

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY

FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024

**SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY
FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2024**

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FINANCIAL SECTION



ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report

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

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and aggregate remaining fund information of the Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024, 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.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority, as of June 30, 2024, and the changes in financial position, thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

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. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority, and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the *Specifications for Audits of Authorities, Boards, and Commissions* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, *Government Auditing Standards*, and the *Specifications for Audits of Authorities, Boards, and Commissions*, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

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

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

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 8, 2024, 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.

Holman, Fane, & Associates

Blacksburg, Virginia
November 8, 2024

Basic Financial Statements

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2024

Exhibit 1

	<u>Primary Government Governmental Activities</u>
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,975,550
Investments	5,118,193
Accounts receivable	341,231
Prepaid items	1,090,294
Due from other governmental units	5,858,642
Net pension asset	7,707,443
Restricted assets:	
Investments with trustee	7,455,494
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):	
Land	1,176,628
Buildings and improvements	69,692,600
Machinery and equipment	4,790,903
	<u> </u>
Total assets	\$ 116,206,978
	<u> </u>
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred charge on refunding	\$ 1,171,298
Pension related items	2,848,215
OPEB related items	1,257,415
	<u> </u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$ 5,276,928
	<u> </u>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	\$ 1,257,460
Accrued interest payable	318,422
Accrued wages	891,307
Accrued benefits	76,724
Due to other governmental units	2,430,340
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	4,242,801
Due in more than one year	54,696,170
	<u> </u>
Total liabilities	\$ 63,913,224
	<u> </u>
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Pension related items	\$ 1,635,966
OPEB related items	1,688,763
	<u> </u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$ 3,324,729
	<u> </u>
NET POSITION	
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 25,336,688
Restricted for debt service	7,455,494
Restricted for future pension payments	7,707,443
Unrestricted	13,746,328
	<u> </u>
Total net position	\$ 54,245,953
	<u> </u>

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, 2024

	Program Revenues			Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position Regional Jail Authority
	<u>Expenses</u>	<u>Charges for Services</u>	<u>Operating Grants and Contributions</u>	<u>Capital Grants and Contributions</u>
Functions/Programs				
Primary Government:				
Governmental activities:				
Public safety	\$ 53,424,814	\$ 27,511,187	\$ 25,722,076	\$ 307,449
Interest on long-term obligations	1,240,008	-	-	(1,240,008)
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 54,664,822</u>	<u>\$ 27,511,187</u>	<u>\$ 25,722,076</u>	<u>\$ (932,559)</u>
General revenues:				
Unrestricted revenues from use of money and property				\$ 1,356,715
Miscellaneous				3,155,333
Total general revenues				<u>4,512,048</u>
Change in net position				\$ 3,579,489
Net position - beginning				50,666,464
Net position - ending				<u>\$ 54,245,953</u>

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, 2024

ASSETS

Current assets:

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,975,550
Investments	5,118,193
Accounts receivable	341,231
Prepaid items	1,090,294
Due from other governmental units	5,858,642

Noncurrent assets:

Investments with trustee - restricted	7,455,494
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Total assets	<u>\$ 32,839,404</u>
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LIABILITIES

Current liabilities:

Accounts payable	\$ 1,257,460
Accrued wages	891,307
Accrued benefits	76,724
Due to other governmental units	2,430,340

Total liabilities	<u>\$ 4,655,831</u>
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FUND BALANCE

Nonspendable - Prepaid items	\$ 1,090,294
Restricted:	
Restricted for debt service	7,455,494
Unassigned	19,637,785

Total fund balance	<u>\$ 28,183,573</u>
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Total liabilities and fund balance	<u>\$ 32,839,404</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, 2024

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

Total fund balances per Exhibit 3 - Balance Sheet	\$ 28,183,573
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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	69,692,600	
Machinery and equipment	<u>4,790,903</u>	75,660,131

The net pension asset is not an available resource and, therefore, is not reported in the funds.	7,707,443
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Deferred outflows of resources are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.

Deferred charge on refunding	\$ 1,171,298	
Pension related items	2,848,215	
OPEB related items	<u>1,257,415</u>	5,276,928

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	\$ (13,900,000)	
Refunding bond	(35,530,000)	
Premium on revenue bond	(613,741)	
Premium on refunding bond	(1,451,000)	
Accrued interest payable	(318,422)	
Compensated absences	(1,333,609)	
Net OPEB Liabilities	<u>(6,110,621)</u>	(59,257,393)

Deferred inflows of resources are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.

