

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY
 FINANCIAL REPORT
 FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020

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FINANCIAL SECTION



Independent Auditors' Report

To the Honorable Members of
Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Abingdon, Virginia

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund and remaining fund information of Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Southwest Virginia 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 remaining fund information of Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority, as of June 30, 2020, 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.

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 45-46 and 47-54 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 October 16, 2020, on our consideration of Southwest Virginia 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 solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority's 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 Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Robinson, Farrow, Cox Associates

Blacksburg, Virginia
October 16, 2020

Basic Financial Statements

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2020

Exhibit 1

	Primary Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,240,091
Investments	4,773,305
Accounts receivable	438,706
Prepaid items	1,065,104
Due from other governmental units	2,910,810
Net pension asset	2,039,063
Restricted assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents with trustee	520,337
Investments with trustee	6,363,367
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):	
Land	1,176,628
Buildings and improvements	79,662,497
Machinery and equipment	4,102,943
Total assets	\$ 114,292,851
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred charge on refunding	\$ 1,434,566
Pension related items	2,735,961
OPEB related items	522,195
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 4,692,722
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	\$ 441,541
Accrued interest payable	247,941
Accrued wages	443,466
Accrued benefits	41,877
Due to other governmental units	4,603,997
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	3,591,656
Due in more than one year	65,253,005
Total liabilities	\$ 74,623,483
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension related items	\$ 1,123,774
OPEB related items	625,085
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 1,748,859
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 22,826,517
Restricted for debt service	6,883,704
Unrestricted	12,903,010
Total net position	\$ 42,613,231

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

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

		<u>Program Revenues</u>		<u>Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position</u>
<u>Functions/Programs</u>	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Regional Jail Authority Governmental Activities</u>
Primary Government:				
Governmental activities:				
Public safety	\$ 43,838,434	\$ 24,072,643	\$ 18,664,248	\$ (368,754)
Interest on long-term obligations	2,787,389	-	-	(2,787,389)
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 46,625,823</u>	<u>\$ 24,072,643</u>	<u>\$ 18,664,248</u>	<u>\$ (3,156,143)</u>
			<u>\$ 732,789</u>	
				<u>\$ 319,029</u>
				<u>3,794,071</u>
				<u>4,113,100</u>
				<u>956,957</u>
				<u>41,656,274</u>
				<u>42,613,231</u>
General revenues:				
Unrestricted revenues from use of money and property				
Miscellaneous				
Total general revenues				
Change in net position				
Net position - beginning				
Net position - ending				

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

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY
Balance Sheet
Governmental Fund
June 30, 2020

ASSETS

Current assets:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,240,091
Investments	4,773,305
Accounts receivable	438,706
Prepaid items	1,065,104
Due from other governmental units	2,910,810

Noncurrent assets:

Cash and cash equivalents with trustee - restricted	520,337
Investments with trustee - restricted	6,363,367

Total assets	<u>\$ 27,311,720</u>
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LIABILITIES

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable	\$ 441,541
Accrued wages	443,466
Accrued benefits	41,877
Due to other governmental units	4,603,997

Total liabilities	<u>\$ 5,530,881</u>
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FUND BALANCE

Nonspendable	\$ 1,065,104
Restricted:	
Restricted for debt service	6,883,704
Unassigned	13,832,031

Total fund balance	<u>\$ 21,780,839</u>
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Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$ 27,311,720</u>
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The accompanying notes to financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY
 Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Fund
 To the Statement of Net Position
 June 30, 2020

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

Total fund balances per Exhibit 3 - Balance Sheet		\$ 21,780,839
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Land	\$ 1,176,628	
Buildings and improvements	79,662,497	
Machinery and equipment	<u>4,102,943</u>	84,942,068
The net pension asset is not an available resource and, therefore, is not reported in the funds.		
		2,039,063
Deferred outflows of resources are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.		
Deferred charge on refunding	\$ 1,434,566	
Pension related items	2,735,961	
OPEB related items	<u>522,195</u>	4,692,722
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Revenue and refunding bonds	\$ (22,995,000)	
Refunding bond	(37,880,000)	
Premium on revenue bond	(742,949)	
Premium on refunding bond	(1,932,168)	
Accrued interest payable	(247,941)	
Compensated absences	(872,082)	
Net OPEB Liabilities	<u>(4,422,462)</u>	(69,092,602)
Deferred inflows of resources are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Pension related items	\$ (1,123,774)	
OPEB related items	<u>(625,085)</u>	<u>(1,748,859)</u>
Net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ 42,613,231</u>

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

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

<hr/>	
Revenues:	
Charges for services	\$ 24,072,643
Intergovernmental revenue	19,397,037
Unrestricted revenue from use of money and property	319,029
Miscellaneous	3,794,071
	<hr/>
Total revenues	\$ 47,582,780
	<hr/>
Expenditures:	
Public Safety:	
Employee costs	\$ 24,500,046
Contractual services	1,116,441
Support services	49,214
Utilities	2,512,210
Medical services	5,942,042
Medical supplies	32,183
Insurance	1,724,113
Travel	39,915
Office supplies	142,649
Facility and maintenance supplies	922,046
Inmate supplies	464,584
Correctional supplies	211,729
Food services	2,301,372
Equipment	2,905,153
Debt Service:	
Principal	2,070,000
Bond issuance costs	555,100
Interest	2,473,187
	<hr/>
Total expenditures	\$ 47,961,984
	<hr/>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ (379,204)
	<hr/>
Other financing sources (uses):	
Proceeds of refunding bond	\$ 37,880,000
Payment to bond escrow agent	(37,815,077)
	<hr/>
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$ 64,923
	<hr/>
Net change in fund balance	\$ (314,281)
	<hr/>
Fund balance, beginning of year	22,095,120
	<hr/>
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 21,780,839
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The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY
 Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues,
 Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Fund
 To the Statement of Activities
 For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	(314,281)
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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 depreciation exceeded capital asset purchases in the current period.

Capital asset additions	\$	2,202,816
Depreciation expense		(3,562,253)
		(1,359,437)

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 deferred and 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.

Issuance of refunding bonds	\$	(37,880,000)
Payment to bond escrow agent (excluding interest)		37,338,997
Payment of principal		2,070,000
		1,528,997

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 compensated absences	\$	(89,268)
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest payable		379,394
Amortization of bond premium		363,643
Amortization of deferred charge on refunding		(26,059)
Change in pension related items		498,019
Change in OPEB related items		(24,051)
		1,101,678

Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	956,957
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The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position
Agency Funds
June 30, 2020

	Agency Funds
ASSETS	
Cash	\$ <u>234,837</u>
Total assets	\$ <u><u>234,837</u></u>
LIABILITIES	
Amounts held for inmate benefits	\$ <u>234,837</u>
Total liabilities	\$ <u><u>234,837</u></u>

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

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2020

Note 1-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

The financial statements of the Southwest Virginia 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 Buchanan, Dickenson, Lee, Russell, Scott, Smyth, Tazewell, Washington, Wise and the City of Norton. The Authority was created under the provisions of Title 53.1, Chapter 3, Articles 3.1 and 5 of the Code of Virginia (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.

