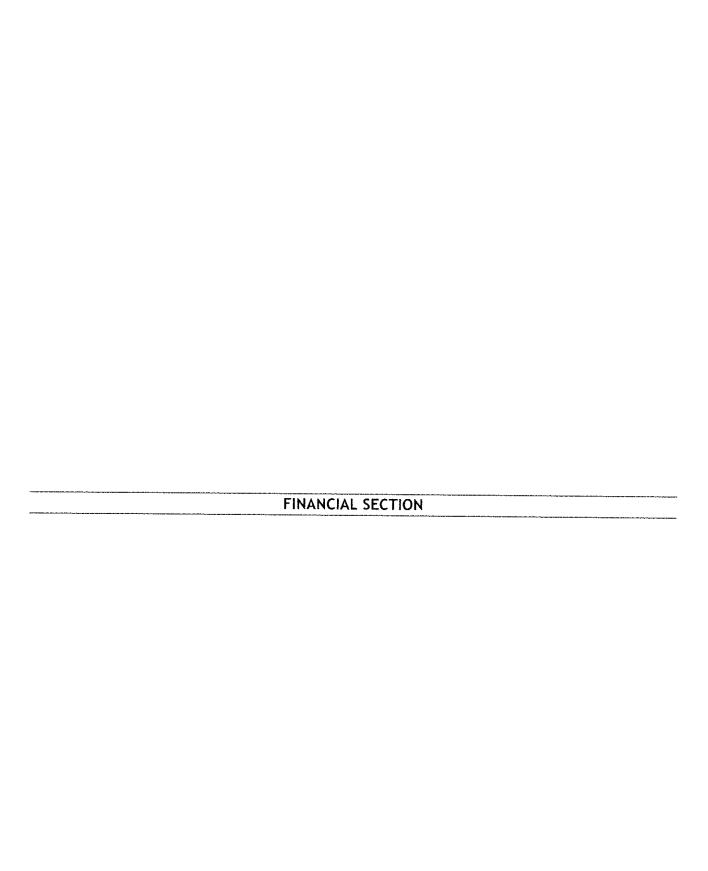
NEW RIVER VALLEY REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

NEW RIVER VALLEY REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY FINANCIAL REPORT FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

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ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES

A PROFESSIONAL LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Board of Directors New River Valley Regional Jail Authority Dublin, Virginia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of New River Valley Regional Jail Authority, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the New River Valley Regional Jail Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Authorities, Boards, and Commissions,* issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of New River Valley Regional Jail Authority, as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Change in Accounting Principle

As described in Note 6 to the financial statements, in 2015, the Authority adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement Nos. 68 Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 and 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information and schedules related to pension and OPEB funding on pages 45 and 46-49, respectively, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance. The budgetary comparison information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

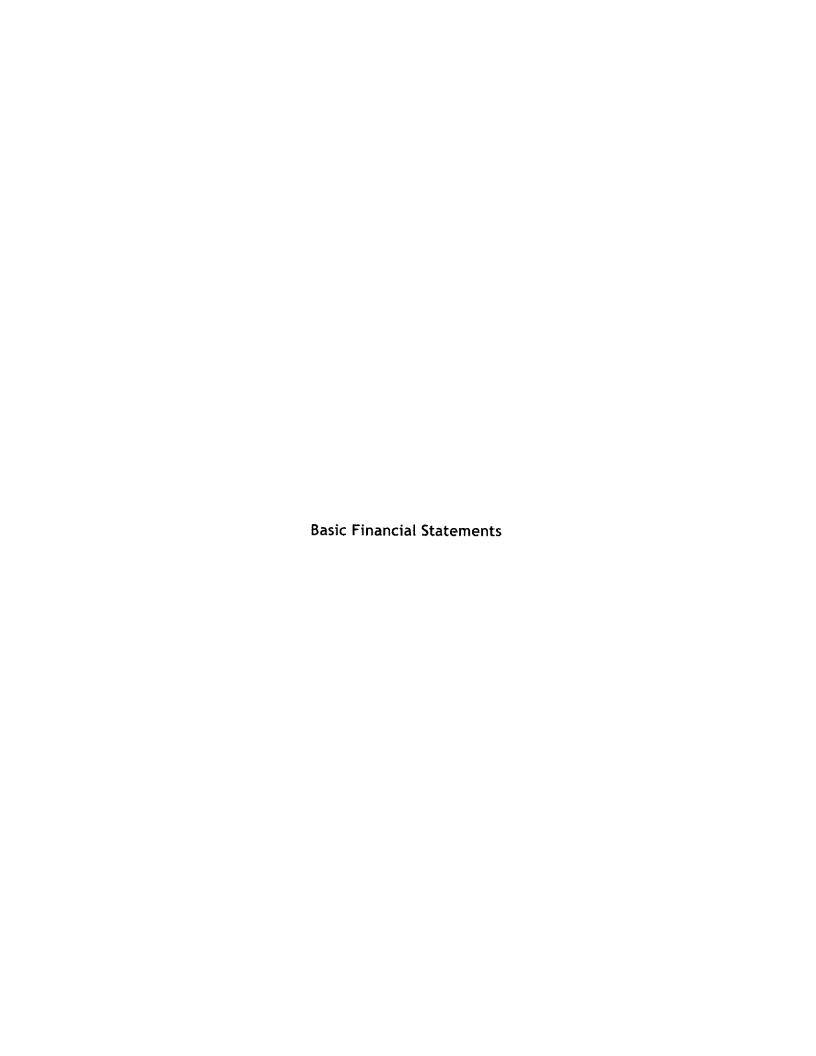
Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. Our opinion on the basic financial statements is not affected by this missing information.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated November 11, 2015, on our consideration of New River Valley Regional Jail Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering New River Valley Regional Jail Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Robinson, James, Ly Associates
Blacksburg, Virginia
November 11, 2015

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NEW RIVER VALLEY REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY Statement of Net Position June 30, 2015

	G	overnmental Activities
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	600 175
Investments	٦	600,175 845,003
Accounts receivable (less allowance for doubtful accounts)		44,971
Prepaid expenses		17,500
Due from other governmental units		2,328,386
Noncurrent assets		_,,
Cash and cash equivalents with trustee - restricted		1,581,490
Investments with trustee - restricted		3,725,489
Prepaid bond insurance, net		652,687
Net pension asset		2,072,846
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):		
Land		240,396
Machinery and equipment		7,731,919
Buildings and improvements		56,909,486
Total assets	\$	76,750,348
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Deferred charge on refunding, net	\$	338,349
Pension contributions subsequent to the measurement date	···	883,062
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	1,221,411
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$	196,773
Accrued interest payable		596,391
Accrued benefits		225,201
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year		1,685,024
Due in more than one year		51,946,006
Total liabilities	\$	54,649,395
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Items related to measurement of net pension liability	\$	1,018,050
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	\$	13,621,450
Restricted for future debt service		5,306,979
Unrestricted	· 	3,375,885
Total net position	\$	22,304,314

NEW RIVER VALLEY REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

					Prog	Program Revenues		Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	tue and sition
						Operating	Capital	Regional Jail Authority	ority
			U	Charges for	9	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental	
Functions/Programs		Expenses		Services	ଥ	Contributions	Contributions	Activities	
Governmental activities:									
Public safety	s	19,763,910	s	8,091,648	₩	11,260,327	,	\$	(411,935)
Interest on long-term obligations		2,574,889				•	•	(2)	(2.574,889)
Total governmental activities	S	22,338,799	\$	8,091,648	s	11,260,327	\$	\$ (2,	(2,986,824)
							Market and the second s		
	Gene	General revenues:							
	Unr	Unrestricted revenues from use of money and property	es from	use of money an	d prope	erty		<>	3,499
	Mis	Miscellaneous							493,383
	Tot	Total general revenues	es					\$	496,882
	Chan	Change in net position	_					\$ (2.	(2,489,942)
	Net p	Net position - beginning, as restated	ng, as r€	estated				24,	24,794,256
	Net p	Net position - ending						\$ 22,	22,304,314

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

NEW RIVER VALLEY REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY Balance Sheet Governmental Funds At June 30, 2015