Pension related items	\$ (1,635,966)	
OPEB related items	<u>(1,688,763)</u>	<u>(3,324,729)</u>

Net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 54,245,953</u>
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The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Exhibit 5

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Governmental Fund
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

Revenues:	
Charges for services	\$ 27,511,187
Intergovernmental revenue	26,221,076
Unrestricted revenue from use of money and property	1,356,715
Miscellaneous	<u>3,155,333</u>
 Total revenues	 <u>\$ 58,244,311</u>
 Expenditures:	
Public Safety:	
Employee costs	\$ 30,052,494
Contractual services	2,209,111
Support services	123,106
Utilities	3,028,730
Medical services	8,392,882
Medical supplies	68,493
Insurance	1,293,005
Travel	51,995
Office supplies	197,965
Facility and maintenance supplies	866,399
Inmate supplies	722,564
Correctional supplies	152,863
Food services	2,840,716
Equipment	2,508,360
Debt Service:	
Principal	2,995,000
Interest	<u>1,357,624</u>
 Total expenditures	 <u>\$ 56,861,307</u>
 Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	 <u>\$ 1,383,004</u>
 Net change in fund balance	 \$ 1,383,004
 Fund balance, beginning of year	 <u>26,800,569</u>
 Fund balance, end of year	 <u><u>\$ 28,183,573</u></u>

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, 2024

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

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	1,383,004
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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 detail of items supporting this adjustment:

Capital asset additions	\$	2,580,999	
Depreciation expense		<u>(4,010,847)</u>	(1,429,848)

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.

Payment of principal		2,995,000
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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	\$	(350,977)	
(Increase) decrease in accrued interest payable		30,839	
Amortization of bond premium		152,594	
Amortization of deferred charge on refunding		(65,817)	
Change in pension related items		1,211,955	
Change in OPEB related items		<u>(347,261)</u>	<u>631,333</u>

Change in net position of governmental activities	\$	<u>3,579,489</u>
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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
Fiduciary Funds
June 30, 2024

	Custodial Fund <u>Inmate Trust</u>
ASSETS	
Cash	\$ <u>276,266</u>
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	\$ <u>172,886</u>
NET POSITION	
Restricted for:	
Held for Inmates	\$ <u>103,380</u>

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

SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA REGIONAL JAIL AUTHORITY
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position
Fiduciary Funds
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Custodial Fund Inmate Trust
ADDITIONS	
Inmate deposits	\$ 2,525,590
DEDUCTIONS	
Inmate refunds	\$ 215,764
Vendor payments for benefit of inmates	2,271,927
Total deductions	\$ 2,487,691
Net increase (decrease) in fiduciary net position	\$ 37,899
Net position - beginning	\$ 65,481
Net position - ending	\$ 103,380

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, 2024

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. On July 1, 2022, the City of Bristol, Virginia became a participating jurisdiction of the Authority.

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*.

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.

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

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

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 custodial funds) account for assets held by the Authority in a trustee capacity or as custodian for individuals, private organizations, other governmental units, or other funds. These funds include Inmate Trust. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements.

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

1. *Cash and Cash Equivalents*

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

2. *Investments*

Investments with a maturity of less than one year when purchased, non-negotiable certificates of deposit, other nonparticipating investments, and external investment pools are stated at cost or amortized cost. Investments with a maturity greater than one year when purchased are stated at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an investment in an orderly transaction at year end.

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. *Prepaid Items*

Certain payments to vendors represent costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditure/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

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

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

5. *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.

Land and construction in progress are not depreciated. 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

6. *Accounts Receivable*

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

7. *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 without limitation. Effective August 1, 2023, the payout for holiday pay was changed from a maximum of 48 hours to no limit. The Authority's liability for compensated absences at June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023 was \$1,333,609 and \$982,632, respectively.

8. *Restricted Assets*

Restricted investments are set aside for future debt service expenditures.

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

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

9. *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.

10. *Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources*

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) 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 resulted from the difference between 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 pension and OPEB. For more detailed information on these items, reference the related notes.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position includes a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represents an acquisition of net assets 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 pension and OPEB are reported as deferred inflows or resources. For more detailed information on these items, reference the related notes.

11. *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.

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

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

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 fiduciary net 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.

13. *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.

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.

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

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

14. 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 generally 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.

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 & 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).

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024 (continued)

Note 2-Deposits and Investments: (continued)

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, 2024 were rated by Standard & Poor's and/or an equivalent national rating organization and the ratings are presented below using the Standard & Poor's rating scale.