Statement of Net Position - The Statement of Net Position is designed to display financial position of the primary government (governmental and business-type activities) and its discretely presented component units. 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.

Statement of Activities - 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*.

Note 1-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (continued)

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

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.

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 of the Authority. The General Fund is considered a major fund for reporting purposes.

Additionally, the Authority reports the following fund types:

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. Agency funds include 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.

Note 1-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (continued)

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

2. *Investments*

Money market investments, participating interest-earning investment contracts (repurchase agreements) that have a remaining maturity at time of purchase of one year or less, nonparticipating interest-earning investment contracts (nonnegotiable certificates of deposit (CDs)) and external investment pools are measured at amortized cost. All other investments are reported at fair value.

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, 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 acquisition 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.

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

<u>Assets</u>	<u>Years</u>
Buildings	40
Building improvements	20-40
Machinery and equipment	5-10

5. *Accounts Receivable*

Accounts receivable are stated at book value. Uncollected balances have not been significant, therefore no allowances for uncollectible accounts is recorded.

Note 1-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (continued)

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

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. 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 full-time employee. Employees will be allowed to accumulate their maximum accrued hours per year as determined by years of service. Once an employee attains the maximum hours, he/she will not accrue any more hours until leave is taken. 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 holiday time which upon termination, and with the exception of exempt employees, may be paid up to a maximum of 48 hours. The Authority's liability for compensated absences at June 30, 2020 was \$872,082.

7. Restricted Assets

Restricted cash is set aside for future debt service expenditures.

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 prepaid bond issuance costs, 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.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts 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.

The remainder of this page is left blank intentionally.

Note 1-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (continued)

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

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 has multiple items that qualify for reporting in this category. One item is the deferred charge on refunding reported in the statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The other item is comprised of certain items related to the measurement of the net pension asset and net OPEB liabilities and contributions to the pension and OPEB plans made during the current year and subsequent to the net pension asset and net OPEB liabilities measurement date. For more detailed information on these items, reference the related notes.

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 asset and net OPEB liabilities are reported as deferred inflows of resources. For more detailed information on these items, reference the related notes.

10. *Pensions*

For purposes of measuring the net pension asset, 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*

Net position is the difference between a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets represents capital assets, less accumulated depreciation, less any outstanding debt related to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows 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.

Note 1-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (continued)

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

11. Net Position (continued)

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, equipment and infrastructure less accumulated depreciation) reduced by the debt incurred to acquire or construct the asset plus deferred outflows of resources less deferred inflows of resources related to those assets.

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

Unrestricted - 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.

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.

12. Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net GLI Program OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB, and GLI OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the VRS GLI Program OPEB and the additions to/deductions from the VRS GLI OPEB's net fiduciary position have been determined on the same basis as they were reported by VRS. In addition, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value

In addition to the Group Life Insurance OPEB benefit, the Authority allows their retirees to stay on the health insurance plan after retirement. The retiree is required to pay the blended premium cost creating an implicit subsidy OPEB liability. In addition, retirees receive a monthly stipend towards their health insurance cost until the retiree is Medicare eligible. This is discussed in detail in Note 10 of the financial statements.

Note 1-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies: (continued)

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

13. Fund Balance

The following classifications of fund balance 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 that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by external resource providers such as grantors or enabling federal, state, or local legislation. Restrictions may be changed or lifted only with the consent of the resource providers;
- Committed fund balance - amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes determined by the adoption of an ordinance committing fund balance for a specified purpose by the Authority prior to the end of the fiscal year. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until the resources have been spent for the specified purpose or the Board adopts another ordinance to remove or revise the limitation;
- Assigned fund balance - amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose but do not meet the criteria to be classified as committed; intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official or body to which the governing body delegates the authority. Unlike commitments, assignments general only exist temporarily. In other words, an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment. Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a commitment;
- Unassigned fund balance - amounts that are available for any purpose; positive amounts are only reported in the general fund. Additionally, any deficit fund balance within the other governmental fund types is reported as unassigned.

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: restricted, 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.

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2020 (continued)

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 that has received at least two of the following ratings: P-1 by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc.; A-1 Standard and Poor’s; or F1 by Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Section 2.2-4502), banker’s acceptances, repurchase agreements and the State Treasurer’s Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP).

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, 2020 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	AA+	AA+f/S1	Total
US Treasury Obligations	\$ -	\$1,974,554	\$ -	\$ 1,974,554
Fidelity Instit. MM Class II	520,337	-	-	520,337
First Am Govt Ob FD CL Y	18,089	-	-	18,089
VIP Stable Nav Liquidity Pool	3,153,022	-	-	3,153,022
VIP 1-3 Year High Quality Bond Fund	-	-	1,620,283	1,620,283
SNAP	4,370,724	-	-	4,370,724
Total	\$ 8,062,172	\$1,974,554	\$1,620,283	\$ 11,657,009

Concentration of Credit Risk:

At June 30, 2020, the Authority did not have any investments requiring concentration of credit risk disclosures that exceeded 5% of total investments.

Interest Rate Risk:

The Authority has not adopted an investment policy for interest rate risk. Listed below are the Authority’s US Treasury investments subject to investment rate risk and their corresponding maturity dates.

Investment Type	Fair Value	Maturity Date	Call Options
<i>U.S. Treasury Obligations</i>			
United States Treasury Note/Bond	\$ 1,143,898	7/15/2020	None
United States Treasury Note/Bond	557,866	9/1/2020	None
United States Treasury Note/Bond	272,790	8/10/2020	None
<i>Fidelity Instit. MM Class II</i>			
Fidelity Investments Money Market	313,596		None
Fidelity Investments Money Market	206,741		None
<i>First Am Govt Ob FD CL Y</i>			
US Bank Investments Money Market	18,089		None
Total	\$ 2,512,980		

External Investment Pools:

The value of the positions in the external investment pool (State Non-Arbitrage Pool (SNAP)) is the same as the value of the pool shares. As SNAP is not SEC registered, regulatory oversight of the pools rests with the Virginia State Treasury. SNAP is an amortized cost basis portfolio. There are no withdrawal limitations or restrictions imposed on participants.

