STATE OF NEW MEXICO RATON PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

STATE OF NEW MEXICO RATON PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY

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STATE OF NEW MEXICO RATON PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OFFICIAL ROSTER JUNE 30, 2011

Official Roster June 30, 2011

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Kathy McQueary, President
Mark Jansen, Vice President
Frank Ferri, Treasurer
Neil Segotta, Director
Charles Starkovich, Director
Sandy Chavez, Secretary/Finance Officer
Glenn Fisher, General Manager

RATON PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY REPORT ON AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Mr. Hector H. Balderas New Mexico State Auditor

Board of Directors Raton Public Service Company

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the Raton Public Service Company (RPS), a component unit of the City of Raton (City), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2011, which collectively comprise the RPS's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. We have also audited the budgetary schedule presented as supplementary information for the year ended June 30, 2011, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the RPS's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

Except as discussed in the fourth paragraph, we conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of RPS's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and the significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of RPS are intended to present the financial position, and the changes in financial position and cash flows of only RPS, a component unit of the City of Raton, New Mexico. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the City of Raton, New Mexico, as of June 30, 2011, and changes in its financial position and its cash flows, where applicable, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Raton Public Service Company does not maintain adequate records of its capital assets. Accordingly, we were unable to perform procedures sufficient to achieve the audit objectives of the balances presented for these accounts.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matters discussed in the preceding paragraph, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of RPS, a component unit of the City of Raton, New Mexico, as of June 30, 2011, and the respective changes in its financial position and its cash flows thereof for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the budget comparison referred to above presents fairly in all material respects, the budgetary comparison of Raton Public Service Company for the year ended June 30, 2011, in conformity with the budgetary basis more fully described in Note 1, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 9, 2012, on our consideration of the Raton Public Service Company'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 internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4 through 9 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the basic financial statements and the budgetary comparison. The Other Supplementary Information as listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. The Other Supplementary Information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Heinfeld, Melch & Co., P.C.

HEINFELD, MEECH & CO., P.C. Certified Public Accountants

March 9, 2012

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (MD&A) (Required Supplementary Information)

As management of the Raton Public Service Company (RPS), we offer readers of RPS's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of RPS for the current fiscal year.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The RPS's net assets increased \$630,082 which represents an increase of 7 percent from the prior year primarily due to transfers to reserve funds from overages in gross income, due to a reduction in production expenses.
- Operating revenues accounted for \$7.6 million in revenue, which represents a decrease from the prior year of less than one percent. Non-operating revenues in the form of interest income accounted for \$2,216 in revenue.
- RPS had \$6.7 million in operating expenses, a decrease of 6 percent from the prior fiscal year primarily due to a decrease in purchased power expenses. Non-operating expenses in the form of interest expenses paid on debt accounted for \$332,174 in expenses.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

RPS' financial report includes three financial statements:

- Statement of Net Assets
- Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Assets
- Statement of Cash Flows

The Statement of Net Assets presents the assets, liabilities and net assets of RPS as of the end of the fiscal year. The Statement of Net Assets is a point-in-time financial statement, the purpose of which is to give the readers of the financial statements a fiscal snapshot of RPS. The statement presents end-of-year data concerning assets (current and non-current), liabilities (current and non-current), and net assets (assets minus liabilities).

Changes in total net assets as presented on the Statement of Net Assets are based on the activity presented in the Statement of Revenue, Expenses, and Changes in Net Assets. The purpose of the statement is to present the revenue received by RPS, both operating and non-operating, and any other revenue, expenses, gains and losses received or incurred by RPS.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Concl'd)

The Statement of Cash Flows presents the inflows and outflows of cash, summarized by operating, capital, financing and investing activities. The statement is prepared using the direct method of cash flows, and as such, presents gross, rather than net amounts for the year's activities.

The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the basic financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found immediately following the basic financial statements.

REPORTING ENTITY

RPS is a component unit of the City of Raton, New Mexico. The financial statements have been presented using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recorded when the obligation has occurred.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of RPS, total assets exceeded liabilities by \$9.0 million at the current fiscal year end.

A large portion of RPS's total net assets reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land and improvements; buildings and improvements; vehicles, furniture, and equipment; and franchise), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The RPS uses these capital assets to provide services to its citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although RPS's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (Cont'd)

The following table presents a summary of RPS's net assets for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2010.

		As of		As of
	Ju	ne 30, 2011	Ju	ne 30, 2010
Current assets	\$	6,748,811	\$	6,071,555
Capital assets, net		10,431,353		10,778,875
Total assets, net		17,180,164		16,850,430
Current liabilities		1,187,727		1,153,993
Long-term liabilities		6,954,640		7,288,722
Total liabilities		8,142,367		8,442,715
Invested in capital assets, net of				
related debt		3,233,409		3,269,248
Restricted				
Unrestricted		5,804,388		5,138,467
Total net assets	\$	9,037,797	\$	8,407,715

RPS' financial position is the product of several financial transactions including the net result of activities, the acquisition and payment of debt, the acquisition and disposal of capital assets, and the depreciation of capital assets. The following are significant current year transactions that had an impact on the Statement of Net Assets.

- The principal retirement of \$311,683 of loans.
- The increase in restricted cash for capital improvements and replacements of \$671,579 for future projects.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS (Concl'd)

Changes in net assets. RPS's total revenues for the current fiscal year ended were \$7.6 million. The total cost of all operations was \$7.0 million. The following table presents a summary of the changes in net assets for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2010.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2011		Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010	
Revenues:	Julie 30, 2011		<u> </u>	10 30, 2010
Operating revenue:				
Residential sales	\$	2 922 509	\$	2 956 715
	Ф	3,822,598	Ф	3,856,715
Commercial sales		1,816,239		1,839,382
Power sales		1,862,058		1,822,535
Discounts forfeited		116,694		109,547
Connection charges		11,294		8,728
Non-operating revenues:				
Interest income		2,216		6,584
Total revenues	-	7,631,099		7,643,491
Expenses:		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Operating expenses:				
Production		4,920,459		5,341,386
Distribution		601,782		683,049
Consumer contracts		121,506		117,144
Sales promotion				2,431
Administration and general		634,905		574,436
Depreciation		390,191		390,191
Non-operating expenses:				
Interest expense		332,174		360,512
Total expenses		7,001,017		7,469,149
Changes in net assets	\$	630,082	\$	174,342

The following are significant changes that have had an impact on the changes in net assets.

- Production expenses decreased by \$420,927 primarily as a result of RPS being able to run the Wartsilla Gas Unit for significant periods of time. This allows RPS to produce power at cheaper rates than buying from the Arkansas River Power Authority.
- Administration and general expenses increased by \$60,469 primarily as a result of an increase in vacation/sick leave payouts to a number of employees who retired and/or left the company.

BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

RPS's fiscal year 2010-11 operating and capital budget was not revised during the year.

