# STATE OF NEW MEXICO WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION

# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

**JUNE 30, 2016** 

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# Official Roster

Darin Childers Director

Dana Chavez Executive Deputy Director - Operations

Thomas Dow Executive Deputy Director - Support Services

Staci Tullar Chief Financial Officer

Rachel Bayless General Counsel



# **Independent Auditor's Report**

6200 Uptown Blvd NE Suite 400 Albuquerque, NM 87110 505.338.0800

Timothy Keller, New Mexico State Auditor and State of New Mexico Workers' Compensation Administration Albuquerque, New Mexico

# **Report on Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, the aggregate remaining fund information, and the budgetary comparisons for the general fund and major special revenue fund of the Workers' Compensation Administration (the Administration) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements which collectively comprise the Administration's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. We have also audited the financial statements of each of the Administration's fiduciary funds presented as supplementary information, as defined by Government Accounting Standards Board, in the accompanying individual fund financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016.

# Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

## Auditor's 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 involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

# **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Administration, as of June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the general fund and major special revenue fund for the year then ended in conformity 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 respective financial position of each fiduciary fund of the Administration as of June 30, 2016, and the respective changes in financial position, where applicable, thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Other Matters**

# Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 2, the financial statements of the State of New Mexico Workers' Compensation Administration are intended to present the financial position, and the changes in financial position of only that portion of the governmental activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the State of New Mexico that is attributable to the transactions of the Administration. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of New Mexico as of June 30, 2016, and the changes in its financial position, for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

# Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 5 through 10 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.

## Supplemental Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the Administration's financial statements, the individual fund financial statements, and the budgetary comparisons. The other schedules required by Section 2.2.2 NMAC are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The other schedules required by 2.2.2 NMAC are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate 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 required by 2.2.2 NMAC are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

# Other Information

The Schedule of Vendor Information as required by 2.2.2.10(A)(2)(g) and the Schedule of Joint Powers Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

# Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated November 22, 2016 on our consideration of the Administration'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 in considering the Administration's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

# Ricci & Company LLC

Albuquerque, New Mexico November 22, 2016

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2016 (Required Supplementary Information)

The Workers' Compensation Administration (Administration) (WCA) Management's Discussion and Analysis is provided as an overview of the financial activities of the Administration for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016. The financial statements are presented in accordance with Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments, and related GASB statements. Ricci & Company LLC prepared the financial statements with the assistance of the Administration. The requirements of GASB Statement No. 34 were developed by GASB to make annual reports more comprehensive and easier to understand and use.

#### The Basic Financial Statements

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

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

In compliance with 2.2.2 New Mexico Administrative Code (NMAC) Section 2.2.2.10A.(2)(b), the audit opinion also covers additional information consisting of:

Individual fund budget comparison statements.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) is included as required supplementary information (RSI).

#### REPORTING ON THE DEPARTMENT AS A WHOLE

#### **Government-Wide Financial Statements**

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Administration's finances, in a manner similar to private-sector business reporting. These statements report information about the overall government without displaying individual funds or fund types. They distinguish between governmental and business-type activities. However, the Administration does not have any business-type activities to report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2016 (Required Supplementary Information)

The *Statement of Net Position* inclusively presents current and long-term assets and liabilities, with the difference between the assets and liabilities reported as net position. The *Statement of Activities* presents all changes in net assets as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing related to cash flows. Therefore, revenues and expenses are included in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods, like uncollected receivables (even if the "available" criteria is not met) and earned but unused vacation leave.

# Reporting on the Administration's Most Significant Funds

#### The Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements are used to report additional and detailed information. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. Funds are used to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

The focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented by governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the Administration's near-term financing decisions. Both of the governmental funds *Balance Sheet* and the governmental funds *Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance* provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The Administration maintains its fund structure in the Statewide Human Resources, Accounting and Management Reporting (SHARE) system. The Administration operates with two governmental-type funds, the 1) General Fund (Administration Fund), and 2) the Special Revenue fund (Uninsured Employers' Fund). The governmental fund reporting focus is primarily on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources and has a budgetary orientation.

# Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2016 (Required Supplementary Information)

# **The Budget Comparison Statements**

The budget comparison statements required by GASB Statement 34 present the original and final appropriated budget for the reporting period as well as actual inflows and outflows stated on the budgetary basis. A separate column reports the variance between the final budget and actual amounts. In compliance with 2.2.2 New Mexico Administrative Code (NMAC) Section 2.2.2.10 P (1) through (3) the *Statement of Revenues and Expenditures – Budget and Actual*:

- Include prior-year cash required to balance the budget;
- Has been included as part of the basic financial statements; and
- Has been included in the auditor's opinion.

The Administration's budgeted funds consist of three individual Statewide Human Resources Accounting and Management Reporting System (SHARE) funds. Therefore, three individual fund budget comparison statements have been included in order to demonstrate budget compliance at the SHARE fund level, and to comply with the audit scope requirements of 2.2.2 (NMAC) Section 2.2.2.10 A(2)(e).

#### THE ADMINISTRATION

## Financial Analysis of the Administration

The Administration's combined net position increased from a year ago, by \$1,278,109 or 8.8%, from \$14,475,002 to \$15,753,021.

Our analysis below focuses on the assets and liabilities and the changes in assets and liabilities of the Administration's governmental activities. Comparative information from the previous fiscal year is included for the reader's information.

# Net Position Governmental Activities

	FY 2016	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>Change</b>
Investment in the State Treasurer			
Fund Investment Pool	\$12,269,858	11,369,705	900,153
Petty cash	100	100	-
Receivables of penalties and assessments, net	97,845	753,301	(655,456)
Due to other state agencies	2,971,518	2,810,193	161,325
Total current assets	15,339,321	14,933,299	406,022
Receivables of penalties and assessments, net	555,624	-	555,624
Capital assets, net of depreciation	529,768	588,894	(59,126)
Total assets	\$16,424,713	15,522,193	902,520

# Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2016 (Required Supplementary Information)

	FY 2016	FY 2015	Change
Accounts payable	\$ 109,489	461,282	(351,793)
Accrued payroll and related liabilities	275,919	293,024	(17,105)
Compensated absences payable	214,713	219,664	(4,951)
Total current liabilities	600,121	973,970	(373,849)
Long-Term Liabilities			
Compensated absences payable	71,571	73,221	(1,650)
Total liabilities	671,692	1,047,191	(375,499)
Net position, invested in capital assets	529,768	588,894	(59,126)
Restricted			
Uninsured employers' future claims	3,827,478	4,227,520	(400,042)
Workers' compensation assessment	11,395,775	9,658,588	1,737,187
Total net position	15,753,021	14,475,002	1,278,019
Total liabilities and net position	\$16,424,713	15,522,193	902,520

Total assets increased by \$902,520 or about 6% from a year ago, which is primarily related to the increase in the investment in the State Treasurer Fund Investment Pool. Total liabilities decreased by \$375,499 or about 36% from a year ago, which is primarily related to the decrease in accounts payable.