Rated Debt Investments	Fair Quality Ratings		
	AAAm	AA+f/S1	Total
Fidelity Instit. MM Class II	\$ 3,050,716	\$ -	\$ 3,050,716
VACO/VML Stable Nav Liquidity Pool	3,478,451	-	3,478,451
VACO/VML 1-3 Year High Quality Bond Fund	-	1,639,742	1,639,742
SNAP	4,404,778	-	4,404,778
Total	<u>\$ 10,933,945</u>	<u>\$ 1,639,742</u>	<u>\$ 12,573,687</u>

Concentration of Credit Risk:

At June 30, 2024, 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	Call Options
<i>Fidelity Instit. MM Class II</i>		
Fidelity Investments Money Market	\$ 1,777,792	None
Fidelity Investments Money Market	216,604	None
Fidelity Investments Money Market	467,383	None
Fidelity Investments Money Market	588,883	None
Fidelity Investments Money Market	54	None
Total	<u>\$ 3,050,716</u>	

Investment Type	Fair Value	Less Than 1 Year	1-5 Years
SNAP	\$ 4,404,778	\$ 4,404,778	\$ -
VACO/VML:			
1-3 Year High Quality Bond Fund	1,639,742	-	1,639,742
Stable Nav Liquidity Pool	3,478,451	3,478,451	-
Totals	<u>\$ 9,522,971</u>	<u>\$ 7,883,229</u>	<u>\$ 1,639,742</u>

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.

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, 2024:

Investment	6/30/2024	Fair Value Measurement Using Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)
Investments by Fair Value Level:		
Debt Securities:		
Fidelity Instit. MM Class II	\$ 3,050,716	\$ 3,050,716
Total Debt Securities	\$ 3,050,716	\$ 3,050,716
Total Investments by Fair Value Level	\$ 3,050,716	\$ 3,050,716
Investments measured at the net asset value (NAV):		
VACO/VML VIP Stable Nav Liquidity Pool	\$ 3,478,451	
VACO/VML VIP 1-3 Year High Quality Bond Fund	1,639,742	
Total Investments measured at NAV	\$ 5,118,193	
Total investments measured at fair value	\$ 8,168,909	

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024 (continued)

Note 4-Due From Other Governments:

At June 30, 2024, the Authority had the following receivables due from other governments:

	Primary Government
Amounts due from the State Compensation Board for payroll	\$ 4,113,666
Amounts due from the State for Per Diems	1,276,034
Amounts due from Federal Government	208,611
Amounts due from participating jurisdictions	260,331
Total Due from Other Governments	<u>\$ 5,858,642</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.

	Due To	Due From
Buchanan County	\$ 611,954	\$ -
Dickenson County	-	58,629
Lee County	352,430	-
City of Norton	106,295	-
Russell County	126,898	435
Scott County	299,142	-
Smyth County	-	37,570
Tazewell County	618,590	-
Washington County	285,959	-
Wise County	20,647	36,646
City of Bristol	8,425	127,051
Total	<u>\$ 2,430,340</u>	<u>\$ 260,331</u>

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Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024 (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, 2024:

	Balance July 1, 2023	Increases/ Issuances	Decreases/ Retirements	Balance June 30, 2024
Direct borrowings and placements:				
Revenue Bond	\$ 16,315,000	\$ -	\$ (2,415,000)	\$ 13,900,000
Premium on Revenue Bond	646,043	-	(32,302)	613,741
Refunding Revenue Bond	36,110,000	-	(580,000)	35,530,000
Premium on Refunding Bond	1,571,292	-	(120,292)	1,451,000
Total direct borrowings and placements	\$ 54,642,335	\$ -	\$ (3,147,594)	\$ 51,494,741
Compensated Absences	982,632	1,087,951	(736,974)	1,333,609
Net OPEB Liabilities	5,624,131	1,123,079	(636,589)	6,110,621
Total	\$ 61,249,098	\$ 2,211,030	\$ (4,521,157)	\$ 58,938,971

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
2025	\$ 755,000	\$ 433,033	\$ 2,335,000	\$ 833,251
2026	790,000	415,158	2,365,000	792,122
2027	820,000	395,014	2,395,000	748,081
2028	860,000	370,814	2,420,000	701,131
2029	905,000	343,236	2,455,000	650,536
2030-2034	5,180,000	1,247,738	12,980,000	2,379,156
2035-2039	3,165,000	449,240	7,375,000	900,387
2040-2043	1,425,000	106,122	3,205,000	210,512
Total	\$ 13,900,000	\$ 3,760,355	\$ 35,530,000	\$ 7,215,176

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Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024 (continued)

Note 6-Long-Term Obligations: (continued)

