### CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA

### SCHOOL BOARD

### (COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

WITH

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

## CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD (COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA) TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page <u>Number</u>
I. INTRODUCTORY SECTION	
Directory of Principal Officials	1
II. FINANCIAL SECTION	
Independent Auditors' Report	2
Management's Discussion and Analysis	4
Financial Statements	
Statement of Net Assets	12
Statement of Activities	13
Balance Sheet	14
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances	15
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in	
Fund Balances to the Statement of Activities	16
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances –	
Budget and Actual – Operating Fund	17
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances –	
Budget and Actual – Cafeteria Fund	18
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances –	
Budget and Actual – School Textbook Fund	19
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances –	
Budget and Actual – School Construction Capital Projects Fund	20
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances –	
Budget and Actual – Non-recurring Lottery Proceeds Fund	21
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances –	
Budget and Actual – Central Office Renovation	22
Notes to the Financial Statements	23
Required Supplementary Information	
Analysis of Funding Progress for Defined Benefit Pension Plan	39
Supplemental Information	
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards	40

## CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD (COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA) TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page <u>Number</u>
III. INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE SECTION	
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 <i>Government Auditing Standards</i>	42
Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance with Requirements that Could Have a Direct and Material Effect on Each Major Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance in Accordance with OMB Circular A-133	44
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs	46

# SECTION I INTRODUCTORY SECTION

## CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD (COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA) DIRECTORY OF PRINCIPAL OFFICIALS

### SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS

Virginia Goodson Randall J. White Eric Clark Tyrone Foster Ronald Cameron Chair Vice-Chair

### SCHOOL OFFICIALS

Ina Danko Tammy M. Jones, CPA Cathy Moss Superintendent of Schools Clerk of the School Board Deputy Clerk of the School Board

### SECTION II FINANCIAL SECTION





CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND CONSULTANTS

REGIONAL EXPERTISE - LOCAL SERVICE

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Superintendent and School Board Members City of Bristol, Virginia School Board Bristol, Virginia

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City of Bristol, Virginia School Board, (the "Board"), a component unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, which collectively comprise the Board's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the City of Bristol, Virginia School Board's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities and each major fund of the City of Bristol, Virginia School Board, a component unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia as of June 30, 2010, and the respective changes in financial positions and the respective budgetary comparisons for each fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated November 17, 2010, on our consideration of the City of Bristol, Virginia School Board's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Superintendent and School Board Members City of Bristol, Virginia School Board

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 4-11 and the analysis of funding progress for defined benefit pension plan on page 39 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical contest. 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.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City of Bristol, Virginia School Board's financial statements as a whole. The introductory section is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the financial statements. The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations, and is also not a required part of the financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is the responsibility of management and was derived from and related directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statement themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole. The introductory section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

Blackburn, Childers and Stagall, PLC BLACKBURN, CHILDERS & STEAGALL, PLC

November 17, 2010

### CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

### For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

As management of the City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (the "School Board"), we offer readers of the School Board's financial statements this overview and analysis of the financial activities of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010.

### **Financial Highlights**

- The assets of the School Board exceeded its liabilities at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$15,553,534 (net assets). Of this amount, (\$501,303) represents unrestricted net assets. Unrestricted net assets show a negative balance due primarily to liabilities recorded in the Statement of Net Assets that will not be paid with immediate funds. Additionally, any unexpended funds which are not specifically restricted by state regulation must be returned to the primary government. Therefore, there is no build up of fund balances to accommodate liabilities that will not be paid with current resources.
- The School Board's total net assets increased by \$479,752. This increase is attributable to the increase in current year funding, primarily related to stimulus funding.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the School Board's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$1,908,009, an increase of \$398,779 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 0.2% of this total amount, \$3,584, is available for spending at the government's discretion for purposes specified within each fund (unreserved fund balance).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance for the operating fund was (\$319,644).

### **Overview of the Financial Statements**

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the School Board's basic financial statements, which are the government-wide financial statements, the fund financial statements and notes to the financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

<u>Government-Wide Financial Statements</u> – The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the School Board's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net assets presents information on all of the School Board's assets and liabilities, with the difference between the two as net assets. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the School Board is improving or deteriorating.

# CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

### **Overview of the Financial Statements (Continued)**

The statement of activities presents information showing how the School Board's net assets changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net assets are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods.