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2020 (continued)

Note 3— Fair Value Measurements:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Authority categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. The Authority maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from independent sources. Unobservable inputs reflect assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy categorizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels as follows:

- Level 1. Quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets that a government can access at a measurement date
- Level 2. Directly or indirectly observable inputs for the asset or liability other than quoted prices
- Level 3. Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity for the asset or liability

Investments that are measured using net asset value (NAV) per share (or its equivalent) as a practical expedient are not classified in the fair value hierarchy. Investments in the VIP are using the NAV per share, which is determined by dividing the total value of the VIP Trust by the number of outstanding shares. The NAV per share changes with the value of the underlying investments in the VIP Trust. Generally, participants may redeem their investment at the end of a calendar quarter upon 90 days written notice.

Inputs are used in applying the various valuation techniques and broadly refer to the assumptions that market participants use to make valuation decisions, including assumptions about risk.

The Authority has the following recurring fair value measurements as of June 30, 2020:

Investment	6/30/2020	Fair Value Measurement Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)
Investments by Fair Value Level:		
Debt Securities:		
U.S. Treasury	\$ 1,974,554	\$ 1,974,554
Fidelity Instit. MM Class II	520,337	520,337
First Am Govt Ob FD CL Y	18,089	18,089
Total Debt Securities	\$ 2,512,980	\$ 2,512,980
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	\$ 2,512,980	\$ 2,512,980
Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV):		
VACO/VML VIP Stable Nav Liquidity Pool	\$ 3,153,022	
VACO/VML VIP 1-3 Year High Quality Bond Fund	1,620,283	
Total Investments measured at NAV	\$ 4,773,305	
Total investments measured at fair value	\$ 7,286,285	

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2020 (continued)

Note 4-Due From Other Governments:

At June 30, 2020, the Authority had the following receivables due from other governments:

	Primary Government
Amounts due from the State Compensation Board for payroll	\$ 1,536,930
Amounts due from the State for Per Diems	957,486
Amounts due from Federal Government	225,858
Amounts due from participating jurisdictions	190,536
Total Due from Other Governments	<u>\$ 2,910,810</u>

Note 5-Due To/From Participating Jurisdictions:

The Authority bills each locality yearly for operating and debt service expenditures based on budgeted amounts. At year end the Authority reconciles those payments based on actual days used per locality.

	<u>Due To</u>	<u>Due From</u>
Buchanan County	\$ 542,887	\$ -
Dickenson County	150,735	3,663
Lee County	654,650	-
City of Norton	-	65,528
Russell County	527,967	-
Scott County	819,556	-
Smyth County	439,567	-
Tazewell County	472,584	50,370
Washington County	268,489	70,975
Wise County	727,562	-
Total	<u>\$ 4,603,997</u>	<u>\$ 190,536</u>

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Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2020 (continued)

Note 6-Long-Term Obligations:

Primary Government - Governmental Activities Indebtedness:

The following is a summary of long-term obligation transactions of the Authority for the year ended June 30, 2020:

	Balance July 1, 2019	Increases/ Issuances	Decreases/ Retirements	Balance June 30, 2020
Direct borrowings and placements:				
Revenue Bond	\$ 18,730,000	\$ -	\$ (18,730,000)	\$ -
Revenue and Refunding Bonds	-	22,995,000	-	22,995,000
Premium on Revenue Bond	2,078,422	-	(1,335,473)	742,949
Refunding Revenue Bond	38,890,000	37,880,000	(38,890,000)	37,880,000
Premium on Refunding Bond	4,726,702	-	(2,794,534)	1,932,168
Total direct borrowings and placements:	\$ 64,425,124	\$ 60,875,000	\$ (61,750,007)	\$ 63,550,117
Compensated Absences	782,814	676,379	(587,111)	872,082
Net OPEB Liabilities	3,928,101	950,211	(455,850)	4,422,462
Total	\$ 69,136,039	\$ 62,501,590	\$ (62,792,968)	\$ 68,844,661

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

Year Ending June 30,	Direct Borrowings and Placements			
	Revenue Bond		Refunding Bond	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2021	\$ 2,150,000	\$ 765,626	\$ 635,000	\$ 760,785
2022	2,225,000	699,667	565,000	828,039
2023	2,305,000	613,736	570,000	820,803
2024	2,415,000	499,811	580,000	813,037
2025	755,000	433,032	2,335,000	790,298
2026-2030	4,320,000	1,838,550	12,135,000	3,317,935
2031-2035	5,415,000	1,074,425	13,235,000	1,969,201
2036-2040	2,320,000	353,808	5,385,000	686,505
2041-2043	1,090,000	60,538	2,440,000	114,855
Total	\$ 22,995,000	\$ 6,339,193	\$ 37,880,000	\$ 10,101,458

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2020 (continued)

Note 6-Long-Term Obligations: (continued)

Details of long-term indebtedness:

	Interest Rates	Date Issued	Payment Frequency	Final Maturity Date	Amount of Original Issue	Balance Governmental Activities	Amount Due Within One Year
Direct Borrowings and Placements:							
Revenue Bond	2.6-4.8%	6/3/2020	Semi-Annually	10/1/2042	\$22,995,000	\$ 22,995,000	\$2,150,000
Premium on Revenue Bond					742,949	742,949	32,302
Refunding Bond	1.3-3.2%	6/3/2020	Semi-Annually	10/1/2042	37,880,000	37,880,000	635,000
Premium on Refunding Bond					1,932,168	1,932,168	120,292
Total Direct Borrowings and Placements:						\$ 63,550,117	\$2,937,594
Other Obligations:							
Compensated Absences						\$ 872,082	\$ 654,062
Net OPEB Liabilities						4,422,462	-
Total Other Obligations						\$ 5,294,544	\$ 654,062
Total Long Term Obligations						\$ 68,844,661	\$3,591,656

Defaults and remedies:

Defaults

Each of the following events shall be an “Event of Default”:

1. The failure to make any payment or deposit required by this Agreement within 15 days after its due date.
2. The failure to pay any installment of interest (including Supplemental Interest) on the Local Bond when due.
3. The failure to pay any installment of principal or premium, if any, on the Local Bond when due (whether at maturity, by mandatory or optional redemption, by acceleration or otherwise).
4. The Local Government’s failure to perform or observe any of the other covenants, agreements or conditions of the Local Bond or this Agreement and the continuation of such failure for a period of 60 days after written notice specifying such failure and requesting that it be cured is given to the Local Government by VRA, or, in the case of any such failure which cannot with diligence be cured within such 60 day period, the Local Government’s failure to proceed promptly to commence to cure the failure and thereafter to prosecute the curing of the failure with diligence.
5. Any warranty, representation or other statement by or on behalf of the Local Government contained in this Agreement or in any instrument furnished in compliance with or in reference to this Agreement or in connection with the issuance and sale of the Local Bond is false and misleading in any material respect.
6. Any bankruptcy, insolvency or other similar proceeding shall be instituted by or against the Local Government under any federal or state bankruptcy or insolvency law now or hereinafter in effect and, if instituted against the Local Government is not dismissed within 60 days after filing.
7. The occurrence of an “Event of Default” under the Local Indenture.