Details of long-term indebtedness:

	<u>Interest Rates</u>	<u>Date Issued</u>	<u>Payment Frequency</u>	<u>Final Maturity Date</u>	<u>Amount of Original Issue</u>	<u>Balance Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Amount Due Within One Year</u>
Direct Borrowings and placements:							
Revenue Bond	2.6-4.8%	6/3/2020	Semi-Annually	10/1/2042	\$ 22,995,000	\$ 13,900,000	\$ 755,000
Premium on Revenue Bond					742,949	613,741	32,302
Refunding Bond	1.3-3.2%	6/3/2020	Semi-Annually	10/1/2042	37,880,000	35,530,000	2,335,000
Premium on Refunding Bond					1,932,168	1,451,000	120,292
Total Direct Borrowings and Placements						\$ 51,494,741	\$ 3,242,594
Other Obligations:							
Compensated Absences						\$ 1,333,609	\$ 1,000,207
Net OPEB Liabilities						6,110,621	-
Total Other Obligations						\$ 7,444,230	\$ 1,000,207
Total Long Term Obligations						\$ 58,938,971	\$ 4,242,801

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.

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.

Note 6-Long-Term Obligations: (continued)

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, 2008 and had no activity prior to June 30, 2024. The line of credit had no outstanding balance as of June 30, 2024.

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 with a membership date 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 with a membership date from July 1, 2010 to December 31, 2013, that have not taken a refund or employees with a membership date prior to July 1, 2010 and not vested before 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.

Note 7—Pension Plan: (continued)

Benefit Structures (continued)

- c. Non-hazardous duty employees with a membership date 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.

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, 2024 was 10.82% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021.

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 \$2,125,173 and \$2,033,440 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023, respectively.

Note 7—Pension Plan: (continued)

Net Pension Asset

At June 30, 2024, the Authority reported an asset of \$7,707,443 for its proportionate share of the net pension asset. The Authority's net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2023. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2022 and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023. Creditable compensation as of June 30, 2023 and 2022 was used as a basis for allocation to determine the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension asset. At June 30, 2023 and 2022, the Authority's proportion was 98.08% and 97.88%, 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, 2022, 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, 2023.

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

Mortality rates:

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

Pre-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 2 years

Post-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years

Post-Disablement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males set back 3 years; 90% of rates for females set back 3 years

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males and females set forward 2 years

Mortality Improvements:

Rates projected generationally with Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates

Note 7—Pension Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - General Employees (Continued)

Mortality rate: (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except for the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2021. 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)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; charged final retirement age
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service decrement through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

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, 2022, 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, 2023.

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

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Note 7—Pension Plan: (Continued)

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

Mortality rates:

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

Pre-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale; 95% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 2 years

Post-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale; 110% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years

Post-Disablement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale; 95% of rates for males set back 3 years; 90% of rates for females set back 3 years

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale; 110% of rates for males and females set forward 2 years

Mortality Improvements:

Rates projected generationally with Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2021. 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)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and charged final retirement age from 65 to 70
Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates and changed from rates based on age and service to rates based on service only to better fit experience and to be more consistent with Locals Largest 10 Hazardous Duty
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

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)	Long-Term Target Asset Allocation	Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Equity	34.00%	6.14%	2.09%
Fixed Income	15.00%	2.56%	0.38%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.60%	0.78%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.02%	0.70%
Private Equity	16.00%	9.17%	1.47%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	4.00%	4.50%	0.18%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	2.00%	7.18%	0.14%
Cash	1.00%	1.20%	0.01%
Total	100.00%		5.75%
		Inflation	2.50%
		Expected arithmetic nominal return**	8.25%

* The above allocation provides a one-year expected return of 8.25%. 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. These results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

**On June 15, 2023, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of return of 6.75% which was roughly at the 45th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation at that time, providing a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

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Note 7—Pension Plan: (Continued)

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, 2023, 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, 2022 actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. From July 1, 2023 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.

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	Current Discount	1% Increase
	(5.75%)	(6.75%)	(7.75%)
Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset	\$ (335,713)	\$ (7,707,443)	\$ (13,688,728)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority recognized pension expense of \$911,567. 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.

