



HINKLE + LANDERS

Certified Public Accountants + Business Consultants

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION
ADMINISTRATION**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
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**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
OFFICIAL ROSTER
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**OFFICIAL ROSTER
June 30, 2019**

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Vacant	Director
Verily Jones	Executive Deputy Director - Operations
Vacant	Executive Deputy Director - Support Services
Lucas Gauthier	Chief Financial Officer
Vacant	General Counsel



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Director of the New Mexico Workers’ Compensation Administration
and
Mr. Brian Colón, State Auditor
Office of the State Auditor
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the budgetary comparisons for the general fund and major special revenue funds of the Workers’ Compensation Administration of the State of New Mexico (the Administration) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Administration’s basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management’s Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, 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 and each major fund, of the Administration, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the budgetary comparisons for the general fund and major special revenue funds for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Emphasis of Matter

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Workers' Compensation Administration of the State of New Mexico are intended to present the financial position and the changes in financial position and budgetary comparison of only that portion of the financial reporting entity of the State of New Mexico that is attributable to the transactions of the Workers' Compensation Administration of the State of New Mexico. They do not purport to, and do not, present fairly the financial position of the State of New Mexico, as of June 30, 2019, and the changes in its financial position and budgetary comparisons for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

We draw attention to Note O of the financial statements, which describes the restatements of beginning net position of governmental activities and fund balance of the general fund. Management elected to increase beginning net position of governmental activities and beginning fund balance of the Administration (general) fund in the amount of \$660 for erroneous accounts payable vouchers related to prior periods that were removed and corrected during the year. Although immaterial, management felt the restatements were appropriate to reflect correction of these errors in the proper period.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, as listed in the table of contents, 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 statements. The because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements, that collectively comprise the Administration's basic financial "*supplementary information*", as identified in the table of contents, as required by *Section 2.2.2 NMAC*, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The schedules listed as "*supplementary information*" in the table of contents, 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the additional schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 30, 2019 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.



Hinkle + Landers, PC
Albuquerque, NM
October 30, 2019

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

The following is a discussion and analysis of the State of New Mexico Workers' Compensation Administration financial performance, providing an overview of the activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. An outline of this agency's approach is to ensure achievement of its future goals and implementation of new projects and improvements. Please read it in conjunction with the Administration's financial statements, which follow this section.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS – PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

Government-Wide Highlights

The assets of the Administration exceeded its liabilities at the close of the fiscal year by \$10,270,662 (reported as net position). Of this amount, \$9,938,247 (restricted net position) must be used primarily for workers' administration's program activities and \$332,415 is invested in capital assets.

The Administration's total net position increased in fiscal year 2019 by a total of \$2,263,214. The Administration does not engage in business-type activities.

Fund Highlights

At the close of fiscal year 2019, the Administration's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$9,793,694, an increase of \$2,365,835 from the prior year. This increase was primarily due to excess revenues over expenses in the Administration Fund.

Long-Term Debt

As in prior years, the Administration has not participated in the financing of capital assets through the sale of bonds or issuance of long-term notes. The only long-term debt incurred by the Administration is accrued compensated absences. Compensated absences decreased by \$3,237 or 1.2% during the fiscal year.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Administration's annual report consists of the following parts – management's discussion and analysis, the basic financial statements, and required supplementary information. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the Administration:

- The first two statements are government-wide financial statements that provide both long-term and short-term information about the Administration's overall financial status.
- The remaining statements are fund financial statements that focus on individual parts of the Administration, reporting the Administration's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements.
 - The governmental funds statements tell how general government services (the primary function of the Administration) were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending or reversions.
 - Fiduciary fund statements provide information about the financial relationships in which the Administration acts solely as a trustee or agent for the benefit of others to whom the resources in question belong.

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

- The financial statements also include notes that explain some of the information in the financial statements and provide more detailed data. The statements are followed by a section of required supplementary information that further explains and supports the information in the financial statements.

Government-Wide Statements

The government-wide statements report information about the Administration as a whole using accounting methods similar to those used by private-sector companies. The statement of net position includes all of the Administration's assets and liabilities. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are accounted for in the statement of activities regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The two government-wide statements report the Administration's net position and how they have changed. Net position (the difference between the Administration's assets and liabilities) are one way to measure the Administration financial health or position.

- Over time, increases or decreases in the Administration's net position are indicators of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating, respectively.
- To assess the overall health of the Administration, you need to consider additional non-financial factors such as changes in the Administration's funding or the addition/removal of a program.

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide more detailed information about the Administration's most significant funds, not the Administration as a whole. Funds are accounting devices that the Administration uses to keep track of specific sources of funding and spending for particular purposes. State law requires the establishment of certain funds. The State of New Mexico legislature establishes other funds to control and manage money for particular purposes or to show that it is properly using certain grant funding.

The Administration has two types of funds, Governmental and Fiduciary. The Administration does not have business-type activities and, therefore, does not maintain proprietary funds.

- **Governmental Funds**

Most of the Administration's basic services are included in governmental funds, which focus on (1) how cash and other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash flow in and out and (2) the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. Consequently, the governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view that helps one determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Administration's programs. Because this information does not encompass the additional long-term focus of the government-wide statements, we provide additional information with the governmental funds statements that explain the relationship (or differences) between them.

- **Fiduciary Funds**

The Administration is the trustee, or fiduciary, for the Workers' Compensation-Penalty Fund. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the government. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statement because the resources of those funds are not available to support the Administration's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

The basic fiduciary fund financial statements are found in this report as noted in the Table of Contents.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT AS A WHOLE

Net Position

Net position measures the difference between what the Administration owns (assets) and what the Administration owes (liabilities). Net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of the Administration's financial position. The amount of total net position is one measure of the health of the Administration's finances. This measure must be used with care because large portions of the balances relate to capital assets that are unavailable to meet the day-to-day obligations of the Administration.