The Administration's net position is reported in the following two categories of net position; (1) invested in capital assets, and (2) restricted. The invested in capital assets balance is positive and the restricted balances are also positive.

The Administration's capital assets balance at year end was \$529,768, net of accumulated depreciation of \$383,634. The Administration uses the capital assets to provide its services; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

# Statement of Activities - Changes in Net Position

The statement below shows an increase in the aggregate, of the Administration's net position by \$1,278,019 during the year.

# Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2016 (Required Supplementary Information)

# **Changes in Net Position Governmental Activities**

	FY 2016	<b>FY 2015</b>	<b>Change</b>
Program Expenses:			
General government	\$ 10,154,094	10,186,165	(32,071)
Loss on disposal of assets	-	159,087	(159,087)
Depreciation	81,868	75,522	6,346
Total program expenses	10,235,962	10,420,774	(184,812)
General Revenues:			
Workers' compensation assessments	13,338,780	12,277,051	1,061,729
Settlement agreements	211,110	289,405	(78,295)
Penalties	4,203	3,864	339
Investment income	8,088	232	7,856
Total general revenues	13,562,181	12,570,552	991,629
Transfers			
Inter-agency transfers in/(out)	(2,048,200)	(897,610)	(1,150,590)
Net change in net position	1,278,019	1,252,168	25,851
Beginning net position	14,475,002	13,222,834	1,252,168
Ending net position	\$ 15,753,021	14,475,002	1,278,019

The Administration's governmental activities program revenue increased by \$991,629 or about 8%. This was the result of workers' compensations assessment fees and penalties, increase in collections from FY 2015 to FY 2016.

The Administration's governmental activities program expenses decreased by \$184,812, or about 2% from FY 2015 - \$10,420,774 to FY 2016 - \$10,235,962.

## The Administration's Funds

The Workers' Compensation Administration's source of funding is the Workers' Compensation Fund. Employers pay the Workers' compensation fee of \$4.30 per quarter per employee, including a \$2.30 employer contribution and a \$2 employee payroll deduction, into the Fund (including 30 cents earmarked for the Uninsured Employers' Fund).

Management's Discussion and Analysis Year Ended June 30, 2016 (Required Supplementary Information)

The Uninsured Employers' Fund was created as a major new program of the WCA in 2003, to provide workers' compensation benefits for workers whose employers by law should, but do not, have workers' compensation coverage. Funding for this program comes from the earmarking of 30 cents per employee per quarter from the personnel assessment fee, paid by the employer. The law intends this source of funding to be supplemented by the collection of costs plus penalties from the uninsured employers whose employees receive benefits from the fund.

Collection of all revenue from the Workers' Compensation fee is under the Tax Administration Act. The WCA relies on the Taxation and Revenue Department (TRD) to collect the fee.

## Capital Assets - Debt Administration

The Administration's capital assets consist of office equipment, furniture and fixtures, information technology equipment and leasehold improvements. New information technology equipment of about \$23k were acquired during the current year and depreciation expense for the year ended June 30, 2016 was \$81,868.

The Administration did not acquire any debt during the current fiscal year, as such there is no related debt liability within the accompanying financial statements as of June 30, 2016. The only long-term liability is the amount of compensated absences expected to be paid after one year.

#### Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The Administration expects to maintain a steady revenue figure stream in fiscal year 2017. Expenditures are expected to be steady.

## Contacting the Agency's Financial Management

The financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the State of New Mexico Workers Compensation Administration's finances for all those interested in the Administration's fiscal health. Ouestions about this report or requests for additional information can be directed to:

State of New Mexico Workers Compensation Administration 2410 Centre Ave SE P O Box 27198 Albuquerque, NM 87125-7198 505-841-6000

# STATE OF NEW MEXICO WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION STATEMENT OF NET POSITION Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Governmental Activities	
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Investment in State Treasurer General Fund Investment Pool	\$	12,269,858
Petty cash		100
Receivables of penalties and assessments, net		97,845
Receivables from other agencies		2,971,518
Total current assets		15,339,321
Noncurrent Assets		
Receivables of penalties and assessments, net		555,624
Capital assets, net		529,768
		16 424 712
Total assets		16,424,713
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable		109,489
Accrued payroll and related liabilities		275,919
Compensated absences payable		214,713
Total current liabilities		600,121
Long-term Liabilities		
Compensated absences payable		71,571
Compensated desentes payable		,
Total liabilities		671,692
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets		529,768
Restricted		,
Uninsured employer's future claims		3,827,478
Workers' Compensation Assessment		11,395,775
Total net position	\$	15,753,021
-		

# STATE OF NEW MEXICO WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Governmental Activities	
Program Expenses General government Depreciation	\$	10,154,094 81,868
Total program expenses		10,235,962
General Revenues Workers' compensation assessments Settlement agreements Penalties Investment income  Total general revenues		13,338,780 211,110 4,203 8,088 13,562,181
Transfers Inter-agency transfers in/(out)		(2,048,200)
Change in net position		1,278,019
Net position, beginning of year		14,475,002
Net position, end of year	\$	15,753,021

# STATE OF NEW MEXICO WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2016

		Administration Fund	Uninsured Employers' Fund	Total
ASSETS Investment in State Treasurer General Fund Investment Pool Petty cash Receivables of penalties and assessments, net Due from other agencies	\$	8,376,317 100 - 2,754,090	3,893,541 - 653,469 217,428	12,269,858 100 653,469 2,971,518
Total assets	\$_	11,130,507	4,764,438	15,894,945
LIABILITIES  Accounts payable  Accrued payroll and related liabilities	\$	108,355 246,861	1,134 29,058	109,489 275,919
Total liabilities		355,216	30,192	385,408
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES Revenue not available to pay current period expenditures	-	-	620,484	620,484
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources		355,216	650,676	1,005,892
FUND BALANCES  Restricted  Uninsured employers' future claims  Workers' compensation assessment	_	10,775,291	4,113,762	4,113,762 10,775,291
Total fund balances	_	10,775,291	4,113,762	14,889,053
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	\$ _	11,130,507	4,764,438	15,894,945