Note 6-Long-Term Obligations: (continued)

Defaults and remedies: (continued)

Remedies

Upon the occurrence and continuation of an Event of Default, VRA and the trustee will have their respective rights and remedies provided for in the Local Bond and under the Local Indenture and the Master Indenture.

Delay and Waiver

No delay or omission to exercise any right or power accruing upon any default or Event of Default shall impair any such right or power or shall be construed to be a waiver of any such default or Event of Default of acquiescence in it, and every such right and power may be exercised from time to time and as often as may be deemed expedient. No waiver of any default or Event of Default under this Agreement shall extend to or shall affect any subsequent default or Event of Default or shall impair any rights or remedies consequent to it.

Other Information:

Line of Credit

The Authority also has an outstanding line of credit with First Bank & Trust. The allowable principal is \$2,000,000. The line of credit was issued June 24, 2019 and had no activity prior to June 30, 2020. The line of credit had no outstanding balance as of June 30, 2020.

Refunding

On April 14, 2020, the Authority issued \$37,880,000 in VRA refunding bonds with an interest rate ranging from 1.325% to 3.225%. The Authority issued the bonds to partially advance refund \$32,555,000 of the outstanding 2013A revenue and refunding bonds. The Authority used the net proceeds to purchase U.S. government securities that were deposited in an irrevocable trust to provide for all future debt service on the refunded portion of the 2013A series bonds. As a result, that portion of the 2013A series bonds is considered defeased, and the Authority has removed the liability from its accounts. The outstanding principal of the defeased bonds is \$32,555,000 at June 30, 2020.

The advance refunding decreased total debt service payments over the next 23 years by nearly \$3,385,986. This results in an economic gain (differenced between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$2,170,594.

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Note 7—Pension Plan:

Plan Description

All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority are automatically covered by a VRS Retirement Plan upon employment. This is an agent multiple-employer plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System) along with plans for other employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. However, one other entity participates in the VRS plan through Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority and the participating entity reports their proportionate information on the basis of a cost-sharing plan. 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 Code of Virginia, as amended. Eligible prior service that may be purchased includes prior public service, active military service, certain periods of leave, and previously refunded service.

Benefit Structures

The System administers three different benefit structures for covered employees - Plan 1, Plan 2 and Hybrid. Each of these benefit structures has different eligibility criteria, as detailed below.

- a. Employees hired before July 1, 2010, vested as of January 1, 2013, and have not taken a refund, are covered under Plan 1, a defined benefit plan. Non-hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced retirement benefit beginning at age 65 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 30 years of service credit. Non-hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 55 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 10 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees (law enforcement officers, firefighters, and sheriffs) are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 25 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 50 with at least 5 years of service credit.
- b. Employees hired 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 are covered under Plan 2, a defined benefit plan. Non-hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at their normal social security retirement age with at least 5 years of service credit or when the sum of their age plus service credit equals 90. Non-hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 25 years of service credit. Hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 50 with at least 5 years of service credit.
- c. Non-hazardous duty employees hired on or after January 1, 2014 are covered by the Hybrid Plan combining the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Plan 1 and Plan 2 members also had the option of opting into this plan during the election window held January 1 - April 30, 2014 with an effective date of July 1, 2014. Employees covered by this plan are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at their normal social security retirement age with at least 5 years of service credit, or when the sum of their age plus service credits equal 90. Employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit. For the defined contribution component, members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.

Note 7—Pension Plan: (continued)

Average Final Compensation and Service Retirement Multiplier

The VRS defined benefit is a lifetime monthly benefit based on a retirement multiplier as a percentage of the employee's average final compensation multiplied by the employee's total service credit. Under Plan 1, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 36 consecutive months of highest compensation and the multiplier is 1.70% for non-hazardous duty employees, 1.85% for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents, and 1.70% or 1.85% for hazardous duty employees as elected by the employer. Under Plan 2, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation and the retirement multiplier is 1.65% for non-hazardous duty employees, 1.85% for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents, and 1.70% or 1.85% for hazardous duty employees as elected by the employer. Under the Hybrid Plan, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation and the multiplier 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.

Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement and Death and Disability Benefits

Retirees with an unreduced benefit or with a reduced benefit with at least 20 years of service credit are eligible for an annual COLA beginning July 1 after one full calendar year from the retirement date. Retirees with a reduced benefit and who have less than 20 years of service credit are eligible for an annual COLA beginning on July 1 after one calendar year following the unreduced retirement eligibility date. Under Plan 1, the COLA cannot exceed 5.00%. Under Plan 2 and the Hybrid Plan, the COLA cannot exceed 3.00%. The VRS also provides death and disability benefits. Title 51.1 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the General Assembly of Virginia.

Contributions

The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-145 of the Code of Virginia, 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.

The Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2020 was 10.83% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017.

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 Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority were \$1,661,753 and \$1,599,050 for the years ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, respectively.

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2020 (continued)

Note 7—Pension Plan: (continued)

Net Pension Asset

At June 30, 2020, the Authority reported an asset of \$2,039,063 for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The Authority's net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2019. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2018 and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019. At June 30, 2019 and 2018, the Authority's proportion was 97.63% and 98.15%, respectively.

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, 2018, 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, 2019.

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.50% - 5.35%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation*

* 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 6.75%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% 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 6.75% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

Mortality rates:

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - Non-Hazardous Duty: 15% of deaths are assumed to be service related Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 95% of rates; females 105% of rates.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 3 years; females 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates.

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2020 (continued)

Note 7—Pension Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - General Employees (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except for the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - Non-Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14.00% to 15.00%
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Actuarial Assumptions - Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits

The total pension liability for Public Safety employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits in the Authority's Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, 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, 2019.

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.50% - 4.75%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation*

* 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 6.75%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% 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 6.75% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

Note 7—Pension Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - Public Safety Employees with Hazardous Duty Benefits (Continued)

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - Hazardous Duty: 45% of deaths are assumed to be service related

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 90% of rates; females set forward 1 year.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 1 year, 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward 3 years.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years; unisex using 100% male.