- The favorable variance of \$244,025 in production expenses was a result of running the Wartsilla Gas Unit (without spending as much as expected) and thus make savings on the agreement with ARPA.
- The favorable variance of \$322,995 in distribution expenses was a result of the fact that salaries are budgeted as separate line items in the RPS Budget, but are blended into expenses on the General Ledger.
- The unfavorable variance of \$121,506 in consumer contracts was a result of the difference in budgeting versus reporting line items for consumer contracts.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets. As of year end, RPS had invested \$21.2 million capital assets including land, buildings, facilities, vehicles, computers, equipment, and franchise assets. This amount represents a net increase in capital assets prior to depreciation of \$13,592 from the prior fiscal year. Total depreciation expense for the current fiscal year was \$390,191.

The following schedule presents capital asset balances for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2010.

	As of	As of
	June 30, 2011	June 30, 2010
Land	\$ 13,841	\$ 13,841
Buildings and improvements	19,660,830	19,647,238
Vehicles, furniture and equipment	1,515,732	1,515,732
Franchise	17,000	17,000
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(10,776,050)	(10,414,936)
Total	\$ 10,431,353	\$ 10,778,875

RPS did not maintain adequate records of its capital assets and as a result a qualified opinion was issued on the financial statements. Additional information on RPS's capital assets can be found in Note 4.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION (Concl'd)

Debt Administration. At year-end, RPS had \$7.2 million in long-term debt outstanding, \$317,795 due within one year. The following table presents a summary of RPS's outstanding long-term debt for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2010.

	2011	2010
Loans payable	\$ 7,197,944	\$ 7,509,627
Total	\$ 7,197,944	\$ 7,509,627

Additional information on RPS's long-term debt can be found in Notes 5 and 6.

ECNOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND RATES

Many factors were considered by RPS's administration during the process of developing the fiscal year 2011-12 budget. Among them:

- Likelihood of being able to run the Wartsilla Gas Unit on a consistent basis.
- An evaluation of the decreased loads of the previous few years.
- Staffing needs.
- Capital expenses.

Also considered in the development of the budget is the local economy and inflation of the surrounding area.

Budgeted expenses increased 2.4 percent to \$5.3 million in fiscal year 2011-12.

CONTACTING RPS'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, and investors and creditors with a general overview of the RPS's finances and to demonstrate the RPS's accountability for the resources it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional information, contact the Raton Public Service Company, 334 North Second Street, Raton, New Mexico 87740.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

STATE OF NEW MEXICO RATON PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS JUNE 30, 2011

Assets

Current assets, unrestricted:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	532,239
Accounts receivable, net		491,049
Inventory - coal		6,005
Inventory - distribution lines, materials and supplies		699,346
Prepaid items		19,122
Total unrestricted current assets	-	1,747,761
Current assets, restricted:		
Cash and cash equivalents -		
Sixty day operation reserve fund		347,810
Annual overhaul reserve fund		302,210
Capital improvement and replacement fund		2,406,446
Customer deposits		158,592
Customer advances for construction		72,747
Loan reserve	_	1,713,245
Total restricted current assets	-	5,001,050
Noncurrent assets:		
Land		13,841
Buildings and improvements		19,660,830
Vehicles, furniture and equipment		1,515,732
Franchise		17,000
Accumulated depreciation		(10,776,050)
Total noncurrent assets	-	10,431,353
Total assets	\$_	17,180,164

STATE OF NEW MEXICO RATON PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS JUNE 30, 2011 (CONLCUDED)

Liabilities and Net Assets

Current liabilities, payable from unrestricted assets:		
Accounts payable	\$	516,200
Payroll taxes payable		2,331
Gross receipts tax payable		36,165
Unearned revenue		8,159
Due to water department		2,785
Interest payable		48,122
Loan payable		317,795
Compensated absences		24,831
Total unrestricted current liabilities	ŗ	956,388
Current liabilities, payable from restricted assets:		
Customer deposits		158,592
Customer advances from construction		72,747
Total restricted current liabilities	•	231,339
Noncurrent liabilities:		
Loan payable		6,880,149
Compensated absences		74,491
Total current liabilities	•	6,954,640
2000 0000000000000000000000000000000000	•	3,20 1,0 10
Total liabilities		8,142,367
Total natifices	•	0,142,307
Net assets:		
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		3,233,409
Restricted		4,769,711
Unrestricted		1,034,677
Total net assets		9,037,797
Total liabilities and net assets	\$	17,180,164

STATE OF NEW MEXICO RATON PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

Operating revenue:		
Residential sales	\$	3,822,598
Commercial sales		1,816,239
Power sales		1,862,058
Discounts forfeited		116,694
Connection charges		11,294
Total operating revenue	-	7,628,883
Operating expenses:		
Production		4,920,459
Distribution		601,782
Consumer contracts		121,506
Administration and general		634,905
Total operating expenses before depreciation	-	6,278,652
Depreciation	-	390,191
Total operating expenses	-	6,668,843
Operating income	-	960,040
Non-operating revenue (expense):		
Interest income		2,216
Interest expense		(332,174)
Non-operating income (expense)	-	(329,958)
Change in net assets		630,082
Net assets, beginning of year	-	8,407,715
Net assets, end of year	\$_	9,037,797

