STATE OF NEW MEXICO Adult Parole Board

Financial Statements and Schedules With independent Auditor's Report Thereon

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2008

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State of New Mexico Adult Parole Board

Table of Contents

June 30, 2008

Introductory Section		<u>Page</u>
Table of Contents		i
Official Roster		ii
Financial Section		
Independent's Auditor's Report		1-2
Basic Financial Statements	Exhibits	Page
Statement of Net Assets	1	3 4
Statement of Activities	2	4
Balance Sheet-Governmental Funds	3	5
Reconciliation of Governmental Funds Balance Sheets		
to the Statement of Net Assets	4	6
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes		
in Fund Balances-Governmental Fund	5	7
Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues,		
Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of		
Governmental Funds to the Statements of Activities	6	8
Statement of Revenues and Expenditures-Budget and		
Actual (GAAP Basis) - General Fund	7	9
Notes to Financial Statements		10-24
Government Auditing Standards Reports		
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		25-27
Schedule of Audit Findings and Responses		28-32
Prior Year Findings		33
Exit Conference		34

State of New Mexico

Official Roster

June 30, 2008

<u>Name</u> **Title Executive Director** Ella Frank **Board Members** Sandra Dietz Chairman Member Gabe Campos Johnny Chavez Member Lou Chavez Member Richard Garcia Member LaDonna Giron Member Barbara Johnson Member Verna Morris Member **Barry Peters** Member **Dorothy Pouges** Member Connie Salazar Member Dee Standridge Member Mary Thompson Member

Member

Jerry Zangara

JOSEPH M. SALAZAR CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

P.O. Box 1744

Espanola, New Mexico 87532 Phone/Fax 505-747-2775

Independent Auditor's Report

Mr. Hector H. Balderas
New Mexico State Auditor
Santa Fe, New Mexico
And
Adult Parole Board
Board Members
Santa Fe, New Mexico

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the major fund, and the respective budgetary comparison of the State of New Mexico Adult Parole Board (Board) as of and for the year ended June 30,2008 which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Board's management. 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 <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As discussed in Note 1, the financial statements of the Board are intended to present the financial position and changes in financial position of only that portion of the governmental activities and major fund of the State that is attributable to the transactions of the Board. They do not purport to and do not present fairly the financial position of the entire State of New Mexico as of June 30,2008 and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion, the basic financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, and the major fund of the Board as of June 30, 2008 and the respective changes in the financial position thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued a report dated November 21, 2008 on our consideration of the Board's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, 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 <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The Adult Parole Board has not presented a Management's Discussion and Analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of , the basis financial statements.

Joseph M. Salazar CPA November 21, 2008



STATE OF NEW MEXICO ADULT PAROLE BOARD STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS June 30,2008

Exhibit 1

ASSETS	Governmental Activities
Current	
Investment deposited with state treasurer	\$122,917
Prepaid expenses	1,310
Total current assets	124,227
Non current assets	
Furninture, fixtures and equipment	55,495
Less accumulated depreciation	(55,495)
Total capital assets net of depreciation	-
Total assets	\$124,227
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$10,813
Accrued payroll	20,729
Due to state general fund	91,375
Compensated absences-current	20,828
Total current liabilities	143,745
NET ASSETS	
Restricted for prepaid expenses	1,310
Unrestricted	(20,828)
Total net assets	(19,518)
Total liabilities and net assets	\$124,227

Exhibit 2

STATE OF NEW MEXICO ADULT PAROLE BOARD STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

	Governmental Activities
Expenses:	
Current	
General government	\$473,049
Depreciation	843
Total program expenses	473,892
Revenues	
Charges for services	5
Net program expense	473,887
General revenues and transfers:	
State general fund appropriation	468,900
Other financing sources	19,200
Reversions to state general fund	(18,472)
Total general revenues and transfers	469,628
Changes in net assets	(4,259)
Net assets-beginning of year	(15,259)
Net assets -ending of year	(\$19,518)

STATE OF NEW MEXICO ADULT PAROLE BOARD BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS June 30,2008