The School Board does not have any business-type activities and reports only governmental activities. Governmental activities include the School Board's basic services including instruction, administration, attendance and health, transportation, operations and maintenance, and food services. City appropriations and state aid finance the majority of these activities.

The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 12 and 13 of this report.

<u>Fund Financial Statements</u> – A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The Board, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the Board are governmental funds.

<u>Governmental Funds</u> - Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on the short-term view of the Board's operations with info on impending inflows and outflows of spendable resources. These statements also highlight the balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The School Board maintains five individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the operating fund, special revenue cafeteria fund, special revenue school textbook fund, special revenue non-recurring lottery fund, special revenue central office renovation fund and school construction capital projects fund, which are considered to be major funds.

The Board adopts an annual appropriated budget for its operating and special revenue funds. Budgetary comparison statements have been provided to demonstrate compliance with these budgets.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

### **Overview of the Financial Statements (Continued)**

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 14 - 22 of this report.

<u>Notes to the Financial Statements</u> – The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 23 - 38 of this report.

### **Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

As noted earlier, net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the School Board, assets exceeded liabilities by \$15,553,534 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

The largest portion of the School Board's net assets (93%) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, vehicles, buses, furniture, books, and equipment). The School Board uses these capital assets to provide services to students; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. The remaining balance consists of restricted net assets which may be used for expenditures specified by the grantor and unrestricted net assets which may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

#### The School Board's Net Assets

	2010		2009
Current and Other Assets	\$ 3,877,517	\$	3,175,982
Capital Assets	14,489,774		14,426,785
<b>Total Assets</b>	18,367,291		17,602,767
Long-term Liabilities	728,749		862,233
Other Liabilities	2,085,008		1,666,751
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	2,813,757		2,528,984
Net Assets			
Invested in Capital Assets	14,489,774		14,426,785
Restricted	1,565,063		1,205,837
Unrestricted	(501,303)		(558,840)
Total Net Assets	\$ 15,553,534	\$	15,073,782

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

### **Overview of the Financial Statements (Continued)**

At the end of the current fiscal year, the School Board is able to report positive balances in two categories of net assets for the government as a whole.

The government's net assets increased by \$479,752, or 3.1%, during the current fiscal year. The key element of this increase is general revenue as seen below:

### **Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

### The School Board's Changes in Net Assets

	2010	2009
Revenues		
Program Revenues		
Charges for Services	\$ 464,315	485,086
Operating Grants and Contributions	8,656,581	8,149,636
Capital Grants and Contributions	164,149	129,669
General Revenues		
Intergovernmental Revenue	15,669,542	16,540,184
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	16,064	18,966
Other	129,559	126,377
Gain (Loss) on Sale of Assets and Reclassific	5,642	(203,615)
Total Revenues	25,105,852	25,246,303
Expenses		
Administration	953,781	987,284
Instructional Costs	19,464,302	19,397,149
Attendance and Health Services	399,903	422,946
Transportation	711,939	808,071
Food Services	1,175,261	1,184,819
Operations and Maintenance	1,896,938	1,984,187
Interest on Long-term Debt	23,976	34,482
Total Expenses	24,626,100	24,818,938
Increase in Net Assets	479,752	427,365
Beginning Net Assets	15,073,782	14,646,417
Ending Net Assets	\$15,553,534	15,073,782

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

### Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the School Board uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds - The focus of the School Board's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the School Board's financing requirements. In particular, unreserved fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

At the end of the current fiscal year, the School Board's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$1,908,009, an increase of \$398,779 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 0.2% of this total amount – that is, \$3,584 – constitutes unreserved fund balance, which is available for spending at the government's discretion for purposes specified within each fund. The remainder of fund balance is reserved to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it is tied up in inventories of \$19,718 and not available for spending, has already been committed to liquidate contracts and purchase orders of the prior period of \$319,644 or is restricted for use to capital outlay only in the amount \$1,565,063, including the purchase of textbooks.

The operating fund is the chief operating fund of the School Board. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance of the operating fund was (\$319,644), while total fund balance was \$0. The negative unreserved fund balance results from the fact that any unexpended funds which are not specifically restricted by state regulation must be returned to the primary government. This coupled with the fact that encumbrances must be reported even though these items will not be funded out of the fiscal year appropriation for which the statement is reported will always result in a negative unreserved fund balance. Once the School Board receives the next fiscal year's appropriation, the negative unreserved fund balance will be eliminated for a period of time. The fund balance of the School Board's operating fund did not change from the prior year.