STATE OF NEW MEXICO WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION RECONCILIATION OF BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30, 2016

Total fund balances for the governmental funds (Balance Sheet)			\$	14,889,053
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the Statement of Net Position are different because:				
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.				
Capital assets	\$	913,402		
Accumulated depreciation		(383,634)	)	
-			-	529,768
Long-term assets (receivables) are not available to pay current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.				620,484
Long-term liabilities, including current compensated absences payable are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore,	,			
are not reported in the funds.				(286,284)
Net position of governmental activities (Statement of Net Position)			\$	15,753,021

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Year Ended June 30, 2016

	Administration Fund	Uninsured Employers' Fund	Total
Revenues			
Workers' compensation assessments	\$ 12,362,773	976,007	13,338,780
Settlement agreements	-	321,212	321,212
Penalties	4,203	-	4,203
Investment income		8,088	8,088
Total revenues	12,366,976	1,305,307	13,672,283
Expenditures			
Current			
Personal services	8,028,482	326,170	8,354,652
Contract services	276,045	50,115	326,160
Other costs	1,167,689	312,194	1,479,883
Capital outlay	22,742	-	22,742
Total expenditures	9,494,958	688,479	10,183,437
Excess of revenues over expenditures	2,872,018	616,828	3,488,846
Other Financing Sources (Uses)			
Transfers (to) from State General Fund	(2,048,200)	_	(2,048,200)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(2,048,200)		(2,048,200)
Net change in fund balances	823,818	616,828	1,440,646
Fund balances, beginning of year, as previously reported	9,951,473	4,227,520	14,178,993
Restatement for deferred inflows- unavailable revenue	-	(730,586)	(730,586)
Fund balances, beginning of year, as restated	9,951,473	3,496,934	13,448,407
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 10,775,291	4,113,762	14,889,053

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF
REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Year Ended June 30, 2016

Net change in fund balances - Governmental Funds (Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance)

1,440,646

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

Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the Statement of Activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are:

Capital outlay \$ 22,742
Depreciation expense (81,868)
Excess depreciation expense over capital outlay (59,126)

Revenues in the statements of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds, net of prior year effect.

(110,102)

Some items reported in the Statement of Activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.

Change in compensated absences

6,601

Change in net position of governmental activities (Statement of Activities)

\$ 1,278,019

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
BUDGET (BUDGETARY BASIS) AND ACTUAL
ADMINISTRATION FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2016

		Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues					
Workers' compensation assessments Penalties	\$	11,204,700	11,204,700	12,362,773 4,203	1,158,073 4,203
Total revenues		11,204,700	11,204,700	12,366,976	1,162,276
Fund Balance Budgeted		_	250,000		(250,000)
Total revenues and fund balance budgeted		11,204,700	11,454,700	12,366,976	912,276
Expenditures and Other Financing Uses					
Personal services	\$	7,770,900	8,090,900	8,028,482	62,418
Contractual services		385,700	385,700	276,045	109,655
Other Costs		1,549,900	1,479,900	1,190,431	289,469
Inter-agency transfers		1,498,200	1,498,200	1,498,200	-
Special session appropriation	_	-		550,000	550,000
Total expenditures and					
other financing uses	\$ _	11,204,700	11,454,700	11,543,158	1,011,542
Excess of revenues over expenditures					
and other financing uses			\$	823,818	
Net change in fund balance			\$	823,818	

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
BUDGET (BUDGETARY BASIS) AND ACTUAL
UNINSURED EMPLOYERS' FUND
Year Ended June 30, 2016

		Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)
Revenues					
Workers' compensation assessments	\$	1,169,400	1,169,400	976,007	(193,393)
Settlement agreements		-	-	321,212	321,212
Miscellaneous revenues	_		-	8,088	8,088
Total revenues	\$ _	1,169,400	1,169,400	1,305,307	135,907
Expenditures					
Personal Services	\$	317,200	327,200	326,170	1,030
Contractual services		50,000	100,000	50,115	49,885
Other Costs	_	802,200	742,200	312,194	430,006
Total expenditures	\$ =	1,169,400	1,169,400	688,479	480,921
Excess of revenues over expenditures			\$	616,828	
Net change in fund balance			\$	616,828	

# STATE OF NEW MEXICO WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AGENCY FUND - SHARE FUND 59600 June 30, 2016

Assets Accounts receivable	\$ 5,250
Total assets	\$ 5,250
Liabilities Due to State General Fund	\$ 5,250
Total liabilities	\$ 5,250

#### **NOTE 1. ORGANIZATION**

The Workers' Compensation Administration (WCA) (Administration) was created on January 1, 1991, and until June 30, 1993, was administratively attached to the New Mexico Department of Labor (DOL). Effective July 1, 1993, the Administration became a fully independent agency vouchering through the Department of Finance and Administration (DFA).

The Legislature created the Administration and the laws administered by it to provide a workers' benefit system that assures the quick and efficient delivery of indemnity and medical benefits to injured and disabled workers at a reasonable cost to the employers who are subject to the provisions of the Workers' Compensation Act (Chapter 52, Article 1, NMSA 1978) and the New Mexico Occupational Disease Disablement Law (Chapter 52, Article 3, NMSA 1978).

#### NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the Administration have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental entities. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the standard-setting body for governmental accounting and financial reporting. The GASB periodically updates its codification of the existing Governmental Accounting and Financial standards which, along with subsequent GASB pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations), constitutes GAAP for governmental units.

The more significant of the Administration's accounting policies are described below:

## A. Financial Reporting Entity

The chief executive of the Administration is the Director, who is appointed by the Governor of the State of New Mexico. The Administration is a component unit of the executive branch and these financial statements include all funds, programs and activities over which the Director has oversight responsibility.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement (GASBS) 14 defines the financial reporting entity as consisting of the primary government, organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and other organizations 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. This definition of the reporting entity is based primarily on the notion of financial accountability as the "cornerstone of all financial reporting in government."

## NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## A. Financial Reporting Entity (Continued)

A primary government is any state government or general purpose local government, consisting of all the organizations that make up its legal entity. All funds, organizations, institutions, agencies, administrations and offices that are not legally separate are, for financial reporting purposes, part of the primary government. The Administration, therefore, is part of the primary government of the State of New Mexico.