ASSETS	General Fund
Investment deposited with the state treasurer	\$ 122,917
Prepaid expenses	1,310
Total Assets	\$ 124,227
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	
Liabilities	
Account payable	\$ 10,813
Accrued payroll	20,729
Due to State General Fund-Reversion	
FY 2007	72,903
FY 2008	18,472
Total Liabilities	122,917
Fund Balances Reserved for:	
Prepaid expemses	1,310
Total Fund Balances	1,310
Total Liabilities and Fund Balances	\$ 124,227

STATE OF NEW MEXICO ADULT PAROLE BOARD RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

Total fund balances for governmental funds Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net as different because:	ssets are	\$ 1,31	10
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resource therefore are not reported in the funds. These assets consist of:	es and		
Machinery & Equipment	55,495		
Accumulated depreciation	(<u>54,495)</u>		
Total capital assets		\$	-0-
Some liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and there are not reported in the funds. Those liabilities consist of:	efore		
Compensated absences	\$ 20,828		
Total liabilities		(20,	,828 <u>)</u>
Net Assets of Governmental Activities		<u>\$ (19</u>	<u>,518)</u>

STATE OF NEW MEXICO ADULT PAROLE BOARD

STATEMENT REVENUE, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For the Year Ended June 30, 2008

	Gene Fu	
REVENUES	ф	_
Charges for services	\$	
Total Revenues		5
EXPENDITURES		
Current		
General government		
Personal services and employee benefits	334	4,549
Contractual services		6,500
Other costs	130	0,024
Total Expenditures	47	1,073
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenue over Expenditures	(47	1,068)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		
Transfers out:		
Reversions to the State General Fund:		
FY 2008	(1)	8,472)
Transfers in:		
State Appropriations-regular	46	8,900
Other financing sources	19	9,200
Total other Financing Sources (Uses)	469	9,628
Net Changes in Fund Balances	(1,440)
Fund Balances-Beginning of Year		2,750
Fund Balance-End of Year	\$	1,310

STATE OF NEW MEXICO ADULT PAROLE BOARD RECONCILIATION OF THE CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2008

Net change in fund balance – total governmental funds	\$(1,440)
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	
Capital outlays are reported as expenditures in governmental funds. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period these amounts are:	
Capital outlay \$ -0-	
Depreciation expense (843)	
Excess of depreciation expense over capital outlay	\$ (843)
Expenses recognized in the Statement of Activities.	
Not reported in governmental funds- Increase in compensated absences	\$ (1,976)
Changes in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$ (4,259)

STATE OF NEW MEXICO ADULT PAROLE BOARD

STATEMENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES- BUDGET AND ACTUAL MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

For Year Ended June 30, 2008

	GENERAL FUND								
		Budget A	Amo	unts	A	Actual		Variance with	
	9	<u>Orginal</u>		<u>Final</u>	Aı	<u>mounts</u>	<u>Fina</u>	al Budget	
REVENUES									
State Appropriation	\$	468,900	\$	468,900	\$	468,900	\$	-	
Other Financing Sources		19,200		19,200		19,200		-	
Charges for services		-		-		5		5	
Total Revenues	\$	488,100	\$	488,100	\$	488,105	\$	5	
Expenditures									
Administrative Services									
Personal Services & Employee Benefits	\$	328,800	\$	333,800	\$	334,549	\$	(749)	
Contractual Services		5,600		7,500		6,500		1,000	
Other Costs		153,700		146,800		130,024		16,776	
Total Expenditures	\$	488,100	\$	488,100	\$	471,073	\$	17,027	



(1) <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>

Financial Reporting Entity

The Adult Parole Board (Board) operates under section 31-21-22 thru 31-21-26 NMSA 1978 compilation; this act may be cited as the "Parole Board Act".

The purpose of the Board is to investigate applicants for parole and to grant, deny or revoke parole. The fifteen members of the Board are appointed by the Governor of New Mexico with the consent of the State Senate and serve for six year terms.

The accounting policies of the Board conform to generally accepted accounting principles as applicable to governmental units. A summary of the Board's significant accounting policies follows.