The special revenue – cafeteria fund is used to report the School Board's food services transactions. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance of the cafeteria fund was \$323,228 while total fund balance reached \$342,946. State regulation encourages school food service funds to maintain an unreserved fund balance equal to three months operating expenses. Unreserved fund balance represents 26% of total cafeteria fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 27% of that same amount.

The special revenue – non-recurring lottery fund is used to capture non-recurring lottery proceeds unexpended at June 30 of each year. These funds must be used solely for capital related expenditures as set forth by the Code of Virginia. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance of the non-recurring lottery fund was \$0, while total fund balance reached \$204,338. The fund balance decreased mainly due to more of funding being utilized for capital expenditures than in the prior year.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

The special revenue – school construction capital projects fund is used to capture unexpended school construction grant proceeds. These funds must be used solely for capital related expenditures as set forth by the Code of Virginia. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance was \$0 and total fund balance of the school construction capital projects fund was \$379,562. The fund balance decreased mainly due to more of funding being utilized for capital projects resulting in a greater amount of unexpended funds than in the past year.

The special revenue – school textbook fund is used to account for textbook revenue and purchases for all schools in the division. These funds must be used solely for textbook related expenditures. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance was \$0 and total fund balance of the school textbook fund was \$481,163. The fund balance decreased as textbooks were purchased during the school year.

The special revenue – Central Office Renovation fund is used to account for money preserved to assist the School Board in its relocation of central office. These funds must be used solely for the central office relocation project. At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance was \$0 and total fund balance of the Central Office Renovation fund was \$500,000. The fund was established at the end of this school year and is expected to dissolve once the project is complete.

### **Operating Fund Budgetary Highlights**

The following table provides a comparison of original budget, final budget and actual revenues and expenditures in the operating fund:

	Original	Final	Actual
Revenues			
Intergovernmental	\$ 24,132,638	25,427,798	23,270,375
Charges for Services	29,504	29,504	19,003
Other	201,486	202,591	257,224
Total Revenues	24,363,628	25,659,893	23,546,602
Expenditures Expenditures	24,091,032	25,159,893	23,013,947
Other Financing Sources	(272,596)	(500,000)	(532,655)
Change in Fund Balance	\$ 0	0	0

The final amended budget revenues and appropriations exceeded the original budget by \$1,296,265. This variance is due primarily to an increase in instructional costs and capital costs from original projections.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

Actual revenues were less than final budget amounts by \$2,113,291 or 8.2%, while actual expenditures were \$2,145,946 or 9.3% less than final budget amounts. Highlights of comparison of final budget to actual figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, include the following:

- Actual intergovernmental revenues were less than budgeted amounts primarily due to federal and state grant and program revenues that were not utilized in the current fiscal year. These grant and program revenues will carry-over to be used in the next fiscal year.
- Actual expenditures were less than appropriations primarily due to federal and state grants and awards that were not expended during the current fiscal year. These grants and awards carry-over to be used in the next fiscal year.

During the year, actual expenditures and other financing sources equaled actual revenues, thus resulting in no change in fund balance.

### **Capital Asset Administration**

<u>Capital Assets</u> – The School Board's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2010, amounts to \$14,489,774 (net of accumulated depreciation). The investment in capital assets includes land, buildings and system improvements, vehicles, buses, furniture, books and equipment. The total increase in the School Board's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was less than 1%. School Capital Assets financed with debt incurred by the City have been reported in the City's financial statements.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included painting of two schools, computer and technology updates, the purchase of two school buses and the purchase of one activity bus.

The School Board's Capital Assets

	2010	2009
Land	\$ 273,242	273,242
Buildings and Improvements	21,987,008	21,209,995
Vehicles and Buses	1,967,643	1,880,916
Furniture, Books and Equipment	7,533,696	6,998,441
Construction in Progress	-	188,496
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(17,271,815)	(16,124,305)
Total	\$14,489,774	14,426,785

Additional information on the School Board's capital assets can be found in Note 6 on page 30 of this report.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

### **Economic Factors and Next Year's Budget**

In setting the budgets for FY 2011, the Board considered a number of issues with Board wide impact, among them:

