



HINKLE + LANDERS

Certified Public Accountants + Business Consultants

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
EASTERN PLAINS COUNCIL OF
GOVERNMENTS**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

For the Year Ended June 30, 2006

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
EASTERN PLAINS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For The Year Ended June 30, 2006**

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**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
EASTERN PLAINS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For The Year Ended June 30, 2006**

<u>Directors</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>Government Represented</u>
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE		
Jerry Moore	Chairman	City of Clayton
Mary Mayfield	Chairman	City of Tucumcari
Gary Watkins	Vice-Chair	City of Portales
Ann Clark	Treasurer	Village of Causey
Cathy Haynes	Member	City of Clovis
Joe Jack Culbertson	Member	Harding County
Leandro Abeyta	Member	Town of Vaughn
CURRY COUNTY		
Kathryn Tate	Member	Curry County
Cathy Haynes	Member	City of Clovis
Wesley Shafer	Member	Village of Grady
Lewis Cooper	Member	Town of Texico
Darrel Bostwick	Member	Village of Melrose
DE BACA COUNTY		
Powhatan Carter	Member	De Baca County
Kathy West Sumner	Member	Village of Fort Sumner
GUADALUPE COUNTY		
Andy Madrid	Member	Guadalupe County
Tim Dodge	Member	City of Santa Rosa
Leandro Abeyta	Member	Town of Vaughn
HARDING COUNTY		
Joe Jack Culbertson	Member	Harding County
Deborah Pfauntsch	Member	Village of Mosquero
Lillian Laumbach	Member	Village of Roy
QUAY COUNTY		
Grace Madrid	Member	Quay County
Bobbye Rose	Member	Village of San Jon
Bill Holman	Member	Village of Logan
Mary Mayfield	Member	City of Tucumcari
ROOSEVELT COUNTY		
Gary Watkins	Member	City of Portales
Ann Clark	Member	Village of Causey
Gerald Lee	Member	Village of Elide
Becky Frazee	Member	Village of Dora
UNION COUNTY		
Richard Argüelles	Member	Union County
Jerry Moore	Member	City of Clayton
Shirley Brooks	Member	Village of Des Moines
Mignon Sedaris	Member	Village of Grenville
Bill Brown	Member	Village of Folsom
Nick Brady	Executive Director	



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors
Eastern Plains Council of Governments
Clovis, New Mexico
and Mr. Hector Balderas, State Auditor

We were engaged to audit the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, the aggregate remaining fund information and the budgetary comparisons of the general fund and major special revenue fund of the Eastern Plains Council of Governments (EPCOG) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2006, which collectively comprise the EPCOG's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. We were also engaged to audit the financial statements of the EPCOG's fiduciary fund presented as supplementary information as of and for the year ended June 30, 2006, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the EPCOG's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

The EPCOG's Management has not designed, implemented or monitored the policies and procedures needed to capture, record and present revenues, expenditures, contracts, grants, other agreements, and budgetary information completely and accurately in their financial statements. The severity and pervasiveness of the material weaknesses in the EPCOG's system of internal control over financial reporting has caused significant doubt that all possible material misstatements could be detected by our audit procedures. Furthermore, evidence supporting historical costs of capital assets maintained by the EPCOG was not available. We were not able to verify either accumulated depreciation at July 1, 2005 or the depreciation expense for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006. The EPCOG's records do not permit the application of other auditing procedures to its revenues, expenditures, contracts, grants, other agreements, budgetary information accumulated depreciation, and depreciation expense accounts.

Because we were unable to obtain adequate supporting documentation for the EPCOG's revenues, expenditures, contracts, grants, other agreements, budgetary information, capital assets, accumulated depreciation and depreciation the magnitude of possible misstatement of the financial statements that could remain undetected was so great and the scope of our work was not sufficient to enable us to express, and we do not express, an opinion on the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, the budgetary comparisons for the general fund and the major special revenue fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information as of and for the year ended June 30, 2006, as listed in the table of contents.

As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, the EPCOG implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated June 15, 2012 on our consideration of the EPCOG's internal control over financial reporting and its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

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

We were engaged to conduct an audit for the purpose of forming opinions of the EPCOG's basic financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards and the schedule of changes in assets and liabilities-agency funds are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of State, Local Governments and Non-Profit Organizations*, and the schedule of changes in assets and liabilities-agency funds, is required by the State of New Mexico's state auditor's rule. Because of the significance of the matters discussed in the preceding paragraphs, the scope of our work was not sufficient to enable us to express, and we do not express, an opinion regarding whether schedules of changes in assets and liabilities-agency funds or the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements.



Hinkle + Landers, PC
June 15, 2012

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
EASTERN NEW MEXICO COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS
(GOVERNMENT-WIDE)
As of June 30, 2006**

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 253,344	-	253,344
Grants receivable	410,575	(9,723)	400,852
Prepaid expenses	46,712	(4,031)	42,681
Other assets	60,619	-	60,619
Interfund receivables	-	1,279	1,279
Total current assets	<u>771,250</u>	<u>(12,475)</u>	<u>758,775</u>
Noncurrent			
Capital assets, net	<u>1,282,389</u>	<u>362,043</u>	<u>1,644,432</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,053,639</u>	<u>349,568</u>	<u>2,403,207</u>
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Bank overdraft	\$ 206,187	118,356	324,543
Accounts payable	82,325	1,253	83,578
Accrued payroll liabilities	39,184	(7,732)	31,452
Deferred revenue	153,139	2,273	155,412
Other liabilities	5,215	-	5,215
Interfund payables	85,797	-	85,797
Total current liabilities	<u>571,847</u>	<u>114,150</u>	<u>685,997</u>
Noncurrent			
Note payable	1,417,662	2,100	1,419,762
Compensated absences expected to be paid after one year	(21,264)	-	(21,264)
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>1,396,398</u>	<u>2,100</u>	<u>1,398,498</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,968,245</u>	<u>116,250</u>	<u>2,084,495</u>
NET ASSETS			
Invested in capital assets	1,282,389	362,043	1,644,432
Unrestricted net assets	<u>(1,196,995)</u>	<u>(128,725)</u>	<u>(1,325,720)</u>
Total net assets	85,394	233,318	318,712
Total liabilities and net assets	<u>\$ 2,053,639</u>	<u>349,568</u>	<u>2,403,207</u>

SEE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
EASTERN PLAINS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
(GOVERNMENT-WIDE)
For The Year Ended June 30, 2006**

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Charges for Services	Program Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets for Governmental Activities
Primary government				
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 1,945,880	-	1,714,930	(239,950)
General revenues:				
Grant and contributions not restricted				284,839
Total general revenues				284,839
Change in net assets				44,889
Net assets, beginning of year				6,706
Irreconcilable difference				33,799
Net assets, end of year				\$ 85,394
 Business-type activities:				
Enterprise	\$ 437,674	33,809	29,217	(374,648)
General revenues:				
Grant and contributions not restricted				386,425
Investment income				69
Total general revenues				386,494
Changes in net assets				11,846
Net assets, beginning of year				259,662
Irreconcilable difference				(38,190)
Net assets, end of year				\$ 233,318

SEE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
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**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
EASTERN PLAINS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
As of June 30, 2006**

	<u>Major Funds</u>		<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
	<u>General</u>	<u>Special Revenue Fund</u>	
		<u>HUD Funds</u>	
ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 253,344	-	253,344
Grants receivable	285,169	125,406	410,575
Prepaid expenses	47,276	(564)	46,712
Other assets	31,462	29,157	60,619
Total assets	<u>\$ 617,251</u>	<u>153,999</u>	<u>771,250</u>
LIABILITIES:			
Bank overdraft	\$ -	206,187	206,187
Accounts payable	74,503	7,822	82,325
Accrued payroll liabilities	(3,368)	42,552	39,184
Deferred revenue	150,157	2,982	153,139
Other liabilities	4,915	300	5,215
Interfund payables	85,797	-	85,797
Total liabilities	<u>312,004</u>	<u>259,843</u>	<u>571,847</u>
FUND BALANCE:			
Assigned	305,247	-	305,247
Unassigned	-	(105,844)	(105,844)
Total fund balance	<u>305,247</u>	<u>(105,844)</u>	<u>199,403</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$ 617,251</u>	<u>153,999</u>	<u>771,250</u>

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

Accrued compensated absences	21,264
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and therefore, are not reported in the balance sheet	1,282,389
Long-term liabilities, including bond payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds	(1,417,662)
Statement of net assets of governmental funds	
	<u>85,394</u>

SEE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
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**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
EASTERN PLAINS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For The Year Ended June 30, 2006**

	<u>Major Funds</u>		<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Special Revenue Fund</u>	
Revenues:			
Federal	\$ 1,740,650	21,145	1,761,795
State	(46,865)	-	(46,865)
Local	(9,000)	-	(9,000)
Interest income	827	242	1,069
Rental income	101,764	93,552	195,316
Property management income	-	-	-
Miscellaneous income	<u>92,673</u>	<u>(4,219)</u>	<u>88,454</u>
Total revenues	<u>1,880,049</u>	<u>110,720</u>	<u>1,990,769</u>
Expenditures:			
Current:			
General government	<u>1,786,680</u>	<u>180,464</u>	<u>1,967,144</u>
Total expenditures	<u>1,786,680</u>	<u>180,464</u>	<u>1,967,144</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>93,369</u>	<u>(69,744)</u>	<u>23,625</u>
Other financing sources (uses)			
Operating transfers in	2,256	-	2,256
Operating transfers out	-	<u>(2,256)</u>	<u>(2,256)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>2,256</u>	<u>(2,256)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	95,625	(72,000)	23,625
Fund balance, beginning of year	(53,775)	(29,984)	(83,759)
Irreconcilable difference	<u>263,397</u>	<u>(3,860)</u>	<u>259,537</u>
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ 305,247</u>	<u>(105,844)</u>	<u>199,403</u>

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	23,625
Amounts reported to governmental activities in the statement of activities are difference 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:	
Depreciation expense	-
Net effect of changes in accrued compensated absences	21,264
	21,264
Change in net assets of governmental activities	<u>44,889</u>

SEE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
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STATE OF NEW MEXICO
EASTERN PLAINS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
GENERAL FUND - MAJOR FUND
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET (MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS) AND ACTUAL (MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS)
For The Year Ended June 30, 2006