The Administration's overall financial position and operations for the past year are summarized as follows, based on the information included in the government-wide financial statements:

**State of New Mexico
Workers' Compensation Administration
Assets, Liabilities and Net Position
As of June 30, 2019**

	2019	2018	Percent Change
Assets:			
Current assets	\$ 10,324,838	7,833,223	32%
Non-current assets			
Receivables of penalties and assessments, net	418,685	525,163	-20%
Capital assets, net	332,415	368,291	-10%
Total assets	\$ <u>11,075,938</u>	<u>8,726,677</u>	<u>27%</u>
 Liabilities:			
Current liabilities	\$ <u>805,276</u>	<u>719,890</u>	<u>12%</u>
Total liabilities	<u>805,276</u>	<u>719,890</u>	<u>12%</u>
 Net position:			
Investment in capital assets	332,415	368,291	-10%
Restricted	<u>9,938,247</u>	<u>7,638,496</u>	<u>30%</u>
Total net position	<u>10,270,662</u>	<u>8,006,787</u>	<u>28%</u>
Total liabilities and net position	\$ <u>11,075,938</u>	<u>8,726,677</u>	<u>27%</u>

The largest portion of the Administration's net position, \$9,938,247 or 97%, is restricted net position that may be used to meet the Administration's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors. These assets may be used at the Administration's discretion but often have limitations on use based on state statutes. The remaining balance of the Administration's net position, \$332,415 or 3%, represents capital assets. The Administration uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending.

The condensed financial information, on the next page, was derived from the government-wide Statement of Activities and reflects how the Administration's net position changed during the fiscal year.

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

As previously noted, the Administration does not engage in business-type activities and, therefore, only reports governmental and fiduciary activities.

**Workers' Compensation Administration
Changes in Net Position
As of June 30, 2019**

	2019	2018	Percent Change
Revenues:			
Workers' compensation assessment	\$ 13,536,310	11,828,973	14%
Interest on investment	150,300	37,959	296%
Miscellaneous	102,630	61,552	67%
Total revenues	<u>13,789,240</u>	<u>11,928,484</u>	<u>16%</u>
Expenses:			
Administrative services	10,208,950	9,940,433	3%
Depreciation	67,076	52,656	27%
Other financial uses	1,250,000	1,500,000	-17%
Total expenses	<u>11,526,026</u>	<u>11,493,089</u>	<u>0%</u>
Increase (decrease) in net position	<u>\$ 2,263,214</u>	<u>435,395</u>	<u>420%</u>

The Percent Change column shows the percentage change in operations from fiscal year 2018 to 2019 for each line item. The reader should be cautious when using this column to evaluate the overall change in net position. Although a line may show a large percentage change, it may not have as significant an effect as a change in a more material line item with a smaller percentage change.

Revenues for the Administration consist primarily of workers' compensation assessments. Workers' compensation assessments reported in fiscal years 2019 and 2018 were \$13,536,310 and \$11,828,973, respectively, an increase of \$1,707,337.

Total expenses for the Administration are all categorized as General Government in governmental activities. the Administration does not participate in any business-type activities.

General government expenses (not including depreciation) increased by \$268,517 from \$9,940,433, in fiscal year 2018, to \$10,208,950, in fiscal year 2019. This represents an increase of 3% and is primarily due to vacancies in positions.

Depreciation expenses increased from \$52,656, in fiscal year 2018, to \$67,076 in fiscal year 2019, an increase of 27%. This was due to additional equipment replacing fully depreciated equipment.

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE ADMINISTRATION'S FUNDS

Governmental Funds

As noted earlier, the Administration uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with legal requirements. The general government functions are contained in the General and Special Revenue funds. The focus of the Administration's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources.

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).

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.

Administration (General) 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. Total fund balance increased by \$1,615,345 or 62% from the June 30, 2018 fund balance. The fund balance increase is mostly due to normal operational excess revenue over expenditures. This fund is non-reverting.

Uninsured Employer's Fund

The Uninsured Employer's Fund (UEF) (SHARE Fund #98300) 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. Total fund balance increased by \$750,490 or 16% from the June 30, 2018 fund balance. This fund is non-reverting.

ADMINISTRATION FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

There were no differences between the original budget and the final amended budget for revenues and there were adjustments between the appropriation unit categories for expenditures but the amount of expenditures in total between original budget and final budget was unchanged.

The variance between the final budget and actual in the expenditures section of the Administration Fund budgetary comparison was a favorable \$302,908. This was due to non-expenditure of budget in all three categories of expenditures: salaries and employee benefits, contractual services and other costs.

All adjustments to the Administration's budget were made with the approval of the State Budget Division.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

As of June 30, 2019, the Administration had \$332,415 invested in capital assets, net of accumulated

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

depreciation, including furniture, fixtures, equipment, data processing equipment, and vehicles (see table below). This amount represents a net decrease of \$35,876 or 10% over fiscal year 2018 figures. While governmental standards do not prescribe a minimum level for the capitalization of assets, the Administration has followed the Department of Finance and Administration's capitalization policy of \$5,000. This is the dollar value above which asset acquisitions are added to the capital accounts. As such, all capital assets with an original cost of less. During fiscal year 2019, the Administration purchased equipment as shown below and remove some obsolete equipment from the books. Depreciation charges for this fiscal year totaled \$67,076.