- Regional cost of living increases, projected student enrollment and other related economic factors were considered in preparing the School Board's budget for the 2011 fiscal year.
- The proposed fiscal year 10-11 budget is \$24,382,281. This budget reflects no salary increase for Board employees for the second year in a row. Student enrollment is expected to decrease slightly. Most capital project improvements and deferred maintenance is expected to be funded out of current lottery and construction proceeds and federal stimulus money. Additionally, the Board intends to maintain a balance of approximately \$300,000 total in the Non-recurring Lottery and School Construction Capital Projects funds to fund unanticipated capital or deferred maintenance items. However, due to the current economic conditions of the economy, all areas of instruction and services have been evaluated for possible reduction. The 2011 budget reflects many of these permanent reductions. The 2011 budget also continues to reflect a temporary influx of federal stimulus money. Since it is clear that the stimulus money is temporary, the Bristol Virginia Public Schools has elected to use this money to save jobs, to temporarily enhance our remediation programs and to fund needed capital projects and deferred maintenance. It is anticipated that this temporary influx of federal stimulus dollars will be extinguished by the end of the 2011 school year.

### **Request for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Board's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finance. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or request for additional financial information should be addressed to the Director of Finance, Bristol Virginia Public Schools, 222 Oak Street, Bristol, Virginia 24201 or via email at <a href="mailto:tmjones@bvps.org">tmjones@bvps.org</a>.

# CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD (COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA) STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS

June 30, 2010

	Governmental Activities
ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 833,487
Investments	110,428
Due from Other Governmental Units	1,273,204
Due from Primary Government	68,034
Inventories	19,718
Restricted Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,317,448
Investments	255,198
Capital Assets, Net	14,489,774
TOTAL ASSETS	18,367,291
LIABILITIES	
Accounts Payable	962,693
Accrued Payroll and Related Liabilities	989,118
Unearned Revenue	17,697
OPEB Liability	115,500
Long-term Liabilities	
Due within One Year	238,789
Due in More Than One Year	489,960
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,813,757
NET ASSETS	
Invested in Capital Assets	14,489,774
Restricted for	
Capital Projects	1,565,063
Unrestricted	(501,303)
TOTAL NET ASSETS	\$ 15,553,534

## CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD (COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA) STATEMENT OF ACTIVITES

			Program Reven	ues	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets
		Charges	Operating	Capital	
		for	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contribution	Contributions	Activities
Governmental Activities					
Administration	\$ 953,781	-	-	-	(953,781)
Instructional Costs	19,464,302	33,512	7,784,768	164,149	(11,481,873)
Attendance and Health Services	399,903	-	-	-	(399,903)
Transportation	711,939	-	-	-	(711,939)
Food Services	1,175,261	423,898	871,813	-	120,450
Operations and Maintenance	1,896,938	6,905	-	-	(1,890,033)
Interest on Long-term Debt	23,976				(23,976)
<b>Total Governmental Activities</b>	24,626,100	464,315	8,656,581	164,149	(15,341,055)
		General Rev	venues		
			from City of Bi	rietal	9,185,848
		State Aid	Holli City of Bi	18101	6,483,694
			ted Investment I	Farnings	16,064
		Other	ica mvesiment i	Zarmings	129,559
			Disposal of Asse	te	5,642
			General Revenue		15,820,807
		Total	Jeneral Revenue	.u	13,020,007
		Change	e in Net Assets		479,752
		Net Assets,	Beginning		15,073,782
		Net Assets,	Ending		\$ 15,553,534

### CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD (COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA) BALANCE SHEET