All of the programs that are administered and/or controlled by the Administration have been included for this purpose. No entities were noted that should be considered component units of the Administration. No entities were specifically excluded from the Administration because no entities were noted as meeting any of the criteria for potential inclusion.

#### B. Basic Financial Statements - Government-Wide Statements

The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the Administration as a whole) and fund financial statements. Both the government-wide and fund financial statements (within the basic financial statements) categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type. The Administration is a single purpose government entity and has no business type activities. The government-wide financial statements, the statement of net position, and the statement of activities report information on all non-fiduciary activities of an agency. In the government-wide statement of net position, the governmental activities are presented on a consolidated basis and are reflected on the full accrual, economic resource basis, which incorporates long-term assets and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The Department's net position is reported in three parts — net investment in capital assets; restricted net position; and unrestricted net position.

The government-wide statement of activities reflects both the gross and net cost per functional categories which are otherwise being supported by general government revenues. The statement of activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation expense on capital assets) by related program revenues, operating and capital grants. Program revenue must be directly associated with the function. Program revenues include 1) charges to applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services or privileges provided by a given function or segment, 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements for a particular function or segment. The Administration has no revenues that meet the definition of program revenues.

When applicable, the effect of inter-fund activity is removed from the statement of net position and the statement of activities in order to avoid a grossing-up effect on the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures.

# NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

# B. Basic Financial Statements - Government-Wide Statements (Continued)

This government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of the Administration as an entity and the change in aggregate financial position resulting from the activities of the fiscal period.

#### C. Basic Financial Statements - Fund Financial Statements

Emphasis is on the major funds of the governmental category. Non-major funds are summarized into a single column. The Administration only has major funds. The governmental funds in the fund financial statements are presented on a current financial resource and modified accrual basis of accounting. This is the manner in which these funds are normally budgeted. This presentation is deemed more appropriate to demonstrate legal and covenant compliance, to demonstrate the source and use of liquid resources, and to demonstrate how the Administration's actual experience conforms to the budget or fiscal plan. Since the governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements governmental column, a reconciliation is presented on the page following each statement, which briefly explains the adjustment necessary to transform the fund based financial statements into the governmental column of the government-wide presentation.

The Administration's fiduciary fund is not presented in the fund financial statements since it is an agency fund type. By definition these assets are being held for the benefit of a third party and cannot be used to address activities or obligations of the government. These funds are not incorporated into the government-wide statements either.

The financial transactions of the Administration are recorded in individual funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund balance, revenues, expenditures or expenses and other financing sources or uses. Government resources are allocated to, and accounted for, in individual funds based upon the purpose for which they are to be spent and the means by which spending activities are controlled.

# NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## C. Basic Financial Statements - Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

## Government Fund Types

All governmental fund types are accounted for on a spending or financial flow measurement focus. Only current assets and current liabilities are generally included on their balance sheets. Their reported fund balance (net current position) is considered a measure of available expendable resources. Governmental fund operating statements present increases (revenues and other financing sources) and decreases (expenditures and other financing uses) in net current position. Accordingly, they are said to present a summary of sources and uses of available expendable resources during a period. Revenues are available if collected within the current period or soon enough afterwards to pay liabilities of the current period. The Administration considers revenues to be available if collected within sixty days of the end of the fiscal year.

Due to their spending measurement focus, expenditure recognition for governmental fund types is limited to exclude amounts represented by noncurrent liabilities. Since they do not affect net current assets, such long-term amounts are not recognized as governmental fund type expenditures or fund liabilities.

Administration Fund - The Administration Fund (SHARE Fund #98200) is the general operating fund of the Administration. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The Administration Fund is funded primarily from workers' compensation assessments paid by applicable employers throughout the State of New Mexico. The Administration Fund is a non-reverting fund as per the Workers' Compensation Act.

Special Revenue Fund - Uninsured Employer's Fund. The Uninsured Employer's Fund (UEF) (SHARE Fund #98300) is created by Laws of 2003 Chapter 258. It is used to account for the assessments and costs related to claims against uninsured employers. This fund is presented as a major fund at the Administration's discretion. The Uninsured Employer's Fund is a non-reverting fund.

## Fiduciary Fund Types

Fiduciary Fund types include trust and agency funds, which are used to account for the assets held by the Administration in the capacity of trustee or agent.

Agency Fund - The Agency Fund (SHARE Fund #59600) is used to account for assets held as an agent for other governmental units, individuals, and other funds. The agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The agency fund is the Workers' Compensation-Penalty Fund.

## NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## D. Basis of Accounting

Basis of accounting refers to the point at which revenues or expenditures are recognized in the accounts and reported in the financial statements. It relates to the timing of the measurements made, regardless of the measurement focus applied.

The government-wide financial statements and the fiduciary financial statements are presented on an accrual basis of accounting. The governmental funds in the fund financial statements are presented on a modified accrual basis. Under the accrual method of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenditures are recognized when incurred. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources resulting from non-exchange transactions are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 33. Gains, losses, assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources resulting from exchange transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place.

All governmental funds utilize the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues and other governmental fund financial resource increments are recognized in the accounting period in which they become susceptible to accrual, that is, when they become both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current fiscal period; available meaning collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period.

Revenues from taxes are recorded when both earned and considered available, that is, received within 60 days of year-end. Contributions and other monies held by other state and local agencies are recorded as a receivable at the time the money is made available to the specific fund. All other revenues are recognized when they are received and are not susceptible to accrual.

Expenditures are recorded as liabilities when incurred. An exception to this general rule is that accumulated unpaid annual, compensatory and certain sick leave are not accrued as current liabilities but as noncurrent liabilities. Expenditures charged to federal programs are recorded utilizing the cost principles described by the various funding sources.

In applying the "susceptible to accrual" concept to intergovernmental tax revenues pursuant to GASB Statement No., 33, the provider should recognize liabilities and expenses and the recipient should recognize receivables and revenues when the applicable eligibility requirements, including time requirements, are met. Resources transmitted before the eligibility requirement are met, under most circumstances, should be reported as advances by the provider and deferred revenue by the recipient.

## NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## E. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

Legal compliance is monitored through the establishment of a budget (modified accrual basis) and a financial control system which permits a budget to actual expenditure comparison. Expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations for each budget at the appropriation unit level. Budgeted appropriation unit amounts may be amended upon approval from the Budget Division of the State of New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration within the limitations as specified in the General Appropriations Act. The budget amounts shown in the financial statements are the final authorized amounts as legally revised during the year. The legal level of budgetary control is at the appropriation unit level.