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)</u>
Revenues:				
Grants and contracts	\$ 1,336,579	1,336,579	1,880,049	543,470
Total revenues	<u>1,336,579</u>	<u>1,336,579</u>	<u>1,880,049</u>	<u>543,470</u>
Expenditures:				
General governmental	1,336,579	1,336,579	1,786,680	(450,101)
Total expenditures	<u>1,336,579</u>	<u>1,336,579</u>	<u>1,786,680</u>	<u>(450,101)</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>93,369</u>	<u>93,369</u>
Other financing sources (uses)				
Operating transfers in	-	-	2,256	2,256
Operating transfers out	-	-	-	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,256</u>	<u>2,256</u>
Change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>95,625</u>	<u>95,625</u>

SEE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
EASTERN PLAINS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS - MAJOR FUND
HUD**

**STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE
BUDGET (MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS) AND ACTUAL (MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS)
For The Year Ended June 30, 2006**

	<u>Original Budget</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance Favorable (Unfavorable)</u>
Revenues:				
Grants and contracts	\$ 24,522	24,522	110,720	86,198
Total revenues	<u>24,522</u>	<u>24,522</u>	<u>110,720</u>	<u>86,198</u>
Expenditures:				
General governmental	<u>24,522</u>	<u>24,522</u>	<u>180,464</u>	<u>(155,942)</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(69,744)</u>	<u>(69,744)</u>
Other financing sources (uses)				
Operating transfers in	-	-	-	-
Operating transfers out	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,256)</u>	<u>(2,256)</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,256)</u>	<u>(2,256)</u>
Change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(72,000)</u>	<u>(72,000)</u>

SEE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
EASTERN PLAINS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - PROPRIETARY FUNDS
As of June 30, 2006**

	<u>Enterprise Fund</u>
ASSETS:	
Current Assets	
Grants receivable	\$ (9,723)
Prepaid expenses	(4,031)
Interfund receivables	1,279
Total current assets	<u>(12,475)</u>
 Noncurrent Assets	
Capital assets, net	362,043
Total assets	<u>\$ 349,568</u>
 LIABILITIES:	
Current Liabilities	
Bank overdraft	\$ 118,356
Accounts payable	1,253
Accrued payroll liabilities	(7,732)
Deferred revenue	2,273
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>114,150</u>
 Noncurrent Liabilities	
Notes payable	2,100
Total liabilities	<u>116,250</u>
 NET ASSETS:	
Invested in capital, net of debt	359,943
Unrestricted	<u>(126,625)</u>
Total fund balance	<u>233,318</u>
Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$ 349,568</u>

SEE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
EASTERN PLAINS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For The Year Ended June 30, 2006**

	Enterprise Funds
Operating Revenues:	
Tenant rent	\$ 13,908
Property management income	19,901
Federal tenant assistance	29,217
Federal grants	331,855
Investment income	69
Other income	54,570
Total operating revenues	449,520
 Operating Expenses:	
Personnel services and benefits	213,728
Insurance	4,347
Travel	8,311
Rent	10,677
Interest expense	1,511
Utilities	4,999
Auto	7,187
Supplies and repairs	15,837
Taxes and fess	21,994
Contractual	108,139
Other	40,944
Depreciation	-
Total operating expenses	437,674
 Income (Loss) before transfers	11,846
Other financing sources (uses)	
Operating transfers in	-
Operating transfers out	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	-
Net change in net assets	11,846
Net assets, beginning of year	255,113
Irreconcilable difference	(33,641)
Net assets, end of year	\$ 233,318

SEE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
EASTERN PLAINS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS - PROPRIETARY FUNDS
For The Year Ended June 30, 2006**

	Enterprise Funds
Cash flows from operating activities	
Received from services and fess	\$ 88,379
Received from government agencies	361,072
Investment income	69
Cash flows from operating activities	<u>449,520</u>
 Cash flows from investing activities	
Fixed asset acquisition	unknown
Disposition of fixed assets	<u>unknown</u>
Cash flows from investing activities	<u>unknown</u>
 Cash flows from financing activities	
Cash flows from financing activities	<u>unknown</u>
 Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	unknown
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>81,755</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u><u>(118,356)</u></u>
 Reconciliation of increase in net assets to net cash provided by operating activities	
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets	11,846
Adjustments to reconcile increases in net assets to cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	-
Loss on Disposition of Assets	
(Increase) Decrease in Grant/Other Receivable	unknown
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Expenses	unknown
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	unknown
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Expenses	<u>unknown</u>
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>unknown</u>

SEE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
EASTERN PLAINS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY ASSETS AND LIABILITIES
-AGENCY FUNDS
As of June 30, 2006**

	<u>WIA Board Fund</u>	<u>TANF Fund</u>	<u>Employee Retireman Plan</u>
ASSETS:			
Cash	\$ 620,024	19,642	unknown
Due from other governments	<u>33,922</u>	<u>467,527</u>	<u>unknown</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 653,946</u>	<u>487,169</u>	<u>unknown</u>
LIABILITIES:			
Accounts payable	\$ 3,603	467,527	unknown
Due to other entities	536,343	-	unknown
Deferred revenue	114,000	-	unknown
Net assets held for others	<u>-</u>	<u>19,642</u>	<u>unknown</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 653,946</u>	<u>487,169</u>	<u>unknown</u>

SEE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
EASTERN PLAINS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For The Year Ended June 30, 2006**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Description of Entity

Eastern Plains Council of Governments (EPCOG) is a voluntary association of county and municipal governments within the seven county areas of Planning and Development Council IV. Eastern Plains Council of Governments was established in 1972 by member governments under the statutory authority of the Regional Planning Act, to assist local governments in planning for common needs, cooperating for mutual benefits and coordinating for sound regional development.

Membership of Eastern Plains Council of Governments includes representatives from the county commissions of Roosevelt, Curry, De Baca, Guadalupe, Quay, Harding and Union counties and from nineteen of the twenty-two incorporated municipalities in the Council. Several agencies and organizations are represented on the council as citizen participation groups.

Eastern Plains Council of Governments serves a variety of functions, including information dissemination, area-wide and local planning, direct technical assistance, intergovernmental coordination and training. Priority considerations are given to economic development, housing programs, resource planning, programs for the elderly, programs to improve county or community infrastructure and transportation. Technical expertise in areas which require complex federal grant applications for funding assistance is provided to smaller jurisdictions which do not have the staff for such activities. In their capacity as an area-wide clearinghouse, Eastern Plains Council of Governments provides valuable coordination at the local level.

In evaluating how to define the EPCOG for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include any potential component units in the financial reporting entity was made by applying the criteria set forth in GASB No. 14 and No. 39. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are in substance part of the government's operations. Each discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize that it is legally separate from the government. There were no component units identified as needing to be disclosed or presented as part of the reporting entity.

B. Basis of Accounting

1. Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the Statement of Net Assets 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 related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met. This is the same approach used in preparation of proprietary fund financial statements, but differs from the manner in which governmental fund financial statements are prepared. Therefore, governmental

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
EASTERN PLAINS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For The Year Ended June 30, 2006

fund financial statements include reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds. Also, fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements. Interfund payables and receivables have been eliminated in determining the government-wide financial statements.

Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues. Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements

Net assets should be reported as restricted when constraints placed on net assets use is either externally imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Restricted assets are applied first before unrestricted assets.

2. GAAP Presentation

The financial statements of the EPCOG are prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The EPCOG's reporting entity applies all relevant Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) pronouncements. Proprietary funds and similar component units apply Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) pronouncements and Accounting Principles Board (APB) opinions issued on or before November 30, 1989, unless those pronouncements conflict with or contradict GASB pronouncements, in which case, GASB prevails.

3. Fund Financial Statements

Fund financial statements report detailed information about the EPCOG. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on the major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Non-major funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. For the year ended June 30, 2006, the EPCOG elected to present all their funds as major funds. Therefore, there were no non-major funds.

4. Governmental Funds

All governmental funds are accounted for using modified accrual basis of accounting and the current financial resources measurement focus. Under this basis, revenues are recognized in the accounting period in which they become measurable and available. Expenditures are recognized in the accounting period in which the fund liability is incurred, if measurable.

5. Revenue Recognition

In applying the "susceptible to accrual concept" under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are deemed both measurable and available (i.e., collectible within the current year

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or within 60 days of year-end and available to pay obligations of the current period). This includes reimbursements from state and federally funded projects, which are accrued as revenue at the time the expenditures are made, or when received in advance, deferred until expenditures are made.

Revenues from grants that are restricted for specific uses are recognized as revenues when the related costs are incurred. All other revenues are recognized when they are received and are not susceptible to accrual. Interest associated with the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period.

6. Expenditure Recognition

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is based on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Most expenditures are measurable and are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. However, principal and interest on general long-term debt, which has not matured, are recognized when paid.

Expenditures, other than vacation and sick pay, are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred. Expenditures charged to federal programs are recorded utilizing the cost principles prescribed or permitted by the various funding sources.

7. Fund Accounting

The accounts of the EPCOG are organized on a 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, liabilities, fund equity, revenue and expenditures. The funds are governmental fund types and are grouped as General Fund and Special Revenue-HUD Funds.

The General Fund is the general operating fund of the EPCOG. It is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The HUD Fund is used to account for the subcontract costs of the HUD Home Rehab program Funded by the New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority. The authority for the creation of this fund is the local board.

Business-type activities are used to account for operations (a) that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises-where the intent of the governing body is that the costs (expenses, including depreciation) of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges and (b) where the governing body has decided that periodic determination of revenues earned, expenses incurred, and/or net income is appropriate for capital maintenance, public policy, management control, accountability or other purposes. All enterprise funds are accounted for using an economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

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Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services in connection with the fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of EPCOG's enterprise funds are charges for administrative services or rental income. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenue and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

The government reports the following significant program/grants in the enterprise fund:

- *San Jon Apts. Proprietary Fund – to account for the management of the San Jon apartment complex.*
- *Section 8 Administration Proprietary Fund – federally funded to supplement rental payments of low-income families/individuals.*
- *San Jon Apartment Administration – Administrative services while San Jon was under Fairway management until it was purchased by Eastern Plains Council of Governments.*

Workforce Investment Act Fund (WIA) – The EPCOG serves as the fiscal agent and also as the administrative entity for the Eastern Area Workforce Development Board (EAWDB). EAWDB coordinates workforce and youth activities in the local area and administers Workforce Investment funds. The fiscal agent and administrative entity financial activity is maintained in the WIA Fund.