STATE OF NEW MEXICO RATON PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

Cash received from customers and others	\$	7,652,526
Cash paid to suppliers		(5,332,517)
Cash paid to employees		(943,454)
Net cash provided by operating activities		1,376,555
		_
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of capital assets		(42,669)
Net cash used for investing activities		(42,669)
Cash flows from financing activities:		(211 692)
Principal payments made under loan obligations Interest payments made under loan obligations		(311,683) (332,174)
Interest income		2,216
Net cash used for financing activities	_	(641,641)
Net cash used for financing activities	_	(041,041)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		692,245
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	_	4,841,044
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	5,533,289
Cash and Cash equivalents, end of year	Φ=	3,333,269
Reconciliaton of Operating Income to Net Cash		
Provided by Operating Activities		
Provided by Operating Activities Operating income	\$	960,040
Operating income	\$	960,040
Operating income Adjustments to reconcile change in operating income to	\$	960,040
Operating income Adjustments to reconcile change in operating income to net cash provided by operating activities	\$	
Operating income Adjustments to reconcile change in operating income to	\$	960,040 390,191
Operating income Adjustments to reconcile change in operating income to net cash provided by operating activities Depreciation expense	\$	
Operating income Adjustments to reconcile change in operating income to net cash provided by operating activities Depreciation expense Changes in operating assets:	\$	390,191
Operating income Adjustments to reconcile change in operating income to net cash provided by operating activities Depreciation expense Changes in operating assets: Accounts receivable, net Other receivables	\$	390,191 38,699
Operating income Adjustments to reconcile change in operating income to net cash provided by operating activities Depreciation expense Changes in operating assets: Accounts receivable, net	\$	390,191 38,699 1,134
Operating income Adjustments to reconcile change in operating income to net cash provided by operating activities Depreciation expense Changes in operating assets: Accounts receivable, net Other receivables Inventory - distribution lines, materials and supplies	\$	390,191 38,699 1,134 (20,974)
Operating income Adjustments to reconcile change in operating income to net cash provided by operating activities Depreciation expense Changes in operating assets: Accounts receivable, net Other receivables Inventory - distribution lines, materials and supplies Prepaid items	\$	390,191 38,699 1,134 (20,974)
Operating income Adjustments to reconcile change in operating income to net cash provided by operating activities Depreciation expense Changes in operating assets: Accounts receivable, net Other receivables Inventory - distribution lines, materials and supplies Prepaid items Changes in operating liabilities:	\$	390,191 38,699 1,134 (20,974) (3,870)
Operating income Adjustments to reconcile change in operating income to net cash provided by operating activities Depreciation expense Changes in operating assets: Accounts receivable, net Other receivables Inventory - distribution lines, materials and supplies Prepaid items Changes in operating liabilities: Accounts payable	\$	390,191 38,699 1,134 (20,974) (3,870) 127,375
Operating income Adjustments to reconcile change in operating income to net cash provided by operating activities Depreciation expense Changes in operating assets: Accounts receivable, net Other receivables Inventory - distribution lines, materials and supplies Prepaid items Changes in operating liabilities: Accounts payable Payroll taxes payable	\$	390,191 38,699 1,134 (20,974) (3,870) 127,375 (16,233)
Operating income Adjustments to reconcile change in operating income to net cash provided by operating activities Depreciation expense Changes in operating assets: Accounts receivable, net Other receivables Inventory - distribution lines, materials and supplies Prepaid items Changes in operating liabilities: Accounts payable Payroll taxes payable Gross receipts tax payable	\$	390,191 38,699 1,134 (20,974) (3,870) 127,375 (16,233) (887)
Adjustments to reconcile change in operating income to net cash provided by operating activities Depreciation expense Changes in operating assets: Accounts receivable, net Other receivables Inventory - distribution lines, materials and supplies Prepaid items Changes in operating liabilities: Accounts payable Payroll taxes payable Gross receipts tax payable Unearned revenue Due to water department Interest payable	\$	390,191 38,699 1,134 (20,974) (3,870) 127,375 (16,233) (887) (3,219) (59,996) (1,019)
Adjustments to reconcile change in operating income to net cash provided by operating activities Depreciation expense Changes in operating assets: Accounts receivable, net Other receivables Inventory - distribution lines, materials and supplies Prepaid items Changes in operating liabilities: Accounts payable Payroll taxes payable Gross receipts tax payable Unearned revenue Due to water department Interest payable Compensated absences	\$	390,191 38,699 1,134 (20,974) (3,870) 127,375 (16,233) (887) (3,219) (59,996)
Adjustments to reconcile change in operating income to net cash provided by operating activities Depreciation expense Changes in operating assets: Accounts receivable, net Other receivables Inventory - distribution lines, materials and supplies Prepaid items Changes in operating liabilities: Accounts payable Payroll taxes payable Gross receipts tax payable Unearned revenue Due to water department Interest payable	\$	390,191 38,699 1,134 (20,974) (3,870) 127,375 (16,233) (887) (3,219) (59,996) (1,019)

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Raton Public Service Company (RPS) is a New Mexico Corporation acting under franchise from the City of Raton, New Mexico, (City) for the purpose of providing utility services to rate paying customers within a service area allowed by law.

The financial statements of RPS have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles.

The more significant of the RPS's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

The financial reporting entity consists of a primary government and its component units. A component unit is a legally separate entity that must be included in the reporting entity in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. RPS is a component unit of the City of Raton and consequently is included as part of the primary government's reporting entity. RPS had no blended or discrete component units during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011.

The physical assets of the Utility System are the property of the City of Raton. The management of the Utility System rests with RPS, a New Mexico Corporation, pursuant to a franchise contract, Ordinance No. 942, of the City of Raton. All of the RPS stock is held in trust for the benefit of the City of Raton. The City exercises all rate-making functions, and all financing is provided by the City through the issuance of municipal revenue bonds. Various bond reserves are established by the terms of the City's bond ordinances. RPS is managed by a board of five directors, three of whom are elected by the Trustees and two of who are members of the City Commission.

B. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

The accounts of RPS are organized on the basis of a proprietary fund. Proprietary funds are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and accrual basis of accounting and are presented in a single column.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in the financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The RPS has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating 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 RPS's enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for this fund include production costs, distribution costs, consumer contracts, administrative expenses and depreciation. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses. Revenues are recognized when they are earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred.

C. Cash and Investments

For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, the RPS considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

New Mexico Statutes Annotated (NMSA) authorizes the RPS to invest public monies in the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool, interest-bearing savings accounts, certificates of deposit, and repurchase agreements in eligible depositories; bonds or other obligations of the U.S. government that are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the U.S. government; and bonds of the State of New Mexico, counties, cities, school districts, and special districts as specified by statute.

The State of New Mexico local government investment pool is a pool that is not registered with the United States Securities Exchange Commission. Section 6-10-10, NMSA 1978, empowers the State Treasurer, with the advice and consent of the State Board of Finance, to invest money held in the short-term investment in securities that are issued by the United States government or by its departments or agencies and are either direct obligations of the United States or are backed by the full faith and credit of the United States government or are agencies sponsored by the United States government. The Local Government Investment Pool investments are monitored by the same investment committee and the same policies and procedures that apply to all other state investments. The pool does not have unit shares. Per \\$6-10-10.1F, NMSA 1978, at the end of each month all interest earned is distributed by the State Treasurer to the contributing entities in amounts directly proportionate to the respective amounts deposited in the fund and the length of time the fund amounts were invested. Participation in the local government investment pool is voluntary. The investment in the State of New Mexico local government investment pool approximates the value of the participant's pool share.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Certain resources for future projects, operation reserves, customer deposits, and loan reserve are classified as restricted current assets on the Statement of Net Assets because their use is limited by the franchise agreement, debt covenants, or ordinance.

D. Accounts Receivable

It is RPS's policy to allow for trade receivables when the customer is no longer a participant in any City services, including power, water, or trash services. Accounts receivable are stated at unpaid balances, less an allowance for doubtful accounts. RPS provides for losses on accounts receivable using the allowance method. The allowance is based on experience, third-party contracts, and other circumstances, which may affect the ability of obligations to be met.

E. Investment Income

Investment income is composed of interest, dividends, and net changes in the fair value of applicable investments.

F. Inventory

All inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. Inventories consist of expendable supplies held for consumption.

G. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in the financial statements.

H. Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined by RPS as assets with an initial, individual cost in excess of \$5,000 and an estimated useful life of more than one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost, or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are recorded at the estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

The City of Raton owns the physical assets of the RPS. However, since the RPS has responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the utility system and since separate management of the utility is vested in the RPS by franchise granted under ordinance No. 942, the assets have been included in the report. Purchased software is capitalized with the related computers in the equipment category. Depreciation has been provided over the estimated useful lives using the straight-line method.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	25-50 years
Improvements	10-20 years
Equipment	3-10 years

I. Compensated Absences

RPS's policy allows employees to accumulate limited amounts of vacation and sick pay, which are payable to the employee upon termination or retirement.

J. Net Assets

RPS applies restricted resources first when expenses are incurred for which either restricted or unrestricted amounts are available.

K. Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

L. Utility Rate

Utility rate schedules are prepared by an outside entity specializing in utility rate studies.