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

- 1. No later than September 1, the Administration submits to the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC) and the Budget Division of the Department of Finance and Administration (DFA), an appropriation request for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The appropriation request includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- 2. Budget hearings are scheduled before the New Mexico House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committees. The final outcome of those hearings is incorporated into the State's General Appropriations Act.
- 3. The Act is then signed into law by the Governor of the State of New Mexico within the legally prescribed time limit, at which time the approved budget becomes a legally binding document.

# NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## E. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting (Continued)

- 4. Not later than May 1, the Administration submits to DFA an annual operating budget by appropriation unit and object code based upon the appropriation made by the Legislature. The DFA-Budget Division reviews and approves the operating budget which becomes effective on July 1.
- 5. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the fiscal year for the General and Special Revenue Funds. Budgets are prepared for each project within a capital projects fund. These budgets are for the entire project and may span two or more years, depending on the project.
- 6. The budget for the General Fund and all Special Revenue Funds are adopted on a modified accrual basis of accounting. Per the General Appropriations Act, Laws of 2006, Chapter 109, Section 3, Subsections 0 and N, the budgetary basis is modified accrual. However, there is statutory exception. The budget is adopted on the modified accrual basis of accounting except for accounts payable accrued at the end of the fiscal year that do not get paid by the statutory deadline per Section 6-10-4 NMSA 1978. Those accounts payable require approval to pay prior year bills out of the subsequent year's budget.
- 7. The original budgets differ from the final budgets presented in the budget comparison statements by amendments made during the fiscal year. All budgetary adjustments must be approved by the Department of Finance and Administration Budget Division and the Legislative Finance Committees.
- 8. Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year for those goods and services received by June 30.

Each year the Legislature approves multiple year appropriations, which the State considers as continuing appropriations. The Legislature authorizes these appropriations for two to five years; however, it does not identify the authorized amount by fiscal year. Consequently, the appropriation is budgeted in its entirety the first year the Legislature authorizes it. The unexpended portion of the budget is carried forward as the next year's beginning budget balance until either the project period has expired or the appropriation has been fully expended. The budget presentations in these financial statements are consistent with this budgeting methodology.

# NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### F. Encumbrances

Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods and services. Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is employed as an extension of formal budget integration in the General Fund. Unused and excess encumbrances are adjusted to zero in the year it is determined the funds will not be spent.

#### G. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect 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.

# H. Compensated Absences Payable

Qualified employees accumulate annual leave as follows:

	Hours	Days	Days of
Years of	Earned	Earned	Maximum
Service	Per Month	Per Month	Accrual
1-2	6.67	.83	30
3-6	8.00	1.00	30
7-10	9.99	1.25	30
11-14	12.00	1.50	30
15/Beyond	13.33	1.67	30

# NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## H. Compensated Absences Payable (Continued)

Exempt employees accumulate annual leave as follows:

Years of Service	Hours Earned Per Month	Days Earned Per Month	Days of Maximum Accrual	
0-10	9.99	1.25	30	
11-14	12.00	1.50	30	
15/Beyond	13.33	1.67	30	

Thirty (30) days of accrued annual leave may be carried forward into the beginning of the next calendar year, and any excess is forfeited. When employees terminate, they are compensated for accumulated annual leave as of the date of termination, up to a maximum of thirty (30) days. Accrued annual leave is recorded as a current and noncurrent liability in the government-wide financial statements.

Employees who have over 600 hours of accumulated sick leave can receive payment for hours over 600, up to 120 hours, on July 1 or January 1 of each year. However, sick leave is paid at 50% of the employee's regular hourly wage. At retirement, employees can receive 50% payment for up to 400 hours for the hours over 600 hours of accumulated sick leave. Therefore, the only sick leave which has been accrued represents the hours earned at year end, over 600 hours up to a maximum of 120 hours. Expenditures for accumulated sick pay for hours under 600 hours will be recognized as employees take such absences. Accrued vested sick pay is recorded as a liability in the statement of net assets.

## NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### I. Net Position

The government-wide and business type fund financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is categorized as investment in fixed assets (net of related debt), restricted and unrestricted.

Net Investment in Capital Assets - is intended to reflect the portion of net assets which are associated with non-liquid, capital assets less outstanding capital asset related debt. The net related debt is the debt less the outstanding liquid assets and any associated unamortized cost.

Restricted Net Position - are liquid assets (generated from revenues and not bond proceeds) which have a legally enforceable third-party (statutory or granting agency) limitation on their use. Legally enforceable means that a government can be compelled by an external party, such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary to use resources created by enabling legislation only for purposes specified by the legislation. This includes constraints placed on the funds' use by either: 1) externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or 2) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Generally, the enforceability of an enabling legislation restriction is determined by professional judgment. If it is determined that the restrictions continue to be legally enforceable, then for the purposes of financial reporting, the restricted net position should not reflect any reduction for resources used for purposes not stipulated by the enabling legislation.

In accordance with 52-5-19 NMSA 1978, the Workers' Compensation Assessments are set aside in the Uninsured Employer's Fund and the Workers' Compensation Administration Fund (Administration fund). This net position is considered restricted and does not revert to the State General Fund. When expenses are incurred for purposes for which both unrestricted and restricted funds are available, it is the policy of the Administration to first apply restricted resources. The balance of restricted net position as of June 30, 2016 is \$15,223,253 which is restricted by enabling legislation.

*Unrestricted Net Position* - represent unrestricted liquid assets. All net positions not otherwise classified as restricted, are shown as unrestricted.

The Administration allocates expenses to restricted or unrestricted resources based on the budgeted source of funds.

#### J. Fund Balance

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions (GASB 54). This Statement is intended to enhance the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications and clarifying the existing fund balance definitions.

## NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## J. Fund Balance (Continued)

Fund balance amounts are properly reported within one of the fund balance categories list below:

- 1. *Nonspendable* includes amounts that cannot be spent because (1) they are either not in spendable form or (2) they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.
- 2. Restricted fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation.
- 3. Committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the government's highest level of decision-making authority. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government's highest level of decision-making authority removes or changes the specified use by taking the same action it employed to previously commit those amounts.
- 4. Assigned fund balance constrained by the government's *intent* to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. Intent should be expressed by (a) the governing body itself or (b) a body (a budget or finance committee, for example) or official to which the governing body has delegated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes.
- 5. *Unassigned* fund balance is the residual classification for the government's General Fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications.