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Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024 (continued)

Note 7—Pension Plan: (Continued)

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

At June 30, 2024, the Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 929,250
Change in assumptions	723,042	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	693,211
Change in proportionate share	-	13,505
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>2,125,173</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,848,215</u>	<u>\$ 1,635,966</u>

\$2,125,173 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, 2025. 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>	<u>Primary Government</u>
2025	\$ (600,396)
2026	(981,757)
2027	651,947
2028	17,282
Thereafter	-

Pension Plan Data

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan is also available in the separately issued VRS 2023 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2023 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/pdf/publications/2023-annual-report.pdf>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to the Financial Statements
June 30, 2024 (continued)

Note 8-Capital Assets:

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2024 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
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	\$ 112,618,776	\$ 1,324,596	\$ -	\$ 113,943,372
Machinery and Equipment	10,825,033	1,256,403	(25,767)	12,055,669
Total capital assets being depreciated	\$ 123,443,809	\$ 2,580,999	\$ (25,767)	\$ 125,999,041
Accumulated depreciation:				
Buildings and Improvements	\$ (41,325,176)	\$ (2,925,596)	\$ -	\$ (44,250,772)
Machinery and Equipment	(6,205,282)	(1,085,251)	25,767	(7,264,766)
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ (47,530,458)	\$ (4,010,847)	\$ 25,767	\$ (51,515,538)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	\$ 75,913,351	\$ (1,429,848)	\$ -	\$ 74,483,503
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 77,089,979	\$ (1,429,848)	\$ -	\$ 75,660,131

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 VACORP 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.

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

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, 2024 was \$111,107.

Total OPEB Liability

The Authority's total OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2024. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2023, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2024.

Actuarial Assumptions

The total OPEB liability in the January 1, 2023 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 (general) rate starts at 5.35% for 1 year of service and gradually declines to 3.50% for 20 or more years of service. The salary increase (public safety) rate starts at 4.75% for 1 year of service and gradually declines to 3.50% for 20 or more years of service.
Discount Rate	3.93% as of June 30, 2024 3.65% as of June 30, 2023

Mortality Rates:

- Pre-Retirement: Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Employee Rates projected generationally; females set forward 2 years. Base rates are projected generationally with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates. 25% of deaths are assumed to be service-related. Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males; 105% for females set forward 2 years. Base rates are projected generationally with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates. 35% of deaths are assumed to be service-related.
- Post-Retirement: Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for females. Base rates are projected generationally with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates. Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years. Base rates are projected generationally with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates.
- Post-Disablement: Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally; males and females set forward 3 years. Base rates are projected generationally with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates. Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Disabled Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males set back 3 years; 90% of rates for females set back 3 years. Base rates are projected generationally with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates.

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

Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

Mortality Rates: (continued)

- Beneficiaries and Survivors: Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males and females. Base rates are projected generationally with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates. Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males and females set forward 2 years. Base rates are projected generationally with a Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 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 General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal index as of the measurement date.

Total OPEB Liability

At June 30, 2024, the Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority reported a liability of \$5,140,173 for its proportionate share of the Total OPEB Liability. The Total OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2024 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of January 1, 2023. At June 30, 2024 and 2023, the Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority's proportion was 98.12% and 98.10%, respectively.

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 (2.93%) or one percentage point higher (4.93%) than the current discount rate:

	Rate		
	1% Decrease	Current Discount	1% Increase
	(2.93%)	(3.93%)	(4.93%)
Authority's proportionate share of the Total OPEB liability	\$ 5,697,906	\$ 5,140,173	\$ 4,649,442

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

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 (5.30% decreasing to 2.90% by 2074) or one percentage point higher (7.30% decreasing to 4.90% by 2074) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	Rate		
	1% Decrease	Healthcare Cost Trend	1% Increase
	(5.30%	(6.30%	(7.30%
	decreasing to	decreasing to	decreasing to
	2.90%)	3.90%)	4.90%)
Authority's proportionate share of the Total OPEB liability	\$ 4,447,291	\$ 5,140,173	\$ 5,969,502

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

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the Authority recognized OPEB expense in the amount of \$527,437. At June 30, 2024, 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	\$ 215,062	\$ 901,362
Change in assumptions	741,253	623,738
Total	<u>\$ 956,315</u>	<u>\$ 1,525,100</u>

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

Year ended June 30	Primary Government
2025	\$ (126,504)
2026	(118,984)
2027	(111,911)
2028	(131,121)
2029	(80,265)
Thereafter	-

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.

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, seatbelt 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 \$9,254 as of June 30, 2024.

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 1.34% of covered employee compensation. This was allocated into an employee and an employer component using a 60/40 split. The employee component was 0.80% (1.34% x 60%) and the employer component was 0.54% (1.34% 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, 2024 was 0.54% of covered employee compensation. This rate was the final approved General Assembly rate, which was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2021. 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 \$107,511 and \$102,932 for the years ended June 30, 2024 and June 30, 2023, respectively.