The fiduciary fund is used to account for assets held on behalf of outside parties, including other governments, or on behalf of other funds within the EPCOG. Agency funds are generally used to account for assets that the EPCOG holds on behalf of others as their fiscal agent. These funds are accounted for using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. The EPCOG has one agency fund that is used to account for the fiscal activities of the Eastern Area Workforce Development Board (EAWDB). The EAWDB contracts with the EPCOG to provide fiscal and administrative functions.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and fiduciary funds. In accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 34, the fiduciary funds are excluded from government-wide financial statements.

8. GASB Statement #54

In February 2009, the GASB issued Statement No. 54 Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions. This statement enhances the usefulness of fund balance information by providing clearer fund balance classifications that can be more consistently applied and by clarifying the existing governmental fund type definitions. The fund balance amounts for governmental funds have been reclassified in accordance with GASB Statement 54.

As a result, in the governmental fund financial statements, fund balances previously reported as reserved and unreserved are now reported as non-spendable, restricted, or unrestricted (committed, assigned or unassigned).

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9. Spending Policy

When an expenditure/expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted resources are available, it is the EPCOG'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 EPCOG's policy to spend committed resources first.

C. Capital Assets and Depreciation

The accounting and reporting treatment applied to the capital assets associated with a fund are determined by its measurement focus. General capital assets are long-lived assets of the EPCOG as a whole. When purchased, such assets are recorded as expenditures in the governmental funds and are capitalized. The valuation bases for general capital assets is historical cost, or where historical cost is not available, estimated historical cost based on replacement cost. Sub-grantees purchasing equipment by sub-grant made by the EPCOG to other agencies is not accounted for in capital assets. Purchased capital assets are valued at historical cost. Donated capital assets are valued at their estimated fair value on the date of donation. The minimum capitalization threshold is any individual item with a total cost greater than \$5,000 and estimated useful life in excess of two years. The EPCOG includes software, and assets constructed by personnel as required in the capital assets if it meets the minimum capitalization policy. The tracking and recording of capital assets has not been properly managed as noted in finding 6-09.

The EPCOG does not develop computer software for internal use and therefore, does not have a policy for capitalizing computer software developed for internal use.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Depreciation of capital assets is computed and recorded by the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives of the various classes of depreciable capital assets are as follows:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Estimated Depreciable Life</u>
Buildings & Improvements	50 years
Land improvements	50 years
Equipment	10 years

D. Budgets

Budgets are prepared on a cash basis by the staff prior to contract date based upon past history and salaries approved by the executive committee. The budget is then approved by the grantor agency. Budget revisions are presented to the full board of directors for approval and then are submitted to the grantor agency for approval. The budget is broken down internally by activity and these specific activities are presented in the supporting schedules.

Budgetary Control - each fund's appropriated budget is prepared on a detailed line item basis. Revenues are budgeted by department and general ledger account. Expenditures are budgeted by department and general ledger account. This constitutes the legal level of control. Expenditures

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may not exceed appropriations at this level. All budget revisions at this level are subject to final review and approval by the board of directors. These budgets were not available for audit or presentation in the audit report. In addition, a budget for proprietary funds was unavailable for audit or presentation in the audit report.

E. Indirect Cost

EPCOG does not have a negotiated Indirect Cost Rate with federal grantors but does allocate expenditures such as overhead costs not directly attributable to specific programs. These expenditures are allocated monthly among all funds based upon the budgeted expenditures for each fund as a percentage of total budgeted expenditures.

F. Interfund Receivable and Payables – Due To/Due From

During the course of operations, numerous transactions occur between individual funds that may result in amounts owed between funds. Those related to goods and services type transactions are classified as “due to and from other funds.” Short-term interfund loans are reported as “interfund receivables and payables.” Interfund receivables and payables between funds within governmental activities are eliminated in the Statement of Net Assets. Interfund receivables and payables are presented at net amounts for each fund. See Note 7 for detail on interfund receivables and payables.

G. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

H. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of short-term highly liquid investments, which are readily convertible into cash within ninety (90) days of purchase.

The EPCPOG's cash and cash' equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments.

State statutes authorize the investment of EPCOG's funds in a wide variety of instruments including certificates of deposit and other similar obligations, state investment pool, and money market accounts. The EPCOG is also allowed to invest in United States Government obligations. All funds of the EPCOG must follow the above investment policies.

Deposits of funds may be made in interest or non-interest bearing checking accounts in one or more banks or savings and loan associations within the geographical boundaries of the EPCOG. Deposits may be made to the extent that they are insured by an agency of the United States or by collateral deposited as security or by bond given by the financial institution.

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I. Encumbrances

Encumbrances represent commitments related to unperformed contracts for goods or services. Encumbrances accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of resources are recorded to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is utilized in the Governmental Fund Types. Appropriations, if applicable, lapse at fiscal year end for budgetary purposes.

J. Net Assets and Fund Balance

Net assets on the Statement of Net Assets include the following:

Invested in Capital Assets, net of debt – the component of net assets that reports the difference between capital assets less both the accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balance of debt, excluding unspent proceeds, that is directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or improvement of these capital assets.

Restricted – the component of net assets that reports the difference between assets and liabilities of EPCOG that consists of assets with constraints placed on their use that are legally enforceable by legislation and the like to be used only for the purposes specified.

Unrestricted – the difference between the assets and liabilities that is not reported in net assets invested in capital assets or restricted net assets.

In the fund level financial statements, the EPCOG has no designated fund balance. The EPCOG applies restricted funds first to expenditures before applying restricted funds when applicable. Designated fund balances represent tentative plans for future use of financial resources.

K. Fund Balance

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

- **Non-spendable:** Non-spendable 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 EPCOG does not have any non-spendable fund balance for the year ended June 30, 2006.
- **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 EPCOG does not have any restricted fund balance for the year ended June 30, 2006.
- **Committed:** Committed fund balance is constrained to specific purposes by the highest level of decision-making authority The EPCOG does not have any committed fund balance for the year ended June 30, 2006.

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- **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 EPCOG believes it has assigned fund balance of \$305,247 for the year ended June 30, 2006, but the accuracy and restrictions of this balance are unknown.

- **Unassigned:** Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund. The EPCOG does not currently have a minimum fund balance policy. The EPCOG believes it has a deficit unassigned fund balance of \$(105,844) for the year ended June 30, 2006, but the accuracy of this balance is unknown.

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2. CASH BALANCES

In accordance with Section 6-10-17, NMSA, 1978 Compilation, deposits of public money are required to be collateralized. Pledged collateral is required to have an aggregate value equal to one half of the amount of public money in each account. Securities, which are obligations of the United States, State of New Mexico, its agencies, institutions, counties, municipalities or other subdivisions are accepted as security at market value. No security is required for the deposit of public money that is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or the National Credit Union Administration. The EPCOG has no formal deposit policies for its accounts. Deposits (cash or cash equivalents) are carried at cost, which approximates market value. All of the bank deposit balances up to \$100,000 were covered by federal depository insurance consisting of FDIC coverage.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has issued its Statement #40 which requires information on custodial risk be disclosed. Custodial credit risk is risk that in the event of bank failure, EPCOG's deposits may not be returned to it. EPCOG's deposit policy is to collateralize one half of the uninsured public money in each account. The following is a listing of deposits of public money and collateral pledged at values acceptable per state statute, by the depositing financial institutions as of June 30, 2006:

Citizens Bank Account Name	Type	Bank Balance	Outstanding Checks	Suspense Items	Book Balance
EPCOG	Operating	\$ 48,452	(83,264)	(79,520)	(114,332)
EPCOG - Rehab	Operating	124,975	(50,604)	-	74,371
EPCOG	Savings	57	-	-	57
Rio Pecos	Operating	4,188	-	(5)	4,183
Rio Pecos	Sec.Dep.	10,470	-	-	10,470
San Jon Apt	Operating	16,831	(513)	47	16,365
San Jon Apt	Tax & Lic	1,007	-	-	1,007
San Jon Apt	Sec.Dep.	4,135	-	-	4,135
San Jon Apt	Reserve	4,941	-	-	4,941
Ruth Visage Apt	Operating	11,954	-	-	11,954
Ruth Visage Apt	Sec.Dep.	9,499	-	-	9,499
Ruth Visage Apt	Reserve	36,600	-	-	36,600
Rio Pecos	Sec.Dep.	unknown	unknown	unknown	480
Rio Pecos	Defecit escrow	unknown	unknown	unknown	(40,396)
Total Cash Citizens Bank		<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>19,334</u>
Less: FDIC coverage		<u>(100,000)</u>			
		<u>\$ (100,000)</u>			
50% collateral requirement		unknown			
<u>Pledged Collateral held in bank's name</u>					
GNMA II Pool, CUSIP #36202C7A5					
matures date unknown,market value					
to be used		\$ unknown			
SBA 10C1, CUSIP # 83162CHLO,					
maturity date unknown, market value to be used		<u>unknown</u>			
Total		<u>-</u>			
Over (under) collateralized		<u>\$ unknown</u>			

Due to missing bank statements and lack of proper controls over cash, the carrying amount and bank balances of the EPCOG's deposits were unknown.

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3. RECEIVABLES AND DEFERRED REVENUE

Receivables at June 30, 2006 consist of the following:

	General	HUD Fund	Enterprise Fund	Total
Grants and contracts	\$ <u>123,463</u>	<u>133,634</u>	<u>(14,623)</u>	<u>242,474</u>

The EPCOG considered all amounts fully collectible and therefore has not set up any allowances for doubtful accounts.

Governmental and proprietary funds reported deferred revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. These funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. At the end of the current fiscal year, the various components of deferred revenue and unearned revenue reported in the funds were as follows:

Grant draw downs prior to meeting all eligibility requirements	\$ 152,401
Enterprise income received in advance	<u>2,273</u>
Total: deferred/unearned revenue	<u>\$ 154,674</u>

4. CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEPRECIATION

A summary of changes in capital assets for the fiscal year ended June 30:

	2005	Additions	Deletions	2006
Government Activities				
Land	\$ <u>9,000</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>
Furniture and equipment	97,988	unknown	unknown	unknown
Buildings & Improvements	<u>158,446</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>
Total	256,434	unknown	unknown	unknown
Less accumulated depreciation				
Furniture and equipment	(65,539)	unknown	unknown	unknown
Buildings & Improvements	<u>(9,853)</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(75,392)</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>
Net capital assets - governmental activities	<u>190,042</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>
Business Activities				
Land	38,420	unknown	unknown	38,420
Furniture and equipment	-	unknown	unknown	-
Buildings & Improvements	<u>345,788</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>345,788</u>
Total	345,788	unknown	unknown	384,208
Less accumulated depreciation				
Furniture and equipment	-	unknown	unknown	unknown
Buildings & Improvements	<u>(35,742)</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(35,742)</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>
Net capital assets -business activities	<u>348,466</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>384,208</u>
Total net capital assets	<u>\$ 538,508</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>1,644,432</u>

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Additions and deletions are unknown during the current year.