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates, and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60.00% to 45.00%
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

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Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2020 (continued)

Note 7—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
Public Equity	34.00%	5.61%	1.91%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.88%	0.13%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.13%	0.72%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.27%	0.74%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.77%	1.23%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.52%	0.21%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.29%	0.19%
Total	100.00%		5.13%
		Inflation	2.50%
		*Expected arithmetic nominal return	7.63%

* The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.63%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. The VRS Board elected a long-term rate which is roughly at the 40th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75%. 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. Consistent with the phased-in funding provided by the General Assembly for state and teacher employer contributions; the Authority was also provided with an opportunity to use an alternative employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in FY 2012 or 100% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. From July 1, 2019 on, participating employers are assumed to continue 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.

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2020 (continued)

Note 7—Pension Plan: (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Authority’s Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the Authority’s proportionate share of the net pension asset using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the Authority’s proportionate share of the net pension asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) or one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

	Rate		
	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset	\$ 3,081,050	\$ (2,039,063)	\$ (6,063,935)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority recognized pension expense of \$1,155,735. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the pension expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion and from differences between employer contributions and the proportionate share of employer contributions.

At June 30, 2020, the Southwest Virginia 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	\$ 165,005	\$ 676,583
Change in assumptions	896,374	121,080
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	326,111
Change in proportionate share	12,829	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	1,661,753	-
Total	<u>\$ 2,735,961</u>	<u>\$ 1,123,774</u>

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Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2020 (continued)

Note 7—Pension Plan: (Continued)

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

\$1,661,753 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority’s contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as an adjustment to the Net Pension Asset in the year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

<u>Year ended June 30</u>	
2021	\$(177,881)
2022	(261,042)
2023	234,749
2024	154,608
Thereafter	-

Pension Plan Data

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan is also available in the separately issued VRS 2019 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the 2019 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2019-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System’s Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

Note 8-Capital Assets:

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
Governmental Activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,176,628	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,176,628
Total capital assets not being depreciated	\$ 1,176,628	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,176,628
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and Improvements	\$ 112,377,242	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 112,377,242
Machinery and Equipment	5,947,878	2,202,816	(280,211)	7,870,483
Total capital assets being depreciated	\$ 118,325,120	\$ 2,202,816	\$ (280,211)	\$ 120,247,725
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	\$ (29,844,628)	\$ (2,870,117)	\$ -	\$ (32,714,745)
Machinery and Equipment	(3,355,615)	(692,136)	280,211	(3,767,540)
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ (33,200,243)	\$ (3,562,253)	\$ 280,211	\$ (36,482,285)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	\$ 85,124,877	\$ (1,359,437)	\$ -	\$ 83,765,440
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 86,301,505	\$ (1,359,437)	\$ -	\$ 84,942,068

Note 9-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 10-Other Postemployment Benefits - Health Insurance:

Plan Description

The Authority administers a cost-sharing defined benefit healthcare plan, The Plan. Two entities participate in the defined benefit healthcare plan through the Authority and the participating entities report their proportionate information on the basis of a cost-sharing plan. The plan provides postemployment health care benefits to all eligible permanent employees who meet the requirements under the Authority's pension plan. The plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

Benefits Provided

Postemployment benefits are provided to eligible retirees to include health insurance. The Plan will provide retiring employees the option to continue health insurance offered by the Authority. Employees are eligible for the program at age 50 and 10 years of service to the Authority.

Contributions

The Authority does not pre-fund benefits; therefore, no assets are accumulated in a trust fund. The current funding policy is to pay benefits directly from general assets on a pay-as-you-go basis. The funding requirements are established and may be amended by the Authority. The amount paid by the Authority for OPEB as the benefits came due during the year ended June 30, 2020 was \$94,940.

Total OPEB Liability

The Authority's total OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2020. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2019, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2020.

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Note 10-Other Postemployment Benefits - Health Insurance: (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the January 1, 2019 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	The salary increase rate starts at 5.35% for 1 year of service and gradually declines to 3.50% for 20 or more years of service
Discount Rate	3.50% as of June 30, 2019; 2.21% as of June 30, 2020

Mortality Rates:

- Pre-Retirement: RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males setback 1 year, 85% of rates; females setback 1 year.
- Post-Retirement: RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49. Health Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males set forward 1 year; females setback 1 year with 1.5% increase compounded from ages 70 to 85.
- Post-Disablement: RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Rates projected with Scale BB to 2020; males 115% of rates; females 130% of rates.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used when OPEB plan investments are insufficient to pay for future benefit payments is based on the Bond Buyer 20-year Bond GO Index as of the measurement date.

Total OPEB Liability

At June 30, 2020 the Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority reported a liability of \$3,188,446 for its proportionate share of the Total OPEB Liability. The Total OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2020 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2019. At June 30, 2020 and 2019, the Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority's proportion was 97.65% and 100.00%, respectively.

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Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2020 (continued)

Note 10-Other Postemployment Benefits - Health Insurance: (continued)

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following amounts present the total OPEB liability of the Authority, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (1.21%) or one percentage point higher (3.21%) than the current discount rate:

	Rate		
	1% Decrease	Current Discount	1% Increase
	(1.21%)	(2.21%)	(3.21%)
Authority's proportionate share of the Total OPEB liability	\$ 3,506,255	\$ 3,188,446	\$ 2,899,521

Sensitivity of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Total OPEB Liability to Changes in the Healthcare Cost Trend Rates

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Authority, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower (7.60%) or one percentage point higher (9.60%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	Rate		
	1% Decrease	Healthcare Cost Trend	1% Increase
	(7.60%)	(8.60%)	(9.60%)
Authority's proportionate share of the Total OPEB liability	\$ 2,746,746	\$ 3,188,446	\$ 3,721,637

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Authority recognized OPEB expense in the amount of \$267,650. At June 30, 2020, the Authority reported deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 282,873
Change in assumptions	281,705	182,229
Total	<u>\$ 281,705</u>	<u>\$ 465,102</u>

Note 10-Other Postemployment Benefits - Health Insurance: (continued)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources (continued)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources will be recognized in OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

<u>Year ended June 30</u>	
2021	\$ (32,552)
2022	(32,552)
2023	(32,552)
2024	(32,552)
2025	(25,066)
Thereafter	(28,123)

Additional disclosures on changes in total OPEB liability and related ratios can be found in the supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements.

Note 11-Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan):

Plan Description

The Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan was established pursuant to §51.1-500 et seq. of the Code of Virginia, as amended, and which provides the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the state agencies, teachers, and employees of participating political subdivisions are automatically covered by the VRS GLI Plan upon employment. This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System), along with pensions and other OPEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The Southwest Virginia Criminal Justice Training Academy participates in the plan through the Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority and the participating entity reports their proportionate information on the basis of a cost-sharing plan.