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

The Adult Parole Board is a component unit of the State of New Mexico and these financial statements include all funds and activities over which the Board has oversight responsibility. The Board is part of the primary government of the State of New Mexico and its financial data of the State. However, New Mexico does not at present issue an audited Comprehensive Annual Financial Report inclusive of all agencies of the primary government. The Board has decision making authority, the power to designate management, the responsibility to significantly influence operations, and primary accountability for fiscal matters, The Board has no component units that are required to be reported in its financial statements.

The Board applies Government Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements as well as relevant pronouncements of the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), the Accounting Principles Board (APB), or any Accounting Research Bulletins (ARB) issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless these pronouncements conflict or contradict GASB Pronouncements.

The accounting policies of the Adult Parole Board conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applicable to governments. A summary of the Board's significant accounting policies follow:

(1) <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u> (continued)

A. Basis of Accounting-GASB Statement No. 34

The basic financial statements include both government-wide and fund financial statements. Both the government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as governmental activities.

B. Basis of Presentation-Fund Accounting

Government – Wide Financial Statements

The statement of net assets and the statement of activities display information about the Board, the primary government, as a whole, without displaying individual funds or fund types. Generally, these statements distinguish between activities that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities. The Board has no business-type activities; therefore these statements only reflect governmental activities. Government-wide financial statements exclude information about fiduciary funds and component units that are fiduciary in nature.

The government-wide statements are prepared using the "economic resources" measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when the liability is incurred or economic asset used. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from exchange-like transactions are recognized when the exchange takes place. Revenues, expenses, gains, losses, assets and liabilities resulting from non-exchange transactions are recognized in accordance with the requirements of GASB 33. Grant revenue is recorded when all applicable eligibility or reimbursement requirements are met.

Fund Financial Statements

The governmental fund financial statements are presented on the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. Measurable means knowing or being able to reasonably estimate the amount. Available means collectible within the current period or within sixty days in order to pay current liabilities. Expenditures (including capital outlay) are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred.

(1) <u>Basis of Presentation – Fund Accounting (continued)</u>

This presentation is deemed appropriate to (a) demonstrate legal compliance, (b) demonstrate the source and use of liquid resources, and (c) demonstrate how the Board's actual experience conforms to the budget and fiscal plan. Since the governmental fund statements are presented on a different measurement focus and basis of accounting than the government-wide statements, reconciliation is presented on the page following each fund statement, which briefly explains the adjustment necessary to transform the fund based financial statements into the government-wide presentation.

The accounts of the Board are organized on a fund basis, each of which is considered a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for with a separate set of self-balancing accounts that comprise its assets, liabilities, fund equity, revenues and expenditures, or expenses as appropriate. Government resources are allocated to and accounted for in individual funds based upon the purposes for which spending activities are controlled. The following fund types are used by the Board:

Governmental Funds

General Funds (SHARES Fund 90500):

The General Fund is the general operating fund of the Board. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. Any unencumbered balance remaining in the General Fund at the end of the year reverts to the General Fund of the State of New Mexico. The General Fund is funded primarily through State General Fund appropriations. The SHARE number and description is #90500 - Adult Parole Board.

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity

Investments with the State Treasurer

The Board's cash and cash equivalents are demand deposits with the State Treasurer.

Prepaid expenses

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2008 are recorded as prepaid expenses. Prepaid expenses are offset by a fund balance reserve account which indicates that they do not constitute expendable available financial resources.

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (continued)

Capital Assets

In the government-wide financial statements, furniture, fixtures and equipment is accounted for as capital assets. All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual is unavailable, except for donated capital assets which are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of donation. Capital assets with a value exceeding \$5,000 are capitalized and depreciated. Any software acquired is also included in capital assets and depreciated.

New Mexico Laws of 2005, Chapter 237 Section 1 changed the capitalization threshold for movable chattel and equipment from items costing more than \$1,000 to \$5,000. Under this law, items in the capital asset inventory that do not meet the new capitalization threshold continue to be depreciated in future periods until they are fully depreciated.

Depreciation is provided over the assets' estimated useful lives using the straight-line method of depreciation. The range of estimated useful lives by type of asset is as follows:

Machinery and equipment	6 years
Data processing equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years

In the fund financial statements, capital assets used in governmental fund operations are accounted for as capital outlay expenditures of the governmental fund upon acquisition.