The Administration has reviewed each of the classifications and has determined that fund balances are restricted for Uninsured employers' future claims in compliance with § 52-1-9.1 NMSA 1978, and for Administration fund workers' compensation assessments in accordance with § 52-5-19 NMSA 1978.

The Administration would typically use restricted fund balances first, followed by committed resources, and then assigned resources, as appropriate opportunities arise, but reserves the right to selectively spend unassigned resources first to defer the use of these other classified funds.

#### K. Interfund Activity

Interfund activity includes uninsured employer fees collected by the Administration Fund and transferred to the Uninsured Employers Fund on a periodic basis. For the purpose of the statement of activities, all interfund transfers between individual governmental funds have been eliminated.

# NOTE 2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## L. Capital Assets

Capital assets are defined in Section 12-6-10 NMSA 1978. Section 12-6-10 NMSA 1978, was amended effective June 19, 2005, changing the capitalization threshold of movable chattels and equipment to items costing more than \$5,000. Capital assets purchased or acquired at a value of \$5,000 or greater are capitalized. In some cases assets acquired at a value of \$5,000 or less are capitalized. Items on the capital asset listing that were capitalized under previous lower thresholds remain on the inventory list and will continue to be depreciated until the Administration disposes of them in accordance with applicable statute.

Assets are carried at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Contributed assets are recorded at fair market value as of the date received. Computer software which is purchased with data processing computer equipment is included as part of the capitalized computer equipment data processing in accordance with 2.20.1.9 C (5). Also, the Department does not develop any software. Additions, improvements and other capital outlays that significantly extend the useful life of an asset are capitalized. Other costs incurred for repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred. Depreciation on all assets is provided on the straight-line basis over the following estimated useful life with no salvage value.

	<u>Years</u>
Furniture and Fixtures	5-20
Information Technology Equipment	5-10
Office Equipment	5-10

The Administration utilizes facilities and buildings that are owned by the State of New Mexico. These assets and the related depreciation expense are not included in the accompanying financial statements. There is no debt related to capital assets.

## M. Implementation of New Accounting Standards

Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) plans for making decisions and assessing
accountability. This Statement results from a comprehensive review of the effectiveness of
existing standards of accounting and financial reporting for all postemployment benefits
(pensions and OPEB) with regard to providing decision-useful information, supporting
assessments of accountability and interperiod equity, and creating additional transparency.
This Statement will be effective for the year ended June 30, 2017.

#### NOTE 3. CASH – INVESTMENTS AND COLLATERAL

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

At June 30, 2016, the Administration had the following invested in the State General Fund Investment Pool (SGFIP):

Fund	SHARE Agency - Fund	Balance Per SHARE
Administration Fund	63200-98200	\$ 8,376,317
Uninsured Employers Fund	63200-98300	3,893,541
Agency Fund	63200-59600	
Total interest in SGFIP		\$ 12,269,858

#### Interest in the General Fund Investment Pool

Cash accounts on deposit with the New Mexico State Treasurer do not require collateral to be pledged, because they are deposits with another governmental entity. The Administration is not authorized to make investments of funds on deposit with the New Mexico State Treasurer.

The Administration reconciles actual activity to revenues and expenditures posted in the Statewide Human Resources, Accounting and Management Reporting (SHARE) system.

#### **Interest Rate Risk**

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

#### Credit Risk

The New Mexico State Treasurer pools are not rated. For additional disclosure information regarding cash held by the New Mexico State Treasurer, the reader should see the separate audit report for the New Mexico State Treasurer's Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

## **NOTE 4. RECEIVABLES**

Due to Fund	Туре	Accounts Receivable	Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts	Accounts Receivable
Admin Fund (SHARE Fund	WCA assessments receivable #98200)	\$ 2,754,090	-	2,754,090
UEF Fund UEF Fund (SHARE Fund	WCA assessments receivable UEF judgments receivable #98300)	217,428 1,398,142 1,615,570	(744,673) (744,673)	217,428 653,469 870,897
Agency Fund	Penalties receivable	5,250	-	5,250

The allowance for uncollectible accounts is based on estimated collectible balances using an analysis of outstanding accounts receivable and past collection experience.

## **NOTE 5. CAPITAL ASSETS**

Summaries of changes in capital assets and related depreciation for the year ended June 30, 2016 is as follows:

		Balance 6/30/15	Additions	Deletions	Adjustments	Balance 6/30/16
Capital Assets		0/30/13	Additions	Defetions	Adjustificitis	0/30/10
•	Φ	21 (50				21 (50
Office equipment	\$	31,650	-	-	-	31,650
Furniture and fixtures		31,686	-	-	-	31,686
Information technology equipment		325,100	22,742	-	(6,267)	341,575
Leasehold improvements		508,491				508,491
Total capital assets	_	896,927	22,742	-	(6,267)	913,402
Accumulated depreciation						
Office equipment		(25,320)	(3,165)	-	-	(28,485)
Furniture and fixtures		(27,593)	(3,169)	-	-	(30,762)
Information technology equipment		(220,821)	(41,635)	-	6,267	(256,189)
Leasehold improvements		(34,299)	(33,899)			(68,198)
Total accumulated depreciation		(308,033)	(81,868)	-	6,267	(383,634)
Net capital assets	\$	588,894	(59,126)	-	_	529,768

The Administration does not have any debt related to capital assets at June 30, 2016. Current year depreciation expense is \$81,868 which is all allocated to the general government function on the statement of activities.

#### NOTE 6. CHANGES IN COMPENSATED ABSENCES

A summary of changes in compensated absences payable for the year ended June 30, 2016, is as follows:

Governmental Activities		Balance 6/30/15	Increase	Decrease	Balance 6/30/16	Current Due Within One Year
Governmental Metrotics		0/20/12	mercuse	Beereuse	0,20,10	
Annual leave	\$	281,173	329,916	327,897	283,192	212,394
Sick leave		3,187	246,807	248,723	1,271	953
Compensatory		8,525	27,743	34,447	1,821	1,366
Compensated absences payable	\$_	292,885	604,466	611,067	286,284	214,713

Management estimates that 75% of annual leave balances and all sick leave and compensatory leave balances are due within one year. This results in a short-term liability of \$214,713 and a long-term liability of \$71,571. The Administration Fund (SHARE Fund #98200) has paid substantially all of the compensated absences balance in prior years.