WIA fund capital assets were purchased through the Fiscal Agent and Administrative Entity WIA federal grant funds. If the Fiscal Agent and or the Administrative Entity changes from EPCOG to another entity, these capital assets would be transferred over to the entity.

Current year depreciation expense and debt related to any capital assets for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 was unknown.

5. ACCRUED ANNUAL LEAVE

Compensated vacation can be accumulated, but upon separation of service no more than four weeks is payable to the employee. The cost of vacation pay is recognized when payments are made to employees.

Sick leave is not accrued or payable upon termination. Employees are allowed twenty compensated sick days per year. Unused sick days are not accumulated or paid to the employee. Excess days must be approved by the Executive Director. Eastern Plains Council of Governments has no liability for sick leave

Accrued annual leave amounts due in the current year are not determinable so all are classified as long-term.

Annual leave activity was as follows for the year ended June 30, 2006:

		<u>2005</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>2006</u>
Annual Leave	\$	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>(21,264)</u>

6. LONG-TERM DEBT

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, statement of net assets. The council does not have authority to issue bonds, however, it has acquired debt financing through reputable lending institutions, the federal government and the State of New Mexico finance authority.

Long term debt for EPCOG is unknown for the year ended June 30, 2006.

7. INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Transfers from and to the general fund from the major special revenue and agency funds were as follows:

<u>Major Funds:</u>		<u>In</u>	<u>Out</u>
HUD fund to General fund	\$	-	(2,256)
General fund from HUD fund		2,256	-
Subtotal	\$	<u>2,256</u>	<u>(2,256)</u>

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For The Year Ended June 30, 2006**

Transfers were used when receivables and liabilities that were originally in the general fund needed to be allocated to the special revenue funds and agency funds. Balance transfers are considered routine for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006.

Interfund receivables and payables for the year ended June 30, 2006 were as follows:

Receivable from	Payable to	Receivable	Payable	Purpose
Enterprise Fund		\$ 1,279	-	Funds owed to general fund awaiting payment of receivables
	General fund	-	85,797	
		<u>\$ 1,279</u>	<u>85,797</u>	

Payables balances did not balance and the correct balances were unknown.

8. RECONCILIATION BETWEEN BUDGETARY BASIS AND GAAP BASIS

Because the EPCOG budgets were not available the reconciliation between budgetary basis and GAAP basis was not possible.

9. PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT ASSOCIATION (PERA) PLAN

Eastern Plains Council of Governments adopted a money purchase retirement plan on January 1, 1989. The money purchase retirement plan has been converted to a 401-K plan effective July 1, 1996. The company contributes, on behalf of each participant, 6% of earnings for the plan year. The participants do not contribute to this plan. Employer contributions for years ending June 30, 2006, 2005, and 2004 were unknown, unknown, and \$33,126, respectively.

The vesting schedule is as follows:

Less than two years	0%
Two years	25%
Three years	50%
Four years	75%
Five years	100%

Eastern Plains Council of Governments also has a deferred compensation plan. Employees contribute a minimum of six percent up to a maximum of twenty-five percent of salary. The plan is a code Section 457 deferred compensation plan. Employee contributions to this plan for June 30, 2006, 2005 and 2004 were unknown, unknown, and \$40,411, respectively.

Both plans are managed by ICMA in Albuquerque New Mexico with Advantage Point Trust Company being the transfer agent holding the funds.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT

It is the policy of Eastern Plains Council of Governments to purchase insurance for the risks of losses to which it is exposed. The commercial insurance includes coverage for general liability, property, casualty and employee health and accident.

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EASTERN PLAINS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For The Year Ended June 30, 2006**

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

Liabilities are reported when it is probable that a loss has occurred and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. As of June 30, 2006, the EPCOG probable risk of loss is unknown.

11. DEFICIT FUND BALANCE

The HUD fund had a deficit fund balance of \$(105,844) at June 30, 2006.

12. POST EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The EPCOG has chosen not to participate in the retiree health care service that it is eligible for under the Retiree Health Care Act (Chapter 10, Article 7C NMSA 1978)

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions are unknown for the year ended June 30, 2006.

14. FUND PRESENTATION

Prior year fund presentation appeared to be excessive and incorrect. In accordance with GASB 54, current year presentation has consolidated many of the governmental funds into the General Fund.

15. CREDIT AND DEBIT BALANCES ON FINANCIALS

Due to a lack of proper internal controls, several accounts were not recorded properly resulting in several assets showing credit balances and liabilities showing debit balances. The correct balances for these accounts could not be determined.

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SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS
For The Year Ended June 30, 2006**

Federal Grantor/Program Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass- through Identifying Number	Grant Award Expended
<i>Direct programs</i>			
Department of Housing and Urban Development			
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers	14.871		\$ 281,147
Shelter Plus Care	14.238		10,362
Home Investment Partnerships Program			
Clovis Home - 2005	14.239		123,333
Clovis Rehab 03-04	14.239		154,726
Clovis Rehab 2003	14.239		152,680
EPCOG Home - 2004	14.239		174,781
EPCOG Home Buyer Acq. Rehab	14.239		89,106
Home 2002 Rehab - Admin	14.239		2,610
Safe Homes Roofing Program	14.239		116,080
TBRA - 2003-2004	14.239		500
TBRA-2006	14.239		13,455
Tucumcari Housing Rehab-2002	14.239		10,000
Total Home Investment Partnerships Program			<u>837,271</u>
Supportive Housing Program			
Continuum of Care - Admin	14.235		3,597
Continuum of Care - Program	14.235		14,938
Total Supportive Housing Program			<u>18,535</u>
Total Department of Housing and Urban Development			<u>1,147,315</u>
Department of Health and Human Services			
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558		159,082
Total Department of Health and Human Services			<u>159,082</u>
Department of Labor			
WIA Adult Program			
EAWDB Fiscal Agent	17.258		123,318
Workforce Admin Contract	17.258		99,401
Workforce Board Operating 04-05	17.258		52,191
Workforce Program	17.258		93,486
Total WIA Adult Program			<u>368,396</u>
WIA-NEG	17.277		100,913
Total Department of Labor			<u>469,309</u>
Corporation for National and Community Service			
AmeriCorps	94.006		36,490
Total Corporation for National and Community Service			<u>36,490</u>
Department of Commerce			
EDA	11.302		90,180
Total Department of Commerce			<u>90,180</u>
Department of Energy			
Weatherization Assistance for Low-Income Persons	81.042		40,963
Total Department of Energy			<u>40,963</u>
Department of Agriculture			
RD HPG 2004	10.433		49,876
Total Department of Agriculture			<u>49,876</u>
<i>Pass-through Programs</i>			
Department of Health and Human Services Pass-Through Programs From			
CYFD-Teenage Pregnancy Prevention Program			
CYFD-CYFD - Admin	93.297		3,592
CYFD-CYFD - Program	93.297		33,392
Total Department of Department of Health and Human Services			<u>36,984</u>
Total federal awards expended			\$ <u>2,030,199</u>
Total general government expenses			<u>1,967,144</u>
Difference - reason unknown			<u>63,055</u>

Selected Disclosures

- The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of the Eastern Plains Council of Governments, and is presented on the modified accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations.
- The Eastern Plains Council of Governments did not receive any noncash assistance.
- Payments to subrecipients-n/a None

SEE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
EASTERN PLAINS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES -AGENCY FUNDS
As of June 30, 2006**

	Balance June 30, 2005	Additions	Deletions	Balance June 30, 2006
Assets				
Cash				
WIA Board Fund	215,649	unknown	unknown	620,024
TANF	<u>568</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>19,642</u>
Total cash	<u>216,217</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>639,666</u>
Due from governments				
WIA Board Fund	143,522	unknown	unknown	33,922
TANF	619,969	unknown	unknown	<u>467,527</u>
Total due from governments	<u>763,491</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>501,449</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 979,708</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>1,141,115</u>
Liabilities				
Cash overdraft				
WIA Board Fund	\$ 76,269	unknown	unknown	-
TANF	<u>-</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>-</u>
Total cash overdraft	<u>76,269</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>-</u>
Accounts payable				
WIA Board Fund	67,273	unknown	unknown	3,603
TANF	<u>619,733</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>467,527</u>
Total accounts payable	<u>687,006</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>471,130</u>
Due to other entities				
WIA Board Fund	213,637	unknown	unknown	536,343
TANF	<u>-</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>-</u>
Total due to other entities	<u>213,637</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>536,343</u>
Deferred revenue				
WIA Board Fund	-	unknown	unknown	114,000
TANF	<u>235</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>-</u>
Total deferred revenues	<u>235</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>114,000</u>
Net Assets held for others				
WIA Board Fund	1,993	unknown	unknown	-
TANF	<u>568</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>19,642</u>
Total net assets held for others	<u>2,561</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>19,642</u>
Total liabilities	<u>\$ 979,708</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>unknown</u>	<u>1,141,115</u>

SEE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' 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**

The Board of Directors
Eastern Plains Council of Governments
Clovis, New Mexico and
Mr. Hector Balderas, State Auditor

We were engaged to audit the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Eastern Plains Council of Governments (EPCOG) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2006, and have issued our report thereon dated June 15, 2012. We were also engaged to audit the financial statements of each of EPCOG's non-major governmental and major enterprise funds presented as supplementary information in the accompanying combining and individual fund financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2006, as listed in the table of contents. We disclaimed our opinion because we were unable to apply auditing procedures to cash, assets, liabilities, net assets, revenues, expenditures, federal awards, capital assets, accumulated depreciation, and depreciation expense accounts. 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 EPCOG's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our 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 EPCOG's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of EPCOG'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 was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses and therefore, there can be no assurance that all deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses have been identified. However, as described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses and other deficiencies that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or

June 15, 2012

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

detect and correct misstatements on a timely basis. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs to be material weaknesses. 05-01, 05-03, 05-05, 05-06, 05-08, 06-01, 06-02, 06-07, 06-08, 06-10, 06-20, and 06-21.

A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency or a combination of deficiencies in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiencies described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs to be significant deficiencies. 04-01 through 04-05, 05-07, 05-10, 06-03 through 06-06, 06-09, 06-11, 06-13, 06-14, and 06-17 through 06-19.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the EPCOGs' general purpose financial statements are free of material, misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed an instance of noncompliance or other matters that is to be reported under Government Auditing Standards, which is described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs as item 2004-7.