ASSETS		General Fund		Debt Service Fund		Other Governmental Fund		Total overnmental Funds
Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents	Ś	598,025	\$		\$	2,150	ŕ	(00 13F
Investments	J	845,003	4	_	Þ	2,150	\$	600,175 845,003
Accounts receivable		44,971		_				44,971
Prepaid expenses		17,500		-		-		17,500
Due from other governmental units (less allowance for doubtful accounts)		2,328,386		-		-		2,328,386
Noncurrent assets:		, ,						2,320,300
Cash and cash equivalents with trustee - restricted		-		1,581,490		-		1,581,490
Investments with trustee - restricted		-		3,725,489				3,725,489
Total assets	\$	3,833,885	\$	5,306,979	\$	2,150	\$	9,143,014
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE								
Current liabilities:								
Accounts payable	\$	195,023	\$	÷	\$	1,750	\$	196,773
Accrued fringes		225,201						225,201
Total liabilities	\$	420,224	\$		\$	1,750	\$	421,974
Fund balance:								
Nonspendable	s	17,500	\$	_	\$		\$	17,500
Restricted:	7	17,300	7		7	•	Ş	17,500
Debt service				5,306,979				5,306,979
Committed		-		-		400		400
Unassigned		3,396,161		-		-		3,396,161
Total fund balance	\$	3,413,661	_\$_	5,306,979	\$	400	\$\$	8,721,040
Total liabilities and fund balance	\$	3,833,885	<u>\$</u>	5,306,979	\$	2,150	\$	9,143,014

NEW RIVER VALLEY REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds To the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2015

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:			•	
Total fund balances per Exhibit 3 - Balance Sheet			\$	8,721,040
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.				64,881,801
The net pension asset is not an available reource and, therefore, is not reported in the funds.				2,072,846
Expenditures for insurance extending over more than one accounting period not allocated between or among accounting periods, but accounted for as expenditures of the period of acquisition in the funds.				652,687
Pension contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be an increase in the net pension asset in the next fiscal year and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.				883,062
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.				·
Deferred charge on refunding (to be amortized as interest expense) Items related to measurement of net pension liability	\$ _	338,349 (1,018,050)		(679,701)
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.				
Revenue bond Issuance discount (to be amortized as interest expense) Accrued interest payable Net OPEB obligation	\$	(53,415,000) 908,150 (596,391) (557,882)		
Compensated absences	_	(566,298)		(54,227,421)
Net position of governmental activities			\$	22,304,314

NEW RIVER VALLEY REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Parameter	General Fund	Debt Service Fund	Other Governmental Fund	Total Governmental Funds		
Revenues: Revenue from use of money and property Charges for services Miscellaneous Recovered costs Intergovernmental	\$ 2,771 8,068,773 493,383 50,280 11,260,327	\$ 728	\$ 22,875	\$ 3,499 8,091,648 493,383 50,280 11,260,327		
Total revenues	\$ 19,875,534	\$ 728	\$ 22,875	\$ 19,899,137		
Expenditures: Public Safety: Employee costs Medical costs Building costs Administrative costs Service contracts/treatment costs	\$ 12,109,599 1,440,152 1,181,818 8,132 386,445	\$ - - - -	\$.	\$ 12,109,599 1,440,152 1,181,818 8,132 386,445		
Telecommunication costs Vehicle/equipment costs Inmate costs Custodial costs Travel costs Training and operational costs Program costs Debt Service:	35,954 145,008 1,123,862 67,431 1,218 71,231	- -	10,523	35,954 145,008 1,123,862 67,431 1,218 71,231 10,523		
Principal Interest and other fiscal charges	-	1,250,000 2,450,324	- -	1,250,000 2,450,324		
Total expenditures	\$ 16,619,318	\$ 3,700,324	\$ 10,523	\$ 20,330,165		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ 3,256,216	\$ (3,699,596)	\$ 12,352	\$ (431,028)		
Other financing sources (uses): Transfers in Transfers out	\$ 12,201 (3,723,351)	\$ 3,723,351 	\$ - (12,201)	\$ 3,735,552 (3,735,552)		
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$ (3,711,150)	\$ 3,723,351	\$ (12,201)	\$ -		
Net change in fund balance Fund balance, beginning of year, as restated	\$ (454,934) 3,868,595	\$ 23,755 5,283,224	\$ 151 249	\$ (431,028) 9,152,068		
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 3,413,661	\$ 5,306,979	\$ 400	\$ 8,721,040		

NEW RIVER VALLEY REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY Reconciliation of Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds To the Statement of Activities For the year Ended June 30, 2015

For the year Ended June 30, 2015			
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:			
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds			\$ (431,028)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which the depreciation exceeded capital asset purchases in the current period.			
Capital outlay Depreciation expense	\$ —	91,963 (3,523,865)	(3,431,902)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. Change in deferred inflows related to the measurement of the net pension asset			(1,018,050)
The issuance of long-term obligations (e.g. bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term obligations consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of prepaid bond insurance, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term obligations and related items.			
Principal payments on revenue bond			1,250,000
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			
Increase (decrease) in discount on revenue bond Increase (decrease) in deferred charge on refunding Increase (decrease) in prepaid bond insurance (Increase) decrease in compensated absences (Increase) decrease in accrued interest payable (Increase) decrease in net OPEB obligation Change in net pension asset	\$	(39,700) (68,817) (28,343) 26,891 12,295 (56,308) 1,549,326	
Change in deferred outflows related to pension payments subsequent to the measurement date	_	(254,306)	 1,141,038
Change in net position of governmental activities			\$ (2,489,942)

NEW RIVER VALLEY REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY Statement of Fiduciary Net Position Fiduciary Fund June 30, 2015

	_	Agency Funds
ASSETS		
Cash	\$	114,411
Accounts receivable	-	24,656
Total assets	\$_	139,067
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$	2,429
Amounts held for inmate benefits		136,638
Total liabilities	\$	139,067

New River Valley Regional Jail Authority

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2015

Note 1-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

The financial statements of the New River Valley Regional Jail Authority (the Authority) conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to governmental units promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

A. Financial Reporting Entity

The Authority was created by concurrent resolutions of the Counties of Bland, Carroll, Floyd, Giles, Grayson, Pulaski and Wythe and the City of Radford. The Authority was created under the provisions of Title 53.1, Chapter 3, Articles 3.1 and 5 of the <u>Code of Virginia</u> (1950), as amended. The Authority was created to construct and operate jail facilities for the participating jurisdictions.

The Authority does not have any component units. In addition, the Authority is not considered a component unit of any of the participating jurisdictions.

B. Government-wide and fund financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the Authority (primary government). For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Exceptions to this general rule are other charges between the Authority's functions. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

<u>Statement of Net Position</u> - The Statement of Net Position is designed to display the financial position of the primary government (governmental and business-type activities). Governments will report all capital assets in the government-wide Statement of Net Position and will report depreciation expense, the cost of "using up" capital assets, in the Statement of Activities. The net position of a government will be broken down into three categories - 1) net investment in capital assets; 2) restricted; and 3) unrestricted.

<u>Statement of Activities</u> - The government-wide Statement of Activities reports expenses and revenues in a format that focuses on the cost of each of the government's functions. The expense of individual functions is compared to the revenues generated directly by the function (for instance, through user charges or intergovernmental grants).

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *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. Other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

B. Government-wide and fund financial statements (continued)

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources* measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are fiduciary fund financial statements. 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.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources* measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Intergovernmental revenues, consisting primarily of federal, state and other grants for the purpose of funding specific expenditures, are recognized when earned or at the time of the specific expenditure. Revenues from general-purpose grants are recognized in the period to which the grant applies. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when the government receives cash.

The Authority reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the Authority's primary operating fund. The fund is used to account for and report all financial resources except those required to be accounted for report in another fund. Revenues are derived primarily from state and federal distributions as well as charges to participating localities. The General Fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

The Debt Service Fund accounts for and reports financial resources that are restricted, committed, or assigned to expenditure for principal and interest. Debt service funds should also be used to report financial resources being accumulated for future debt service. The Debt Service Fund is considered a major fund.

Additionally, the Authority reports the following fund types:

Special Revenue Funds account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditure for specified purposes other than debt service or capital projects. The only special revenue fund is the Home Electronic Monitoring (HEM) Fund, which is considered a nonmajor fund.