In addition to the Basic GLI benefit, members are also eligible to elect additional coverage for themselves as well as a spouse or dependent children through the Optional GLI Plan. For members who elect the optional group life insurance coverage, the insurer bills employers directly for the premiums. Employers deduct these premiums from members' paychecks and pay the premiums to the insurer. Since this is a separate and fully insured plan, it is not included as part of the GLI Plan OPEB.

The specific information for GLI Program OPEB, including eligibility, coverage and benefits is described below:

Eligible Employees

The GLI Plan was established July 1, 1960, for state employees, teachers, and employees of political subdivisions that elect the plan. Basic GLI coverage is automatic upon employment. Coverage ends for employees who leave their position before retirement eligibility or who take a refund of their accumulated retirement member contributions and accrued interest.

Note 11-Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Benefit Amounts

The GLI Plan is a defined benefit plan with several components. The natural death benefit is equal to the employee's covered compensation rounded to the next highest thousand and then doubled. The accidental death benefit is double the natural death benefit. In addition to basic natural and accidental death benefits, the plan provides additional benefits provided under specific circumstances that include the following: accidental dismemberment benefit, safety belt benefit, repatriation benefit, felonious assault benefit, and accelerated death benefit option. The benefit amounts are subject to a reduction factor. The benefit amount reduces by 25% on January 1 following one calendar year of separation. The benefit amount reduces by an additional 25% on each subsequent January 1 until it reaches 25% of its original value. For covered members with at least 30 years of service credit, the minimum benefit payable was set at \$8,000 by statute in 2015. This will be increased annually based on the VRS Plan 2 cost-of-living adjustment calculation. The minimum benefit adjusted for the COLA was \$8,463 as of June 30, 2020.

Contributions

The contribution requirements for the GLI Plan are governed by §51.1-506 and §51.1-508 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to state agencies and school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The total rate for the GLI Plan was 1.31% of covered employee compensation. This was allocated into an employee and an employer component using a 60/40 split. The employee component was 0.79% (1.31% x 60%) and the employer component was 0.52% (1.31% x 40%). Employers may elect to pay all or part of the employee contribution; however, the employer must pay all of the employer contribution. Each employer's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2020 was 0.52% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits payable during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the GLI Program from the entity were \$80,511 and \$77,299 for the years ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, respectively.

GLI OPEB Liabilities, GLI OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the GLI Plan OPEB

At June 30, 2020, the entity reported a liability of \$1,234,016 for its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability. The Net GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2019 and the total GLI OPEB liability used to calculate the Net GLI OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2018, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019. The covered employer's proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability was based on the covered employer's actuarially determined employer contributions to the GLI Plan for the year ended June 30, 2019 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2019, the participating employer's proportion was 0.07733% as compared to 0.08088% at June 30, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the participating employer recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$9,720. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the GLI OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2020 (continued)

Note 11-Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

GLI OPEB Liabilities, GLI OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the GLI Plan OPEB (continued)

At June 30, 2020, the employer reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 82,070	\$ 16,007
Change in assumptions	77,909	37,211
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB program investments	-	25,348
Change in proportionate share	-	81,417
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>80,511</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 240,490</u>	<u>\$ 159,983</u>

\$80,511 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the employer's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net GLI OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB will be recognized in the GLI OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

<u>Year ended June 30</u>	
2021	\$ (14,430)
2022	(14,429)
2023	(3,693)
2024	11,680
2025	16,677
Thereafter	4,191

Actuarial Assumptions

The total GLI OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, 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, 2019. The assumptions include several employer groups as noted below. Salary increases and mortality rates included herein are for relevant employer groups. Information for other groups can be referenced in the VRS CAFR.

Note 11-Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation:	
Locality - General employees	3.50% - 5.35%
Locality - Hazardous Duty employees	3.50% - 4.75%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of investment expenses, including inflation*

*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 6.75%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% 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 6.75% to simplify preparation of OPEB liabilities.

Mortality Rates - Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 95% of rates; females 105% of rates.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 3 years; females 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years, 110% of rates; females 125% of rates.

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Note 11-Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

Mortality Rates - Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees (continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14.00% to 15.00%
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Mortality Rates - Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates to 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 90% of rates; females set forward 1 year.

Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 1 year with 1.0% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set forward 3 years.

Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; males set forward 2 years; unisex using 100% male.

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Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2020 (continued)

Note 11-Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions: (Continued)

Mortality Rates - Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees: (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60.00% to 45.00%
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

NET GLI OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the GLI Plan represents the plan’s total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of the measurement date of June 30, 2019, NOL amounts for the GLI Plan are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	GLI OPEB Plan
Total GLI OPEB Liability	\$ 3,390,238
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	1,762,972
GLI Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	<u>\$ 1,627,266</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability	52.00%

The total GLI OPEB liability is calculated by the System’s actuary, and each plan’s fiduciary net position is reported in the System’s financial statements. The net GLI OPEB liability is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 74 in the System’s notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information.

Note 11-Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on the System’s 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 System’s 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
Public Equity	34.00%	5.61%	1.91%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.88%	0.13%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.13%	0.72%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.27%	0.74%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.77%	1.23%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.52%	0.21%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.29%	0.19%
Total	100.00%		5.13%
		Inflation	2.50%
		*Expected arithmetic nominal return	7.63%

*The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.63%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. The VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 6.75% which is roughly at the 40th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation.

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total GLI OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that member contributions will be made per the VRS guidance 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 ended June 30, 2019, the rate contributed by the entity for the GLI OPEB will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2019 on, employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the GLI OPEB’s fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of eligible employees. Therefore the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total GLI OPEB liability.

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2020 (continued)

Note 11-Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (Continued)

Sensitivity of the Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the employer's proportionate share of the net GLI OPEB liability using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the employer's proportionate share of the net GLI OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (5.75%) or one percentage point higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

	Rate		
	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
Authority's proportionate share of the GLI Plan Net OPEB Liability	\$ 1,621,156	\$ 1,234,016	\$ 920,057

GLI Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the GLI Plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2019 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the 2019 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2019-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

Note 12-Summary of OPEB Related Items:

	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows	Net OPEB Liability	OPEB Expense
Stand-Alone Plan (Note 9)	\$ 281,705	\$ 465,102	\$ 3,188,446	\$ 267,650
VRS OPEB Plans:				
Group Life Insurance Program (Note 10)	240,490	159,983	1,234,016	9,720
Totals	\$ 522,195	\$ 625,085	\$ 4,422,462	\$ 277,370

Note 13-Line of Duty Act (LODA) (OPEB Benefits):

The Line of Duty Act (LODA) provides death and healthcare benefits to certain law enforcement and rescue personnel, and their beneficiaries, who were disabled or killed in the line of duty. Benefit provisions and eligibility requirements are established by Title 9.1 Chapter 4 of the Code of Virginia. Funding of LODA benefits is provided by employers in one of two ways: (a) participation in the Line of Duty and Health Benefits Trust Fund (LODA Fund), administered by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS) or (b) self-funding by the employer or through an insurance company.