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

Contributions (continued)

In June 2023, the Commonwealth made a special contribution of approximately \$10.1 million to the Group Life Insurance Plan. This special payment was authorized by Chapter 2 of the Acts of Assembly of 2022, Special Session I, as amended by Chapter 769, 2023 Acts of Assembly Reconvened Session, and is classified as a special employer contribution.

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, 2024, the entity reported a liability of \$970,448 for its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability. The Net GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2023 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, 2022, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2023. 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, 2023 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2023, the participating employer's proportion was 0.08242% as compared to 0.07535% at June 30, 2022.

For the year ended June 30, 2024, the participating employer recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$41,436. 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.

At June 30, 2024, the employer reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 96,924	\$ 29,458
Change in assumptions	20,743	67,236
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB program investments	-	38,998
Change in proportionate share	75,922	27,971
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	107,511	-
Total	<u>\$ 301,100</u>	<u>\$ 163,663</u>

\$107,511 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, 2025. 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:

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)

<u>Year ended June 30</u>	<u>Primary Government</u>
2025	\$ (4,572)
2026	(31,974)
2027	27,612
2028	14,708
2029	24,152
Thereafter	-

Actuarial Assumptions

The total GLI OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2022, 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, 2023. 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 Annual Report.

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

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

Pre-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally; males set forward 2 years; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years

Post-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males set forward 2 years; 95% of rates for females set forward 1 year

Post-Disablement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males set forward 3 years; 110% of rates for females set forward 2 years

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally

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

Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

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

Mortality Improvement Scale:

Rates projected generationally with Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2021. 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 Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; charged final retirement age from 75 to 80 for all
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each age and service decrement through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

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

Pre-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 2 years

Post-Retirement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years

Post-Disablement:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males set back 3 years; 90% of rates for females set back 3 years

Beneficiaries and Survivors:

Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Contingent Annuitant Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males and females set forward 2 years

Mortality Improvement Scale:

Rates projected generationally with Modified MP-2020 Improvement Scale that is 75% of the MP-2020 rates

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, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2021. 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 Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age for 65 to 70
Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates and changed from rates based on age and service to rates based on service only to better fit experience and to be more consistent with Locals Top 10 Hazardous Duty
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

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, 2023, NOL amounts for the GLI Plan are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	GLI OPEB Plan
Total GLI OPEB Liability	\$ 3,907,052
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	2,707,739
GLI Net OPEB Liability (Asset)	<u>\$ 1,199,313</u>
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total GLI OPEB Liability	69.30%

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 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)	Long-Term Target Asset Allocation	Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Equity	34.00%	6.14%	2.09%
Fixed Income	15.00%	2.56%	0.38%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.60%	0.78%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.02%	0.70%
Private Equity	16.00%	9.17%	1.47%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	4.00%	4.50%	0.18%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	2.00%	7.18%	0.14%
Cash	1.00%	1.20%	0.01%
Total	100.00%		5.75%
		Inflation	2.50%
		Expected arithmetic nominal return**	8.25%

* The above allocation provides a one-year return of 8.25%. 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. These results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

**On June 15, 2023, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of return of 6.75%, which was roughly at the 45th percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation at that time, providing a median return of 7.14%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

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 employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy and at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023, 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 113% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2023 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.

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	Current Discount	1% Increase
	(5.75%)	(6.75%)	(7.75%)
Authority's proportionate share of the GLI Plan			
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 1,438,506	\$ 970,448	\$ 592,019

GLI Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the GLI Plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2023 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2023 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <http://www.varetire.org/pdf/publications/2023-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 10)	\$ 956,315	\$ 1,525,100	\$ 5,140,173	\$ 527,437
VRS Group Life Insurance Plan (Note 11)	301,100	163,663	970,448	41,436
Totals	\$ 1,257,415	\$ 1,688,763	\$ 6,110,621	\$ 568,873

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, 2024 was \$178,446.

Note 14-Litigation:

As of June 30, 2024, 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 August 22, 2024, the Authority issued the 2024 Bond for \$7,550,000 to finance renovations and improvements to the Regional Jail Facilities including roof replacements, fire alarm systems and generators. Principal is payable annually on October 1, commencing October 1, 2025. Interest is payable semi-annually on April 1 and October 1, commencing April 1, 2025. The Authority paid the associated costs of issuance in the amount of \$167,694.

Note 16-Upcoming Pronouncements:

Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, updates the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. It aligns the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and amends certain previously required disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023.

Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures*, provides users of government financial statements with essential information about risks related to a government's vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2024.

Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements*, improves key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025.