C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation (continued)

Additionally, the Authority reports the following fund types: (continued)

Fiduciary funds (trust and agency funds) account for assets held by the Authority in a trustee capacity or as agent or custodian for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, or other funds. The only agency fund is the Inmate Trust.

D. Assets, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, liabilities, and net position/fund balance

1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Authority's cash and cash equivalents (including cash in custody of trustee) are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

2. Investments

Investments for the Authority are reported at fair value. The State Non-Arbitrage Investment Pool operates in accordance with appropriate state laws and regulations. The reported value of the pool is the same as the fair value of the pool shares.

3. 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.

4. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, and equipment, are reported in the governmental activities column in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Authority as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 (amount not rounded) and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset's life are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

D. <u>Assets, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, liabilities, and net position/fund balance</u> (continued)

4. Capital Assets (continued)

Property, plant, and equipment of the Authority are depreciated using the straight line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Buildings	40
Building improvements	20
Machinery and equipment	5-20

5. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are stated at book value. The Authority has created an allowance for doubtful accounts based on amounts uncollected for greater than 90 days. The amount at June 30, 2015 was \$51,589.

6. Compensated Absences

Vested or accumulated vacation leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the governmental fund that will pay it. In accordance with the provisions of Government Accounting Standards No. 16, Accounting for Compensated Absences, no liability is recorded for non-vesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits. The Authority's employees accrue paid time off at various rates based on the total years of service during employment as a fulltime employee. Employees will be allowed to accumulate their maximum accrued hours per year as determined by years of service. An employee can accrue more than the maximum hours allowed however, the maximum amount will only be carried beyond December 31st of each year. Upon termination, full compensation will be paid for unused paid time off up to the designated maximum based upon total years of service. The Authority's employees also accrue comp time at time and a half which is paid in full upon termination. During FY2014 the Authority adopted a new policy regarding sick leave. Upon retirement, employees with 5 years of service receive their sick leave at 25% up to \$5,000. The Authority's liability for compensated absences, including sick leave to those employees eligible to retire at June 30, 2015 was \$566,298.

7. Restricted Assets

Restricted cash is set aside for future debt service expenditures.

D. <u>Assets, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, liabilities, and net position/fund balance</u> (continued)

8. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as deferred bond insurance, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Deferred bond insurance is reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses.

9. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. The Authority only has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. It is comprised of certain items related to the measurement of the net pension liability. These include contributions to the pension plan made during the current year and subsequent to the net pension liability measurement date, which will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability next fiscal year. For more detailed information on these items, see note 5.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The Authority has one type of item that qualifies for reporting in this category. Certain items related to the measurement of the net pension liability are reported as deferred inflows of resources. These include differences between expected and actual experience, change in assumptions, and the net difference between projected and actual earning on pension plan investments, and changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions. For more detailed information on these items, see note 5.

D. <u>Assets, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, liabilities, and net position/fund balance</u> (continued)

10. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the Authority's Retirement Plan and the additions to/deductions from the Authority's Retirement Plan's net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS). For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

11. Net Position

The Statement of Net Position reports the difference between (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources as net position. GASB Statement 34 requires the reporting of net position classified according to external donor restrictions or availability of assets for satisfaction of obligations.

The Authority's net position is classified as follows:

Net Investment in Capital Assets - This category represents the net value of capital assets (property, plant, and equipment less accumulated depreciation) reduced by the debt incurred to acquire or construct the asset. Deferred outflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt are also included in this component of net position.

<u>Restricted</u>- This category includes resources for which the Authority is legally or contractually obligated to spend in accordance with restrictions imposed by external parties.

<u>Unrestricted</u> - Unrestricted net position represents resources derived from charges to customers for goods received, services rendered or privileges provided, operating grants and contributions, and capital grants and contributions. These resources are used for transactions relating to the operations of the Authority and may be used at the Authority's discretion to meet current expenses for any lawful purposes.

12. Net Position Flow Assumption

Sometimes the Authority will fund outlays for a particular purpose from both restricted (e.g. restricted bond and grant proceeds) and unrestricted resources. In order to calculate the amounts to report as restricted - net position and unrestricted - net position in the financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the Authority's policy to consider restricted - net position to have been depleted before unrestricted - net position is applied.

D. <u>Assets</u>, deferred outflows/inflows of resources, liabilities, and net position/fund balance (continued)

13. Fund Equity

The Authority reports fund balance in accordance with GASB Statement 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which resources can be used:

- Nonspendable fund balance amounts that are not in spendable form (such as inventory and prepaids) or are required to be maintained intact (corpus of a permanent fund);
- Restricted fund balance amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation;
- Committed fund balance amounts constrained to specific purposes by a government itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority; to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government takes the same highest level action to remove or change the constraint;
- Assigned fund balance amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose; intent can be expressed by the governing body or by the Superintendent to which the governing body delegates the authority;
- Unassigned fund balance amounts that are available for any purpose; positive amounts are only reported in the general fund.

When fund balance resources are available for a specific purpose in more than one classification, it is the Authority's policy to use the most restrictive funds first in the following order; restrictive, committed, assigned and unassigned, as they are needed.

Note 2-Deposits and Investments:

Deposits:

Deposits with banks are covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act (the "Act") Section 2.2-4400 et. seq. of the Code of Virginia. Under the Act, banks and savings institutions holding public deposits in excess of the amount insured by FDIC must pledge collateral to the Commonwealth of Virginia Treasury Board. Financial institutions may choose between two collateralization methodologies and depending upon that choice, will pledge collateral that ranges in the amounts from 50% to 130% of excess deposits. Accordingly, all deposits are considered fully collateralized.

Note 2-Deposits and Investments: (continued)

Investments:

Statutes authorize local governments and other public bodies to invest in obligations of the United States or agencies thereof, obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or political subdivisions thereof, obligations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, "prime quality" commercial paper and certain corporate notes, banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements and the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP).

Custodial Credit Risk (Investments):

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of failure of the counterparty, the Authority will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Authority's only investments, Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) and State Non-Arbitrage Program (SNAP) are not exposed to custodial credit risk because their existence is not evidenced by securities that exist in physical or book entry form.

Credit Risk of Debt Securities:

The Authority has not adopted an investment policy for credit risk. The Authority's rated debt investments as of June 30, 2015 were rated by Standard and Poor's and/or an equivalent national rating organization and the ratings are presented below using the Standard and Poor's rating scale.

Rated Debt Investments	Fair (Quality Ratings
	-	AAAm
Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP)	\$	845,003
State Non-Arbitrage Pool (SNAP)		3,725,489
Total	\$	4,570,492

Concentration of Credit Risk:

At June 30, 2015, the Authority did not have any investments meeting the GASB 40 definition requiring concentration of credit risk disclosures that exceeded 5% of total investments.

External Investment Pools:

The State Non-Arbitrage Pool (SNAP) is an open-end management investment company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The fair value of the positions in the external investment pools (Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) and State Non Arbitrage Pool (SNAP)) are the same as the value of the pool shares. As this pool is not SEC registered, regulatory oversight of the pools rests with the Virginia State Treasury. The LGIP maintains a policy to operate in a manner consistent with SEC Rule 2a-7.