The Authority has elected to provide LODA benefits through an insurance company. The obligation for the payment of benefits has been effectively transferred from the Authority to VACORP. VACORP assumes all liability for the Authority's LODA claims that are approved by VRS. The pool purchases reinsurance to protect the pool from extreme claims costs.

Note 13-Line of Duty Act (LODA) (OPEB Benefits): (Continued)

The current-year OPEB expense/expenditure for the insured benefits is defined as the amount of premiums or other payments required for the insured benefits for the reporting period in accordance with the agreement with the insurance company for LODA and a change in liability to the insurer equal to the difference between amounts recognized as OPEB expense and amounts paid by the employer to the insurer. The Authority's LODA coverage is fully covered or "insured" through VACORP. This is built into the LODA coverage cost presented in the annual renewals. The Authority's LODA premium for the year ended June 30, 2020 was \$145,288.

Note 14-Litigation:

As of June 30, 2020, 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 15 - Subsequent Events:

On January 30, 2020, the World Health Organization ("WHO") announced a global health emergency because of a new strain of coronavirus (the "COVID-19 outbreak") and the risks to the international community as the virus spreads globally beyond its point of origin. In March 2020, the WHO classified the COVID-19 outbreak as a pandemic based on the rapid increase in exposure globally.

The full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve as of the release date of this report. As such, the full magnitude that the pandemic will have on the Authority's financial condition, liquidity, and future results of operations is uncertain. Management is monitoring the global situation and impact that it may have on its financial condition, liquidity, operations, suppliers, industry, and workforce. Given the daily evolution of the COVID-19 outbreak and global responses to curb its spread, the Authority is not able to estimate the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on its results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity for fiscal year 2021.

Note 16-Upcoming Pronouncements:

Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

Statement No. 87, *Leases*, requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period*, provides guidance for reporting capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and simplifies accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020.

Note 16-Upcoming Pronouncements: (Continued)

Statement No. 90, *Majority Equity Interests - An Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 61*, provides guidance for reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and for reporting financial statement information for certain component units. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminates diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2021.

Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*, addresses practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This Statement addresses a variety of topics such as leases, assets related to pension and postemployment benefits, and reference to nonrecurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities in authoritative literature. The effective dates differ by topic, ranging from January 2020 to periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates*, establishes accounting and financial reporting requirements related to the replacement of Interbank Offered Rates (IBORs) in hedging derivative instruments and leases. It also identifies appropriate benchmark interest rates for hedging derivative instruments. The requirements of this Statement, except for removal of London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) as an appropriate benchmark interest rate and the requirements related to lease modifications, are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2020. The removal of LIBOR as an appropriate benchmark interest rate is effective for reporting periods ending after December 31, 2021. All requirements related to lease modifications in this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability of Payment Arrangements*, addresses issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements. This Statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022.

Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements (SBITAs)*, (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset—an intangible asset—and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2022.

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Note 16-Upcoming Pronouncements: (Continued)

Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code (IRC) Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans - an Amendment of GASB Statements No. 14 and No. 84, and a Supersession of GASB Statement. No 32*, (1) increases consistency and comparability related to reporting of fiduciary component units in certain circumstances; (2) mitigates costs associated with the reporting of certain plans as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and (3) enhances the relevance, consistency, and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Section 457 plans that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefits provided through those plans. The effective dates differ based on the requirements of the Statement, ranging from June 2020 to reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

Management is currently evaluating the impact these standards will have on the financial statements when adopted.

Required Supplementary Information

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual-General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget- Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Revenues:				
Revenue from local sources:				
Charges to participating jurisdictions:				
Buchanan County	\$ 2,251,860	\$ 2,251,860	\$ 1,708,973	\$ (542,887)
Dickenson County	1,125,930	1,125,930	978,858	(147,072)
Lee County	2,552,108	2,552,108	1,897,458	(654,650)
Russell County	2,522,084	2,522,084	1,994,117	(527,967)
Scott County	2,762,282	2,762,282	1,942,726	(819,556)
Smyth County	3,002,480	3,002,480	2,562,913	(439,567)
Tazewell County	3,613,840	3,613,840	3,191,626	(422,214)
Washington County	3,452,853	3,452,853	3,255,338	(197,515)
City of Norton	195,161	195,161	260,689	65,528
Wise County	3,452,853	3,452,853	2,725,290	(727,563)
Charges to Federal Government	2,965,625	2,965,625	3,554,655	589,030
Interest Income	27,000	27,000	319,029	292,029
Miscellaneous:				
Work Release Program	30,000	30,000	15,050	(14,950)
Inmate Telephone Income	-	-	961,036	961,036
Commissary Commissions	785,000	785,000	956,401	171,401
Co-payment and Medical Services	135,000	135,000	125,905	(9,095)
Other Miscellaneous Revenue	1,102,175	1,102,175	1,735,679	633,504
Total revenue from local sources	\$ 29,976,251	\$ 29,976,251	\$ 28,185,743	\$ (1,790,508)
Intergovernmental:				
Revenue from the Commonwealth:				
Categorical aid:				
Reimbursement of salaries and fringes	\$ 15,900,000	\$ 15,900,000	\$ 16,459,299	\$ 559,299
State per diem warrant	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,855,853	(144,147)
Other	575,000	575,000	81,885	(493,115)
Total revenue from the Commonwealth	\$ 19,475,000	\$ 19,475,000	\$ 19,397,037	\$ (77,963)
Total revenues	\$ 49,451,251	\$ 49,451,251	\$ 47,582,780	\$ (1,868,471)
Expenditures:				
Operating Expenditures:				
Employee Costs	\$ 25,945,136	\$ 25,945,136	\$ 24,500,046	\$ 1,445,090
Contractual Services	928,800	928,800	1,116,441	(187,641)
Support Services	50,290	50,290	49,214	1,076
Utilities	2,797,800	2,797,800	2,512,210	285,590
Medical Services	10,432,305	10,432,305	5,942,042	4,490,263
Medical Supplies	-	-	32,183	(32,183)
Insurance	610,350	610,350	1,724,113	(1,113,763)
Travel	62,650	62,650	39,915	22,735
Office Supplies	121,600	121,600	142,649	(21,049)
Facility and Maintenance Supplies	784,800	784,800	922,046	(137,246)
Inmate Supplies	520,400	520,400	464,584	55,816
Correctional Supplies	106,000	106,000	211,729	(105,729)
Food Services	2,467,120	2,467,120	2,301,372	165,748
Equipment	8,000	8,000	2,905,153	(2,897,153)