Long-Term Liabilities

Compensated Absences

The Board's policies regarding annual leave permits employees to accumulate earned but unused annual leave. The liability for these compensated absences is recorded as current liabilities in the government-wide statements. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report only the compensated absences liability payable from expendable available financial resources.

C. Assets, Liabilities and Equity (continued)

Fund Balance

Government Wide-Statements

Fund balance is classified as net assets and displayed in three component units:

- 1. Invested in capital assets, net of related debt, consists of capital assets net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by any outstanding debt. The Board has no outstanding debt relating to capital assets.
- 2. Restricted net assets consists of net assets with constraints placed on their use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors or laws or regulations of other governments: or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- 3. Unrestricted net assets are all other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt".

Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as reserved and unreserved. Reservations of fund balance are created to either (1) satisfy legal covenants that require that a portion of the fund balance be segregated or (2) identify the portion of the fund balance that is appropriated for future expenditures.

D. <u>Budgetary Procedures and Budgetary Accounting</u>

The State Legislature makes annual appropriations to the Board. Legal compliance is monitored through the establishment of a budget 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 level.

Budgeted category amounts may be amended upon approval from the Budget Division of the State of New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration within the limitations as specified in the General Appropriation Act. The budget amounts shown in the financial statements are the final authorized amounts as legally revised during the year.

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

- (1) No later than September 1, the Board submits to the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC), and the Budget Division of the Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) an appropriation request for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1. The appropriation request includes proposed expenditures and the means of financing them.
- (2) Budget hearings are scheduled before the New Mexico House Appropriations and Senate Finance Committee. The final outcome of those hearings is incorporated into the state's General Appropriation Act.
- (3) The Act is signed into Law by the Governor of the State of New Mexico within the legally prescribed time limit, at which time the approved budget becomes a legally binding document.
- (4) The budget for the governmental funds is adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and the modified accrual basis of accounting except for accounts payable accrued at the end of the fiscal year that do not get paid by the statutory deadline (Section 6-10-4 NMSA 1978), that must be paid out of the next year's budget. Under the modified accrual basis of accounting, encumbrances are excluded from budgeted expenditures. Budgetary comparisons presented for these funds in this report are on that basis.

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

- (5) The Board submits, not later than May 1, to DFA an annual operating budget by appropriation unit and object code based upon the appropriation made by the Legislature. The DFA-Budget Division reviews and approves the opening budget which becomes effective on July 1. All subsequent budgetary adjustment must be approved by the Director of the DFA-Budget Division.
- (6) Legal budgetary control for expenditures and encumbrances is by appropriation unit.
- (7) Formal budgetary integration is employed as a management control devise during the fiscal year for the General Fund.
- (8) Appropriations lapse at the end of the fiscal year.
- (9) The Board's budget for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008 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.

E. Compensated Absences Payable

Vacation and sick leave earned and not taken is cumulative; however, upon termination of employment, sick pay for such leave hours accumulated up to 600 hours is forfeited, and vacation pay is limited to payment for 240 hours. Vacation leave up to the maximum of 240 hours is payable upon separation from service at the employee's current hourly rate. Sick leave is payable semiannually to qualified employees for hours accumulated above 600 hours at a rate equal to 50 percent of their hourly rate, not to exceed 120 hours each semiannual period.

Upon retirement, payment for sick leave is limited to 400 hours accumulated in excess of 600 hours at the 50 percent hourly rate. Accrued vacation and sick leave pay expected to be liquidated with current financial resources, if any, is recorded as a liability and as expenditure in the General Fund.

(1) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

E. <u>Compensated Absences Payable</u>

Qualified employees accumulate annual leave to a maximum of 240 hours as follow:

Years Of Service	Hours Earned Per Pay Period
Less than 3 years	3.08 hours
3 but less than 7 years	3.69 hours
7 but less than 11 years	4.61 hours
11 but less than 15 years	5.54 hours
15 years or more	6.15 hours

The maximum accrued annual leave may be carried forward into the beginning of the next calendar year and any excess is lost. When employment terminates, they are compensated for accumulated unpaid annual leave as of the date of termination up to the maximum of 240 hours.