EPCOG's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. We did not audit EPCOG's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on them.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the board, management, federal award agencies, the Office of the New Mexico State Auditor and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Hinkle & Landers, P.C.

Hinkle + Landers, P.C.
June 15, 2012



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS
THAT COULD HAVE A DIRECT AND MATERIAL EFFECT ON EACH MAJOR
PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE
WITH OMB CIRCULAR A-133**

The Board of Directors
Eastern Plains Council of Governments
Clovis, New Mexico
and
Mr. Hector Balderas, State Auditor

Compliance

We were engaged to audit the compliance of EPCOG's with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that are applicable to each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2006. EPCOG's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditor's results section of the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to each of its major federal programs is the responsibility of EPCOG's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on EPCOG's compliance based on our audit.

Except as discussed in the following paragraph, we conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about EPCOG's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures, as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion. Our audit does not provide a legal determination on EPCOG's compliance with those requirements.

Management has not designed, implemented, or monitored the policies and procedures needed to capture, record, and present federal expenditures accurately and completely, nor could the EPCOG provide sufficient documentation supporting the actual amounts and compliance with requirements associated with federal expenditures.

Because of the severity and pervasiveness of the lack of internal controls over compliance coupled with the EPCOG's inability to provide sufficient documentation of the federal expenditures, the scope of our work was not sufficient to enable us to express, and we do not express, an opinion on whether the EPCOG complied with the requirements referred to above that are applicable to any major program for the year ended June 30, 2006.

Internal Control Over Compliance

Management of EPCOG is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to federal programs. In planning and performing our audit, we considered EPCOG's internal control over compliance with requirements that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinions on compliance and to test and report internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of EPCOG's internal control over compliance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses and therefore, there can be no assurance that all deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses have been identified. However, as discussed below, we identified certain deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses and other deficiencies that we consider to be significant deficiencies.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis. We consider the deficiency in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as item 06-20 to be a material weakness.

A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance. We consider the deficiencies

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**REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS THAT
COULD HAVE A DIRECT AND MATERIAL EFFECT ON
EACH MAJOR PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL
OVER COMPLIANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH OMB
CIRCULAR A-133, continued**

in internal control over compliance described in the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs as items 05-10, 06-12, 06-14, and 06-15 to be significant deficiencies.

EPCOG's responses to the findings identified in our audit are described in the accompanying Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs. We did not audit EPCOG's responses and, accordingly, we express no opinion on the responses.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the school board, management, the Office of The New Mexico State Auditor, federal award agencies, and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Hinkle & Landers, P.C.

Hinkle + Landers, P.C.
June 15, 2012

**STATE OF NEW MEXICO
EASTERN PLAINS COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS
For The Year Ended June 30, 2006**

SECTION I – SUMMARY OF AUDITORS’ RESULTS

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued

Disclaimer

Internal Control over financial reporting:

Material weaknesses identified?

Yes No

Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?

Yes No

Non-compliance material to financial statements noted?

Yes No

Federal Awards

Internal Control

Material weaknesses identified?

Yes No

Significant deficiencies identified that are not considered to be material weaknesses?

Yes No

Type of auditors' report issued on major programs

Disclaimer

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with section 510(a) of Circular A-133?

Yes No

Identification of major program as noted below:

CFDA Numbers Funding

Source

Name of Federal Programs

Funding Source

17.258, 17.259, 17.260

Workforce Investment Act-Cluster

U.S Department

of Labor

14.239

HOME Investment Partnership Programs

HUD

Dollar threshold use to distinguish between

A and B programs: \$300,000

Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?

Yes No

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SECTION II AND III- FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FEDERAL AWARD FINDINGS

		Status of Current and Prior Year Findings	Financial Statement Finding	Federal Awards Finding	State Audit Rule Finding	Significant Deficiency	Material Weakness
Prior year							
04-01	OVER-EXPENDED BUDGET	Repeated	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
04-02	LATE AUDIT REPORT	Repeated	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
04-03	GRANT MANAGEMENT	Repeated	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
04-04	NEGATIVE CASH BALANCES	Repeated	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
04-05	GRANT FUNDING	Modified	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
04-06	EXPENDITURES	Resolved	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
04-07	DATA COLLECTION FORM	Repeated	No	Yes	No	No	No
05-01	CONDITION OF ACCOUNTING RECORDS	Repeated	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
05-02	CASH ACCOUNTS WERE NOT RECONCILED	Resolved	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
05-03	ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO FUND BALANCE ACCOUNTS	Repeated	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
05-04	ACCOUNTING RECORDS NOT KEPT ON THE ACCRUAL BASIS	Resolved	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
05-05	BUDGET RECORDS	Repeated	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
05-06	LACK OF CONTROL STRUCTURE	Repeated	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
05-07	INEFFICIENT PO SYSTEM	Repeated	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
05-08	GIFT CARDS FROM WAL-MART AND LOWE'S PURCHASED FOR TEEN PARENT PROGRAM	Repeated	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
05-09	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CREATED BY THE AUDITOR	Resolved	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
05-10	TIME KEEPING RECORDS FOR FEDERAL RECORDS	Repeated	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
06-01	BANK RECONCILIATIONS	Current	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
06-02	CHECK STOCK	Current	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
06-03	MIP ACCESS	Current	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
06-04	LACK OF ADEQUATE DOCUMENTATION FOR EXPENDITURES	Current	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
06-05	LACK OF ADEQUATE APPROVAL FOR EXPENDITURES	Current	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
06-06	BACKUP DOCUMENTATION MISSING	Current	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
06-07	SEGREGATION OF DUTIES - CASH DISBURSEMENTS	Current	Yes	No	No	No	Yes

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		Status of Current and Prior Year Findings	Financial Statement Finding	Federal Awards Finding	State Audit Rule Finding	Significant Deficiency	Material Weakness
06-08	LACK OF ADEQUATE DOCUMENTATION FOR CREDIT CARD PURCHASES	Current	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
06-09	CAPITAL ASSETS	Current	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
06-10	DEFICIENCIES IN INTERNAL CONTROL STRUCTURE DESIGN, OPERATION, AND OVERSIGHT	Current	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
06-11	PAYROLL FUNCTION	Current	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
06-12	ALLOCATION OF SHARED COSTS	Current	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
06-13	FINANCIAL GRANT MANAGEMENT	Current	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
06-14	BUDGET COMPARISON	Current	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
06-15	REPORTING AND UTILIZING PROGRAM INCOME	Current	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
06-16	ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS	Current	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
06-17	TRAVEL	Current	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
06-18	JOURNAL ENTRIES	Current	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
06-19	MONITORING OF GRANT REVENUE/ EXPENDITURE ALLOCATION	Current	Yes	No	No	Yes	No
06-20	EMBEZZLING OF TORNADO RELIEF FUNDS	Current	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
06-21	UNKNOWN BANK COLLATERAL	Current	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS

04-01 – OVER-EXPENDED BUDGET – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Condition:

Expenditures exceeded budget amounts for the general fund by \$450,101 and for the HUD fund by \$155,942.

Criteria:

State statute prohibits budgets of Public Entities to be overspent. 22-8-11(B) NMSA 1978.

Effect:

Violation of State Statute.

Cause:

There has been major turnover in all key financial positions since EPCOG's last audit in 2005. Additionally, an approved budget was not provided and therefore true budgeted amounts are unknown.

Recommendation:

Continue to develop policies and utilization of the MIP system to track budgets by the grant managers.

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Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

04-02 – LATE AUDIT REPORT – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Condition:

This report was mailed to the Office of the State Auditor on June 15, 2012.

Criteria:

The New Mexico State Auditors' Office has issued 2 NMAC 2.2, Requirements for Contracting and Conducting Audits of Agencies, due dates for special purpose government audits to be in his office by December 1, 2006 and the report was due March 31, 2007 for reporting to the federal government in accordance with provisions of OMB Circular A-133.

Effect:

The report was not available for the New Mexico State Auditor and other state agencies to review on a timely basis.

Cause:

Due to late filing of prior year audits, fieldwork could not begin on June 30, 2006 audit until after the State Auditor's due dates.

Recommendation:

We recommend management continue to develop systems and personnel in order to keep records current and available for timely auditing.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

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04-03 – GRANT MANAGEMENT – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Condition:

Internal control over grant management is not adequate to properly track the organization's grants.

Criteria:

Weak internal controls allow for the possibility of errors, irregularities, and even fraud.

Effect:

Slow draw-down request and unauthorized borrowing between funds.

Cause:

Management has not analyzed and implemented the needed controls over grant management.

Recommendation:

Management should make an evaluation of controls in place, identify the weakest areas and develop controls to strengthen those areas.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

04-04 – NEGATIVE CASH BALANCES – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Condition:

At year end, the HUD fund had a cash deficit of \$206,187.

Criteria:

Unauthorized borrowing between funds typically is a violation of local, state, or federal statute and/or grant restrictions.

Effect:

Cash control was weakened.

Cause:

Failure to identify cash by fund and posting transfers timely created a situation where management was not aware of the actual financial position of funds, especially with cash belonging to several funds pooled into a single bank account.

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Recommendation:

Review of each fund, at a minimum, on a monthly basis to ensure that the fund has not been loaned or borrowed cash from another fund.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

04-05 – GRANT FUNDING – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Condition:

EPCOG does not have a process to ensure federal funds are consistently drawn down in a manner to minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds from the State and the expenditure of those funds for program purposes.

Criteria:

29 CFR 97.20(b)(7) requires minimal time to elapse between the receipt of Federal funds and the disbursement of those funds by the grantee and subrecipient.

Effect:

This results in the misrepresentation of the drawdowns and disbursements necessary to support grant activities. In months with high expenditures but little or no Federal cash drawdowns, the grantee is understating the amount of federal funds that were actually needed and that should have been drawn and disbursed to support grant activities during that month. In months with large Federal cash drawdowns, which exceed the reported expenditures for that month, the grantee is overstating the actual drawdowns and disbursements that were necessary to support grant activities during that month.

Cause:

The EPCOG did not have policies and procedures in place to ensure federal funds are consistently drawn down in a manner to minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds from the State and the expenditure of those funds for program purposes.

Recommendation:

The EPCOG should develop and implement written policies and procedures ensuring Federal funds are consistently drawn down in a manner to minimize the time elapsing between the transfer of funds from the State and the expenditure of those funds for program purposes.

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Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

04-07 – DATA COLLECTION FORM – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Condition:

The data collection form and reporting package was not submitted to the federal clearinghouse and federal agencies timely.