Note 3-Receivables:

At June 30, 2015, the Authority had the following receivables:

Amounts due from other governmental units:	
Amounts due from the State Compensation Board for Jail Payroll	\$ 716,974
Amounts due from the State for Per Diems	788,231
Amounts due from participating jurisdictions (net)	823,181
Total amounts due from other governmental units	\$ 2,328,386
Accounts receivable:	
Inmate telephone	\$ 33,475
Miscellaneous receivables	 11,496
Total accounts receivable	\$ 44,971

Note 4-Long-Term Obligations:

The following is a summary of long-term obligation transactions of the Authority for the year ended June 30, 2015:

	July 1, 2014 Issuance		Increases/ Issuances			Decreases/ letirements	Ju	Balance une 30, 2015
Revenue Bond	\$	54,665,000	\$	-	\$	(1,250,000)	\$	53,415,000
Discount on Revenue Bond		(947,850)		-		39,700		(908,150)
Compensated Absences		593,189	41	8,001		(444,892)		566,298
Net OPEB Obligation		501,574	7	0,608	******	(14,300)		557,882
Total	\$	54,811,913	\$ 48	8,609	\$	(1,669,492)	\$	53,631,030

Annual requirements to amortize long-term obligations and related interest are as follows:

Year Ending	Revenue Bond		
June 30,	Principal		Interest
2016	\$ 1,300,000	\$	2,399,325
2017	1,350,000		2,346,325
2018	1,405,000		2,287,713
2019	1,465,000		2,219,475
2020	1,540,000		2,152,050
2021-2025	8,720,000		9,705,375
2026-2030	10,840,000		7,529,700
2031-2035	13,515,000		4,786,300
2036-2039	13,280,000		1,298,412
	\$ 53,415,000	\$	34,724,675

New River Valley Regional Jail Authority Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2015 (continued)

Note 4-Long-Term Obligations: (continued)

Details of long-term obligations:

	Interest Rates	Final Maturity Date	Amount of riginal Issue	Installment Frequency	C	Amount Outstanding	 mount due Within 1 year
Revenue bond Less: Discount Total revenue bor	3.00-4.75% nd	10/1/2038	\$ 60,940,000	Annual*	\$	53,415,000 (908,150) 52,506,850	\$ 1,300,000 (39,700) 1,260,300
Other long-term of Compensated ab Net OPEB obliga	osences tion				\$	566,298 557,882	\$ 424,724
Total other long-t	erm obligations				\$	1,124,180	\$ 424,724
Grand total long-	term obligations				\$	53,631,030	\$ 1,685,024

^{*}Annual payment equals amount due within 1 year but does not include semi-annual interest installments

The Authority also has an outstanding line of credit with Union First Bank. The allowable principal amount was changed from \$300,000 to \$600,000 on January 24, 2013. However, the line of credit did not have any activity during fiscal year 2014 or fiscal year 2015 and as of June 30, 2015 had no outstanding balance.

Note 5-Pension Plan:

Plan Description

All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the New River Valley Regional Jail Authority are automatically covered by VRS Retirement Plan upon employment. This plan is administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System) along with plans for other employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Members earn one month of service credit for each month they are employed and for which they and their employer pay contributions to VRS. Members are eligible to purchase prior service, based on specific criteria as defined in the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended. Eligible prior service that may be purchased includes prior public service, active military service, certain periods of leave, and previously refunded service.

The System administers three different benefit structures for covered employees - Plan 1, Plan 2, and, Hybrid. Each of these benefit structures has a different eligibility criteria. The specific information for each plan and the eligibility for covered groups within each plan are set out in the table below:

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS			
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN	
About Plan 1 Plan 1 is a defined benefit plan. The retirement benefit is based on a member's age, creditable service and average final compensation at retirement using a formula. Employees are eligible for Plan 1 if their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were vested as of January 1, 2013.	About Plan 2 Plan 2 is a defined benefit plan. The retirement benefit is based on a member's age, creditable service and average final compensation at retirement using a formula. Employees are eligible for Plan 2 if their membership date is on or after July 1, 2010, or their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were not vested as of January 1, 2013.	About the Hybrid Retirement Plan The Hybrid Retirement Plan combines the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Most members hired on or after January 1, 2014 are in this plan, as well as Plan 1 and Plan 2 members who were eligible and opted into the plan during a special election window. (see "Eligible Members") • The defined benefit is based on a member's age, creditable service and average final compensation at retirement using a formula. • The benefit from the defined contribution component of the plan depends on the member and employer contributions made to the plan and the	
		made to the plan and the investment performance of those contributions.	

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)			
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN	
		 In addition to the monthly benefit payment payable from the defined benefit plan at retirement, a member may start receiving distributions from the balance in the defined contribution account, reflecting the contributions, investment gains or losses, and any required fees. 	
Eligible Members Employees are in Plan 1 if their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were vested as of January 1, 2013. Hybrid Opt-In Election VRS non-hazardous duty covered Plan 1 members were allowed to make an irrevocable decision to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan during a special election window held January 1 through April 30, 2014. The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible Plan 1 members who opted in was July 1, 2014. If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan.	Eligible Members Employees are in Plan 2 if their membership date is on or after July 1, 2010, or their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were not vested as of January 1, 2013. Hybrid Opt-In Election Eligible Plan 2 members were allowed to make an irrevocable decision to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan during a special election window held January 1 through April 30, 2014. The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible Plan 2 members who opted in was July 1, 2014. If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan.	Eligible Members Employees are in the Hybrid Retirement Plan if their membership date is on or after January 1, 2014. This includes: • Political subdivision employees* • Members in Plan 1 or Plan 2 who elected to opt into the plan during the election window held January 1-April 30, 2014; the plan's effective date for opt-in members was July 1, 2014. *Non-Eligible Members Some employees are not eligible to participate in the Hybrid Retirement Plan. They include: • Political subdivision employees who are covered by enhanced benefits for hazardous duty employees.	

RETIR	RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)			
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN		
Hybrid Opt-In Election (Cont.) Members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and had prior service under Plan 1 were not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and remain as Plan 1 or ORP.	Hybrid Opt-In Election (Cont.) Members who were eligible for an optional retirement plan (ORP) and have prior service under Plan 2 were not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and remain as Plan 2 or ORP.	*Non-Eligible Members (Cont.) Those employees eligible for ar optional retirement plan (ORP) must elect the ORP plan or the Hybrid Retirement Plan. If thes members have prior service under Plan 1 or Plan 2, they are not eligible to elect the Hybrid Retirement Plan and must select Plan 1 or Plan 2 (as applicable) or ORP.		
Retirement Contributions Employees contribute 5% of their compensation each month to their member contribution account through a pre-tax salary reduction. Some political subdivisions elected to phase in the required 5% member contribution but all employees will be paying the full 5% by July 1, 2016. Member contributions are tax-deferred until they are withdrawn as part of a retirement benefit or as a refund. The employer makes a separate actuarially determined contribution to VRS for all covered employees. VRS invests both member and employer contributions to provide funding for the future benefit payment.	Retirement Contributions Employees contribute 5% of their compensation each month to their member contribution account through a pre-tax salary reduction. Some political subdivisions elected to phase in the required 5% member contribution but all employees will be paying the full 5% by July 1, 2016.	Retirement Contributions A member's retirement benefit funded through mandatory an voluntary contributions made be the member and the employer tooth the defined benefit and the defined contribution component of the plan. Mandator contributions are based on percentage of the employee's creditable compensation and arrequired from both the member and the employer. Additionally members may choose to mak voluntary contributions to the defined contribution component of the plan, and the employer is required to match those voluntary contributions according to specified percentages.		

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)				
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN		
Creditable service includes active service. Members earn creditable service for each month they are employed in a covered position. It also may include credit for prior service the member has purchased or additional creditable service the member was granted. A member's total creditable service is one of the factors used to determine their eligibility for retirement and to calculate their retirement benefit. It also may count toward eligibility for the health insurance credit in retirement, if the employer offers the health insurance credit.	Creditable Service Same as Plan 1.	Creditable Service Defined Benefit Component: Under the defined benefit component of the plan, creditable service includes active service. Members earn creditable service for each month they are employed in a covered position. It also may include credit for prior service the member has purchased or additional creditable service the member was granted. A member's total creditable service is one of the factors used to determine their eligibility for retirement and to calculate their retirement benefit. It also may count toward eligibility for the health insurance credit in retirement, if the employer offers the health insurance credit. Defined Contributions Component: Under the defined contribution component, creditable service is used to determine vesting for the employer contribution portion of the plan.		

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)			
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN	
Vesting is the minimum length of service a member needs to qualify for a future retirement benefit. Members become vested when they have at least five years (60 months) of creditable service. Vesting means members are eligible to qualify for retirement if they meet the age and service requirements for their plan. Members also must be vested to receive a full refund of their member contribution account balance if they leave employment and request a refund. Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make.	Vesting Same as Plan 1.	Vesting Defined Benefit Component: Defined benefit vesting is the minimum length of service a member needs to qualify for a future retirement benefit. Members are vested under the defined benefit component of the Hybrid Retirement Plan when they reach five years (60 months) of creditable service. Plan 1 or Plan 2 members with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan remain vested in the defined benefit component. Defined Contribution vesting refers to the minimum length of service a member needs to be eligible to withdraw the employer contributions from the defined contribution component of the plan. Members are always 100% vested in the contributions that they make.	