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Budget and Actual-General Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget- Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final		
Expenditures: (Continued)				
Debt Services:				
Principal	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 1,800,000	\$ 2,070,000	\$ (270,000)
Bond issuance costs	-	-	555,100	(555,100)
Interest	2,816,000	2,816,000	2,473,187	342,813
Total expenditures	<u>\$ 49,451,251</u>	<u>\$ 49,451,251</u>	<u>\$ 47,961,984</u>	<u>\$ 1,489,267</u>
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (379,204)</u>	<u>\$ (379,204)</u>
Other financing sources (uses):				
Proceeds of refunding bond	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37,880,000	\$ 37,880,000
Payment to bond escrow agent	-	-	(37,815,077)	(37,815,077)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 64,923</u>	<u>\$ 64,923</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (314,281)</u>	<u>\$ (314,281)</u>
Fund balance, beginning of year	-	-	22,095,120	22,095,120
Fund balance, end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 21,780,839</u>	<u>\$ 21,780,839</u>

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
 Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)
 For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2019

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority's Pension Plan (a cost-sharing multiple employer plan administered by the VRS)

Date (1)	Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) (NPLA) (2)	Proportionate Share of the NPLA (3)	Covered Payroll (4)	Proportionate Share of the NPLA as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4) (5)	Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability (Asset) (6)
2019	97.63%	\$ (2,039,063)	\$ 14,864,586	-13.72%	106.12%
2018	98.15%	(3,232,783)	15,375,390	-21.03%	111.20%
2017	98.14%	(2,358,397)	14,955,934	-15.77%	109.03%
2016	97.99%	430,287	15,235,057	2.82%	98.24%
2015	97.95%	(366,512)	13,155,194	-2.79%	101.72%
2014	97.95%	241,115	11,638,410	2.07%	98.74%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2014 valuation is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
 Schedule of Employer Contributions
 Pension Plan
 For the Years Ended June 30, 2015 through June 30, 2020

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority's Pension Plan (a cost-sharing multiple employer plan administered by the VRS)

Date	Contractually Required Contribution	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (1) - (2)	Employer's Covered Payroll	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (2)/(4)
(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2020	\$ 1,661,753	\$ 1,661,753	-	\$ 15,465,677	10.74%
2019	1,599,050	1,599,050	-	14,864,586	10.76%
2018	1,644,366	1,644,366	-	15,375,390	10.69%
2017	1,607,168	1,607,168	-	14,955,934	10.75%
2016	1,940,571	1,940,571	-	15,235,057	12.74%
2015	1,674,795	1,674,795	-	13,155,194	12.73%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2014 valuation is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Pension Plan
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Changes of benefit terms - There have been no actuarially material changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

Changes of assumptions - The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018, valuations were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012, through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - Non-Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14.00% to 15.00%
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates, and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60.00% to 45.00%
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
 Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of Total OPEB Liability (Asset)
 For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2018 through June 30, 2020

Date (1)	Employer's Proportion of the Total OPEB Liability (Asset) (TOLA) (2)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the TOLA (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Proportionate Share of the TOLA as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4) (5)
2020	97.65%	\$ 3,188,446	\$ 14,049,470	22.69%
2019	100.00%	2,722,688	14,535,004	18.73%
2018	100.00%	3,013,454	14,227,430	21.18%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2018 valuation is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Health Insurance Plan
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Valuation Date: 1/1/2019
Measurement Date: 6/30/2020

No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in GASB 75 to pay related benefits.

Methods and assumptions used to determine OPEB liability:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal level % of salary
Discount Rate	3.50% as of June 30, 2019; 2.21% as of June 30, 2020
Inflation	2.50% per year as of June 30, 2019; 2.50% per year as of June 30, 2020
Healthcare Trend Rate	The healthcare trend rate assumption starts at 8.60% in 2020 and gradually declines to 4.00% by the year 2075
Salary Increase Rates	The salary increase rate starts at 5.35% salary increase for 1 year of service and gradually declines to 3.50% salary increase for 20 or more years of service
Retirement Age	The average age at retirement is 62
Mortality Rates	The mortality rates for active and healthy retirees was calculated using the RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 49, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males set forward 1 year; females setback 1 year with 1.5% increase compounded from ages 70 to 85. The mortality rates for disabled retirees is calculated using the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Rates projected with Scale BB to 2020; males 115% of rates; females 130% of rates. The mortality rates for pre-retirement participants was calculated using the RP-2014 Employee Rates to age 80, Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with Scale BB to 2020; males setback 1 year, 85% of rates; females setback 1 year. 25% of deaths are assumed to be service related.

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
 Schedule of Authority's Share of Net OPEB Liability
 Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan
 For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2019

Date (1)	Employer's Proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) (2) (a)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4) (5)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total GLI OPEB Liability (6)
2019	0.07733%	\$ 1,234,016	\$ 14,877,960	8.29%	52.00%
2018	0.08088%	1,205,413	15,375,390	7.84%	51.22%
2017	0.08108%	1,197,247	14,955,934	8.01%	48.86%

(a) Statewide allocation. Locally allocated to Southwest Virginia Criminal Justice Training Academy (1.935%) and Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority (98.065%) for the 2019 measurement date.

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2017 valuation is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
 Schedule of Employer Contributions
 Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan
 For the Years Ended June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2020

Date	Contractually Required Contribution (1)	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
2020	\$ 80,511	\$ 80,511	-	\$ 15,483,022	0.52%
2019	77,299	77,299	-	14,877,960	0.52%
2018	78,505	78,505	-	15,375,390	0.51%
2017	76,321	76,321	-	14,955,934	0.51%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2017 valuation is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Changes of benefit terms - There have been no actuarially material changes to the System benefit provisions since the prior actuarial valuation.

Changes of assumptions - The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2019. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study and VRS Board action are as follows:

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered retirement rates at older ages and extended final retirement age from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Lowered disability rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14.00% to 15.00%
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Increased age 50 rates and lowered rates at older ages
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted termination rates to better fit experience at each age and service year
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Decreased rate from 60.00% to 45.00%
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Compliance



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 Honorable Members of
Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Abingdon, 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 remaining fund information of Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 16, 2020.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing 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 Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority's internal control.

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Southwest Virginia 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 financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

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, Farrow, Cox Associates

Blacksburg, Virginia
October 16, 2020