Criteria:

OMB Circular A-133.32 requires the data collection form and reporting package to be filed with the federal clearinghouse and federal agencies within 9 months after fiscal year end.

Effect:

The report was not available for federal agencies to review on a timely basis.

Cause:

Due to late filing of prior years' audits, fieldwork could not begin on June 30, 2006 audit until after the due date of the required information.

Recommendation:

We recommend management continue to develop systems and personnel in order to keep records current and available for timely auditing.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

05-01 – CONDITION OF ACCOUNTING RECORDS – MATERIAL WEAKNESS

Condition:

The accounting records were in extremely poor condition. Reconciliation accounts had not been performed on a timely basis if at all. Much of the supporting documentation for revenues could not be

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found. Very little documentation for journal entries was available. Details of capital assets, long-term debt, and the employee benefit plan were not available.

Criteria:

Public entities operating with public funds and grants are required to keep accurate accounting records. Accounting records and supporting documentation should be available for audit and review.

Effect:

An effective audit could not be performed because there is not enough substantial evidence to prove management's assertions, nor is there enough information for an auditor to make adjusting entries. Basically the entity has financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2006 that are meaningless.

Cause:

EPCOG finance staff simply did not keep up with the task necessary to maintain the accounting records of the entity. An audit could not be performed because of the condition of the records.

Recommendation:

Because of the amount of time that has passed and the fact that all the finance staff that was present during the period under audit is no longer employed, it is recommended that the current finance staff and management work to produce correct financial information for the current fiscal year. The amount of work necessary to "fix" the prior years is too great for the amount of staff and could prove too costly for EPCOG to have corrected. EPCOG should focus on the current and look to the future rather than look at the past.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

05-03 – ADJUSTMENTS MADE TO FUND BALANCE ACCOUNTS – MATERIAL WEAKNESS

Condition:

Numerous unsubstantiated journal entries were made to the fund balance accounts to many of the active funds. The entries had no support and affected accounts throughout the fund's trial balance.

Effect:

The balance in fund balance does not roll from one fiscal year to another. Many of the entries were used to clear out payables and receivables without substantiation of the adjustment. The balance sheet

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does not agree to any detail ledgers and is therefore unreliable.

Cause:

The EPCOG did not have policies and procedures in place to ensure adjustments made to fund balance were substantiated with supporting documentation.

Criteria:

It is not good accounting practice to post adjustments through a fund balance account. Only substantiated prior period adjustments should be posted to fund balance.

Recommendation:

Finance staff should cease making entries to fund balance.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

05-05 – BUDGET RECORDS – MATERIAL WEAKNESS

Condition:

The budget records presented to the auditor appear inaccurate. Either, the expenditure information did not agree with the trial balance, the budget amounts were of combined fiscal years, or the revenue and expenditure amounts were unreliable.

Criteria:

State statute and the state audit rule require the presentation of budget to actual reports in the audit report. Public funds are to be maintained in a budget system and over expenditures are prohibited.

Effect:

EPCOG does not have reliable and complete budgetary reports to resent.

Cause:

Budget information was not maintained accurately or was not maintained at all for some funds.

Recommendation:

Management and staff should establish and maintain a budget system.

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Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

05-06 – LACK OF CONTROL STRUCTURE – MATERIAL WEAKNESS

Condition:

It appears that there was no real system to provide review for accuracy in posting and financial reporting. The communication environment really didn't provide for upward reporting of issues.

Criteria:

State statute, the state audit rule, and compliance requirements of federal programs require that an adequate control structure should be maintained.

Effect:

Numerous errors made it into the final trial balance of EPCOG. The errors were so numerous that EPCOG staff were unable to sort out the incorrect balances. As noted in finding 05-03, adjustments were posted to the fund balance accounts. The ultimate result is the financial statements are not reliable.

Cause:

There were no established internal controls. Staff of EPCOG did not have a reliable communication structure or means of resolving issues. Many staff were left to their own devices and did what they wanted to do.

Recommendation:

Management of EPCOG needs to establish an effective internal control system and adhere to it. Such a system needs to be mindful of segregation of duties, review and approval, and a focus on accuracy of financial information.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

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05-07 – INEFFICIENT PO SYSTEM – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Condition:

During the review of expenditures, it was noted that a purchase order did not accompany all of the expenditures. The purchase orders observed did not follow a pre-numbered, controlled system.

Criteria:

An effective, efficient purchase order system is essential to operating a budgetary control system required by state statute and the state audit rule.

Effect:

EPCOG had no effective spending controls in place. Those controls would have provided for the availability of funds and would have determined whether expenditure was allowable prior to initiation of the expenditure.

Cause:

A purchased order system was not established nor was it adhered to.

Recommendation:

EPCOG should establish a pre-numbered purchase order system for all purchases for all funds.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

05-08 – GIFT CARDS FROM WAL-MART AND LOWE'S PURCHASED FOR TEEN PARENT PROGRAM – MATERIAL WEAKNESS

Condition:

Gift cards from Wal-Mart ranging from \$20 to \$50 were purchased to be given to participants in the teen mother program. These cards were given to teen moms as incentives to attend and complete classes instructing them in how to care for themselves and their children. A gift card for \$2,000 was purchased from Lowes for the purpose of purchasing household supplies for teen moms.

Criteria:

The purchase of the gift cards circumvents the controls required by state statutes and the state audit rule. The funds affected did not include federal funds.

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Effect:

The purchase of gift cards circumvented the purchase controls of the entity. The cards were subject to fraud and misuse by EPCOG staff.

Cause:

The staff member in charge of the teen mothers program simply purchased the cards for distribution. Management of EPCOG did nothing to get control of the gift cards and to control the distribution. The gift cards were not prohibited by the program source, as there was not program contract. The source was the United Way.

Recommendation:

Gift cards are generally a bad idea and should be avoided. There should be a program contract from any program source whether it is federal, state or private.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

05-10 – TIME KEEPING RECORDS FOR FEDERAL RECORDS – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Federal Program Information:

Funding Agencies: U.S. Dept. of Labor, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
Titles: Workforce Investment Act – Cluster, HOME Investment Partnership Programs
CFDA Numbers: 17.258, 17.259, 17.260, 14.239
Award Period: unknown

Condition:

The time keeping records for federal programs were inconsistent and not timely for EPCOG staff. At best time keeping records for allocation were done once a quarter, but no adjustments were noted. Some instances indicate that time keeping was made to match the grant contract.

Criteria:

Federal program compliance requires accurate time keeping for those who work on federal programs for the purpose of allocating expenditures.

Effect:

EPCOG is at risk of inaccurate allocation of expenditures and could be out of compliance with federal programs.

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Cause:

Time keeping records were not maintained on regular basis. Some time allocations were recorded to match the grant contract.

Recommendation:

It would be simpler for management to keep up with time worked for each payroll period. Time keeping would become a habit, employees would be mindful of their efforts, and the time keeping in federal program would be accurate.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

CURRENT YEAR FINDINGS

06-01 – BANK RECONCILIATIONS – MATERIAL WEAKNESS

Condition:

During our review of bank reconciliations, the following weaknesses in internal control were noted:

- The EPCOG has not been reconciling their bank to their general ledger in a timely manner
- Several accounts were not reconciled at all
- There is no evidence of upper level management or Board review
- Bank reconciliation book balance did not tie to the general ledger on several occasions (in one case, the general ledger and reconciliation showed a balance of \$30,000 yet the bank statement showed a balance of \$57.03).

Criteria:

Section 6-6-3 NMSA, 1978 discusses the need for the EPCOG to keep all the books, records and accounts in their respective office in the form prescribed by the local government division and conform to the rules and regulations adopted by the local government division. Good accounting practices require that bank reconciliations be performed monthly to ensure that cash receipts and cash disbursements are recorded in a correct and timely manner and that differences or errors be followed up and corrected in a timely manner.

Effect:

Without reviewed and timely reconciled bank statements, the EPCOG has no assurance that all revenues and disbursements have been properly recorded.

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Cause:

The EPCOG did not have policies and procedures in place to ensure bank statements are being reconciled and reviewed in a timely manner.

Recommendation:

The EPCOG's Accounting Policies and Procedures manual should contain explicit instructions for all accounting related matters, as well as detailed instructions on the storage of monthly schedules used for reconciliation purposes. Additionally, Board or management review should be implemented into the current Accounting Policies and Procedures.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

06-02 – CHECK STOCK – MATERIAL WEAKNESS

Condition:

The EPCOG did not take necessary precautions to safeguard its check stock. A review of the general ledger revealed several gaps in check sequence and while on site several blank checks were discovered in desks of former employees. This is especially problematic when considering MIP had open access and check signatures were stored in the system.

Criteria:

Professional auditing standards as illustrated in Statement on Auditing Standard (SAS) 115 and its appendix require strong internal controls. SAS 115 requires the auditor to disclose weaknesses to management and the governing board.

Effect:

Having unsecured check stock significantly increases the opportunity for misappropriation of funds and/or for errors to go undetected.

Cause:

The EPCOG did not have policies and procedures in place to ensure check stock was properly safeguarded.

Recommendation:

Check stock should be kept in a locked location by someone who does not have access to the general ledger or check signing authorization.

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Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

06-03 – MIP ACCESS – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Condition:

The EPCOG did not take necessary precautions to appropriately restrict access to its accounting software. This is especially problematic when considering check signatures were stored in the system and check stock was not appropriately safeguarded.

Criteria:

Professional auditing standards as illustrated in Statement on Auditing Standard (SAS) 115 and its appendix require strong internal controls. SAS 115 requires the auditor to disclose weaknesses to management and the governing board.

Effect:

Having unrestricted access to the general ledger significantly increases the opportunity for misappropriation of funds and/or for errors to go undetected.

Cause:

The EPCOG did not have policies and procedures in place to ensure access to MIP was properly restricted.

Recommendation:

Access to the MIP system should be limited to responsible finance employees with secured passwords.

Response

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

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06-04 – LACK OF ADEQUATE DOCUMENTATION FOR EXPENDITURES – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Condition:

EPCOG's policy is to have a purchase order for all nonrecurring purchases, however, during our disbursements test work we noted the EPCOG did not have completed purchase orders before purchases were made. It is also required by the EPCOG for transfers between financial institutions to be approved by the proper management; however, transfers were not properly approved by management.

Criteria:

Section 6.20.2.17 of NMAC requires the EPCOG to establish and implement written policies and procedures for purchasing which shall be in compliance with the Procurement Code, Section 13-1-21 at seq., NMSA 1978.