RETII	RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)			
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN		
Vesting (Cont.)	Vesting (Cont.)	Vesting (Cont.) Defined Contributions Component: (Cont.) Upon retirement or leaving covered employment, a member is eligible to withdraw a percentage of employer contributions to the defined contribution component of the plan, based on service. • After two years, a member is 50% vested and may withdraw 50% of employer contributions. • After three years, a member is 75% vested and may withdraw 75% of employer contributions. • After four or more years, a member is 100% vested and may withdraw 100% of employer contributions. Distribution is not required by law until age 70½.		
Calculating the Benefit The Basic Benefit is calculated based on a formula using the member's average final compensation, a retirement multiplier and total service credit at retirement. It is one of the benefit payout options available to a member at retirement.	Calculating the Benefit See definition under Plan 1.	Calculating the Benefit <u>Defined Benefit Component:</u> See definition under Plan 1		

RETIF	RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)			
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN		
Calculating the Benefit (Cont.) An early retirement reduction factor is applied to the Basic Benefit if the member retires with a reduced retirement benefit or selects a benefit payout option other than the Basic Benefit.	Calculating the Benefit (Cont.)	Calculating the Benefit (Cont.) Defined Contribution Component: The benefit is based on contributions made by the member and any matching contributions made by the employer, plus net investment earnings on those contributions.		
Average Final Compensation A member's average final compensation is the average of the 36 consecutive months of highest compensation as a covered employee.	Average Final Compensation A member's average final compensation is the average of their 60 consecutive months of highest compensation as a covered employee.	Average Final Compensation Same as Plan 2. It is used in the retirement formula for the defined benefit component of the plan.		
Service Retirement Multiplier VRS: The retirement multiplier is a factor used in the formula to determine a final retirement benefit. The retirement multiplier for non-hazardous duty members is 1.70%. Sheriffs and regional jail superintendents: The retirement multiplier for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents is 1.85%. Political subdivision hazardous duty employees: The retirement multiplier of eligible political subdivision hazardous	Service Retirement Multiplier VRS: Same as Plan 1 for service earned, purchased or granted prior to January 1, 2013. For non-hazardous duty members the retirement multiplier is 1.65% for creditable service earned, purchased or granted on or after January 1, 2013. Sheriffs and regional jail superintendents: Same as Plan 1. Political subdivision hazardous duty employees: Same as Plan 1.	Service Retirement Multiplier Defined Benefit Component: VRS: The retirement multiplier for the defined benefit component is 1.00%. For members who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan from Plan 1 or Plan 2, the applicable multipliers for those plans will be used to calculate the retirement benefit for service credited in those plans. Sheriffs and regional jail superintendents: Not applicable. Political subdivision hazardous		
duty employees other than sheriffs and regional jail superintendents is 1.70% or 1.85% as elected by the employer.		duty employees: Not applicable. Defined Contribution Component: Not applicable.		

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)			
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN	
Normal Retirement Age VRS: Age 65. Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Age 60.	Normal Retirement Age VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age. Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Same as Plan 1.	Normal Retirement Age Defined Benefit Component: VRS: Same as Plan 2. Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Not applicable. Defined Contribution Component: Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.	
Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility VRS: Age 65 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or at age 50 with at least 30 years of creditable service. Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Age 60 with at least five years of creditable service or age 50 with at least 25 years of creditable service.	Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or when their age and service equal 90. Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Same as Plan 1.	Earliest Unreduced Retirement Eligibility Defined Benefit Component: VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age and have at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or when their age and service equal 90. Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Not applicable. Defined Contribution Component: Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.	
Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility VRS: Age 55 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service or age 50 with at least 10 years of creditable service.	Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility VRS: Age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service.	Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility Defined Benefit Component: VRS: Members may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service.	

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)			
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN	
Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility (Cont.) Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: 50 with at least five years of creditable service.	Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility (Cont.) Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Same as Plan 1.	Earliest Reduced Retirement Eligibility (Cont.) Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Not applicable. Defined Contribution Component: Members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.	
Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement The Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) matches the first 3% increase in the Consumer Price Index for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) and half of any additional increase (up to 4%) up to a maximum COLA of 5%. Eligibility: For members who retire with an unreduced benefit or with a reduced benefit with at least 20 years of creditable service, the COLA will go into effect on July 1 after one full calendar year from the retirement date. For members who retire with a reduced benefit and who have less than 20 years of creditable service, the COLA will go into effect on July 1 after one calendar year following the unreduced retirement eligibility date.	Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement The Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) matches the first 2% increase in the CPI-U and half of any additional increase (up to 2%), for a maximum COLA of 3%. Eligibility: Same as Plan 1	Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement Defined Benefit Component: Same as Plan 2. Defined Contribution Component: Not applicable. Eligibility: Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.	

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)			
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN	
Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement (Cont.)	Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement (Cont.)	Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement (Cont.)	
Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates: The COLA is effective July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) under any of the following circumstances: • The member is within five years of qualifying for an unreduced retirement benefit as of January 1, 2013. • The member retires directly from short-term or long- term disability under the Virginia Sickness and Disability Program (VSDP). • The member is involuntarily separated from employment for causes other than job performance or misconduct and is eligible to retire under the Workforce Transition Act or the Transitional Benefits Program. • The member dies in service and the member's survivor or beneficiary is eligible for a monthly death-in-service benefit. The COLA will go into effect on July 1 following one full calendar year (January 1 to December 31) from the date the monthly benefit begins.	Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates: Same as Plan 1	Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates: Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.	

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)			
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN	
Disability Coverage Members who are eligible to be considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.7% on all service, regardless of when it was earned, purchased or granted. VSDP members are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work-related disability benefits.	Disability Coverage Members who are eligible to be considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.65% on all service, regardless of when it was earned, purchased or granted. VSDP members are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work related disability benefits.	Disability Coverage Employees of political subdivisions (including Plan 1 and Plan 2 opt-ins) participate in the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP) unless their local governing body provides ar employer-paid comparable program for its members. Hybrid members (including Plan 1 and Plan 2 opt-ins) covered under VLDP are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work- related disability benefits.	
Purchase of Prior Service Members may be eligible to purchase service from previous public employment, active duty military service, an eligible period of leave or VRS refunded service as creditable service in their plan. Prior creditable service counts toward vesting, eligibility for retirement and the health insurance credit. Only active members are eligible to purchase prior service. When buying service, members must purchase their most recent period of service first. Members also may be eligible to purchase periods of leave without pay.	Purchase of Prior Service Same as Plan 1.	Purchase of Prior Service Defined Benefit Component: Same as Plan 1, with the following exceptions: •Hybrid Retirement Plan members are ineligible for ported service. •The cost for purchasing refunded service is the higher of 4% of creditable compensation or average final compensation. •Plan members have one year from their date of hire or return from leave to purchase all but refunded prior service at approximate normal cost. After that one-year period, the rate for most categories of service will change to actuarial cost. Defined Contribution Component:	

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2013 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

	Number
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	33
Inactive members: Vested inactive members	21
Non-vested inactive members	112
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	93
Total inactive members	226
Active members	250
Total covered employees	509

Contributions

The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-145 of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding options provided to political subdivisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Employees are required to contribute 5.00% of their compensation toward their retirement. Prior to July 1, 2012, all or part of the 5.00% member contribution may have been assumed by the employer. Beginning July 1, 2012 new employees were required to pay the 5% member contribution. In addition, for existing employees, employers were required to begin making the employee pay the 5.00% member contribution. This could be phased in over a period of up to 5 years and the employer is required to provide a salary increase equal to the amount of the increase in the employee-paid member contribution.

The New River Valley Regional Jail Authority's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2015 was 10.11% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2013.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the New River Valley Regional Jail Authority were \$883,062 and \$1,137,368 for the years ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively.

Net Pension Asset

The Authority's net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2014. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2013, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2014.

New River Valley Regional Jail Authority Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2015 (continued)

Note 5-Pension Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - General Employees

The total pension liability for General Employees in the Authority's Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2013, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2014.

