was \$40.

This is a repeat finding as management did not have the time to thoroughly formalize travel and per diem procedures as a part of its corrective action plan.

Criteria – The New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration have issued regulations in the form of Title 2, Chapter 42, Part 2, *Travel and Per Diem Regulations Governing the Per Diem and Mileage Act* of the New Mexico Administrative Code. The rule was issued in accordance with Section 10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978.

In particular, Section 2.42.2.10(A) of the Travel and Per Diem regulations states, "Employee's (travel) request to be advanced up to 80 percent of per diem rates and mileage cost or for the actual cost of lodging and meals."

The Town's Travel Voucher Per Diem Advances/Reimbursement Request form states, "The remaining 20% of the per diem amount will be reimbursed to the employee or official upon their return to duty and submission of below request (must be within 5 working days of return)."

The creation of a temporary loan, defined as when the employee creates a financial liability for the Town in which the employee is obtaining personal benefits is an act prohibited by Ethical Principals of Public Service. As per Section 10-16-3, NMSA 1978, a legislator or public officer or employee shall treat the legislator's or public officer's or employee's government position as a public trust. The legislator or public officer or employee shall use the powers and resources of public office only to advance the public interest and not to obtain personal benefits or pursue private interests.

Effect – Non-compliance with the state statutes subjects officials and employees to penalties as required by said state statutes.

Cause – Other pressing Town issues took priority over finalizing travel and per diem procedures.

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

<u>SECTION I – FINDINGS – FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)</u>

Item 2016-001 – Compliance - Travel and Per Diem Act (continued)

Recommendation – We recommend the New Mexico State Statutes and Administrative Code related to travel and per diem be thoroughly reviewed by the management of the Town. Once a clear understanding is obtained, appropriate procedures should be established, or existing procedures should be adjusted. Such final procedures should then in turn be communicated to all officials and employees of the Town. Finally, consequences to deviations from established policies and procedures should be established and communicate to all officials and employees.

Views of Responsible Officials and Planned Corrective Actions –The Town Clerk and Deputy Clerk are very cautious in making sure all employees and elected officials follow the rules of the Travel and Per Diem Act when traveling. The Town Clerk is working with the Mayor and Town Council to establish more thorough procedures for employees and elected officials who travel. The Town Clerk will also make sure that all employees and elected officials who travel, understand the procedures and the consequences that will be put in place.

SECTION II - PRIOR YEAR'S AUDIT FINDINGS

<u>Item 2012-001 – Material Weakness – Financial Statements Disclosure</u> - In the prior fiscal year, the Town relied on the auditor to prepare its generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) financial statements. The finding is not considered resolved and is repeated in the current year as item 2012-001.

<u>Item 2012-002 – Material Weakness – Accounting Activity and Accounting System</u> - In the prior fiscal year, the Town had several deficiencies regarding the Town's accounting activity. The finding is not considered resolved, has been modified, and is repeated in the current year as item 2012-002.

<u>Item 2012-006 – Significant Deficiency – Cash Reconciliation to General Ledger</u> – In the prior year, the Town did not reconcile the bank balance to the cash balances as listed in the general ledger per fund. The finding is not considered resolved, has been modified and is repeated in the current year as item 2012-006.

<u>Item 2016-001 – Travel and Per Diem Act</u> – In the prior year, the Town had several discrepancies concerning reimbursements for travel and per diem. The finding is not considered resolved, has been modified and is repeated in the current year as items 2016-001.

<u>Item 2016-002 – Compliance - Employee Social Security Withholdings</u> - In the prior year, the Town had issues concerning the proper withholding of social security and Medicare taxes. The Town has implemented procedures to thoroughly review payroll prior to the issuance of payments. The finding is considered resolved.

<u>Item 2016-003 - Compliance - Unsigned Contract to State Auditor</u> – The Tow had not delivered a unsigned audit contract to the State Auditor by the due date. This is a one time instance unique to the prior year. The finding has been resolved.

EXIT CONFERENCE AND PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2017

EXIT CONFERENCE

The audit report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017, was discussed during the exit conference held on December 15, 2017. Present for the Town was Freddie Rodriguez, mayor pro-tem; and Lori Ortiz, Town clerk. Present for the auditing firm was Rose Fierro, CPA.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT PREPARATION

The auditing firm of Fierro & Fierro, P.A., Certified Public Accountants, prepared the financial statements of the Town of Hurley as of June 30, 2017. The Town's upper management have reviewed and approved the financial statements and related notes, and they believe that the Town's books and records adequately support them.