F. <u>Use of Estimates</u>

Management uses estimate and assumptions in preparing the financial statements. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported revenue and expenses. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates

G. Program Revenues

The Board does not have Program revenue or grant revenue. The Board collected \$5 for copies made.

H. Expenditures

When an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net assets are available, the Board first uses restricted resources then unrestricted resources.

(2) INVESTMENT DEPOSITED WITH THE STATE TREASURER

All cash of the Board is on deposit with the New Mexico State Treasurer. These monies are held on deposit with the State Treasurer and are pooled and invested by the State Treasurer. The State Treasurer issues separate financial statements which disclose the collateral pledged to secure these deposits. Cash on deposit with the State Treasurer at year end is as follows:

	SHARES	Book
<u>Fund</u>	Fund #	Balance
Operating account	90500	\$122,917

The Board has cash on deposit with the State Treasurer in the General Fund Investment Pool (GFIP). The State Treasurer has the authority to invest money held in demand deposits and not immediately needed for the operation of state government in securities in accordance with Section 6-10-10.I through O NMSA 1978 as amended. The State Treasurer, with the advice and consent of the state board of finance can invest money held in demand deposits and not immediately needed for the operations of state government in:

- (a) Securities issued by the United States (U.S.) government or by its departments or agencies that are either direct obligations of the U.S. or are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government or agencies sponsored by the U.S. government.
- (b) Contracts for the present purchase and resale at a specified time in the future, not to exceed one year or, in the case of bond proceeds, not to exceed three years, of specific securities at specified prices at a price differential representing the interest income to be earned by the state. No such contract shall be invested in unless the contract is fully secured by obligations of the United States or its agencies or by other securities backed by the United States or its agencies or instrumentalities having a market value of at least one hundred two percent of the amount of the contract. The securities required as collateral shall be delivered to a third-party custodian bank and delivery shall be made simultaneously with the transfer, no later than the same day the funds are transferred. The contracting bank, brokerage firm or institutional investor must have a net worth in excess of five hundred million dollars.

(2) INVESTMENT DEPOSITED WITH THE STATE TREASURER (continued)

- (c) Contracts for the temporary exchange of state owned securities for the use of broker-dealers, banks or other recognized institutional investors in securities for periods not to exceed one year for a specified fee rate. No such contract shall be invested in unless the contract is fully secured by exchange of an irrevocable letter of credit running to the state, cash or cash—equivalent collateral of at least one hundred two percent of the market value of the securities plus accrued interest temporarily exchanged. The collateral required shall be delivered to the fiscal agent of New Mexico or the designee simultaneously with the transfer of funds, no later than the same day the state-owned securities are transferred. The contracting bank, brokerage firm or institutional investor must have a net worth in excess of five hundred million dollars.
- (d) Any of the following investments in an amount not to exceed forty percent of any fund that the state treasurer invests: (1) commercial paper rated "prime" quality by a national rating service, issued by corporations organized and operating within the U.S.; (2) medium-term notes and corporate notes with a maturity not exceeding five years that are rated A or its equivalent or better by a nationally recognized rating service and that are issued by a corporation organized and operating in the U.S.; or (3) an asset-backed obligation with a maturity not exceeding five years that is rated AAA or its equivalents by a nationally recognized rating service.
- (e) Shares of an open-ended diversified investment company that is registered with the United States securities and exchange commission, complies with the diversification, quality and maturity requirements of Rule 2a-7, or any successor rule, or the United States securities and exchange commission applicable to money market mutual funds; and assesses no fees pursuant to Rule 12b-1, or any successor rule, on sales load on the purchase of shares and no contingent deferred sales charge or other similar charges, provided that the state shall not, at any time, own more than five percent of a money market mutual fund's assets.
- (f) Individual common or collective trust funds of banks or trust companies that invest in U.S, fixed income securities or debt instruments authorized pursuant to (a), (b), and (d) above, provided that the investment manager has assets under management of at least one billion dollars and the investments made by the state treasurer pursuant to this paragraph are less that five percent of the assets of the individual, common or collective trust fund.