Inflation 2.5%

Salary increases, including inflation 3.5% - 5.35%

Investment rate of return 7.0%, net of pension plan investment

expense, including inflation*

Mortality rates: 14% of deaths are assumed to be service related

Largest 10 - Non-LEOS:

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table Projected with Scale AA to 2020 with males set forward 4 years and females set back 2 years

Post-Retirement:

RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table Projected with Scale AA to 2020 with males set forward 1 year

Post-Disablement:

RP-2000 Disability Life Mortality Table Projected to 2020 with males set back 3 years and no provision for future mortality improvement

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - Non-LEOS:

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table Projected with Scale AA to 2020 with males set forward 4 years and females set back 2 years

Post-Retirement:

RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table Projected with Scale AA to 2020 with males set forward 1 year

Post-Disablement:

RP-2000 Disability Life Mortality Table Projected to 2020 with males set back 3 years and no provision for future mortality improvement

^{*} Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.0%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.0% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 7.0% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

Note 5-Pension Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - General Employees (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2013 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2012. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Largest 10 - Non-LEOS:

- Update mortality table
- Decrease in rates of service retirement
- Decrease in rates of disability retirement
- Reduce rates of salary increase by 0.25% per year

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - Non-LEOS:

- Update mortality table
- Decrease in rates of service retirement
- Decrease in rates of disability retirement
- Reduce rates of salary increase by 0.25% per year

Actuarial Assumptions - Public Safety Employees

The total pension liability for Public Safety employees in the [Name of Plan (County/City/Town)]'s Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2013, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2014.

Inflation 2.5%

Salary increases, including inflation 3.5% - 4.75%

Investment rate of return 7.0%, net of pension plan investment

expense, including inflation*

Mortality rates: 60% of deaths are assumed to be service related

Largest 10 - Non-LEOS:

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table Projected with Scale AA to 2020 with males set back 2 years and females set back 2 years

^{*} Administrative expenses as a percent of the market value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 7.0%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 7.0% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 7.0% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

Note 5-Pension Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - Public Safety Employees (Continued)

Post-Retirement:

RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table Projected with Scale AA to 2020 with males set forward 1 year

Post-Disablement:

RP-2000 Disability Life Mortality Table Projected to 2020 with males set back 3 years and no provision for future mortality improvement

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - Non-LEOS:

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table Projected with Scale AA to 2020 with males set back 2 years and females set back 2 years

Post-Retirement:

RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table Projected with Scale AA to 2020 with males set forward 1 year

Post-Disablement:

RP-2000 Disability Life Mortality Table Projected to 2020 with males set back 3 years and no provision for future mortality improvement

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2013 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2012. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

Largest 10 - LEOS:

- Update mortality table
- Decrease in male rates of disability

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - LEOS:

- Update mortality table
- Adjustments to rates of service retirement for females
- Increase in rates of withdrawal
- Decrease in male and female rates of disability

Note 5—Pension Plan: (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on pension System investments was determined using a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension System investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. The target asset allocation and best estimate of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
U.S. Equity	19.50%	6.46%	1.26%
Developed Non U.S. Equity	16.50%	6.28%	1.04%
Emerging Market Equity	6.00%	10.00%	0.60%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.09%	0.01%
Emerging Debt	3.00%	3.51%	0.11%
Rate Sensitive Credit	4.50%	3.51%	0.16%
Non Rate Sensitive Credit	4.50%	5.00%	0.23%
Convertibles	3.00%	4.81%	0.14%
Public Real Estate	2.25%	6.12%	0.14%
Private Real Estate	12. 7 5%	7.10%	0.91%
Private Equity	12.00%	10.41%	1.25%
Cash	1.00%	-1.50%	-0.02%
Total	100.00%		5.83%
		Inflation	2.50%
*E	xpected arithme	tic nominal return	8.33%

^{*} Using stochastic projection results provides an expected range of real rates of return over various time horizons. Looking at one year results produces an expected real return of 8.33% but also has a high standard deviation, which means there is high volatility. Over larger time horizons the volatility declines significantly and provides a median return of 7.44%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

Note 5-Pension Plan: (Continued)

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.00%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that System member contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2018, the rate contributed by the employer for the Authority Retirement Plan will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly. From July 1, 2018 on, participating employers are assumed to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset)

	Increase (Decrease)					
		Total Pension Liability (a)		Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)		Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2013	\$	13,331,467	\$	13,854,987	\$_	(523,520)
Changes for the year:						
Service cost	\$	1,367,728	\$	-	Ś	1,367,728
Interest		920,276	•	-	7	920,276
Differences between expected and actual experience		-				-
Contributions - employer				1,137,368		(1,137,368)
Contributions - employee		-		427,159		(427,159)
Net investment income Benefit payments, including refunds		•		2,283,857		(2,283,857)
of employees contributions		(369,322)		(369, 322)		
Administrative expenses		•		(11,175)		11,175
Other changes		-		121		(121)
Net changes	\$	1,918,682	\$_	3,468,008	\$_	(1,549,326)
Balances at June 30, 2014	\$	15,250,149	\$_	17,322,995	\$_	(2,072,846)

Note 5-Pension Plan: (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability (asset) of the Authority using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the Authority's net pension liability (asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

			Rate	
	(6.0	0%)	 (7.00%)	 (8.00%)
New River Valley Regional Jail Net Pension Liability (Asset)	Authority \$	552,931	\$ (2,072,846)	\$ (4,192,319)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the New River Valley Regional Jail Authority recognized pension expense of \$606,092. At June 30, 2015, the New River Valley Regional Jail Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	_	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$		\$	-	
Change in assumptions				•	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments				1,018,050	
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	_	883,062	. •	***	
Total	\$_	883,062	\$_	1,018,050	

Note 5—Pension Plan: (Continued)

Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)

\$883,062 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the New River Valley Regional Jail Authority's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the year ended June 30, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30	
2016	\$ (254,513)
2017	(254,513)
2018	(254,513)
2019	(254,511)
Thereafter	·

Note 6-Adoption of Accounting Principles:

Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 and Statement No. 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68:

The New River Valley Regional Jail Authority implemented the financial reporting provisions of the above Statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. These Statements establish standards for measuring and recognizing liabilities, deferred outflows of resources, and deferred inflows of resources, and expense/expenditures related to pensions. Note disclosure and required supplementary information requirements about pensions are also addressed. The requirements of this Statement will improve financial reporting by improving accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for pensions. The implementation of these Statements resulted in the restatement of net position as seen in Note 11.

Note 7-Capital Assets:

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2015 was as follows:

Primary Government:

	Beginning Balance	,	Additions	De	letions	Ending Balance
Governmental Activities:						
Capital assets not being depreciated:						
Land	\$ 240,396	\$	•	\$	 	\$ 240,396
Capital assets being depreciated:						
Buildings and Improvements	\$ 74,225,103	\$		\$	-	\$ 74,225,103
Machinery and Equipment	18,216,831		91,963		-	18,308,794
Total capital assets being						
depreciated	\$ 92,441,934	\$	91,963	\$	-	\$ 92,533,897
Accumulated depreciation:						
Buildings and Improvements	\$ (15,459,989)	\$	(1,855,628)	\$	•	\$ (17,315,617)
Machinery and Equipment	(8,908,638)		(1,668,237)		-	(10,576,875)
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ (24,368,627)	\$	(3,523,865)	\$	+	\$ (27,892,492)
Total capital assets being						
depreciated, net	\$ 68,073,307	\$	(3,431,902)	\$	-	\$ 64,641,405
Governmental activities capital						
assets, net	\$ 68,313,703	\$	(3,431,902)	\$	-	\$ 64,881,801

All depreciation expense was charged to the public safety function in the Statement of Activities.

Note 8-Risk Management:

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Authority participates with other government entities in a public entity risk pool for its coverage of liability insurance through VARISK 2 insurance pool. Each member of this risk pool jointly and severally agrees to assume, pay and discharge any liability. The Authority pays contributions and assessments based upon classification and rates into a designated cash reserve fund out of which expenses of the pool, claims and awards are to be paid. In the event of a loss, deficit, or depletion of all available excess insurance, the pool may assess all members in the proportion in which the premium of each bears to the total premiums of all members in the year in which such deficit occurs. The Authority continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Note 9-Other Postemployment Benefits - Health Insurance:

From an accrual accounting perspective, the cost of other postemployment benefits (OPEB), like the cost of pension benefits, generally should be associated with the periods in which the cost occurs, rather than in future years when it will be paid. In adopting the requirements of GASB Statement No. 45 during the year ended June 30, 2010, the Authority recognizes the cost of postemployment health care in the year when the employee services are rendered, reports the accumulating liability, and provides information useful in assessing potential demands on the Authority's future cash flows. Recognition of the liability accumulated from prior years will be phased in over 30 years, commencing with the 2010 liability.