NOTE 1 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Concl'd)

M. Contractual Agreements

RPS and the Arkansas River Power Authority (ARPA) have entered into a non-member power sales agreement. The agreement is a result of a settlement related to the termination of the membership of RPS in ARPA. RPS shall purchase wholesale electric power from ARPA on a temporary basis in excess of the power that RPS actually produces. The agreement is for a 36 month period and is set to expire during fiscal year 2013.

N. Budget

RPS adopts a budget each year which is approved by the Board of Directors. The budgetary basis is similar to GAAP, except that interest expense and depreciation expense are not included. The budget is not legally binding on RPS, but rather is used as a management tool.

NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS

At year end, the carrying amount of RPS's deposits was \$4,162,256 and the bank balance was \$4,353,322. The difference represents outstanding checks, deposits, and other reconciling items.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the RPS's deposits may not be returned. The RPS has a deposit policy for custodial credit risk; which follows New Mexico law. All deposits with financial institutions must be collateralized in an amount not less than 50% of the uninsured balance. The RPS's agreement with its sole depository requires pledged collateral of 102% of the public money in each account. No security is required for the deposit of public money that is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). At year end, \$816,139 of the RPS's bank balance was exposed to custodial credit risk as uninsured and collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department.

The pledged collateral by bank at year end consists of the following.

Deposits	\$ 4,353,322
Less: FDIC and Frank-Dodd Coverage	3,537,183
Total unsecured funds	816,139
50% collateral requirement	408,070
Pledged securities, fair value	1,875,000
Pledged in excess of requirement	\$ 1,466,930

NOTE 2 – CASH AND INVESTMENTS (Concl'd)

At year end RPS's investments consisted of the following.

. <u>.</u>	Average Maturities	Fair Value
State Treasurer's Investment Pool	36 days	\$ 1,371,033

Interest Rate Risk. RPS does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit Risk. RPS has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices. The *New MexiGROW* Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP), a government investment pool is rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's and is authorized by the New Mexico State statute.

Custodial Credit Risk - Investments. RPS's investment in the State Treasurer's Investment Pool represents a proportionate interest in the Pool's portfolio; however, RPS's portion is not identified with specific investments and is not subject to custodial credit risk.

Description of restricted assets:

60-Day Operation Reserve Fund. Monies are restricted for the payment of the average cash expenses (inclusive of fuel and purchased power and energy capacity) required for a 60-day period.

Annual Overhaul Reserve Fund. Monies restricted to pay, in whole or in part, periodic repairs, inspection, and overhaul costs of the boilers and generation equipment.

Capital Improvements and Replacement Fund. Monies restricted to pay, in whole or in part, periodic inspection, overhaul arid repair, and the costs of additions, extensions and improvements to the energy utility system.

Customer Deposits. Represents deposits made by customers, which are refunded when service is terminated and account balance is current.

Customer Advances for Construction. Represents deposits made by customers, which are refunded when construction is completed.

Loan Reserve. Monies are restricted for the payment of long-term debt.

NOTE 3 – RECEIVABLES

Receivable balances, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts, as of year end for RPS in the aggregate, were as follows

Accounts receivable from customers	\$ 478,693
Due from primary government	11,208
Due from other entities	 1,148
Net receivables	\$ 491,049

NOTE 4 – CAPITAL ASSETS

A summary of capital asset activity for the current fiscal year follows.

	Beginning			Ending
Business-type Activities	Balance	Increase	Decrease	Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 13,841	\$	\$	\$ 13,841
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	13,841			13,841
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	19,647,238	42,669	29,077	19,660,830
Vehicles, furniture, and equipment	1,515,732			1,515,732
Franchise	17,000			17,000
Total capital assets being depreciated	21,179,970	42,669	29,077	21,193,562
Less total accumulated depreciation	(10,414,936)	(390,191)	(29,077)	(10,776,050)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	10,765,034	(347,522)		10,417,512
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 10,778,875	\$ (347,522)	\$	\$ 10,431,353

NOTE 5 – LOANS PAYABLE

<u>NMFA Loans</u> – RPS entered into several debt finance agreements with New Mexico Finance Authority (NMFA) to purchase various equipment. The NMFA loans are as follows.

		Interest					
	Original	Rates		O	utstanding		
	Amount	(Including			Principal	Dι	ie Within
Purpose	Issued	Fees)	Maturity	Ju	ne 30, 2011	0	ne Year
Backup generator	\$2,693,610	4.20-5.11%	5/1/12-22	\$	1,743,639	\$	126,359
Electric utility substation expansion	1,122,725	1.38-4.95%	5/1/12-29		1,064,254		37,298
Electric utility Wartsila and Burro							
Canyon lines	4,619,684	1.38-4.95%	5/1/12-29		4,390,051		154,138
Total				\$	7,197,944	\$	317,795

Principal and interest payments on the governmental loans payable at year end are summarized as follows.

		Governmental Activities			
Year ending June 3	80:		Principal		Interest
	2012	\$	317,795	\$	287,949
	2013		324,439		280,323
	2014		331,645		271,817
	2015		339,869		262,097
	2016		349,749		251,450
	2017-21		1,983,750		1,058,202
	2022-26		2,097,153		634,866
	2027-29		1,453,544		142,973
Total		\$	7,197,944	\$	3,189,677

NOTE 6 – CHANGES IN LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

Long-term liability activity for the current fiscal year was as follows.

	В	eginning						Ending	Du	e Within
	E	Balance	Ac	lditions	Re	ductions]	Balance	Oı	ne Year
Business-type Activities:										
Compensated absences	\$	121,037	\$	91,442	\$	113,157	\$	99,322	\$	24,831
NMFA Loans payable		7,509,627				311,683		7,197,944		317,795
Total	\$	7,630,664	\$	91,442	\$	424,840	\$	7,297,266	\$	342,626

NOTE 7 – CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

<u>Lawsuits</u> – RPS is a defendant in various lawsuits. Although the outcome of these lawsuits is not presently determinable, in the opinion of the RPS's counsel, the resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of RPS.

NOTE 8 – NET ASSETS

Municipal Uses. RPS shall furnish to the City all electric energy needed by the City for the lighting of its municipal offices, for street lighting, and for general municipal purposes within the City's electric utility service area, all without requiring payment therefore from the City. The amount consumed and not billed to the City for the current fiscal year was \$496,888. Amount consumed and billed to the City for the current fiscal year was \$167,672. For all power and electric energy taken by the City and its departments for its proprietary purposes, including but not limited to water treatment and pumping and sewage proprietary purposes, the City shall pay to RPS the actual cost thereof, computed as the rolling three-month average of fuel and purchased energy costs of the energy furnished.

Rate and Income Requirements and Disposition of System Revenues.