	<u>Balance</u> <u>2018</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>2019</u>
Capital assets depreciated:				
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 39,104	-	-	39,104
Information technology equipment	617,455	31,200	(41,755)	606,900
Leasehold improvements	83,325	-	-	83,325
Total capital assets depreciated	<u>739,884</u>	<u>31,200</u>	<u>(41,755)</u>	<u>729,329</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Furniture and fixtures	(34,159)	(494)	-	(34,653)
Information technology equipment	(325,871)	(59,985)	41,755	(344,101)
Leasehold improvements	(11,563)	(6,597)	-	(18,160)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(371,593)</u>	<u>(67,076)</u>	<u>41,755</u>	<u>(396,914)</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 368,291</u>	<u>(35,876)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>332,415</u>

As part of GASB 34 implementation, the Administration depreciated its capital assets using the straight-line depreciation method for all assets for which depreciation is applicable as instructed by the Department of Finance and Administration. In determining the estimated useful life, the Administration considered the asset's class, present condition, use of the asset and how long the asset was expected to meet service and technology standards. In all cases, salvage value was assumed to be zero.

Long-Term Debt

As in prior years, the Administration has not participated in the financing of capital assets through the sale of bonds or issuance of long-term notes.

Infrastructure Assets

Infrastructure assets are defined as long-lived capital assets that are normally stationary in nature and that can normally be maintained for a significantly greater number of years than most capital assets. Infrastructure assets include roads, bridges, tunnels, drainage systems, water and sewer systems, dams and lighting systems. GASB 34 requires agencies with infrastructure assets to capitalize them and report major general infrastructure assets that were acquired in fiscal years ending after June 30, 1980, or that received major renovations, restorations or improvements during that period.

The Administration does not own any infrastructure assets and, as such, does not include any information under this heading.

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

The Administration expects to maintain a steady revenue stream in fiscal year 2019. Expenditures are expected to be steady as well.

CONTACTING THE ADMINISTRATION'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, creditors and the general public with a general overview of the Administration's finances and to show the Workers' Compensation Administration's accountability for the money it receives. Questions about this report or requests for additional financial 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
GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
As of June 30, 2019**

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>
ASSETS	
Current Assets	
State general fund investment pool	\$ 7,544,808
Petty cash	100
Receivables of penalties and assessments, net	40,829
Due from other governmental agencies	<u>2,739,101</u>
Total current assets	10,324,838
Non-Current Assets	
Receivables of penalties and assessments, net	418,685
Capital assets, net	<u>332,415</u>
Total non-current assets	<u>751,100</u>
 Total assets	 \$ <u><u>11,075,938</u></u>
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 196,036
Accrued salaries and employee benefits	309,679
Other liabilities	40,817
Compensated absences payable - expected to be paid within one year	<u>258,744</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>805,276</u>
 Total liabilities	 <u>805,276</u>
NET POSITION	
Investment in capital assets	332,415
Restricted	
Uninsured employer's future claims	3,971,981
Workers' compensation assessment	<u>5,966,266</u>
Total net position	<u>10,270,662</u>
 Total liabilities and net position	 \$ <u><u>11,075,938</u></u>

See Independent Auditor's Report
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	Governmental Activities
EXPENSES	
General government	
Administrative services	\$ 10,208,950
Depreciation expense	67,076
Total program expenses	10,276,026
 REVENUES	
General revenues	
Workers' compensation assessment	13,536,310
Miscellaneous	102,630
Interest on investment	150,300
Total general revenues	13,789,240
 Transfers	
Other financial sources (uses)	(1,250,000)
Total transfers	(1,250,000)
Total net general revenue and other financial sources (uses)	12,539,240
Change in net position	2,263,214
Net position, beginning of year	8,006,788
Restatement - <i>see note O to the financial statements</i>	660
Net position, beginning of year restated	8,007,448

See Independent Auditor's Report
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
As of June 30, 2019**

	(98200) (59600) Administration Fund	(98300) Uninsured Employers Fund	Total Govern- mental Funds
ASSETS			
State general fund investment pool	\$ 2,184,226	5,360,582	7,544,808
Petty cash	100	-	100
Receivables of penalties and assessments, other, net	40,829	418,685	459,514
Due from other governmental agencies	2,538,682	200,419	2,739,101
Total assets	<u>\$ 4,763,837</u>	<u>5,979,686</u>	<u>10,743,523</u>
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	\$ 195,364	674	196,038
Accrued salaries and employee benefits	296,933	12,746	309,679
Other liabilities	40,817	-	40,817
Current liabilities	<u>533,114</u>	<u>13,420</u>	<u>546,534</u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Revenue not available to pay current period expenditures	-	403,295	403,295
FUND BALANCES			
Restricted			
Uninsured employers' future claims	-	5,562,971	5,562,971
Workers' compensation assessment	4,230,723	-	4,230,723
Total fund balance	<u>4,230,723</u>	<u>5,562,971</u>	<u>9,793,694</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balance	<u>\$ 4,763,837</u>	<u>5,979,686</u>	<u>10,743,523</u>

Reconciliation of the Governmental Fund Balance To The Statement of Net Position

Total fund balance governmental funds	9,793,694
Capital assets (net of depreciation) used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	332,415
Long-term assets (receivables) are not available to pay current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.	403,295
Long-term debt reported as accrued compensated absences is not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	(258,744)
Rounding	2
Net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 10,270,662</u>

See Independent Auditor's Report
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

	(98200) (59600) Administration Fund	(98300) Uninsured Employers Fund	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES			
Workers' compensation assessment	\$ 12,545,842	1,060,451	13,606,293
Miscellaneous	33,895	68,734	102,629
Interest on investment	-	150,300	150,300
Total revenues	<u>12,579,737</u>	<u>1,279,485</u>	<u>13,859,222</u>
EXPENDITURES			
Current			
General government:			
Personal services and employee benefits	8,019,813	314,649	8,334,462
Contractual services	296,841	8,635	305,476
Other costs	1,366,538	205,711	1,572,249
Capital outlay	31,200	-	31,200
Total expenditures	<u>9,714,392</u>	<u>528,995</u>	<u>10,243,387</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over (under) expenditures	2,865,345	750,490	3,615,835
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Other financing sources (uses)	(1,250,000)	-	(1,250,000)
Net other financing sources (uses)	<u>(1,250,000)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1,250,000)</u>
Net change in fund balance	1,615,345	750,490	2,365,835
Fund balance, beginning	2,614,718	4,812,481	7,427,199
Restatement - <i>see note O to financial statements</i>	660	-	660
Fund balance, beginning as restated	<u>2,615,378</u>	<u>4,812,481</u>	<u>7,427,859</u>
Fund balance, ending	<u>\$ 4,230,723</u>	<u>5,562,971</u>	<u>9,793,694</u>