A. Plan Description

The New River Valley Regional Jail Authority administers a single-employer healthcare plan ("the Plan"). The Authority provides postemployment medical and dental benefits to its retirees who elect to stay in the plans. At retirement, retirees may stay in one of two plans with an additional choice of prescription drug benefits and can continue coverage under all the benefits until age 65 or becoming eligibility for Medicare, whichever comes first. The Authority may change, add or delete benefits (including contributions required of retired persons) as deemed appropriate.

Participants are eligible for the plan upon eligibility to retire under the provisions of the Virginia Retirement System (VRS). The earliest retirement age is 50 with 10 years of service for general employees and 5 years of service for safety officers.

B. Funding Policy

The Authority currently pays for the post-retirement health care benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. The Authority currently has 250 employees that are eligible for the program. In addition, 100 percent of premiums are the responsibility of the retiree.

Health benefits include Medical, Dental, and Vision coverage for retirees. Retirees are eligible to choose one of the following medical options through the Authority. The rates are as follows:

	Retiree
Key Advantage Expanded	\$ 500
Key Advantage 250	466

Note 9-Other Postemployment Benefits - Health Insurance: (continued)

B. Funding Policy (continued)

The Authority's annual other postemployment benefit (OPEB) cost (expense) is calculated based on the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance with the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years. The following table shows the components of the Authority's annual OPEB cost for the year, the amount actually contributed to the plan, and changes in the Authority's net OPEB obligation:

C. Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

For 2015, the Authority's annual OPEB cost (expense) of \$70,608 did not equal the ARC of \$71,600. The obligation calculation is as follows:

Annual required contribution	\$	71,600
Interest on net OPEB obligation		17,555
Adjustment to annual required contribution		(18,547)
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	_	70,608
Contributions made		14,300
Increase in net OPEB obligation	~	56,308
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year		501,574
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	\$ -	557,882

The Authority's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2015 and the two preceding years were as follows:

		Percentage of	
Fiscal Annual A Year Ended OPEB Cost		Annual OPEB Cost Contributed	Net OPEB Obligation
(/20/2045.6	70 (00		
6/30/2015 \$	70,608	20.25% \$	557,882
6/30/2014	66,915	19.13%	502,077
6/30/2013	114,014	6.67%	447,459

Note 9-Other Postemployment Benefits - Health Insurance: (continued)

D. Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of the Plan for the Authority as of June 30, 2014, the most recent actuarial date, is as follows:

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 421,400
Actuarial value of plan assets	-
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	\$ 421,400
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets / AAL)	0.00%
Covered payroll (active plan members)	\$ 8,730,300
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	4.83%

Actuarial valuation of an ongoing plan involves estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revisions as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, will present multiyear trend information, as it becomes available, about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

E. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point.

The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the June 30, 2014, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the projected unit credit actuarial cost method was used. Under this method, future benefits are projected and the present value of such benefits is allocated from date of hire to date of eligibility the actuarial assumptions included: inflations at 2.50 percent, investment's rate of return at 3.50 percent, and a health care trend rate of 5.80 percent graded to 4.50 percent over 76 years. The UAAL is being amortized as a level percentage of projected payrolls on an open basis over the remaining amortization period, which at June 30, 2014 was 30 years.

Note 10-Litigation:

As of June 30, 2015, there were no matters of litigation involving the Authority which would materially affect the Authority's financial position should any court decisions on pending matters not be favorable.

Note 11 - Restatement of Beginning Net Equity:

	_	Net Position	_	Home Electronic Monitoring Fund Balance
Previously reported at June 30, 2014	\$	23,138,489	\$	5,370
Implementation of GASB 68 Adjustment for accounts receivable	_	1,660,888 (5,121)	_	(5,121)
As restated at June 30, 2014	\$_	24,794,256	\$_	249

Note 15 - Upcoming Pronouncements:

Statement No. 72, Fair Value Measurement and Application, amends the definitions of fair value used throughout GASB literature to be consistent with the definition and principles provided in FASB Accounting Standards Codification Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement. This Statement provides guidance for determining a fair value measurement for financial reporting purposes and for applying fair value to certain investments and disclosures related to all fair value measurements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2015. No formal study or estimate of the impact of this standard has been performed.

Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, improves the usefulness of information about postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB) included in the general purpose external financial reports of state and local governmental OPEB plans for making decisions and assessing accountability. This Statement replaces Statements No. 43, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, as amended, and No. 57, OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple Employer Plans. It also includes requirements for defined contribution OPEB plans that replace the requirements for those OPEB plans in Statement No. 25, Financial Reporting for Defined Benefit Pension Plans and Note Disclosures for Defined Contribution Plans, as amended, Statement 43, and Statement No. 50, Pension Disclosures. This Statement is effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016. No formal study or estimate of the impact of this standard has been performed.

Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pension, improves accounting and financial reporting by state and local governments for postemployment benefits other than pensions (other postemployment benefits or OPEB). This Statement replaces the requirements of Statements No. 45, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions, as amended, and No. 57, OPEB Measurements by Agent Employers and Agent Multiple Employer Plans, for OPEB. Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, establishes new accounting and financial reporting requirements for OPEB plans. This Statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2017. No formal study or estimate of the impact of this standard has been performed.

Note 15 - Upcoming Pronouncements: (continued)

Statement No. 76, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments, objective is to identify—in the context of the current governmental financial reporting environment—the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). This Statement supersedes Statement No. 55, The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2015, and should be applied retroactively. No formal study or estimate of the impact of this standard has been performed.



NEW RIVER VALLEY REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Budget and Actual - General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

70.00	Budgete	d Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget- Positive		
Revenues:	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)		
Revenue from local sources:			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
Charges to participating jurisdictions:						
Bland County	\$ 163,346	\$ 163,346	\$ 139,969	\$ (23,377)		
Carroll County	1,143,013	1,143,013	1,426,531	283,518		
Giles County	898,199	898,199	940,708	42,509		
Grayson County	734,649	734,649	599,000	(135,649)		
Floyd County	489,834	489,834	478,516	(11,318)		
Pulaski County	2,204,566	2,204,566	2,257,750	53,184		
Radford City	816,526	816,526	901,086	84,560		
Wythe County	1,632,847	1,632,847	1,325,213	(307,634)		
Work release program	9,500	9,500	5,504	(3,996)		
Interest income	2,881	2,881	2,771	(110)		
Inmate telephone income	475,000	475,000	406,197	(68,803)		
Inmate cost recovery	43,000	43,000	50,280	7,280		
Miscellaneous revenue	48,841	48,841	81,682	32,841		
	30,011	10,011	01,002	32,041		
Total revenue from local sources	\$ 8,662,202	\$ 8,662,202	\$ 8,615,207	\$ (46,995)		
Intergovernmental:						
Revenue from the Commonwealth:						
Categorical aid:						
Reimbursement of salaries and fringes	\$ 9,234,818	Ć 0.334.848	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 5	A		
State per diem warrant	, ,,	\$ 9,234,818	\$ 8,668,853	\$ (565,965)		
Other	2,041,339	2,041,339	2,410,125	368,786		
other	87,940	87,940	181,349	93,409		
Total revenue from the Commonwealth	\$ 11,364,097	\$ 11,364,097	\$ 11,260,327	\$ (103,770)		
Total revenues	\$ 20,026,299	\$ 20,026,299	\$ 19,875,534	\$ (150,765)		
Transport distriction						
Expenditures:						
Public Safety:						
Employee costs	\$ 11,962,917	\$ 11,962,917	\$ 12,109,599	\$ (146,682)		
Medical costs	1,276,622	1,276,622	1,440,152	(163,530)		
Building costs	1,111,160	1,111,160	1,181,818	(70,658)		
Administrative costs	5,800	5,800	8,132	(2,332)		
Service contracts/treatment costs	223,586	223,586	386,445	(162,859)		
Telecommunication costs	31,521	31,521	35,954	(4,433)		
Vehicle/equipment costs	112,279	112,279	145,008	(32,729)		
inmate costs	1,112,721	1,112,721	1,123,862	(11,141)		
Custodial costs	60,664	60,664	67,431	(6,767)		
Travel costs	2,829	2,829	1,218	1,611		
Training and operational costs	80,400	80,400	71,231	9,169		
Capital Outlay	,	-	48,468	(48,468)		
Total expenditures	\$ 15,980,499	\$ 15,980,499		<u> </u>		
·				\$ (638,819)		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ 4,045,800	\$ 4,045,800	\$ 3,256,216	\$ (789,584)		
Other financing sources (uses):						
Transfers in	\$ ·	\$ -	\$ 12,201	\$ 12,201		
Transfers out	(3,726,989)	(3,726,989)	(3,723,351)	3,638		
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$ (3,726,989)	\$ (3,726,989)	\$ (3,711,150)	\$ 15,839		
Net change in fund balance	\$ 318,811	\$ 318,811	\$ (454,934)	\$ (773,745)		
, and the second	- 515,011	7 310,011	→ (ru=,ru+)	7 (773,743)		
Fund balance, beginning of year	(318,811)	(318,811)	3,868,595	4,187,406		
Fund balance, end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,413,661	\$ 3,413,661		