- 1. RPS shall set aside annual revenues of the utility system into a special fund to be known as the "City of Raton Electric Utility System Gross Income Fund," from which the board shall make the operational, reserve and debt service payments below described.
- 2. So long as the franchise shall remain in force and effect, the City shall set the utility system expended in the following priorities to-wit:
 - a. RPS shall first set aside each month in the "Gross Income Account" monies sufficient to pay one month average expenses of the operation of the utility system, excluding depreciation and amortization expenses, as they become due and payable. The sum of \$339,000 shall be set aside in the Gross Income Account for the amount of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2005. Thereafter, this reserve's maximum allowable balance is

NOTE 8 – NET ASSETS (Cont'd)

to be maintained at an amount determined by an independent annual audit to be a one month average of the preceding year's cash expenses of the operation of the utility system, excluding depreciation and amortization expenses. No transfers will be made until such time as the Gross Income Account balance exceeds the calculated maximum allowable balance.

- b. From any remaining income, RPS shall next transfer into a reserve fund called "Debt Service Reserve" funds as required for the debt service and bond reserves, under any ordinances or resolutions of the City creating and issuing energy utility system bonds or approving other lawful means of borrowing monies for improvements, replacements, or expansion of the City's energy utility system. The maximum allowable balance of the Debt Service Reserve fund is not to exceed one half of the annual debt service requirements, including principal, interest and other costs associated with said debt. The City shall continue to retain full authority to create and issue system bonds and to enact such ordinances and revenue guarantees as shall be appropriate and lawful for such system bonds or the repayment of other approved loans. No additional transfers will be made until such time as the maximum allowable balance of the Debt Service Reserve Fund has been attained.
- c. From any remaining income, RPS shall next transfer into a reserve fund called "Operation Reserve Fund" an accumulation of cash reserves adequate to permit the payment of the average cash expenses (exclusive of fuel and purchased power and energy capacity) required for a sixty-day period. At no time shall the Operation Reserve Fund balance exceed the maximum allowable balance, as determined by an independent annual audit. The monies in RPS's Operation Reserve Fund shall remain in such fund and the maximum allowable balance shall remain in force. Thereafter, this reserve's maximum allowable balance is to be determined, by an independent annual audit, to be a sixty-day average of the preceding year' cash expenses (exclusive of fuel and purchased power and energy capacity). No additional transfers will be made until such time as the maximum allowable balance of the Operation Reserve Fund has been attained.
- d. From any remaining income, RPS shall next transfer, for the current month, an amount not to exceed the maximum allowable transfer equal to one-twelfth (1/12) of two and one-half percent (2.5%) of the immediately preceding fiscal year's gross annual revenues into the "Reserve for Annual Overhaul, Inspection, and Repair of Boilers and Generation Equipment Reserve." In addition, if in any prior month, within the current fiscal year, funds were not adequate for the maximum allowable transfer, those funds shall also be transferred into the Reserve for Annual Overhaul, Inspection, and Repair of Boilers and Generation Equipment Reserve. Amounts in said fund shall be sued to pay, in whole or in part, periodic repairs, inspection, overhaul costs of the boilers and generation equipment, and closure and retirement costs of the generation facility of facilities. The balance of such fund shall not exceed the maximum allowable balance equal to four and one-half percent (4.5%) of the gross annual revenues of RPS, as determined annually by an independent audit, for the preceding fiscal year. The monies in RPS's Reserve for Annual Overhaul, Inspection, and Repair of Boilers and

NOTE 8 – NET ASSETS (Cont'd)

Generation Equipment Reserve shall remain in such fund and the maximum allowable balance and maximum allowable transfers shall remain in force. If in the even all municipally owned power generation is retired from service, all remaining funds in the "Reserve for Annual Overhaul, inspection, and Repair of Boilers and Generation Equipment Reserve following retirement and closure of such municipally owned generation shall be transferred to the "City of Raton Electric Utility System, Capital Improvement and Replacement Fund." No additional transfers will be made until such time as all maximum allowable transfers for the current fiscal year of the maximum allowable balance of the Reserve for Annual Overhaul, Inspection, and Repair of Boilers and Generation Equipment has been attained.

- From any remaining income, RPS shall next transfer, for the current month, an amount not to exceed the maximum allowable transfer equal to one-twelfth (1/12) of ten percent (10%) of the immediately preceding fiscal year's gross annual revenues into the "City of Raton Electric Utility System, Capital Improvement and Replacement Fund." addition, if in any prior month, within the current fiscal year, funds were not adequate for the maximum allowable transfer, those funds shall also be transferred into the "City of Raton Electric Utility System, Capital Improvement Fund." The monies in RPS's City of Raton Electric Utility System, Capital Improvement and Replacement Fund shall remain in such fund and the maximum allowable transfers shall remain in force. Amounts in said fund shall be available to pay, in whole or in part, periodic inspection overhaul and repair, and the costs of additions, extensions and improvements to the electric utility system. Additionally, amounts in said fund shall be available, without restriction, to pay or repay current and future principal and interest on any debt owed by RPS. The balance of such fund shall not exceed the maximum allowable balance equal to two hundred percent (200%) of the gross annual revenues of RPS, as determined annually by an independent audit, for the preceding fiscal year.
- f. All residual funds shall remain in the "Gross Income Account" until June 30 of each year, at which time, after payment of such monies described above, the RPS shall transfer and pay over to the City Treasurer all remaining income and revenues derived from the operation of the system for any lawful purpose of purposes then required or permitted under the constitution and laws of the State of New Mexico and the bond and other ordinances of the City.

NOTE 8 – NET ASSETS (Cont'd)

Calculation of Reserve Balances Allowed Under the Franchise Agreement

	n of cash revenues for reserve balance: perating revenue on accrual basis		\$ 7,636,907
Add			
	Interest earned		6,584
_	Beginning gross receivables		578,892
Less			
	Ending gross receivables		(662,493)
	Bad debt expense		(32,651)
Add	T 11 11 2 1 1 1 1 1		100 = 15
	Ending allowances for doubtful accounts		132,745
Less			(105.405)
	Beginning allowances for doubtful accounts		(135,427)
	Sales to City of Raton/water		(142,593)
	Total 2010 gross annual revenue adjusted to cash basis		\$ 7,381,964
	n of cash expense for reserve balance: perating expense on accrual basis	\$	7,108,637
Add	2-111-2 4-1-4 -1-4 -1-4 -1-4 -1-4 -1-4 -	,	.,,,
	Nonoperating expenses		360,512
	Beginning accounts payable (exclusive of fuel, ARPA, and sales		,
	tax)		548,683
	Ending prepaid expenses		15,252
	Beginning compensated absences payable		91,881
	Ending supplies inventory		684,377
Less			
	Purchased power		(4,521,717)
	Ending accounts payable (exclusive of fuel, ARPA, and sales tax)		(388,825)
	Bad debt expense		(32,651)
	Beginning prepaid expenses		(7,094)
	Ending compensated absences payable		(121,037)
	Beginning supplies inventory		(754,965)
	Total 2010 gross annual expenses adjusted to cash basis	\$	2,983,053

NOTE 8 – NET ASSETS (Cont'd)