Reconciliation Of Statement Of Revenues, Expenditures, And Changes In Fund Balances Of Governmental Funds To Statement Of Activities

Net change fund balance in governmental funds \$ 2,365,835

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

Depreciation expense	(67,076)
Capital additions	31,200

Revenues in statements of activities that do not provide current financial resources, are not reported as revenues in the funds. (69,982)

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. These activities consist of:

(Increase) decrease in compensated absences	3,237
Change in net position - governmental activities	<u>\$ 2,263,214</u>

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
BUDGET TO ACTUAL (MODIFIED ACCRUAL BUDGETARY BASIS)
ADMINISTRATION FUND (98200)
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Workers' compensation assessments	\$ 11,267,300	11,267,300	12,545,842	1,278,542
Miscellaneous	-	-	33,895	33,895
Cash balance rebudgeted	-	-	-	-
Total revenues	<u>11,267,300</u>	<u>11,267,300</u>	<u>12,579,737</u>	<u>1,312,437</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Personal services	8,337,400	8,187,400	8,019,813	167,587
Contractual services	372,100	297,100	296,841	259
Other costs	1,307,800	1,532,800	1,397,738	135,062
Total expenditures	<u>10,017,300</u>	<u>10,017,300</u>	<u>9,714,392</u>	<u>302,908</u>
Excess (Deficiency) Of Revenues Over Expenditures (Prior Year Cash Balance Required To Balance Budget)				
	<u>1,250,000</u>	<u>(10,017,300)</u>	<u>2,865,345</u>	<u>1,615,345</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Inter-agency Transfers				
Other financing sources (uses)	<u>(1,250,000)</u>	<u>(1,250,000)</u>	<u>(1,250,000)</u>	-
Total Interagency transfers	<u>(1,250,000)</u>	<u>(1,250,000)</u>	<u>(1,250,000)</u>	-
Net change in fund balance	-	(11,267,300)	\$ 1,615,345	
Fund balance, beginning of year restated			<u>2,615,378</u>	
Fund balance, ending			<u>\$ 4,230,723</u>	
Total modified GAAP budget basis expenditures for FY 19			<u>\$ 9,714,392</u>	
Total modified GAAP Basis Governmental Fund Expenditures for fiscal year ended June 30, 2019			<u>\$ 9,714,392</u>	

See Independent Auditor's Report
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
 WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
 STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
 BUDGET TO ACTUAL (MODIFIED ACCRUAL BUDGETARY BASIS)
 UNINSURED EMPLOYERS FUND (98300)
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts (Budgetary Basis)	Variance with Final Budget Favorable (Unfavorable)
	Original	Final		
REVENUES				
Workers' compensation assessments	894,900	894,900	1,060,451	165,551
Investment income	\$ -	-	150,300	150,300
Settlements	-	-	68,734	68,734
Total revenues	<u>894,900</u>	<u>894,900</u>	<u>1,279,485</u>	<u>384,585</u>
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Personal services	333,800	333,800	314,649	19,151
Contractual services	100,000	100,000	8,635	91,365
Other costs	461,100	461,100	205,711	255,389
Total expenditures	<u>894,900</u>	<u>894,900</u>	<u>528,995</u>	<u>365,905</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>750,490</u>	<u>750,490</u>
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Inter-agency Transfers				
Other financing sources (uses)	-	-	-	-
Total Interagency transfers	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balance	-	-	\$ 750,490	
Fund balance, beginning			<u>4,812,481</u>	
Fund balance, ending			<u>\$ 5,562,971</u>	
Total modified GAAP budget basis expenditures for FY 19			<u>\$ 528,995</u>	
Total modified GAAP Basis Governmental Fund Expenditures for fiscal year ended June 30, 2019			<u>\$ 528,995</u>	

See Independent Auditor's Report
 The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

A. NATURE OF BUSINESS AND REPORTING ENTITY

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), currently identified as Workforce Solutions. Effective July 1, 1993, the Administration became 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).

The financial reporting entity as defined by GASB Statement 14 and 61 consists 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."

These financial statements include all funds and activities over which the Administration has oversight responsibility. The Administration has decision-making authority, the power to designate management, the responsibility to significantly influence operations, and primary accountability for fiscal matters. Additionally, the Administration is part of the primary government of the State of New Mexico and its financial data should be included with the financial data of the State, when it issues an audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report inclusive of all agencies of the primary government.

In evaluating how to define the government, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in GAAP and GASB Statement 14 and 61.

The basic, but not the only criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity, is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency. Other manifestations of the ability to exercise oversight responsibility include, but are not limited to, the selection of governing authority, the designation of management, the ability to significantly influence operations, and accountability for fiscal matters.

A second criterion used in evaluating potential component units is the scope of public service. Application of this criterion involves considering whether the activity benefits the government and/or its citizens, or whether the activity is conducted within the geographic boundaries of the government and is generally available to its citizens.

A third criterion used to evaluate potential component units for inclusion or exclusion from the reporting entity is the existence of special financing relationships, regardless of whether the Administration is able to exercise oversight responsibility. Based on the application of these criteria, there are no component units identified or excluded from the reporting entity.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

B. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1. Basic Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Administration have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted (GAAP) in the United States of America as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted Standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The GASB periodically updates its codification of the existing Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting 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.