			Spo	ecial Revenue Fu	ınds		
	Operating Fund	Cafeteria Fund	School Textbook Fund	School Construction Capital Projects Fund	Non-recurring Lottery Fund	Central Office Renovation Fund	Total
ASSETS	Ф (12.16)	220 221					000 405
Cash and Cash Equivalents Investments	\$ 613,166	220,321 110,428	-	-	-	-	833,487 110,428
Due from Other Governmental Units	1,273,204	110,426	-	-	_	_	1,273,204
Inventories	-	19,718	-	-	_	_	19,718
Restricted Assets		- ,-					,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	521,401	186,182	109,865	500,000	1,317,448
Investments	-	-	-	160,725	94,473	-	255,198
Due from Primary Government	68,034	-	-	-	-	-	68,034
Due from Other Funds	4,684			32,655	·		37,339
TOTAL ASSETS	\$1,959,088	350,467	521,401	379,562	204,338	500,000	3,914,856
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE LIABILITIES	S						
Accounts Payable	\$ 925,539	1,600	35,554	-	-	-	962,693
Accrued Payroll and							
Related Liabilities	989,118	-	-	-	-	-	989,118
Deferred Revenue	11,776	5,921	-	-	-	-	17,697
Due to Other Funds	32,655		4,684		·		37,339
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,959,088	7,521	40,238	0	0	0	2,006,847
FUND BALANCES							
Reserved for							
Inventories	-	19,718	-	-	-	-	19,718
Encumbrances	319,644	-	-	-	_	-	319,644
Capital Outlay	-	-	481,163	379,562	204,338	500,000	1,565,063
Unreserved Undesignated	(319,644)	323,228	-	-	-	-	3,584
TOTAL FUND BALANCES	0	342,946	481,163	379,562	204,338	500,000	1,908,009
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND							
FUND BALANCES	\$1,959,088	350,467	521,401	379,562	204,338	500,000	
Amounts reported for governmental ac	ctivities in the sta	atement of ne	t assets are differ	rent because:			
Capital assets used in governmental reported in the funds.	activities are not	financial res	ources and, there	fore, are not			14,489,774
Long-term liabilities are not due and as liabilities in the funds. Long-term	liabilities at yea	er end consist		•			
retirement incentive liability, and oth	ner postemploym	ent benefits.					(844,249)
Net Assets of Governmental Activities	s						\$ 15,553,534

### CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD (COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA) STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

	Special Revenue Funds						
	Operating Fund	Cafeteria Fund	School Textbook Fund	Capital	Non-recurring Lottery Fund	Central Office Renovation Fund	Total
REVENUES							
Intergovernmental Revenues City of Bristol, Virginia Commonwealth of Virginia Federal Government Investment Earnings Charges for Services Other	\$ 8,938,355 10,921,741 3,410,279 - 19,003 257,224	20,193 851,620 2,518 423,898	2,442 1,163	6,903 - -	4,201	- - - - -	8,938,355 10,941,934 4,261,899 16,064 444,064 257,224
TOTAL REVENUES	23,546,602	1,298,229	3,605	6,903	4,201	0	24,859,540
EXPENDITURES Current							
Administration	834,127	-	-	-	-	-	834,127
Intructional Costs	18,537,681	-	-	-	-	-	18,537,681
Attendance and Health Services	399,903	-	-	-	-	-	399,903
Transportation	588,897	-	-	-	-	-	588,897
Food Services	-	1,148,824	-	-	-	-	1,148,824
Operations and Maintenance	1,894,607	-	-	-	-	-	1,894,607
Capital Projects	592,931	109,852	57,781	42,063	88,294	-	890,921
Debt Service							
Principal Retirement	141,825	-	-	-	-	-	141,825
Interest and Fiscal Charges	23,976	-					23,976
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	23,013,947	1,258,676	57,781	42,063	88,294	0	24,460,761
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over							
(Under) Expenditures	532,655	39,553	(54,176)	(35,160)	(84,093)		398,779
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Transfer from Operating Fund	_	_	_	32,655	_	500,000	532,655
Transfer to School Construction Fund	(32,655)	_	_	-	_	-	(32,655)
Transfer to Central Office Renovation Fund	(500,000)			_			(500,000)
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(532,655)	0	0	32,655	0	500,000	0
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	0	39,553	(54,176)	(2,505)	(84,093)	500,000	398,779
FUND BALANCE, JULY 1, 2009		303,393	535,339	382,067	288,431	=	1,509,230
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2010	\$ 0	342,946	481,163	379,562	204,338	500,000	1,908,009

# CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD (COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA) RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$	398,779
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because	:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which acquisition of new capital assets was exceeded by depreciation in the current period.		(183,323)
The net effect of various miscellaneous transactions involving capital assets (i.e., sales and		
donations) is to decrease net assets.		(1,181)
Recognition of allocation of asset equal to debt service payment, net of accumulated depreciation.		247,493
Compensated absences are measured by the amounts earned during the year in the statement of activities. However, expenditures for these items are measured by the amount of financial resources used in the governmental funds. Compensated absences increased		
by this amount during the year.		(8,341)
The repayment of principal of long-term liabilities consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. The transaction, however, has no effect on net assets.		141,825
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.		
		(115,500)
Change in Net Assets of Governmental Activities	\$	479,752

### CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD (COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA) OPERATING FUND