60-Day Operation Reserve Fund	
60-Day average of the preceding years cash expenses (exclusive of fuel,	
purchase power, and energy capacity)	\$ 2,983,053
Divided by days per year	 360
	8,286
Times 60 days	60
60-Day operating maximum required reserve	\$ 497,176
Beginning reserve balance	\$ 347,810
Allowable deposits	290
2011 cash outlay	 (290)
Ending reserve balance	\$ 347,810
Annual Overhaul Reserve Fund Monthly deposit of 1/12 of 2.5% of the preceding year's gross annual revenues, not to exceed 4.5% of the preceding year's gross revenues	
Beginning reserve balance	\$ 295,552
Actual deposits	15,529
2011 cash outlay	 (8,871)
Ending reserve balance	\$ 302,210
Maximum balance	
2010 annual gross revenues	7,381,964
	4.5%
Maximum reserve balance	\$ 332,188
Allowable deposits (2.5% of gross annual revenues)	\$ 184,549

NOTE 8 – NET ASSETS (Concl'd)

Capital Improvements and Replacement Reserve Fund

Monthly deposit of 1/12 of 10% of the preceding year's gross annual revenues not to exceed 200% of the preceding year's gross annual revenues

Beginning reserve balance Allowable deposits (10% of gross annual revenues)	\$ 4,979,129 738,196
Ending allowable reserve balance	\$ 5,717,325
Beginning reserve balance Actual deposits 2011 cash outlay Ending reserve balance	\$ 1,734,867 674,053 (2,475) 2,406,445
Maximum balance 2010 gross annual revenues Multiplied times 2	\$ 7,381,964 2
Maximum reserve balance	\$ 14,763,928

RESERVE ANALYSIS

				Maximum Required		
	(Original	ŀ	Balance at	Οī	er (Under)
	Amo	ount Issued	Ju	ne 30, 2011	N	I aximum
60-Day operating reserve fund	\$	347,810	\$	497,176	\$	(149,366)
Annual overhaul reserve fund		302,210		332,188		(29,978)
Capital improvement and						
replacement fund		2,406,445		14,763,928	(12,357,483)

NOTE 9 – RISK MANAGEMENT

RPS 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. Therefore, RPS joined the New Mexico Self-Insurers' Fund Risk Pool (Pool), together with other cities and towns in the State for its property and liability insurance. The Pool is a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for member cities and towns. RPS pays an annual premium to the Pool for its general insurance coverage. The agreement provides that the Pool will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of the annual aggregate per policy for general liability and property claims.

NOTE 9 – RISK MANAGEMENT (Concl'd)

RPS also participates in the New Mexico Self-Insurers' Fund (the "Fund"), which services the RPS's worker's compensation claims. Through this arrangement, RPS retains risks associated with worker's compensation claims up to \$250,000 per accident.

RPS's employees have health and accident insurance coverage with the Risk Management Division of the New Mexico General Services Department (RMD). RMD is a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for governments in the State. The City pays a monthly premium to RMD for employees' health and accident insurance coverage. The agreement provides that RMD will be self-sustaining through member premiums and will reinsure through commercial companies for claims in excess of specified amounts.

The City carries commercial insurance for all other risks of loss including some property and liability insurance. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

NOTE 10 – PENSION PLAN – PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION

Plan Description. Substantially all of RPS's full-time employees participate in a public employee retirement system authorized under the Public Employees Retirement Act (Chapter 10, Article 11, NMSA 1978). The Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA) is the administrator of the plan, which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit retirement plan. The plan provides for retirement benefits, disability benefits, survivor benefits and cost-of-living adjustments to plan members and beneficiaries. PERA issues a separate, publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to PERA, P.O. Box 2123, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2123. The report is also available on PERA's website at www.pera.state.nm.us.

Funding Policy. Plan members are required to contribute 13.5% of their gross salary. The RPS is required to contribute 9.15% of the gross covered salary. The contribution requirements of plan members and the RPS are established in State statute under Chapter 10, Article 11, NMSA 1978. The requirements may be amended by acts of the legislature. The RPS's contributions to PERA for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009 were \$180,268, \$189,928, and \$187,027 respectively, which equal the amount of the required contributions for each fiscal year.

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – STATE RETIREE HEALTHCARE PLAN

Plan Description. RPS contributes to the New Mexico Retiree Health Care Fund, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan administered by the New Mexico Retiree Health Care Authority (RHCA). The RHCA provides health care insurance and prescription drug benefits to retired employees of participating New Mexico government agencies, their spouses, dependents, and surviving spouses and dependents. The RHCA Board was established by the Retiree

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – STATE RETIREE HEALTHCARE PLAN (Cont'd)

Health Care Act (Chapter 10, Article 7C, NMSA 1978). The Board is responsible for establishing and amending benefit provisions of the healthcare plan and is also authorized to designate optional and/or voluntary benefits like dental, vision, supplemental life insurance, and long-term care policies.

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

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

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

The Retiree Health Care Act (Section 10-7C-15 NMSA 1978) is the statutory authority that establishes the required contributions of participating employers and their employees. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2011, the statute required each participating employer to contribute 1.666% of each participating employee's annual salary; each participating employee is required to contribute .8333% of their salary. In the fiscal years ending June 30, 2012 and June 30, 2013 the contribution rates for employees and employers will rise as follows.

For employees who are not members of an enhanced retirement plan the contribution rates will be:

	Employer	Employee
Fiscal Year	Contribution Rate	Contribution Rate
2012	1.834%	0.917%
2013	2.000%	1.000%

Also, employers joining the program after January 1, 1998 are required to make a surplus-amount contribution to the RHCA based on one of two formulas at agreed-upon intervals.

NOTE 11 – POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – STATE RETIREE HEALTHCARE PLAN (Concl'd)

The RHCA plan is financed on a pay-as-you-go basis. The employer, employee and retiree contributions are required to be remitted to the RHCA on a monthly basis. The statutory requirements for the contributions can be changed by the New Mexico State Legislature.

RPS's contributions to the RHCA for the years ended June 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009 \$21,577, \$18,503, and \$16,320, respectively, which equal the required contributions for each year.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

STATE OF NEW MEXICO RATON PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS - BUDGET AND ACTUAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

	Original Budget Final Budget		nal Budget	Non-GAAP Actual		Variance - Positive (Negative)		
Revenues:								
Residential sales	\$	3,710,425	\$	3,710,425	\$	3,822,598	\$	112,173
Commercial sales		1,772,985		1,772,985		1,816,239		43,254
Power sales		1,789,759		1,789,759		1,862,058		72,299
Discounts forfeited		80,000		80,000		116,694		36,694
Connection charges		6,000		6,000		11,294		5,294
Total revenues		7,359,169		7,359,169		7,628,883		269,714
Cash balance carryforward		925,045		925,045				
Total		8,284,214		8,284,214				
Operating Expenses:								
Production	\$	5,164,484	\$	5,164,484		4,920,459		244,025
Distribution		924,777		924,777		601,782		322,995
Consumer contracts						121,506		(121,506)
Administrative and general		584,759		584,759		634,905		(50,146)
Total expenses		6,674,020		6,674,020		6,278,652		395,368
Operating income (loss)		8,969,363		8,969,363		1,350,231		(125,654)
Non-operating revenues (expense)								
Interest income		8,000		8,000		2,216		5,784
Change in net assets- Budgetary basis	\$	693,149	\$	693,149		1,352,447	\$	(119,870)
Reconciliation to change in net assets - GAAP basis: Interest paid on long-term debt Depreciation expense						(332,174) (390,191)		
Change in net assets - GAAP basis					\$	630,082		