(2) INVESTMENT DEPOSITED WITH THE STATE TREASURER (continued)

Public funds to be invested in negotiable securities or loans to financial institutions fully secured by negotiable securities at current market value shall not be paid out unless there is a contemporaneous transfer of the securities at the earliest time industry practice permits, but in all cases, settlement shall be on a same-day basis either by physical delivery or, in the case of uncertificated securities, by appropriate book entry on the books of the issuer, to the purchaser or to a reputable safekeeping financial institution acting as agent or trustee for the purchaser, which agent or trustee shall furnish timely confirmation to the purchaser.

For additional disclosures information regarding the investment in the State Treasurer's GFIP, the reader should see the separate audit report for the State Treasurer's for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2008, review the State Treasurer's Investment Policy at and review Sections 2.60.4.1 through 2.60.4.15 of the New Mexico Administrative Code, regarding Investment of Deposits of Public Funds Depository Bank Requirements, Collateral Level Requirements and Custodial Bank Requirements.

(3) Accounts Payable

Accounts payable represent expenditures for goods and services received prior to June 30, 2008 and paid after June 30.

(4) Accrued Payroll

A portion of payroll expenditures pertaining to the year ended June 30, 2008 was accrued. Disbursement occurred subsequent to June 30, 2008. Accrued payroll and benefits payable totaling \$20,729 have been reflected in the balance sheet.

(5) Capital Assets

Governmental Activities

Capital assets activity for the year end June 30, 2008 was as follows:

	Beginning			Ending
Cost	Balance	Additions	Deletions	Balance
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	\$55,495	-	-	\$55,495
Accumulated depreciation	(54,652)	843	<u>-</u>	55,495
Net capital assets	\$ 843	\$843	-	_

Current year depreciation expense is \$843 charged to general government.

(6) <u>Compensated Absences Payable</u>

A summary of changes in Compensated Absences Payable follows:

	_	-			Due
	Balance			Balance	Within
	June 30, 2007	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>	June 30, 2008	One Year
Compensated absences	\$ 18,852	<u>\$ 13,842</u>	<u>\$11,866</u>	<u>\$ 20,828</u>	\$20,828

The Board's general fund is used to pay compensated absences.

(7) Commitments-Operating Leases

The Board had no capital or operating leases in effect during the fiscal year.

(8) PERA Retirement Plan

Plan Description. Substantially all of the Adult Parole Board's full-time employees participate in a which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit retirement plan. The plan provides for retirement benefits, disability benefits, survivor benefits and cost-of-living adjustments to plan members and beneficiaries. PERA issues a separate, publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the plan. That report may be obtained by writing to PERA, P.O. Box 2123, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2123. The report is also available on PERA's website at www.pera.state.nm.us.

Funding Policy. Plan members are required to contribute 7.42% of their gross salary. The Adult Parole Board is required to contribute 16.59% of the gross covered salary. The contribution requirements of plan members and the Adult Parole Board are established in State statute under Chapter 10, Article 11, NMSA 1978. The requirements may be amended by acts of the legislature. The Adult Parole Board's contributions to PERA for the fiscal years ending June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were \$39,821, \$36,757, and \$31,072, respectively, which equal the amount of the required contributions for each fiscal year.

(9) <u>Deferred Compensations</u>

The State of New Mexico offers state, local government and school district employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section457. The plan available to all State employees and those local government and school district employees whose employers have elected participation in the plan permits participants to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency.

There are employees that are making contributions to a Deferred Compensation Plan. Neither the Board nor the State of New Mexico makes any contributions to the Deferred Compensation Plan. All contributions withheld from participants by the Board have been paid to the New Mexico Public Employee's Retirement Association, which administers the plan.

10) Post-Employment Benefits- State Retiree Health Care Plan

Plan Description. Adult Parole Board contributes to the New Mexico Retiree Health Care Fund, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan administered by the New Mexico Retiree Health Care Authority (RHCA). The RHCA provides health care insurance and prescription drug benefits to retired employees of participating New Mexico government agencies, their spouses, dependents, and surviving spouses and dependents. The RHCA Board was established by the Retiree 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 postemployment healthcare plan. That report and further information can be obtained by writing to the Retiree Health Care Authority at 4308 Carlisle NE, Suite 104, Albuquerque, NM 87107.