The basic financial statements include both government-wide (based on the Administration as a whole) and fund financial statements. The reporting model focus is on either the Administration as a whole or major individual fund (within the fund financial statements). Both the government-wide and fund financial statements (within the basic financial statements) categorize primary activities as either governmental or business-type activities. In the government-wide Statement of Net Position, both the governmental and business-type activities columns are presented on a consolidated basis by column, and are reflected on a full accrual, economic resources measurement focus basis, which incorporates long-term assets, deferred outflows and receivables as well as long-term debt and obligations. The Administration did not have any business-type activities during the year ended June 30, 2019.

For its government-wide activities, the Administration has elected to apply all applicable GASB pronouncements. The GASB periodically updates its codification of the existing Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards which, along with subsequent GASB pronouncements (Statements and Interpretations), constitutes GAAP for governmental units.

General Revenues (workers' compensation assessments, General Fund appropriation, transfers-in from other state agencies, etc.) normally cover the net cost (by function). Historically, the previous model did not summarize or present net cost by function or activity.

Grant revenues are recognized as soon as the eligibility requirements are met.

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. The governmental fund statements are presented on a current financial resource and modified accrual basis of accounting. This presentation is deemed appropriate to (a) demonstrate legal compliance, (b) demonstrate the source and use of liquid resources, and (c) demonstrate how the 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 activities column, a reconciliation is presented on the page following each statement, which briefly explains the adjustments necessary to transform the fund based financial statements into the governmental activities column on the governmental wide presentation.

The Statement of Activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment is offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with specific function or segment. *Program revenues* derive directly from the program itself or from parties outside the reporting government's taxpayers or citizenry as a whole and include operating grants and contracts that are restricted to meeting the operational necessities of a particular

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

compliance grant requirement. The Administration has no revenues that meet the definition of program revenues.

2. Basis of Presentation

The financial transactions of the Administration are maintained on the basis of funds, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, fund balance, revenues, expenditures 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. The various funds are summarized by the type and reported by generic classification the accompanying financial statements.

The reporting model, GASB Statement No. 34, sets forth minimum criteria for the determination of major funds based on a percentage of the assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows, revenues or expenditures. The administration fund is always considered a major fund. The Administration has elected to consider all their special revenue funds as major funds regardless of size. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

In the governmental fund financial statements, per GASB Statement No. 54, fund balances are classified as nonspendable, restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned or unassigned). Restricted represents those portions of fund balance where constraints placed on the resources are either externally imposed or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Committed fund balance represents amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action of the Legislative and Executive branches of the State. Assigned fund balance is constrained by the Legislature's and Executive Branch's intent to be used for specific purposes or in some cases by legislation. See notes 6 and 7 for additional information about fund balances.

The following are the Administration's major Governmental Funds:

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.

The Administration in prior years maintained a separate fiduciary fund identified as the *(SHARE Fund #59600)*. In 2018, the fiduciary fund was merged into the Administration Fund *(SHARE Fund #98200)* as instructed by the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration.

Uninsured Employer's Fund (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.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

3. Basis of Accounting

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

The government-wide and the fiduciary financial statements are presented on a full-accrual basis of accounting. The governmental funds in the fund financial statements are presented on a modified accrual basis.

The statement of net position and the statement of activities are prepared using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred regardless of the timing of the related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. By definition, the resources of fiduciary funds are not available to support the Administration programs. Therefore, fiduciary funds are excluded from the government-wide financial statements.

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.

4. Budgetary Data

The New Mexico State Legislature makes annual appropriations to the Administration. 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 limitation as specified in the General Appropriation Act. The budget amounts shown in the financial statements are both the original appropriation and the final authorized amounts as legally revised during the year.

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

1. No later than September 1, the Administration submits to the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC) and the Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) an appropriation request for the fiscal year commencing the following July. The appropriation 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 these hearings is incorporated into the General Appropriations Act.
3. The Administration's budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019 was amended in a legally permissible manner by increasing or reallocating appropriation unit totals as the need arose during the fiscal year. Individual amendments were not material in relation to the original budget.
4. The Act is signed into law by the Governor of the State of New Mexico within the legally prescribed time limit.
5. The Administration submits, no later than May 1st, to DFA an annual operating budget by appropriation unit and object code based upon the appropriations made by the Legislature. The DFA—Budget Division reviews and approves the operating budget which becomes effective on July 1.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

6. Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control device during the fiscal year for the General Fund and the Special Revenue Funds.
7. Appropriations lapse at the end of the year except for those amounts encumbered with the exception of appropriations presented in the "schedule of special, deficiency, specific and capital outlay appropriation" as referenced in the table of contents of this report, if applicable.
8. Budgets for the General Fund and Special Revenue Funds are presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. Encumbrances related to single year appropriations lapse at year end. The portion of an encumbrance representing goods and services received by the last day of the fiscal year should be reclassified as accounts payable. Any remaining encumbrances related to single year appropriations must be reclassified as unreserved fund balance and a liability recorded to recognize any amount subject to reversion. Budgetary comparisons presented for the General fund and Special Revenue fund in this report are on the modified accrual budgetary basis, which does not conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as encumbrances are treated as expenditures. This procedure conforms to Department of Finance and Administration and state requirements.
9. The budget for this State Agency 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 statutory deadline (Section 6-10-4 NMSA 1978), that must be paid out of next year's budget. See note G for amounts paid out of different budget years.
10. 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.
11. If there are appropriations for multiple years and related funds are encumbered, there is a reservation of fund balance for encumbrances in the financial statements. This State Agency has no encumbered funds outstanding as of June 30, 2019.
12. The legal level of budgetary control is at the appropriation program level.

5. 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.