#### NOTE 7. OPERATING LEASES

The Administration leases office space throughout the State as well as copiers and vehicles. All leases may be terminated at any time with sixty days' notice if the New Mexico Legislature does not grant sufficient appropriation for the lease or if the Administration decides that termination is necessary to protect the best interests of the State of New Mexico.

## **Buildings and Structures**

The Administration leases office space at five locations (seven leases) throughout the State. The terms of the leases are from one to ten years with additional renewal periods at the end of each lease. All leases contain fiscal funding clauses.

#### Machinery and Equipment

The Administration leases various copiers and postage machines. The terms of the leases run from four to five years. The leases on the copy machines also provide for maintenance and copy charges. All leases contain fiscal funding clauses.

#### Vehicles

The Agency leases 12 vehicles on an annual basis from the New Mexico General Services Department.

The cumulative expenditures for operating leases for the year ended June 30, 2016, were \$323,342.

# NOTE 7. OPERATING LEASES (CONTINUED)

Future minimum rental payments under these operating leases are as follows:

Year ended June 30,		
2016	\$	141,182
2017		102,909
2018		87,139
2019		88,652
2020		90,211
Thereafter		236,659
Total	<u>\$</u>	746,752

# NOTE 8. PERA PENSION PLAN

Plan Description. Substantially all of the Workers' Compensation Administration full-time employees participate in a public employee retirement system authorized under the Public Employees Retirement Act (Chapter 10, Article II, 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 8.92% of their gross salary. The Administration is required to contribute 16.99% of the gross covered salary. The contribution requirements of plan members and the Administration are established in state statute under Chapter 10, Article 11, NMSA 1978. The requirements may be amended by acts of the Legislature. The Workers' Compensation Administration's contributions to PERA for the years ending June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were \$955,701, \$930,779, and \$896,309, respectively, equal to the amount of the required contributions for each year.

The Administration, as a part of the primary government of the State of New Mexico, is a contributing employer to a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA). Disclosure requirements for governmental funds apply to the primary government as a whole, and as such, this information will be presented in the Component Appropriation Funds Annual Financial Report (General Fund) and the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the State of New Mexico.

# NOTE 8. PERA PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

# NOTE 9. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS - STATE RETIREE HEALTH CARE PLAN

Plan Description. The NM Workers' Compensation Administration contributes to the New Mexico Retiree Health Care Fund, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care plan administered by the New Mexico Retiree Health Care Authority (RHCA). The RHCA provides health care insurance and prescription drug benefits to retired employees of participating New Mexico government agencies, their spouses, dependents, and surviving spouses and dependents. The RHCA Board was established by the Retiree Health Care Act (Chapter 10, Article 7C, NMSA 1978). The Board is responsible for establishing and amending benefit provisions of the health care 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 post-employment health care 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 health care 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.

# NOTE 9. POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS – STATE RETIREE HEALTH CARE PLAN (CONTINUED)

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

The Retiree Health Care Act (Section 10-7C-15 NMSA 1978) is the statutory authority that establishes the required contributions of participating employers and their employees. For employees that were members of an enhanced retirement plan (state police and adult correctional officer member coverage plan 1; municipal police member coverage plans 3, 4 or 5; municipal fire member coverage plan 3, 4 or 5; municipal detention officer member coverage plan 1; and members pursuant to the Judicial Retirement Act) during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the statute required each participating employer to contribute 2.5% of each participating employee's annual salary and each participating employee was required to contribute 1.25% of their salary. For employees that were not members of an enhanced retirement plan during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015, the statute required each participating employer to contribute 2.0% of each participating employee's annual salary; each participating employee was required to contribute 1.0% of their salary. In addition, pursuant to Section 10-7C-15(G) NMSA 1978, at the first session of the Legislature following July 1, 2013, the legislature shall review and adjust the distributions pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 and the employer and employee contributions to the authority in order to ensure the actuarial soundness of the benefits provided under the Retiree Health Care Act.

The Administration's contributions to the RHCA for the years ended June 30, 2016, 2015 and 2014 were \$112,500, \$109,606, and \$108,231, respectively, which equal the required contributions for each year.

# NOTE 10. INTER-AGENCY BALANCES / TRANSFERS AND OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)

The following transfers were made during the fiscal year:

Transferring Agency/Fund	Receiving Agency/Fund	Amount	Purpose of Transfer/Laws
Inter-agency Tr 33300/83100 33300/83100	63200/98200 63200/98200	\$ 9,608,682 2,754,091 12,362,773	Workers' comp assessments collected by other agency Workers' comp assessments receivable as of 6/30/15 Subtotal amounts received or receivable Amount reported on the fund financials as revenues in Fund 98200
33300/83100 33300/83100	63200/98300 63200/98300	758,579 217,428 976,007	Workers' comp assessments collected by other agency Workers' comp assessments receivable as of 6/30/16 Subtotal amounts received or receivable Amount reported on the fund financials as revenues in Fund 98300.
Total transfe	ers in	\$ 13,338,780	
33300/83100 39400/41000 Total payme from prio	63200/98200 63200/98300 nts on receivables r years	\$ 2,604,355 205,838 \$ 2,810,193	Workers' comp assessments collected by other agency Workers' comp assessments collected by other agency
Inter-agency Tr 63200/98200 63200/98200 Total other f	cansfers Out 63100/32900 63100/32900 inancing uses	\$ 1,498,200 550,000 \$ 2,048,200	Transfer to Department of Workforce Solutions Transfer to Department of Workforce Solutions
	ctivity 34101/85300 gency transfers cy fiduciary fund	\$ 950 \$ 950	Transfer workers' comp penalties collected by agency

# NOTE 11. INTER-FUND TRANSFERS

Inter-fund transfers are as follows:

Transferring Fund	Receiving Fund		Amount	Purpose of Transfer
98200	98300	\$	976,007	Transfer Fund 983's portion of WCA assessments
Total inter-fu	ınd transfers	<u>\$</u>	976,007	This amount is reported on the fund financials as revenues in Fund 983

# **NOTE 12. RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Administration, as a state agency defined in the New Mexico Tort Claims Act, is insured through the Risk Management Division of the State of New Mexico. Annual premiums are paid to the Office of Risk Management Division for coverage provided in the following areas:

- 1. Liability and civil rights protection for claims made by others against the State of New Mexico
- 2. Coverages to protect the State of New Mexico's property and assets
- 3. Fringe benefit coverages for State of New Mexico employees

The Administration is currently involved in pending legal matters. Although the possibility of loss exists in some of these cases, any potential loss would likely be covered either by insurance (through Risk Management Division) or would not be material. Therefore, no liability has been recorded in the financial statements.