New River Valley Regional Jail Authority Schedule of OPEB Funding Progress For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) - Health Insurance

Actuarial Valuation as of* (1)	Actuarial Value of Assets (2)		Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL) (3)		Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (3) - (2) (4)		Funded Ratio Assets as % of AAL (2)/(3) (5)	Covered Payroll (6)		UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll (4)/(6) (7)	
June 30, 2014	\$	-	\$	421,400	\$	421,400	0.00%	\$	8,730,300	4.83%	
June 30, 2012		-		528,600		528,600	0.00%		8,042,900	6.57%	
June 30, 2010		-		462,600		462,600	0.00%		5,862,967	7.89%	

New River Valley Regional Jail Authority

Schedule of Components of and Changes in Net Pension Asset and Related Ratios For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

		2014
Total pension liability		
Service cost	\$	1,367,728
Interest		920,276
Changes of benefit terms		-
Differences between expected and actual experience		-
Changes in assumptions		-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		(369, 322)
Net change in total pension liability	ş 	1,918,682
Total pension liability - beginning		13,331,467
Total pension liability - ending (a)	s 	15,250,149
•	· 	
Plan fiduciary net position		
Contributions - employer	\$	1,137,368
Contributions - employee	*	427,159
Net investment income		2,283,857
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		(369,322)
Administrative expense		(11,175)
Other		121
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	ş 	3,468,008
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	÷	13,854,987
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	c	17,322,995
tun nadelary nee position - ending (b)	۶ 	17,322,993
Political subdivision's net pension asset - ending (a) - (b)	\$	(2,072,846)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total		
pension asset		113.59%
Covered-employee payroll	\$	8,934,280
Political subdivision's net pension asset as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		33.20%
covered employee payroll		-23.20%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2015 is the first year for this presentation, no other data is available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

New River Valley Regional Jail Authority Schedule of Employer Contributions June 30, 2015

Date	R	ntractually Required ntribution (1)	R Co	tributions in elation to ntractually Required ntribution (2)	 Contribution Deficiency (3)		Employer's Covered Employee Payroll (4)	Contributior as a % of Covered Employee Payroll (5)
2015	\$	883,062	\$	883,062	\$	Ś	8,734,544	10.11%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2015 is the first year for this presentation, no other data is available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

New River Valley Regional Jail Authority Notes to Required Supplementary Information June 30, 2015

Changes of benefit terms - There have been no significant changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation. A hybrid plan with changes to the defined benefit plan structure and a new defined contribution component were adopted in 2012. The hybrid plan applies to most new employees hired on or after January 1, 2014 and not covered by enhanced hazardous duty benefits. The liabilities presented do not reflect the hybrid plan since it covers new members joining the System after the valuation date of June 30, 2013 and the impact on the liabilities as of the measurement date of June 30, 2014 are minimal.

Changes of assumptions - The following changes in actuarial assumptions were made effective June 30, 2013 based on the most recent experience study of the System for the four-year period ending June 30, 2012:

Largest 10 - Non-LEOS:

- Update mortality table
- Decrease in rates of service retirement
- Decrease in rates of disability retirement
- Reduce rates of salary increase by 0.25% per year

Largest 10 - LEOS:

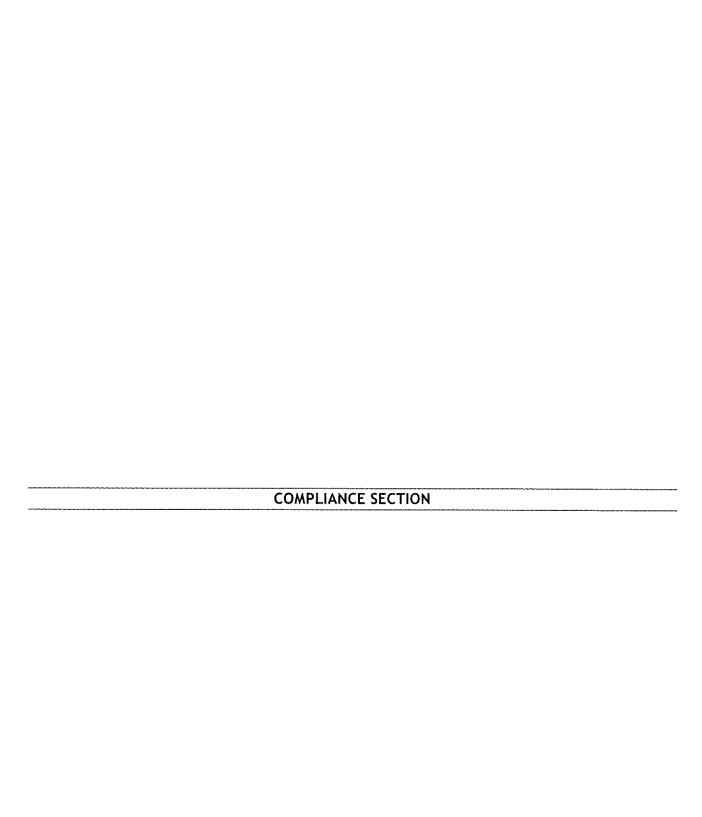
- Update mortality table
- Decrease in male rates of disability

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - Non-LEOS:

- Update mortality table
- Decrease in rates of service retirement
- Decrease in rates of disability retirement
- Reduce rates of salary increase by 0.25% per year

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - LEOS:

- Update mortality table
- Adjustments to rates of service retirement for females
- Increase in rates of withdrawal
- Decrease in male and female rates of disability



ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES

A PROFESSIONAL LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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

To the Board of Directors New River Valley Regional Jail Authority Dublin, Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the 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 the *Specifications for Audits of Authorities, Boards and Commissions*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of New River Valley Regional Jail Authority as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise New River Valley Regional Jail Authority's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 11, 2015.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered New River Valley Regional Jail Authority's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of New River Valley Regional Jail Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of New River Valley Regional Jail Authority's internal control.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified. However, as described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control that we consider to be a material weakness.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses to be a material weaknesses [2015-001].

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether New River Valley Regional Jail Authority's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

New River Valley Regional Jail Authority's Response to Findings

New River Valley Regional Jail Authority's response to the findings identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. New River Valley Regional Jail Authority's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

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

Robinson, James, Ly Associates
Blacksburg, Virginia
November 11, 2015

New River Valley Regional Jail Authority

Schedule of Findings and Responses For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued: Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified?

Significant deficiency(ies) identified?

None Reported

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?

Section II - Financial Statement Findings

2015	-001	
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Criteria: Per Statement on Auditing Standards 115, identification of a material adjustment to the

financial statements that was not detected by the entity's internal controls indicates that a

material weakness may exist.

Condition: The Authority's financial statements required material adjustments by the Auditor to ensure

such statements complied with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

Cause of Condition: The Authority has historically relied on the auditors for assistance in preparing the financial

statements and related adjustments.

Effect of Condition: There is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial

statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented, or detected and

corrected, by the entity's internal controls over financial reporting.

Recommendation: Management should continue to work towards making all necessary entries and adjustments.

Management's Response: Management concurs that adjustments in material amounts were required to comply with

GAAP. Management will continue to work with the auditors to improve on having the financial

statements ready for audit.