6. Net Position

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

Investment in Capital Assets (net of related debt)—is intended to reflect the portion of net position which is 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. The Administration did not have any related debt during the year ended June 30, 2019.

Restricted Net Position – is intended to reflect the portion of net position that has third party limitations on its use.

Unrestricted (Deficit) Net Position – represents net position of the Administration that is not restricted for any project or other purpose.

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

7. Fund Balance

The Administration's fund balance is classified under the following GASB Statement 54 components:

- **Nonspendable:** Nonspendable fund balance classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (1) not in spendable form or (2) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The Administration had no nonspendable fund balance for the year ended June 30, 2019.
- **Restricted:** Restricted fund balance represents amounts constrained to specific purposes that are externally imposed or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation (such as taxpayers, grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government). The Administration's restricted funds in the Administration Fund and Uninsured Employers Fund represent restricted funds held for the Administration's uninsured employers' future claims and for operations, for the year ended June 30, 2019.
- **Committed:** Committed fund balance is constrained to specific purposes by the highest level of decision-making authority (the New Mexico Legislature and Governor). The Administration does not have any committed fund balance for the year ended June 30, 2019.
- **Assigned:** Assigned fund balance is constrained by the Legislature and Executive branch's intent to be used by the government for specific purposes or in some cases by legislation. Intent can be expressed by the governing body or an official or body to which the governing body delegates authority. The Administration does not have any assigned fund balance for the year ended June 30, 2019.
- **Unassigned:** Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the government's general fund. The Administration had no unassigned fund balance.

8. Pension Plan—Public Employees Retirement Association

Compliant with the requirements of Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, the State of New Mexico has implemented this standard in FY 16 and has continued to account for pension expenses in subsequent years.

The Administration, as part of the primary government of the State of New Mexico, is a contributing employer to a cost-sharing multiple employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the New Mexico Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA). Overall, total PERA liability exceeds PERA Plan net position resulting in a net PERA liability. The State has determined the State's share of the net PERA liability to be a liability of the State as a whole, rather than any agency or department of the State and the liability will not be reported in the Administration's financial statements. Disclosure requirements 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.

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.

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

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

10, Article 11, NMSA 1978. The requirements may be amended by acts of the legislature. The Administration's contributions to PERA for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2019, 2018 and 2017 were \$937,365, \$914,772, and \$945,948, respectively, which equal the amount of the required contributions for each fiscal year.

9. Post-Employment Benefits—State Retiree Health Care Plan

Compliant with the requirements of Government Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, the State of New Mexico has implemented the standard for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018.

The Administration, as part of the primary government of the State of New Mexico, is a contributing employer to a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care plan (New Mexico Retiree Health Care Fund) administered by the New Mexico Retiree Health Care Authority (NMHCA). Overall, total OPEB liability exceeds OPEB Plan net position resulting in a net OPEB liability. The State has determined the State's share of the net OPEB liability to be a liability of the State as a whole, rather than any agency or department of the State and the liability will not be reported in the Office's financial statements. Disclosure requirements 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.

Information concerning the net OPEB liability, OPEB expense, and OPEB-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.

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

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

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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 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, 2019, 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 who were not members of an enhanced retirement plan during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, 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, 2019, 2018, and 2017 were \$110,342, \$107,683, and \$111,353, respectively, which equal the required contributions for each year.

10. Spending Policy

When an expenditure/expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available, it is the Administration's policy to use restricted resources first. When expenditures/expenses are incurred for purposes for which unrestricted (committed, assigned and unassigned) resources are available, and amounts in any of these unrestricted classifications could be used, it is the Administration's policy to spend committed resources first.

11. Net Position Restricted by Enabling Legislation

The government-wide statement of net position reports restricted net position. All the restricted net position is considered restricted by enabling legislation. 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 enabling legislation has been determined to be legally enforceable. Legal enforceability 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 the purposes specified by the legislation. Generally, the enforceability of an enabling legislation restriction is determined by professional judgment, which may be based on

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
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For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

actions such as analyzing the legislation to determine if it meets the qualifying criteria for enabling legislation, reviewing determinations made for similar legislation of the government or other governments, or obtaining the opinion of legal counsel. However, enforceability cannot ultimately be proven unless tested through the judicial process, which may never occur. The determination of legal enforceability should be based on the underlying facts and circumstances surrounding each individual restriction. The determination that a particular restriction is not legally enforceable may lead a government to reevaluate the legal enforceability of similar enabling legislation restrictions, but should not necessarily lead a government to conclude that all enabling legislation restrictions are unenforceable.

13. Modified Accrual

All governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting and the current financial resources measurement focus. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when susceptible to accrual; i.e., both measurable and available. "Available" means collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current period which is considered to be within sixty days of year-end. Expenditures are generally recognized under the modified accrual basis of accounting when the related liability is incurred. The exception to this general rule is that principal and interest on general long-term debt, if any, is recognized when due.

In applying the "susceptible to accrual" concept to intergovernmental revenues pursuant to GASB Statement #33, which was also adopted as of July 1, 2001 by the Administration, the provider should recognize liabilities, deferred inflows 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 requirements are met, under most circumstances, should be reported as advances by the provider and deferred revenue/unearned revenue by the recipient.

The interfund transactions are eliminated. Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "transfers in or out from other funds". If the New Mexico State Legislature provides a new appropriation for a specific encumbrance, it is carried forward to a new appropriation period to be charged against the new budget. If the Legislature does not provide a new appropriation for an encumbrance, the encumbrance is no longer authorized.

14. Revenues, Expenditures and Expenses

Substantially all governmental fund revenues are accrued. Other significant revenues the Administration receives other than workers' compensation assessments are from settlement agreements, penalties, and investment income. Expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred.

15. 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, deferred outflows, liabilities, deferred inflows and disclosure of contingent assets, deferred outflows, liabilities and deferred inflows at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

16. Inter-fund Activity

Inter fund transactions are treated as transfers. Transfers between governmental funds are netted as part of the reconciliation to the government-wide financial statements.