The Administration's UEF fund has amounts outstanding for future costs related to open UEF cases. Per Section 52-1-9.1H NMSA 1978, the liability of the State, the Workers' Compensation Administration and the State Treasurer, with respect to payment of any compensation benefits, expenses, fees or disbursement properly chargeable against the uninsured employers' fund, is limited to the assets in the uninsured employers' fund, and they are not otherwise liable for any payment. Per this statute, the UEF claim liability is limited to the net assets available within the fund. Due to the liability limitations under the existing state law and the potential impact ongoing operations and other permitted activities might have on the UEF fund's net assets, no associated liability has been recognized in the accompanying financial statements.

### NOTE 13. PRIOR PERIOD RESTATEMENT

The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Governmental Funds includes a prior period restatement of \$730,586 in the Uninsured Employers' Fund. The restatement resulted in an increase to deferred inflows of resources - unavailable revenues by \$730,586 and a decrease in the Uninsured Employers' Fund balance by the same amount at June 30, 2015. The restatement removes recognition of revenues that were not available at June 30, 2015; available means collected within sixty days of year end.

	as	ne 30, 2015 Previously Reported	Restatement	June 30, 2015 as Restated	
Uninsured Employers' Fund					
Deferred inflows of resources Fund Balance	\$	4,227,520	730,586 (730,586)	730,586 3,496,934	

# NOTE 14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through November 22, 2016, the date which the financial statements were available to be issued.

Subsequent to June 30, 2016, due to the State's budget crisis, per House Bill 311 and Special Session Senate Bill 2, \$7.5 million was transferred from the Administration to DFA for the State General Fund.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
AGENCY FUND
SHARE FUND 59600
Year Ended June 30, 2016

		Balance 6/30/2015	Additions	Deletions	Balance 6/30/2016
Assets	\$	1,150		(1,150)	
Cash Accounts receivable	Φ -	8,250		(3,000)	5,250
Total assets	\$ _	9,400		(4,150)	5,250
Liabilities Deposits held in custody for others	\$	9,400	_	(4,150)	5,250
Total liabilities	\$	9,400	<u>-</u>	(4,150)	5,250

The Notes to the Financial Statements are an integral part of this statement.

# STATE OF NEW MEXICO WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION SCHEDULE OF JOINT POWERS AGREEMENTS AND MEMORANDUMS OF UNDERSTANDING Year Ended June 30, 2016

Participants	Responsible Party for Operations	Description	Beginning & Ending Dates			Agency Contributions in FY 16	Revenues & Expenditures Reported On By:	Audit Responsibility	
Workforce Solutions Department	WSD	Provide employment data	Open	\$	- \$	-	WSD & WCA	Both	
NM Taxation and Revenue Department	TRD	Collect and remit WCA assessment fees	Open		650,505	650,505	TRD	TRD	

#### STATE OF NEW MEXICO WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATON

#### SCHEDULE OF VENDOR INFORMATION JUNE 30, 2016

Agency Number	Agency Name	Agency Type	RFB#/RFP# (If applicable)	Type of Procurement	Vendor Name	Did Vendor Win Contract?	\$ Amount of Awarded Contract	\$ Amount of Amended Contract	Physical address of vendor (City, State)	Did the Vendor provide documentation of eligibility for in-state preference?	Did the Vendor provide documentation of eligibility for veterans' preference?	Brief Description of the Scope of	If the procurement is attributable to a Component Unit, Name of Component Unit
	Workers								Corvel, 7510 Montgomery				
	Compensation				1				NE Suite 103 Albuquerque,				1
63200	Administration	State Agencies	15-632-00006/01	RFP	Corvel	Winner	\$152,000	NA	NM 87109	Y	N	Healthcare management services	
	Workers								Corvel, 7510 Montgomery	İ			
	Compensation			1		1			NE Suite 103 Albuquerque,				
63200	Administration	State Agencies	16-632-00010	RFP	Corvel	Winner	\$60,000		NM 87109	Y	N N	Healthcare management services	1
	Workers								Integrion Group Inc, PO Box				
	Compensation								27811 Albuquerque, NM				
63200	Administration	State Agencies	16-632-00011	RFP	Integrion Group	Winner	\$60,000	NA NA	87125	Y	N	Healthcare management services	J

# Ricci & Company LLC

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS 6200 UPTOWN BLVD. NE - SUITE 400 ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87110

> 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 Auditor's Report**

Timothy Keller, New Mexico State Auditor and State of New Mexico Workers' Compensation Administration Albuquerque. 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, each major fund, the aggregate remaining fund information, and the budgetary comparisons for the general fund and major special revenue fund, of the Workers' Compensation Administration (the Administration) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2016, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Administration's basic financial statements, and the individual funds of the Administration presented as supplementary information, and have issued our report thereon dated November 22, 2016.

# **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Timothy Keller, New Mexico State Auditor and State of New Mexico Workers' Compensation Administration Albuquerque, New Mexico

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

# **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Administration'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 did not disclose instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

# Purpose of this Report

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

# Ricci & Company LLC

Albuquerque, New Mexico November 22, 2016

# STATE OF NEW MEXICO WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR AUDIT FINDINGS Year Ended June 30, 2015

The following summarizes the prior year audit findings:

# I. RESOLVED

- **2015-001** Procurement and Encumbrance Violations (Findings that do not Rise to the Level of a Significant Deficiency)
- 2015-002 Authorization for travel and per diem (Findings that do not Rise to the Level of a Significant Deficiency)

STATE OF NEW MEXICO WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES Year Ended June 30, 2016

NO CURRENT YEAR FINDINGS

# STATE OF NEW MEXICO WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION EXIT CONFERENCE Year Ended June 30, 2016

# A. Exit Conference

An exit conference was held on November 22, 2016 to discuss the annual financial report. Attending were the following:

Representing the Workers' Compensation Administration:

Darin Childers Director

Thomas Dow Executive Deputy Director Staci Tullar Chief Financial Officer

Representing the Independent Auditor:

Dock Livingston, CPA

# **B.** Auditor Prepared Financial Statements

The Workers' Compensation Administration is responsible for the form and content of the accompanying financial statements which have been prepared substantially by the independent auditor with the assistance and approval of administration personnel.