10) Post-Employment Benefits- State Retiree Health Care Plan (continued)

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

The Retiree Health Care Act (Section 10-7C-15 NMSA 1978) is the statutory authority that establishes the required contributions of participating employers and their employees. The statute requires each participating employer to contribute 1.3% of each participating employee's annual salary; each participating employee is required to contribute .65% of their salary. Employers joining the program after 1/1/98 are also required to make a surplus-amount contribution to the RHCA based on one of two formulas at agreed-upon intervals.

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

The Adult Parole Board's contributions to the RHCA for the years ended June 30, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were \$3,121, \$2,881 and \$2,435, respectively, which equal the required contributions for each year.

(11) Risk Management

The Adult Parole Board is exposed to various risks of loss. The Board carries insurance with the Risk Management Division of New Mexico General Services Department. Coverage is provided for General Liability, Surety Bond, Property and Workers Compensation.

(12) Deficit Net Assets

GASB #34 requires capitalized assets, net of accumulated depreciation, and the inclusion of long-term debt resulting in unrestricted net assets of (\$19,518). This deficit is created by compensated absences liabilities which will be paid from subsequent years State General Fund Appropriations.

(13) **Operating Transfers**

The Board had operating transfers from the Department of Finance and Administration for the State General Fund Appropriation Laws of 2007 Chapter 28 totaling \$488,100 from shares fund # 85300 to the Board's shares fund #76000.

JOSEPH M. SALAZAR CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

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Report on Internal Control
Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance
And Other Matters Based on an
Audit of Financial Statements performed in
Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

Mr. Hector H. Balderas New Mexico State Auditor Santa Fe, New Mexico and Board Members Santa Fe, New Mexico

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, major fund, and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund of the State of New Mexico, Adult Parole Board (Board) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2008 which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 21, 2008. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit we considered the Board's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the board's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Board's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weakness. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A control deficiency 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 misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or a combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the Board's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the Board's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the Board's internal control. We considered the deficiencies described in the accompanying schedule of audit findings and responses to be significant deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting. See audit finding 08-1 and 08-2.

A material weakness is a significant deficiency or combination of significant deficiencies that result in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the Board's internal control.

Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we believe that none of the significant deficiencies described above is a material weakness.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatements, we perform tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants 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".

We noted certain matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards* January 2007 Revision paragraph 5.14 and 5.16 Section 12-6-5 NMSA 1978 which are described in the accompanying schedule of audit finding and responses as items 08-3, 08-4 and 08-5.

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

This report is intended solely for the information and the use of the Board's management, others within the Board, the State Auditor, Department of Finance and Administration and the New Mexico Legislature and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Joseph M. Salazar, CPA November 21, 2008

08-1 Statewide Human Resources Accounting and Management Reporting System (SHARE) Reconciliation

Condition

The State of New Mexico implemented the SHARE system starting July 1, 2006. The information on some of the SHARE system was not reconciled on a timely basis to the information maintained by the board. The financial information on the SHARE system such as investment with the state treasurer, due from other funds, accounts payable, payroll accruals, revenues and due to state general fund at June 30, 2008 did not have financial information to support such amounts.

Criteria

The financial information on the SHARE system needs to be reconciled on a timely basis to the financial information maintained by the board in order for the financial statements of the board to be accurate and reliable.

Effect

The board's financial records on the SHARE system were inaccurate and unreliable during the fiscal year.

Cause

Board personal did not reconcile the financial information on the SHARE system on a timely basis.

Recommendation

Recommend that the board review and reconcile its financial information on the SHARE system to the amounts that the board has supporting documentation for on a timely basis.

Agency Response

This agency does reconcile on a monthly basis all expenditures, payroll, and liabilities. The areas of concern were lack of communication by agency staff for a deposit of \$5; 2007 year end reversion by the same staff member; and a \$107 operating transfer from another agency not booked. This agency will run all SHARE reports as recommended and work on better communication between CFO and Administrative Coordinator.

08-2 Segregation of Duties

Condition

The CFO approves purchase requests, approves vouchers, and posts transactions and adjustments to the accounting system and reconciles the information on the accounting system.