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

17. Receivables

Receivables consist of amounts due from other governmental agencies and workers' compensation agreements.

18. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include an interest in the state general fund investment pool and petty cash.

19. Capital Assets

Capital assets including software, purchased or acquired, is carried at historical cost or estimated historical cost. Contributed assets are recorded at the fair market values as of the date received. 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 as incurred.

The State's capitalization policy, i.e., the dollar value above which asset acquisitions including software are added to the capital accounts, is \$5,000. Assets with historical cost under \$5,000. However, all capital outlay purchases may not necessarily be capitalized. The Administration does not capitalize any interest in regard to its capital assets. Computer software which has been developed for internal use and which meets the capitalization minimum of \$5,000 is capitalized and depreciated in accordance with the Administration's depreciation guidelines. There is no debt related to capital assets.

Asset Category	Estimated Years
Furniture and fixtures	5-10
Information technology equipment	5-10
Office equipment	5-10
Leasehold improvements	15

20. Accrued Compensated Absences

Qualified employees accumulated 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+	13.33	1.67	30

240 hours 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 240 hours. 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

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

employees take such absences. Accrued vested sick pay is recorded as a liability in the statement of net assets. At June 30, 2019, accrued compensated absences payable for accumulated annual leave totaled \$258,744.

21. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *Deferred Outflows of Resources*, represents a consumption of net position that applied to a future period and so will not be recognized as an expense or expenditure until then. The Administration has no items that meet this criterion.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *Deferred Inflows of Resources*, represents an acquisition of net position that applied to a future period and so will not be recognized until then. The Administration has the following deferred inflows of resources during fiscal year 2019 on the fund financials:

<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>	
	<u>2019</u>
Outstanding UEF revenues	\$ <u>403,295</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ <u>403,295</u>

C. INTEREST IN THE STATE GENERAL FUND INVESTMENT POOL

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

For further information regarding the SGFIP, please see the State Treasurer's annual audit report and specifically refer to the GASB 40 disclosure of the investments. That report may be obtained by writing to the New Mexico State Treasurer's Office, P.O. Box 608, Santa Fe, NM 87504-0708.

At June 30, 2019 the Administration had the following invested in the SGFIP:

<u>Fund Type</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Fund No.</u>	<u>Per Depository</u>	<u>Financial Statements</u>
General	STO	98200	\$ 2,184,226	2,184,226
General	STO	59600	-	-
Total General Fund			<u>2,184,226</u>	<u>2,184,226</u>
Special revenue	STO	98300	5,360,582	5,360,582
Total Special Revenue Funds			<u>5,360,582</u>	<u>5,360,582</u>
Total Fund Financials			<u>\$ 7,544,808</u>	<u>7,544,808</u>

There were no deposits in transit as of June 30, 2019. The Office of the State Treasurer (STO) accounts are interest bearing accounts, but no interest income was allocated to the Administration.

Custodial Credit Risk—Investment Accounts

The Office of the State Treasurer (STO) monitors the collateral for deposits it holds, which would include the investment accounts of the Administration. Therefore, collateralization of the Administration's

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

accounts is the responsibility of the STO. The STO has its own separate annual independent audit in which the collateral pledged to secure these deposits is disclosed. By law, the Administration is not permitted to have any investments other than what is held at the State Treasurer's Office and the Administration did have investments in the State Treasurer Local Government Investment Pool during the year ended June 30, 2019. There is no custodial risk at the Administration level since the Administration's investments are under the contract of the Office of the State Treasurer.

Credit Risk for Investments

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The GFIP is not rated for credit risk.

Interest Rate Risk for Investments

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Administration does not have an investment policy that limits investment interest rate risk.

D. DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

As of June 30, 2019, due from other governments agencies consist of:

<u>Due from</u>	<u>Due From Fund</u>	<u>Due To Fund</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u>
TRD(33300)	83100	98200	Workers compensation assessments	\$ 2,538,682
TRD(33300)	83100	98300	Workers compensation assessments	200,419
				<u>\$ 2,739,101</u>

An allowance for doubtful accounts has not been established related to the due from other governments, as all receivables are considered fully collectible.

E. DUE TO STATE GENERAL FUND

As of June 30, 2019, there were not funds due to the state general fund.

F. RECEIVABLES

As of June 30, 2019, accounts receivables consisted of the following:

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Account</u>	<u>Accounts Receivable</u>	<u>Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts</u>	<u>Accounts Receivable, net</u>
98300	UEF judgments receivable	\$ 1,464,066	(1,045,382)	418,684
59600/98200	Penalties receivable and other	40,829	-	40,829
	Total	<u>\$ 1,504,895</u>	<u>(1,045,382)</u>	<u>459,513</u>

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

G. RECONCILIATION BETWEEN BUDGETARY BASIS AND GAAP BASIS

As of June 30, 2019, the Administration had no amounts expensed in fiscal year 2019, and paid out of fiscal year 2019's budget.

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

H. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

As of June 30, accrued liabilities are as follows:

Type	2019
Accrued payroll wages	\$ 141,841
Accrued payroll taxes	51,721
Accrued payroll benefits	116,117
Total	\$ 309,679

I. COMPENSATED ABSENCES

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

	2018	Increases	Decreases	2019	Current Portion
Compensated absences	\$ 261,981	372,043	(375,280)	258,744	258,744

The Administrative Fund (#98200) has paid substantially all of the compensated absences balance in prior years.

J. 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 .1 H 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.

K. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES AND PAYABLES AND INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund receivables and payables reflect short-term (current) borrowings among the Administration's funds in the normal course of business. The Administration had no due to/from other funds as of June 30, 2019.