Effect:

Having lack of authorization for purchases made increases the risk for misappropriation, budget over expending, or fraudulent activities.

Cause:

There was an oversight in the internal control process, and items were not authorized through a purchase order or proper approval before the purchase was made.

Recommendation:

It is our recommendation that the internal controls that are in place are followed for all nonrecurring items.

Response

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

06-05 – LACK OF ADEQUATE APPROVAL FOR EXPENDITURES – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Condition:

EPCOG's policy is to have all purchase orders approved by the Executive Director or by the Chief Financial Officer in the Executive Director's absence or approval, however, during our disbursement testing we noted that proper approval of disbursements was not occurring on a consistent basis.

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Criteria:

Section 6.20.2.17 of NMAC requires the EPCOG to establish and implement written policies and procedures for purchasing which shall be in compliance with the Procurement Code, Section 13-1-21 at seq., NMSA 1978.

Effect:

Having lack of authorization for purchases made increases the risk for misappropriation, budget over expending, or fraudulent activities.

Cause:

There was an oversight in the internal control process, and items were not authorized through a purchase order or proper approval before the purchase was made.

Recommendation:

It is our recommendation that the internal controls that are in place are followed for all nonrecurring items.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

06-06 – BACKUP DOCUMENTATION MISSING – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Condition:

EPCOG was unable to provide purchase orders, invoices, or checks for several of the 138 disbursements that were requested to test controls and compliance over disbursements. For single audit testing over controls and compliance over disbursements, the lack of supporting documentation led us to stop testing after five exceptions had been noted.

Criteria:

Disbursements should be accompanied by proper authorization and supporting documentation.

Effect:

While the EPCOG has established policies and procedures to help ensure that expenses and disbursements are authorized, some elements of the control process are not operating effectively. It is difficult to determine if management has approved or even reviewed supporting documentation and therefore opportunities may exist for the misappropriation of assets. In addition, problem and errors may not be identified and corrected at the earliest point possible

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Cause:

EPCOG had several individuals pulling checks for review over the past few years which has resulted in some checks being lost. Also, EPCOG has experienced high turnover rates at positions responsible for tracking disbursement documentation.

Recommendation:

Policies regarding documentation retention should be reviewed and adhered to.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

06-07 – SEGREGATION OF DUTIES – CASH DISBURSEMENTS – MATERIAL WEAKNESS

Condition:

During our testwork of cash disbursements we noted the following instances of a lack of appropriate segregation of duties.

The Accounts Payable Clerk performs all the duties and functions that are required for the cash disbursements process:

- The Accounts Payable Clerk receives the purchase order and prints the checks;
- The Accounts Payable Clerk has authority to have checks signed by the same system that prints the checks; and
- The Accounts Payable Clerk mails the checks.

Criteria:

Appropriate segregation of duties in cash disbursements is required to maintain proper and sufficient internal controls and properly report all expenditures as required by Section 6-6-3, NMSA 1978.

Effect:

Without adequate segregation of duties in key control processes, there is an increased risk of fraudulent activity, as well as increased risk of errors that may not be detected timely.

Cause:

Due to limited resources, the EPCOG relies on the expertise of one individual to perform many duties. Limited resources in the process noted above appear to result in a lack of segregation of duties.

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Recommendation:

Develop a formal review process for the disbursement transaction cycle. Also, implement and document policies and procedures to maintain proper internal controls that include segregation of duties.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

**06-08 – LACK OF ADEQUATE DOCUMENTATION FOR CREDIT CARD EXPENDITURES
– MATERIAL WEAKNESS**

Condition:

During our testing of credit card expenditures, we noted several instances in which the EPCOG did not have any documentation regarding the purchase.

Criteria:

Per Section 6-6-3, NMSA 1978, cash disbursements are required to be properly authorized and the EPCOG is required to provide supporting documentation.

Effect:

There could be instances of unauthorized purchases and abuse of public funds and they would go unnoticed.

Cause:

There is no supporting documentation for the credit card purchase.

Recommendation:

The EPCOG should attach purchase receipts to the payment vouchers. In addition, we recommend that one or two employees be assigned the responsibility to review credit card purchases for compliance as well as having the Board review the Executive Director's credit card monthly statements.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount

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of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

06-09 – CAPITAL ASSETS – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Condition:

The EPCOG does not have a formal capital assets management policy. For the year ended June 30, 2006, the EPCOG had not maintained a capital asset listing that was reconciled to the general ledger and was not in compliance with the GASB 34 requirement to capitalize and depreciate infrastructure acquired for years ending in 2004 and thereafter.

Criteria:

The EPCOG must have a capital assets management policy to provide accountability for the safeguarding of assets in accordance with GASB 34 and NMSA 1978 Section 12-6-10.

Effect:

Lack of sufficient records results in assets that are not properly safeguarded. Asset identification and location are essential in the prevention of theft and loss of assets due to fraudulent activity. Capital assets cannot be depreciated due to the lack of information that is being maintained. As a result, the financial statements of the EPCOG will be materially misstated due to the balances of capital assets and accumulated depreciation being materially misstated.

Cause:

Capital asset records have not been maintained or updated to ensure accuracy or accountability of the EPCOG's assets.

Recommendation:

The EPCOG must conduct a physical inventory of its capital assets in accordance with its capitalization policy and update the inventory annually. The inventory report must include asset identification, location and historical cost. This process will also assist the EPCOG in the determination of obsolete equipment. Finally, a complete capital assets inventory listing will be required to be completed by the EPCOG in order to be in compliance with GASB 34.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

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06-10 – DEFICIENCIES IN INTERNAL CONTROL STRUCTURE DESIGN, OPERATION AND OVERSIGHT – MATERIAL WEAKNESS

Condition:

Internal control structure design, operation, and design are not appropriate given the nature of the entity.

In addition, processes do not exist by which the EPCOG Board is made aware of key developments that may impact financial reporting. There are no procedures or activities in place to regularly educate and communicate to management and employees the importance of internal controls and to raise their level of understanding controls.

Because of the deficiencies in the internal control design, operation, and oversight, there was not sufficient evidence for the auditors to give an opinion on the financial statements or on the compliance over federal grants.

Criteria:

The *Codification of Statements on Auditing Standards* (SAS AU) paragraph 110.03 states that the financial statements are management's responsibility. Management is responsible for adopting sound accounting policies, and for establishing and maintaining internal control that will, among other things, initiate, authorize, record, process, and report transactions (as well as events and conditions) consistent with management's assertions embodied in the financial statements.

The SAS No. 115 Appendix lists the following circumstances as possible control deficiency, significant deficiency, or material weakness, "inadequate documentation of the components of internal control." SAS 115 paragraph 19 states that ineffective oversight of the agency's financial reporting and internal control by those charged with governance should be regarded as at least a significant deficiency and a strong indicator of a material weakness in internal control.

Effect:

Because the internal control structure is inadequate and not documented, management and staff are unsure about what procedures and processes to follow or what key controls are in place to properly safeguard assets. Adequate controls are not in place to prevent or detect intentional misstatements of accounting information.

Cause:

For the fiscal year 2006 management did not have a documented policy to ensure internal controls were in place and working properly. Also, the governing body was unaware of requirements under SAS No. 115 to provide effective oversight of internal control and the financial reporting process.

Recommendation:

The EPCOG should ensure that a comprehensive internal control structure is designed, documented,

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and implemented. The body charged with governance should provide effective oversight of the internal control and financial reporting process.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

06-11 – PAYROLL FUNCTION – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Condition:

During our testing of internal controls of payroll, we determined the following weaknesses were present throughout the year under audit:

- Hours worked per time sheet did not tie to hours paid
- Time sheets were not approved by members of management
- Wage rates are not consistently updated in employee files
- Missing I9 and W4's

Criteria:

Professional auditing standards as illustrated in Statement on Auditing Standard (SAS) 115 and its Exhibit B require strong internal controls and these deficiencies and weaknesses are required to be disclosed to management and the governing board. Improving internal controls reduces the opportunity for mistakes or errors to take place or to be identified and corrected in a timely manner or for reducing the opportunity for fraud to take place.

Effect:

Because of the weaknesses cited in the "Condition" above, the risk for misappropriated funds and/or errors to go undetected is significantly higher especially when considering the weak control activities associated with safeguarding cash and the lack of monitoring of the bank account.

Cause:

For the fiscal year 2006 management did not have a documented policy to ensure payroll internal controls were in place and working properly.

Recommendation:

The EPCOG should document and adhere to proper payroll related internal control activities.

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Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

06-12 – ALLOCATION OF SHARED COSTS – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Federal Program Information:

Funding Agencies: U.S. Dept. of Labor, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development

Titles: Workforce Investment Act – Cluster, HOME Investment Partnership Programs

CFDA Numbers: 17.258, 17.259, 17.260, 14.239

Award Period: unknown

Condition:

The EPCOG was unable to provide us with documentation that supported allocation of costs to multiple funding sources was based on benefits received. When attempting to verify how administrative staff time was allocated, we noted that staff timesheets do not contain any means of identifying the project or funding sources that staff works on. One of the methods EPCOG uses to allocate costs among funding sources is to use the first time sheet of each quarter to base staff time allocations for the remainder of the quarter. This methodology can only work if the exact time a staff person spends working on a funding source activity is being recorded on the time sheet.

Additionally, EPCOG utilizes a different methodology for allocating costs for equipment usage. This methodology requires allocations be based on elements like vehicle mileage, copies made, etc.; however, reviewers found that allocations were often spit equally amongst the funding sources.

Criteria:

OMB A-87 Attachment A, Subsection C(3)(a) provides that a cost is allocable to a particular cost objective if the goods or services involved are chargeable or assignable to such cost objective in accordance with relative benefits received.

Effect:

This error may have caused a disproportionate amount of EPCOG's allocated costs to be charged to its grants.

Cause:

Although EPCOG has a Cost Allocation Plan (CAP) that was approved by its Executive Committee, we were unable to find any indication that it was being applied accurately or consistently.

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Recommendation:

The EPCOG should ensure that its CAP is consistent with OMB A-87 and that allocations are completed accurately and consistently.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

06-13 – FINANCIAL GRANT MANAGEMENT – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Condition:

The EPCOG fiscal staff does not have a copy of all tools necessary for effective grant management.

Without a copy of applicable Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circulars, Uniform Administrative Requirements and Cost Principles, EPCOG staff cannot be aware of the Federal requirements they are compelled by their agreement with EAWDB to follow.