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, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget- Positive (Negative)
Revenues:				
Revenue from local sources:				
Charges to participating jurisdictions:				
Buchanan County	\$ 2,451,309	\$ 2,451,309	\$ 1,839,355	\$ (611,954)
Dickenson County	1,158,099	1,158,099	1,216,728	58,629
Lee County	2,567,119	2,567,119	2,214,690	(352,429)
Russell County	2,123,181	2,123,181	1,996,718	(126,463)
Scott County	2,412,706	2,412,706	2,113,564	(299,142)
Smyth County	2,219,690	2,219,690	2,257,259	37,569
Tazewell County	4,317,720	4,317,720	3,699,130	(618,590)
Washington County	3,165,471	3,165,471	2,879,511	(285,960)
City of Norton	231,620	231,620	125,324	(106,296)
Wise County	2,972,454	2,972,454	2,988,453	15,999
City of Bristol	3,462,404	3,462,404	3,581,030	118,626
Charges to non-participating jurisdictions	-	-	507	507
Charges to Federal Government	2,372,500	2,372,500	2,598,918	226,418
Interest Income	33,000	33,000	1,356,715	1,323,715
Miscellaneous:				
Work Release Program	-	-	39	39
Inmate Telephone Income	900,000	900,000	1,084,184	184,184
Video Visitation	230,000	230,000	282,174	52,174
Commissary Commissions	760,000	760,000	911,815	151,815
Co-payment and Medical Services	90,000	90,000	90,989	989
Other Miscellaneous Revenue	653,501	653,501	786,132	132,631
Total revenue from local sources	\$ 32,120,774	\$ 32,120,774	\$ 32,023,235	\$ (97,539)
Intergovernmental:				
Revenue from the Commonwealth:				
Categorical aid:				
Reimbursement of salaries and fringes	\$ 22,017,000	\$ 22,017,000	\$ 22,402,162	\$ 385,162
State per diems	2,065,900	2,065,900	3,179,438	1,113,538
Other	240,000	240,000	68,045	(171,955)
Total revenue from the Commonwealth	\$ 24,322,900	\$ 24,322,900	\$ 25,649,645	\$ 1,326,745
Revenue from the Federal Government:				
Categorical aid:				
FEMA Grant	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,431	\$ 22,431
DCJS Grant	-	-	50,000	50,000
ARPA Grant	-	-	499,000	499,000
Total revenue from the Federal Government	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 571,431	\$ 571,431
Total revenues	\$ 56,443,674	\$ 56,443,674	\$ 58,244,311	\$ 1,800,637
Expenditures:				
Operating Expenditures:				
Employee Costs	\$ 33,058,194	\$ 33,058,194	\$ 30,052,494	\$ 3,005,700
Contractual Services	1,470,850	1,470,850	2,209,111	(738,261)
Support Services	50,290	50,290	123,106	(72,816)
Utilities	2,887,500	2,887,500	3,028,730	(141,230)
Medical Services	8,440,030	8,440,030	8,392,882	47,148
Medical Supplies	-	-	68,493	(68,493)
Insurance	1,526,010	1,526,010	1,293,005	233,005
Travel	78,150	78,150	51,995	26,155
Office Supplies	138,650	138,650	197,965	(59,315)
Facility and Maintenance Supplies	855,561	855,561	866,399	(10,838)

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, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance with
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget- Positive (Negative)
Expenditures: (Continued)				
Inmate Supplies	\$ 531,350	\$ 531,350	\$ 722,564	\$ (191,214)
Correctional Supplies	250,000	250,000	152,863	97,137
Food Services	2,749,089	2,749,089	2,840,716	(91,627)
Equipment	8,000	8,000	2,508,360	(2,500,360)
Debt Services:				
Principal	2,790,000	2,790,000	2,995,000	(205,000)
Interest	1,610,000	1,610,000	1,357,624	252,376
Total expenditures	\$ 56,443,674	\$ 56,443,674	\$ 56,861,307	\$ (417,633)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,383,004	\$ 1,383,004
Net change in fund balance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,383,004	\$ 1,383,004
Fund balance, beginning of year	-	-	26,800,569	26,800,569
Fund balance, end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28,183,573	\$ 28,183,573

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, 2023

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)
2023	98.08%	\$ (7,707,443)	19,023,030	-40.52%	116.37%
2022	97.88%	(7,457,358)	16,002,230	-46.60%	117.61%
2021	97.84%	(9,991,886)	15,405,812	-64.86%	125.69%
2020	97.84%	(2,467,387)	15,465,677	-15.95%	107.05%
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%

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Schedule of Employer Contributions
Pension Plan
For the Years Ended June 30, 2015 through June 30, 2024

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

Date	Contractually Required Contribution (1)*	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)*	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (1) - (2) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (2)/(4) (5)
2024	\$ 2,125,173	\$ 2,125,173	\$ -	\$ 19,901,137	10.68%
2023	2,033,440	2,033,440	-	19,023,030	10.69%
2022	1,652,522	1,652,522	-	16,002,230	10.33%
2021	1,596,051	1,596,051	-	15,405,812	10.36%
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%

*Excludes contributions (mandatory and match on voluntary) to the defined contribution portion of the Hybrid plan.

Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
Pension Plan
For the Year Ended June 30, 2024

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, 2022, valuations were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2021. 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, post-retirement healthy and disabled)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each age and service decrement through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70
Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates and changed from rates based on age and service to rates based on service only to better fit experience and to be more consistent with Locals Largest 10 Hazardous Duty
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

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, 2024

Date (1)	Employer's Proportion of the Total OPEB Liability (Asset) (TOLA) (2)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the TOLA (3)	Employer's Covered-employee Payroll (4)	Proportionate Share of the TOLA as a Percentage of Covered-employee Payroll (3)/(4) (5)
2024	98.12%	\$ 5,140,173	\$ 19,091,897	26.92%
2023	98.10%	4,735,855	19,088,048	24.81%
2022	97.90%	5,196,380	15,137,107	34.33%
2021	97.77%	5,333,809	15,116,296	35.29%
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, 2024

Valuation Date: 1/1/2023
Measurement Date: 6/30/2024

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	3.65% as of June 30, 2023; 3.93% as of June 30, 2024
Inflation	2.50% per year as of June 30, 2023; 2.50% per year as of June 30, 2024
Healthcare Trend Rate	The healthcare trend rate assumption starts at 6.30% in 2023 and gradually declines to 3.90% by the year 2073
Salary Increase Rates	The salary scale (general) rate starts at 5.35% for 1 year of service and gradually declines to 3.50% for 20 or more years of service. The salary scale (public safety) rate starts at 4.75% for 1 year of service and gradually declines to 3.50% for 20 or more years of service.
Mortality Rates	Pre-Retirement: Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Employee Rates projected generationally; females set forward 2 years. Pre-Retirement: Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Employee Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 2 years. Post-Retirement: Pub-2010 Amount Weighted General Healthy Rates projected generationally; 110 % of rates for females. Post-retirement: Pub-2010 Amount Weighted Safety Healthy Retiree Rates projected generationally; 110% of rates for males; 105% of rates for females set forward 3 years. Post-Disablement: Pub-2010 Amount weighted General Disabled Rates projected generationally; males and females set forward 3 years. Post-Disablement: Pub 2010 Amount Weighted Safety Disabled Rates projected generationally; 95% of rates for males set back 3 years; 90% of rates for females set back 3 years.

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, 2023

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)
2023	0.08242%	\$ 970,448	\$ 19,061,407	5.09%	69.30%
2022	0.07535%	888,276	16,047,049	5.54%	67.21%
2021	0.07653%	871,184	15,452,627	5.64%	67.45%
2020	0.07704%	1,255,501	15,483,022	8.11%	52.64%
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 (1.8951%) and Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority (98.1049%) for the 2023 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, 2024

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)
2024	\$ 107,511	\$ 107,511	\$ -	\$ 19,909,514	0.54%
2023	102,932	102,932	-	19,061,407	0.54%
2022	86,661	86,661	-	16,047,049	0.54%
2021	83,429	83,429	-	15,452,627	0.54%
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, 2024

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, 2022 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2020, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1, 2021. 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)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience for Plan 1; set separate rates based on experience for Plan 2/Hybrid; changed final retirement age from 75 to 80 for all
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each age and service decrement through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - Hazardous Duty Employees

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Update to Pub-2010 public sector mortality tables. Increased disability life expectancy. For future mortality improvements, replace load with a modified Mortality Improvement Scale MP-2020
Retirement Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience and changed final retirement age from 65 to 70
Withdrawal Rates	Decreased rates and changed from rates based on age and service to rates based on service only to better fit experience and to be more consistent with Locals Largest 10 Hazardous Duty
Disability Rates	No change
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	No change
Discount Rate	No change

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 the Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2024 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 November 8, 2024.

Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Southwest Virginia Regional Jail Authority 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 the 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 or significant deficiencies may exist that were not identified.

Report on 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, Finner, Cox Associates

Blacksburg, Virginia
November 8, 2024