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental Revenues				
City of Bristol, Virginia	\$ 9,039,270	9,032,820	8,938,355	(94,465)
Commonwealth of Virginia	12,809,994	12,198,033	10,921,741	(1,276,292)
Federal Government	2,283,374	4,196,945	3,410,279	(786,666)
Charges for Services	29,504	29,504	19,003	(10,501)
Other	201,486	202,591	257,224	54,633
TOTAL REVENUES	24,363,628	25,659,893	23,546,602	(2,113,291)
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Administration	855,874	882,199	834,127	48,072
Instructional Costs	18,637,283	20,506,688	18,537,681	1,969,007
Attendance and Health Services	460,929	469,248	399,903	69,345
Transportation	758,908	632,436	588,897	43,539
Operations and Maintenance	2,234,166	1,999,853	1,894,607	105,246
Capital Projects	978,071	503,668	592,931	(89,263)
Debt Service				
Principal Retirement	131,319	131,319	141,825	(10,506)
Interest and Fiscal Charges	34,482	34,482	23,976	10,506
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	24,091,032	25,159,893	23,013,947	2,145,946
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over				
(Under) Expenditures	272,596	500,000	532,655	32,655
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfer to School Textbook Fund	(272,596)	-	-	-
Transfer to School Construction Fund	-	-	(32,655)	(32,655)
Transfer to Central Office Renovation Fund		(500,000)	(500,000)	
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	(272,596)	(500,000)	(532,655)	(32,655)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	0	0	0	0
FUND BALANCE, JULY 1, 2009				
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2010	\$ 0	0	0	0

## CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD (COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA) CAFETERIA FUND

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

	Budgeted	Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental Revenues				
Commonwealth of Virginia	\$ 19,200	19,200	20,193	993
Federal Government	715,400	812,564	851,620	39,056
Investment Earnings	4,025	4,025	2,518	(1,507)
Charges for Services	475,000	475,000	423,898	(51,102)
TOTAL REVENUES	1,213,625	1,310,789	1,298,229	(12,560)
EXPENDITURES				
Current				
Food Services	1,208,217	1,208,217	1,148,824	59,393
Capital Projects	5,000	102,164	109,852	(7,688)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	1,213,217	1,310,381	1,258,676	51,705
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over				
(Under) Expenditures	408	408	39,553	39,145
FUND BALANCE, JULY 1, 2009	289,386	268,288	303,393	35,105
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2010	\$ 289,794	268,696	342,946	74,250

### CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD (COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA) SCHOOL TEXTBOOK FUND

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

	Е	Budgeted A	mounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive
	Orig	inal	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
REVENUES					
Investment Earnings	\$	-	5,000	2,442	(2,558)
Charges for Services				1,163	1,163
TOTAL REVENUES		0	5,000	3,605	(1,395)
EXPENDITURES					
Capital Projects			500,000	57,781	442,219
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		0	500,000	57,781	442,219
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over					
(Under) Expenditures		0	(495,000)	(54,176)	440,824
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		0	(495,000)	(54,176)	440,824
FUND BALANCE, JULY 1, 2009			57,384	535,339	477,955
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2010	\$	0	(437,616)	481,163	918,779

## CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD (COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA) SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

		Budgeted Aı	mounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive
	Ori	ginal	Final	Amounts	(Negative)
REVENUES					
Investment Earnings	\$		5,000	6,903	1,903
TOTAL REVENUES		0	5,000	6,903	1,903
EXPENDITURES					
Capital Projects		-	200,000	42,063	157,937
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		0	200,000	42,063	157,937
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		0	(195,000)	(35,160)	159,840
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES) Operating Transfers - Operating Fund			<u> </u>	32,655	32,655
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		0		32,655	32,655
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		0	(195,000)	(2,505)	192,495
FUND BALANCE, JULY 1, 2009			212,496	382,067	169,571
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2010	\$	0	17,496	379,562	362,066

### CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD (COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA) NON-RECURRING LOTTERY PROCEEDS FUND

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final			Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
REVENUES Investment Earnings	\$	_	5,000	4,201	(799)
m vestment Eurimgs	Ψ		2,000	1,201	(177)
TOTAL REVENUES		0	5,000	4,201	(799)
EXPENDITURES Capital Projects		<u> </u>	90,000	88,294	1,706
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		0	90,000	88,294	1,706
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures		0	(85,000)	(84,093)	907
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE		0	(85,000)	(84,093)	907
FUND BALANCE, JULY 1, 2009		<u>-</u>	(46,008)	288,431	334,439
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2010	\$	0	(131,008)	204,338	335,346

### CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD (COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA) CENTRAL OFFICE RENOVATION FUND

### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

		Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive	
	Original	Final	Amounts	(Negative)	
REVENUES	\$ -	. <u> </u>			
TOTAL REVENUES	0	0	0	0	
EXPENDITURES					
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	0	0	0	0	
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures	0	0	0	0	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES(USES) Operating Transfers - Operating Fund		. <u>-</u>	500,000	500,000	
TOTAL OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)	0	0	500,000	500,000	
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCE	0	0	500,000	500,000	
FUND BALANCE, JULY 1, 2009					
FUND BALANCE, JUNE 30, 2010	\$ 0	0	500,000	500,000	

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Reporting Entity

The City of Bristol, Virginia School Board ("School Board"), a component unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia (the "City"), is a legally separate entity from the City, which operates four elementary schools, one middle school, and one high school for students residing in the City. The School Board consists of five elected members. City Council approves the School Board's operational and capital budgets and must approve the issuance of bonded debt. City Council also provides fiscal guidance because it levies taxes for the School Board's operations and issues debt for its school construction capital projects. Based on these facts, the City reports the School Board as a discretely presented component unit. The financial statements of the School Board have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to government units. The governmental accounting standards board (GASB) is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the School Board's accounting policies are described below.

### **Related Organizations**

School Board members are occasionally appointed to various committees as provided under state and local laws and ordinances. However, the committees are advisory in nature and the School Board is not financially accountable for these committees and, therefore, they are not included in the School Board financial statements.

### Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the government. Governmental activities are normally supported by intergovernmental revenues.

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. Items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the School Board considers revenues to be available if they are collected within twelve months of the end of the current fiscal period or when expenditures are incurred under a reimbursable-type grant. Expenditures, other than interest on long-term debt, generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, expenditures related to compensated absences are recorded only if the leave is expected to be paid with currently available financial resources. Interest on long-term debt is recognized when due except for interest due on July 1, which is accrued.

The School Board reports the following major governmental funds:

- Operating Fund the School Board's primary operating fund that accounts for all general revenues and other receipts that are not allocated by law or contractual agreement to another fund. General operating expenditures and capital improvement costs that are not paid through other funds are paid from the Operating Fund.
- Cafeteria, School Textbook, Non-recurring Lottery Proceeds, School Construction Capital Projects, and Central Office Renovation funds accounts for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The School Textbook, Non-recurring Lottery Proceeds and School Construction Capital Projects funds consist of unexpended revenue restricted by the Code of Virginia at June 30 of each year. Revenue received and expended in the same year is accounted for in the Operating fund.

Amounts reported as program revenues include 1) charges to students or applicants for goods, services, or privileges provided, 2) operating grants and contributions, and 3) capital grants and contributions. Internally dedicated resources are reported as general revenues rather than as program revenues.

In general, when both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the School Board's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed. However, when unrestricted resources are subjected to a limited period of use, they may be used first.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### **Budgets and Budgetary Accounting**

The following procedures are used by the School Board in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

The funds available to the School Board for the establishment, support and maintenance of schools consist of state funds appropriated for school purposes and apportioned to the School Board, federal funds appropriated for educational purposes and apportioned to the School Board, local funds appropriated to the School Board by the City, and other funds that may be set apart for public school purposes.

The School Board manages and controls the funds made available by the City. The school superintendent prepares, with the approval of the School Board, and submits to the City prior to April 1, the proposed operating budget for the next fiscal year. Before the School Board gives final approval to its budget for submission to the City Council, the School Board holds at least one public hearing to receive the view of citizens.

City Council has adopted the policy of appropriating the school budget in total rather than by categories. Accordingly, the legal restrictions on expenditures for the School Board are at the fund level. The School Board is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within the fund at its discretion.

The School Board, with the concurrence of the City Council, may from time to time amend the budget to provide for additional expenditures and the means of financing them. The School Board approved additional appropriations totaling \$1,296,265 during the current fiscal year primarily for classroom instructional costs and capital costs.

The school budget is adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. Operating and Cafeteria appropriations lapse on June 30 and School Textbook, Non-recurring Lottery Proceeds, School Construction Capital Project, and Central Office Renovation appropriations carry unexpended balances into the following year on a continuing basis. The budget data presented in the accompanying financial statements are revised as of June 30 and include all appropriations approved by the City Council.