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

STATE OF NEW MEXICO RATON PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY SCHEDULE OF DEPOSITS AND PLEDGED COLLATERAL JUNE 30, 2011

Capital Impro Utility System	n Cap Improv Repl. Fund and Bond Reserve Account	Account Type Checking Checking Checking Checking Checking Checking Checking Checking Checking Certificate of Deposit	Total Deposits \$ 236,672 1,662,132 20,000 342,304 688,781 156,301 180,993 378,881 139,893 86,465 150,025 310,875 \$ 4,353,322	Reconciling Items \$ (22) 55,816 (91) (198,103) (15) (49,251) \$ (191,666)	Reconciled Balance \$ 600 236,650 1,717,948 20,000 342,213 490,678 156,286 131,742 378,881 139,893 86,465 150,025 310,875 \$ 4,162,256
Bank Accoun Checking ac Certificates Total amo	ccounts				International Bank \$ 3,287,183 1,066,139 4,353,322
Less: FDIC c	Frank Act coverage coverage ured public funds				3,287,183 250,000 816,139
50% of unir	uirements (Per 6-10-10 & 6-10- nsured time and demand account ateral required				408,070 408,070
Type U.S. A	gency Note gency Note ateral	Description FHLB FCSB	Maturity 6/13/2014 9/14/2013	CUSIP Number 3133XKTV7 31331X2Q4	100,000 1,775,000 1,875,000

1,466,930

Location of collateral:

Over / (under) secured

Federal Reserve Bank, Kansas City

REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL AND ON COMPLIANCE





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

Mr. Hector H. Balderas New Mexico State Auditor

Board of Directors Raton Public Service Company

We have audited the financial statements and the budgetary comparison presented as supplemental information of the Raton Public Service Company, a component unit of the City of Raton, New Mexico as of and for the year ended June 30, 2011, and have issued our report thereon dated March 9, 2012. Our report was modified as the Raton Public Service Company did not maintain adequate records of its capital assets. 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.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of Raton Public Service Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. In planning and performing our audit, we considered Raton Public Service Company's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Raton Public Service Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Raton Public Service Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses and, therefore there can be no assurance that all deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses have been identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned responses we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses and other deficiencies that we consider to be 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 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 consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned responses as items 04-05 and 10-01 to be material weaknesses.

A significant deficiency is a deficiency or 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 deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned responses as items 02-01, 08-03, 10-2, 11-01 and 11-02 to be significant deficiencies.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Raton Public Service Company'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 instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* and which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as items 04-05 and 10-02.

The Raton Public Service Company's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. We did not audit Raton Public Service Company's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management, others within Raton Public Service, the Board of Directors, the State Auditor, and the New Mexico Legislature, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

HEINFELD, MEECH & CO., P.C.

Heinfeld, Melch & Co., P.C.

Certified Public Accountants

March 9, 2012

FINDINGS RELATED TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Reference Number: 02-01

Type of Finding: Significant deficiency **Description:** Policies and Procedures

CRITERIA

Policies and procedures should be maintained to ensure proper accounting and ensure that internal control structure is adequate and in operation.

CONDITION/CONTEXT

RPS did not have written policies and procedures over financial reporting and accounting. In addition, journal entries were not reviewed by a second person for approval to ensure proprietary.

EFFECT

Without policies and procedures, there may be inconsistencies on how items are processed and may lead to improper accounting of transactions.

CAUSE

Due to the size of RPS and the fact that the majority of transactions are routine, management has not determined it cost effective to develop formal policies and procedures for accounting.

RECOMMENDATION

Policy and procedure manuals should be written and adopted by the Board.

VIEWS OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS AND PLANNED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Management is going to create a written Accounting Policy, including a review of journal entries. This process has already begun.

FINDINGS RELATED TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS (Cont'd)

Reference Number: 04-05

Type of Finding: Material weakness, compliance

Description: Capital Assets

CRITERIA

2.20.1.1 to 2.20.1.18 NMAC, Accounting and Control of Fixed Assets of State Government. In addition, RPS should ensure complete internal controls in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles are in place for capital assets.

CONDITION/CONTEXT

RPS did not have adequate internal controls in place over capital assets. During our review of capital assets we noted the following:

- 1. There were no formal policies or procedures for capital assets including disposals of capital assets.
- 2. A capital asset listing is not maintained including acquisitions, disposals, historical costs, depreciation expense and accumulated depreciation by individual asset.
- 3. A physical inventory has not been completed since fiscal year 2007. The inventory taken by the outside firm did not agree to the amounts posted in the general ledger for capital assets. Additionally, there were unresolved errors in the detail listings from the physical inventory.
- 4. Equipment items were not tagged with a unique identifying number.
- 5. Documentation to support the historical cost of assets is not maintained
- 6. Depreciation expense is not calculated for individual depreciable assets based on estimated useful lives.

EFFECT

RPS's controls over capital assets with respect to financial reporting were not adequate to ensure that a misstatement for capital assets would be prevented and/or detected.

CAUSE

Adequate policies and procedures are not in place with regard to capital assets due to resource limitations, resulting in a lack of schedules being maintained for such assets.

FINDINGS RELATED TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS (Cont'd)

Reference Number: 04-05

RECOMMENDATION

RPS should dedicate resources to design and implement effective internal control procedures to ensure capital assets are properly valued and classified and presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

VIEWS OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS AND PLANNED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

Management understands that this is a huge undertaking, and one that needs to be completed in collaboration with the City. Given our size, it is difficult to place resources towards this, and the study in 2007 appears to have borne little fruit. That being said, this is a priority for Management and they will explore options to remedy the findings in the coming weeks. Management most definitely seeks to value, classify, and present all assets in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Additionally, over the last few years, RPS has been tagging new items appropriately. As such, significant progress has been made in correcting this finding.

FINDINGS RELATED TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS (Cont'd)

Reference Number: 08-03

Type of Finding: Significant deficiency

Description: IT Environment

CRITERIA

Management is responsible for establishing policies and procedures related to information technology to ensure that information is adequately safeguarded from error or misuse.

CONDITION/CONTEXT

RPS did not have adequate procedures and controls in place over information technology to ensure proper financial reporting and safeguarding of RPS information. During our review of information technology we noted the following:

- 1. RPS did not have a process in place for upgrades, modifications, or changes to information technology and systems.
- 2. RPS did not have a policy in place over passwords, including, required elements for passwords and mandatory changes based on set intervals of time.
- 3. Security access is not reviewed for appropriateness and tested periodically.

EFFECT

The safeguarding of important and confidential information could be compromised.

CAUSE

There were no established policies and procedures for changes to existing information technology and systems or over use of information technology, including password policies.

RECOMMENDATION

RPS should implement policies and procudures, including, but not limited to the following:

- A process should be developemed to document and manage all technology changes.
- Management should review and approve any changes made. Additionally, measures should be taken to ensure the reliability and integrity of any changes made to information technology.
- A password policy should be established and implemented organization-wide.