Criteria

Proper internal control procedures require the segregation of duties of authorizing of transactions and the reconciliation and review of financial data.

Effect

Errors and irregularities may occur and not be detected in a timely manner. It is possible for an employee to misappropriate assets and alter the records to cover the fact that an irregularity has occurred.

Cause

The Board has only one employee that is involved in accounting for financial transactions. Therefore, it is difficult to separate the authorization and reconciling of financial transactions.

Recommendation

Recommend that the Board review its internal control procedures in the preparation, recording, reconciliation and review of its financial transactions and implement procedures to strengthen controls over its financial records.

Agency Response

This agency will consider implementing the recommended criteria to strengthen integrity. It is should noted that would consist of fifty percent of staff to process financial data.

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08-3 Reversions to State General Fund

Condition

Amount due of \$72,903 to the State General Fund for the fiscal year 2007 was not been reverted as required by state statute.

Criteria

New Mexico State Statute Section 6-5-10 requires that all unreserved, undesignated fund balance in reverting funds and accounts at year end shall revert to the State General Fund. The board may adjust the reversion within 45 days of release of the audit report for that fiscal year.

Effect

The board is not in compliance with state statute.

Cause

The board did not review and reconcile its accounts on a timely basis.

Recommendation

Recommend that the board comply with state statute requirements concerning reversion of monies to the State General Fund.

Agency Response

The agency will revert to the general fund for ending fiscal year prior to September 30, as required thus correcting an audit finding for future years. The reversion for fiscal year 2007 has since been submitted and delivered on October 29, 2008. The reversion for fiscal year 2008 was submitted timely by the deadline as required by state statute.

08-4 Over Expended Budget Category

Condition

The personal services budget category for the board's general fund was over expended by \$749 as of June 30, 2008.

Criteria

In accordance to state requirements, legal budgetary control is by appropriation unit at the category level.

Effect

The board is not complying with state requirements concerning budgetary control of expenditures. Also, over expending budget categories could create a fund or cash deficits.

Cause

The board did not prepare a budget adjustment request within the required time deadline at year

Recommendation

Recommend that the board comply with state requirements concerning budgetary control of expenditures.

Agency Response

This agency was short on the personnel services projection to carry through the end of the fiscal year to include the year end split. The CFO will be instructed to be vigilant in the future years and comply with DFA and BAR deadlines.

08-5 Capital Asset Disposition

Condition

The board has capital asset items that are obsolete, worn out or unusable.

Criteria

Good accounting practice requires that capital assets that are obsolete, worn out or unusable be disposed of properly in accordance to Section 13-6-1 and 13-6-2 New Mexico Statutes Annotated 1978 Compilation and the State Procurement Code. Also, the assets of the Board are overstated by capital assets that are obsolete or unusable.

Effect

The board's financial statements are overstated with obsolete capital assets that are not used in the operations of the board.

Cause

The board has not taken the time to properly dispose of such capital assets.

Recommendation

Recommend that the board dispose of obsolete, worn out or unusable capital assets in accordance with state statute.

Agency Response

The agency Administrative Coordinator will be instructed to immediately correct and dispose of assets to comply with the intention of the state statute.

State of New Mexico Adult Parole Board Prior Year Audit Findings June 30, 2008

<u>Condition</u> <u>Current year status</u>

07-1 Public Employees Retirement Act Compliance Resolved

07-2 Late Audit Report Resolved

Financial Statement Preparation

The financial statements, notes to the financial statements and schedule were prepared by the independent certified public accountant performing the audit. Management is responsible for ensuring that the books and records adequately support the preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and that the records are current and in balance. Management has the knowledge and experience to prepare, review and approve financial statements. Management has reviewed and approved the financial statements, notes to the financial statements.

State of New Mexico Adult Parole Board Exit Conference June 30, 2008

The contents of this report were discussed at an exit conference on November 21, 2008. Those attending were as follows:

Sandra Dietz, Chairwoman

Ella Frank, Executive Director

Sherry Stephens, Chief Financial Officer

Veronica Rivera Administrative Assistant

Independent Auditor

Joseph M. Salazar CPA