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

L. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2019 was as follows:

	Balance 2018	Additions	Deletions	Balance 2019
Capital assets depreciated:				
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 39,104	-	-	39,104
Information technology equipment	617,455	31,200	(41,755)	606,900
Leasehold improvements	83,325	-	-	83,325
Total capital assets depreciated	<u>739,884</u>	<u>31,200</u>	<u>(41,755)</u>	<u>729,329</u>
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Furniture and fixtures	(34,159)	(494)	-	(34,653)
Information technology equipment	(325,871)	(59,985)	41,755	(344,101)
Leasehold improvements	(11,563)	(6,597)	-	(18,160)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(371,593)</u>	<u>(67,076)</u>	<u>41,755</u>	<u>(396,914)</u>
Total capital assets, net	<u>\$ 368,291</u>	<u>(35,876)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>332,415</u>

The Administration does not have any debt related to capital assets at June 30, 2019. For the year ended June 30, 2019, depreciation expense was \$67,076.

The Administration's central facility in Albuquerque is owned by the State of New Mexico's General Services Department Property Control Division. See note N for more information.

M. 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 5 locations throughout the State. The terms of the leases range from 4 to 10 years with some leases offering additional options to renew periods at the end of the lease. All leases contain fiscal funding clauses.

Machinery and Equipment

The Administration leases 14 copiers. The terms of the leases run from 4 to 5 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.

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

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

<u>For the Year Ended June 30</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2020	\$ 185,776
2021	197,246
2022	168,334
2023	153,507
2024	108,990
Thereafter	<u>132,066</u>
Total	<u>\$ 945,919</u>

The cumulative expenditures for all operating leases for the year ended June 30, 2019 were \$252,620.

N. SPACE ASSIGNMENT UNDERSTANDING

The Administration's central facility in Albuquerque is operated and occupied based on a Space Assignment Understanding agreement with the State of New Mexico's General Services Department Property Control Division (GSD). As stated in the agreement, GSD is owner of the property and the Administration is designated as the Lead-Agency for the Facility. The term of occupancy per the agreement began on January 1, 2008 and ends upon reassignment by GSD.

O. RESTATEMENT

Management elected to restate and increase beginning net position of governmental activities and beginning fund balance of the Administration Fund (98200) in the amount of \$660 for erroneous accounts payable vouchers related to prior periods that were removed and corrected during the year. Although immaterial, management felt the restatement was appropriate to reflect the correction of these errors in the proper period.

P. OTHER REQUIRED INDIVIDUAL FUND DISCLOSURES

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

- A. No funds maintained a deficit fund balance of June 30, 2019.
- B. No funds exceeded approved budgetary authority for the year ended June 30, 2019.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
 WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
 SCHEDULE OF INTERAGENCY TRANSFERS
 For The Year Ended June 30, 2019

Description	Agency Transferred From	From Fund	To Fund	Reference	Amount Transferred In
Total Transfers In					None
Description	Agency Transferred To	From Fund	To Fund	Reference	Amount Transferred Out
Administration Fund					
Other Financing Uses	DWS (63100)	98200	32900	HB2: General Appropriation Act of 2018	(1,250,000)
					(1,250,000)
Total Transfers Out					\$ (1,250,000)

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
 WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
 Schedule of Joint Powers Agreements
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

Joint Powers Agreement	Participants	Responsible Party	Description	Beginning and Ending Dates	Total estimated project amount and amount applicable to Agency	Amount contributed by Agency during current FY	Audit Responsibility
1 JPA	Department of Workforce Solutions NM Workers' Compensation Administration	Department of Workforce Solutions	Provide employment data	Open	\$1,250,000	\$1,250,000	Both

See Independent Auditor's Report



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S 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

To the Director of the New Mexico Workers' Compensation Administration
and
Mr. Brian Colón, State Auditor
Office of the State Auditor
Santa Fe, 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 the *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and the budgetary comparisons of the general fund and major special revenue funds of the Workers' Compensation Administration, of the State of New Mexico (the Administration) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Administration's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 30, 2019.

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 agency'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.

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.

October 30, 2019


INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL
CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND
COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN
AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN
ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING
STANDARDS, continued

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 disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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



Hinkle + Landers, PC
Albuquerque, NM
October 30, 2019

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
SCHEDULE OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS, FINDINGS AND RESPONSES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of auditor's report issued **Unmodified**

Internal control over financial reporting:

- a. Material weakness(es) identified? Yes No
- b. Significant deficiency(ies) identified
That are not considered to be a material weakness(es)? Yes No
- c. Noncompliance material to the financial statements noted? Yes No

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RESPONSES

Current and prior year findings are as follows:

<u>Reference #</u>	<u>Findings</u>	<u>Status of Findings</u>	<u>Type of Finding*</u>
PRIOR YEAR			
NONE			
CURRENT YEAR			
NONE			

* Legend for Type of Findings

- A. Material Weakness in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting
- B. Significant Deficiency in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting
- C. Other Matters Involving Internal Control Over Financial Reporting
- D. Non-compliance with State Audit Rule, NM State Statutes, NMAC or other entity compliance

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
WORKERS' COMPENSATION ADMINISTRATION
EXIT CONFERENCE
For the Year Ended June 30, 2019**

An exit conference was held in a closed session on October 30, 2019, at the Administration's Office. In attendance were the following:

Representing the Workers' Compensation Administration:

Loretta Lopez	Director
Verily Jones	Executive Deputy Director - Operations
Michelle Hueston Green	Chief Financial Officer
Jeremy Carrillo	Financial Specialist

Representing Hinkle + Landers, P.C.:

Farley Vener, CPA, CFE, CGMA	President and Managing Shareholder
Jeremiah Armijo, CPA	Senior Audit Manager

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Administration as of June 30, 2019, were substantially prepared by Hinkle + Landers, PC, however, the financial statements are the responsibility of management.