Criteria:

20 CFR, §667.200 (a) (1) provides that except as provided in paragraphs (a)(3) through(6) of this section, State, local, and Indian tribal government organizations that receive grants or cooperative agreements under WIA title 1 must follow the common rule "Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements to State and Local Governments; which is codified at 29 CFR 97.

29 CFR 97.22 (b) provides that for each kind of organization, there is a set of Federal principles for determining allowable costs. Allowable costs will be determined in accordance with the cost principles applicable to the organization incurring the costs. For the costs of a State, local or Indian tribal government, use the principles in OMB Circular A-87 (now codified at 2 CFR 225).

Effect:

The lack of these tools for effective grant management has contributed to findings in areas such as cost allocation, allowable costs and financial reporting.

Cause:

The EPCOG did not have policies and procedures requiring the proper tools for grant management be made available to its employees.

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Recommendation:

EPCOG should provide copies to appropriate management and staff of all the applicable Federal laws and regulations necessary for effective grant management.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

06-14 – BUDGET COMPARISON – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Federal Program Information:

Funding Agencies: U.S. Dept. of Labor, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development

Titles: Workforce Investment Act – Cluster, HOME Investment Partnership Programs

CFDA Numbers: 17.258, 17.259, 17.260, 14.239

Award Period: unknown

Condition:

EPCOG does not have a process in place to compare their budgeted to actual expenditures on a regular basis. Reviewers established that EPCOG:

- does not have a budget that is shared with the staff
- does not review its budget on a regular basis
- does not use the budget as a tool to determine fund utilization
- does not have a methodology to capture obligations in a timely manner

Criteria:

29 CFR 97.20 (b)(4) provides that actual expenditures or outlays must be compared with budgeted amounts for each grant or subgrant. Financial information must be related to performance or productivity data, including the development of unit cost information whenever appropriate or specifically required in the grant or subgrant agreement. If unit cost data are required, estimates based on available documentation will be accepted whenever possible.

Effect:

Without periodic budget comparisons and the use of daily budget controls, obligations could exceed fund availability or funds could be under-spent.

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Cause:

The EPCOG did not have policies and procedures in place requiring that budgeted expenditures be compared to actual expenditures on a regular basis.

Recommendation:

The EPCOG should develop and implement policies and procedures that ensure the program operates within budget and obligations are correctly charged and do not exceed fund availability.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

06-15 – REPORTING AND UTILIZING PROGRAM INCOME – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Federal Program Information:

Funding Agencies: U.S. Dept. of Labor, U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
Titles: Workforce Investment Act – Cluster, HOME Investment Partnership Programs

CFDA Numbers: 17.258, 17.259, 17.260, 14.239

Award Period: unknown

Condition:

EPCOG is not treating interest earned from regular formula grant funds as program income. In addition, no program income was reported through the financial reporting system and there is no documentation supporting that the interest income was used for grant activities

Criteria:

20 CFR 667.200 provides that interest income earned on funds received under WIA Title I must be included in program income and that program income be expended prior to the request for additional grant funds.

Effect:

EPCOG may have to make financial adjustments to its accounting records or refund any questioned costs of the grant

Cause:

The EPCOG was unaware of the requirement.

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Recommendation:

The EPCOG should develop and implement policies and procedures that ensure program income is reported and expended appropriately.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

06-16 – ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Condition:

EPCOG does not have a methodology for capturing actual administrative costs. The current method used is to capture direct administrative costs and then estimate the indirect costs up to the 10% administrative cost cap.

Criteria:

29 CFR 95.20 (b)(1) requires accurate, current, and complete disclosure of the financial results of financially assisted activities be made in accordance with the financial reporting requirements of the grant or subgrant. 20 CFR §667.220 provides that the cost of administration are those costs associated with general administrative functions which are not related to the direct provision of program services.

Effect:

EPCOG is unable to determine the actual amount of indirect administrative costs because its cost allocation methodologies are not being applied accurately or consistently

Cause:

The EPCOG's use of estimates to determine administrative costs does not allow EPCOG to ensure that only actual costs that benefit the grant are charged to the grant

Recommendation :

The EPCOG should develop and implement a methodology for capturing all administrative costs.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being

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looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

06-17 – TRAVEL – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Condition:

During our review of travel disbursements, the following weaknesses in internal control were noted:

- Travel vouchers appear to be signed by requestor prior to reimbursement amounts being filled by the finance clerk.
- Overnight travel to Las Cruces was reimbursed as a “special area” despite 2.42.2 NMAC not designating Las Cruces as such (\$135 per diem rather than \$85).
- Personal vehicles were consistently used in lieu of agency vehicles with no explanation as to why agency cars were not used.
- Travel advances were consistently paid at 100% rather than 80%.
- In one instance, an employee chose to book a King Suite rather than a regular single room (\$20/night difference).
- Arbitrarily provided a \$30 meal per diem for employees although 2.42.2 NMAC stipulates that *actual* meal costs may be reimbursed with receipts for up to \$30 a day. Employees were not required to submit receipts.
- Reimbursed mileage at \$0.37/mile rather than the 2.42.2 NMAC mandated \$0.32/mile.
- Several instances of missing or inaccurate supporting documentation (one sample reimbursed \$235 in excess of reservation amount).
- Reimbursed for full day instead of partial day per diem.
- Travel vouchers were not authorized by appropriate personnel.

Criteria:

In accordance with Section 10-8-1 to 10-8-8 NMSA 1978 (1995 Repl. Pamp.), 2.42.2 NMAC governs the payment of per diem rates and mileage and the reimbursement of expenses for all salaried and non-salaried public officers and employees of all state agencies and local public bodies

Additionally, OMB A-87, Attachment A, subsection C.1, provides that to be allowable under an award, costs must be necessary and reasonable for the proper and efficient performance and administration of the award, be allocable to the award, and be adequately documented

Effect:

Grant funds are not safeguarded and costs that are not necessary or beneficial to their respective grant are incurred.

Cause:

The EPCOG did not have adequate policies and procedures in place to ensure travel disbursements

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were necessary and reasonable for the proper and efficient performance and administration of the award.

Recommendation :

The EPCOG should review and adhere to New Mexico travel regulations.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

06-18 – JOURNAL ENTRIES – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Condition:

The EPCOG does not review or approve journal entries before they are posted into the general ledger.

Criteria:

Good internal controls require that journal entries be approved by a responsible individual not involved in the journal entry preparation or posting, as they can significantly affect the financial statements.

Effect:

Many accounts could not be relied on leading to other issues and findings.

Cause:

The EPCOG did not have policies and procedures in place requiring that journal entries be reviewed and approved before being posted into the general ledger.

Recommendation :

The EPCOG should develop and implement policies for reviewing and approving journal entries. Ideally, the responsible official approving journal entries should initial and date entries before they are posted. Supporting documentation for approved journal entries should be kept by the EPCOG.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time

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are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

06-19 – MONITORING OF GRANT REVENUE/EXPENDITURE ALLOCATIONS – SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Condition:

Per our review of grant fund revenue and expenditure activity, it was determined that adequate review to ensure the matching concept for grant revenues and expenditures being posted to proper funds is not taking place.

Criteria:

Grants handled by the EPCOG are reimbursable and therefore revenue is recognized when expenditures are incurred.

Effect:

Expenditures for specific grants are not being properly matched to their respective funding source.

Cause:

The EPCOG did not have policies and procedures in place to ensure expenditures for specific grants are being properly match to their respective funding source.

Recommendation:

We recommend a review of individual grant ledgers by funding source be reviewed on a monthly basis to ensure individual grant expenditures match individual grant revenues.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

06-20 – EMBEZZLEMENT OF TORNADO RELIEF FUNDS – MATERIAL WEAKNESS

Federal Program Information:

Funding Agency: U.S. Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
Titles: HOME Investment Partnership Programs
CFDA Numbers: 14.239
Award Period: unknown

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Condition:

Subsequent to year end, it was noted that a former EPCOG employee had embezzled funds provided by HUD and the New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority for tornado relief purposes. The former employee fabricated fraudulent applications for housing assistance money by creating false identities and using identities of people in the community who had received assistance in previous years. Using a fictitious name, the employee set herself up as a landlord and deposited federal funds into her personal bank account. Thirty-three fraudulent applications were found and at least \$145,000 was deemed to be stolen.

Criteria:

Professional auditing standards as illustrated in Statement on Auditing Standard (SAS) 115 and its Exhibit B require strong internal controls and these deficiencies and weaknesses are required to be disclosed to management and the governing board. Improving internal controls reduces the opportunity for mistakes or errors to take place or to be identified and corrected in a timely manner or for reducing the opportunity for fraud to take place.

Effect:

Programs from entities such as HUD and the NMMFA pulled their funding from the EPCOG.

Cause:

Weak internal controls and lack of oversight over the tornado relief program led to embezzlement.

Recommendation:

Internal controls need to be strengthened in all areas to prevent future embezzlement.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

06-21 – UNKNOWN BANK COLLATERAL – MATERIAL WEAKNESS

Condition:

The EPCOG was unable to provide evidence that bank accounts are properly collateralized in accordance with State regulations.

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Criteria:

Section 6-10-17 NMSA requires 50% collateral requirement for municipal monies deposited in each financial institution.

Effect:

The EPCOG is not following State Statutes concerning safekeeping of public monies.

Cause:

Due to high turnover and a general lack of internal controls and organization, the current staff was unable to locate collateral information.

Recommendation:

The EPCOG should maintain collateral requirements and keep the necessary paperwork on-hand.

Response:

The Eastern Plains Council of Governments understands the seriousness of these findings and has been working toward revising policies and procedures to address these issues as well as taking steps to begin working on determining beginning account balances. The accounting system is also being looked at to change security and ensure proper reports are produced. Personnel in charge at that time are no longer employed with the organization. We understand that this will take significant amount of time to complete these tasks and are working to have a fresh start July 1, 2012 and continue to work on getting audits caught up.

An exit conference was held in a closed session on June 15, 2012, and the contents of this report were discussed. Present at the exit conference were:

Caleb Chandler	Board Chairperson
Wesley Shafer	Board Treasurer
Sandy Chancey	Executive Director
Odessa Hamilton	Accountant

Representing Hinkle + Landers, P.C.:

Farley Vener, CPA, CFE	Independent auditor, Hinkle + Landers, P.C.
Erick Robinson, CPA, CFE	Independent auditor, Hinkle + Landers, P.C.
Maclen Enriquez	Independent auditor, Hinkle + Landers, P.C.

PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying financial statements of the EPCOG have been prepared by Hinkle + Landers, P.C., the organization's independent public auditors; however, the financial statements are the responsibility of management.