VIEWS OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS AND PLANNED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

RPS has already corrected the finding regarding a policy for passwords. From today, passwords on all RPS computers will have to be changed on set intervals of time. In addition, RPS is putting in a policy governing required elements for passwords. In addition, as a component unit of the City, RPS is on the same network system as the City and is controlled by the City's IT policy, including security assessments. Backup of all data are made nightly and checked regularly for consistency.

FINDINGS RELATED TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS (Cont'd)

Reference Number: 08-03

VIEWS OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS AND PLANNED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS (Concl'd)

Changes made by the consultant to the billing/accounts receivable systems consist of recommended updates from the software vendor. The vendor does pre-release testing to ensure compatibility with the existing software. Due to the size of the billing/AR system, non-production testing is not feasible. That being said, management will coordinate with the City and the IT consultant to determine the best way to handle system upgrades and security measures.

FINDINGS RELATED TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS (Cont'd)

Reference Number: 10-01

Type of Finding: Material weakness **Description:** Bank and Loan Accounts

CRITERIA

Management should design procedures to ensure loan liabilities are properly recorded in the financial statements.

CONDITION/CONTEXT

The loan balances and loan payments were not reconciled to the general ledger on a monthly basis or at a minimum at year end.

EFFECT

The loan balance was understated in the general ledger by \$337,431.

CAUSE

The loan balances from the debt retirement schedule were not reconciled to the general ledger.

RECOMMENDATION

Management should develop and implement policies and procedures to ensure all loan accounts are reconciled on a monthly.

VIEWS OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS AND PLANNED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

At present, normal procedure is to accrue payables and liabilities incurred near year end appropriately. However, these procedures will be reviewed and adjusted as required, most likely to include reconciliation on a monthly basis.

FINDINGS RELATED TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS (Cont'd)

Reference Number: 10-02

Type of Finding: Significant deficiency, compliance

Description: Late Audit Report

CRITERIA

Subsection A of 2.2.2.9 NMAC states that the audit report due date for municipalities is December 1 of the subsequent fiscal year.

CONDITION/CONTEXT

RPS did not submit the financial statements by the due date of December 1, 2011.

EFFECT

The users of RPS's financial statements, including the Office of the State Auditor, legislators, creditors, and others, did not have timely audit reports and financial statements available for their review. In addition, due to the late timing of the report, it will be more difficult for management to correct deficiencies that result in audit findings.

CAUSE

The fiscal year 2010 financial statements were not submitted timely, causing a delay in the audit for fiscal year 2011.

RECOMMENDATION

RPS should ensure that all elements necessary to complete the financial audit are completed in a timely manner.

VIEWS OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS AND PLANNED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

As stated in the 2010 audit, the audit was submitted late due to a delay on the part of the auditors, and was not the fault of RPS. As such, RPS will continue to work with their auditors to comply with these statutes.

FINDINGS RELATED TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS (Cont'd)

Reference Number: 11-01

Type of Finding: Significant deficiency

Description: Payroll

CRITERIA

Internal controls over payroll should include documentation of approved employee pay rates and documentation of approval of hours worked by an employee's immediate supervisor.

CONDITION/CONTEXT

Documentation of approved wage rates and changes in rate of pay were not maintained in employee personnel files. In addition, 14 of 38 employee payroll timecards reviewed were not signed by a supervisor.

EFFECT

The rate of actual pay may not be reflective of the rate that was designated by the Board of Directors and hours worked may not be accurate.

CAUSE

Overall employee increases were approved by the Board of Directors and the budget developed for salaries was reflective of such. Merit based increases in pay were communicated and noted on the inside of the employment files, however notations in the files were not consistent and not supported by proper approval of the rate of pay. The importance of signing and approving timecards was discussed with supervisors; however, a monitoring process was not put in place.

RECOMMENDATION

Approved employee pay rates should be doucmented in the employees files. Changes to pay rates authorized by the Board of Directors can be demonstrated with copies of applicable Board approval documentation. In addition, merit based increases should have documentation created and approved by the General Manager. Lastly, a monitoring procedure should be implemented to ensure timecards are reviewed and approved by supervisors.

VIEWS OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS AND PLANNED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

RPS takes the recommendation of the auditors and will implement it fully, to the best of our ability. Indeed, RPS has already started to more thoroughly review timecards, and is now ensuring that pay rates are documented in the employee files.

FINDINGS RELATED TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS (Concl'd)

Reference Number: 11-02

Type of Finding: Significant deficiency

Description: Accounts Payable/Disbursement Cycle

CRITERIA

RPS management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls that includes controls for the accounts payable cycle. Controls should include consistent use of purchases orders, proper approval for cash disbursements, and cancellation of purchase documentation upon receipt of goods and subsequent payment.

CONDITION/CONTEXT

RPS did not have adequate procedures and controls over the accounts payables/disbursement cycle. During our review we noted the following:

- For three of 25 cash disbursements reviewed, a purchase order was not created.
- For five of 25 cash disbursements reviewed, supporting documentation for the purchase was not properly cancelled.
- For one of 25 cash disbursements reveiwed, a purchase order was issued but not approved.
- Journal entries were not reviewed and approved for accuracy and propriety.

EFFECT

Improper cash disbursements could be processed, as well as cash disbursements could be made to incorrect vendors or could be made without the receipt of the goods or services.

CAUSE

Management did not always ensure that procedures over the accounts payable cycle were followed and procedures were not designed to ensure that the such errors were detected or prevented.

RECOMMENDATION

RPS should enhance controls and procedures over the accounts payable cycle to ensure that all cash disbursments are processed through consistent controls.

VIEWS OF RESPONSIBLE OFFICIALS AND PLANNED CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

RPS has already put in place a new policy regarding the signing and authorization of Purchase Orders. In the new policy, Purchase Orders are reviewed by Management, through a consistent form of control. This new policy will be documented within the written Accounting Policy document and immediate action was taken to remedy the deficiency.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO RATON PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR AUDIT FINDINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

Reference No. 02-01 Status: Updated and included

Policies and Procedures

Reference No. 04-05 Status: Updated and included

Capital Assets

Reference No. 08-02 Status: Corrected

Aged Accounts Receivable

Reference No. 08-03 Status: Updated and included

IT Environment

Reference No. 09-02 Status: Corrected

Accounts Payable

Reference No. 10-01 Status: Updated and included

Bank and Loan Accounts

Reference No. 10-02 Status: Updated and included

Late Audit Report

STATE OF NEW MEXICO RATON PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY EXIT CONFERENCE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2011

An exit conference was held on March 22, 2012 in a closed meeting, in which the contents of this report were discussed with the following.

Raton Public Service Company

David Mitchell, General Manager Kathy McQueary, Board President Neil Segotta, Director

Heinfeld, Meech & Co., P.C.

Melissa Spangler, Partner Michael Hamilton, Staff Associate II

FINANCIAL STATEMENT PREPARATION

These financial statements were prepared by Heinfeld, Meech & Co., P.C. from the original books and records of the Raton Public Service Company.