All expenditures from the School Textbook Fund, Non-recurring Lottery Proceeds Fund, School Construction Capital Projects Fund, and Central Office Renovation Fund are appropriated by the School Board on an as-needed basis.

#### Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriations, is employed as an extension of formal budgetary integration. Encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported as reservations of fund balances and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

The School Board considers all highly liquid investments (including certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, treasury bills and restricted assets) with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

#### Inventories

All inventories are valued at the lower of cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method or market except for commodities received from the federal government which are valued at market. Inventories consist of food and supplies. Inventories are offset by fund balance reserves which indicate that they do not constitute available expendable resources.

### Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant and equipment, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the School Board as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$1,000, with the exception of textbooks, library books and certain technological equipment which are considered a capital asset regardless of cost. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation.

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

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

Assets	<u>Years</u>
Building and Structural Improvements	50 years
Non-structural Improvements	15 – 26 years
Furniture, Books and Equipment	5 – 15 years
Vehicles and Buses	8 years

### Capital Asset and Related Debt Reporting

Local governments in Virginia have a "tenancy in common" with the School Board whenever the locality incurs a financial obligation for school property which is payable over more than one fiscal year. The primary government reports this debt in its financial statements. In order to match the capital assets with the related debt, the legislation permits the primary government to report the portion of the school property related to the outstanding financial obligation. As principal is repaid, capital assets equal to the

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

### NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### Capital Asset and Related Debt Reporting (Continued)

amount of principal debt reduction are removed from the primary government's financial statements and reported in the School Board's financial statements. The School Board retains authority and responsibility over the operation and control of this property.

### **Compensated Absences**

The School Board has policies which allow for the accumulation and vesting of limited amounts of vacation and sick leave until termination or retirement. Amounts of such absences are accrued when incurred in the government-wide statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if the leave is expected to be paid with currently available financial resources.

#### Estimates

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

### NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

#### **Deposits**

All cash and certificates of deposit of the School Board are maintained in accounts collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act, Section 2.2-4400 et. Seq. of the Code of Virginia or covered by federal depository insurance.

#### <u>Investments</u>

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

All deposits and investments are under the control and management of the City Treasurer.

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

### NOTE 2 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

### Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents and Investments

Restricted cash and cash equivalents and investments in the Non-recurring Lottery Proceeds and School Construction Capital Projects funds are state grant proceeds awarded but not yet spent. These funds can only be spent for nonrecurring costs to include school construction, additions, infrastructure, site acquisition, renovations, technology and other expenditures related to modernizing classroom equipment, and debt service payments on school projects completed during the last ten years. The School Textbook fund's restricted cash and cash equivalents can only be spent on new and replacement textbooks. The restricted cash in the Central Office Renovation fund is for the renovation of the new Central Office warehouse building.

The above items are reflected in the statements as follows:

Deposits and Investments	
Cash on Hand	\$ 400
Deposits	 2,516,161
	\$ 2,516,561
Statement of Net Assets	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 833,487
Investments	110,428
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,317,448
Restricted Investments	 255,198
	\$ 2,516,561

### NOTE 3 - INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

The composition of interfund balances as of June 30, 2010, is as follows:

Receivable Fund	Payable Fund	 Amount
Capital Projects Fund Operating Fund	Operating Fund School Textbook Fund	\$ 32,655 4,684
of street	2	\$ 37,339

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

### NOTE 3 - INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES, AND TRANSFERS (CONTINUED)

The interfund balances represent cash received by the Operating Fund on behalf of the other funds. The interfund balances have been eliminated on the government-wide statements.

Transfer In	Transfer Out	Amount
Non-recurring Lottery Proceeds Fund Central Office Renovation Fund	Operating Fund Operating Fund	\$ 32,655 500,000
Total Transfers		\$ 532,655

The purposes for the interfund transfers noted above were to transfer unexpended restricted funds.

### NOTE 4 - DUE FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

A summary of funds due from other governmental units is as follows:

	Operating Fund
Federal Government Commonwealth of Virginia	\$ 1,026,339 246,865
Total Due from Other Governmental Units	\$ 1,273,204

### NOTE 5 - DUE FROM PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

Due from Primary Government, June 30, 2009	\$ 85,929
Remaining Appropriation	57,820
Excess Appropriation Over Local Expenditure	(94,465)
Other	18,750
Net Due from Primary Government, June 30, 2010	\$ 68,034

This balance constantly fluctuates throughout the year due to ongoing transactions with the primary government, and therefore it is not likely to be paid within one year.

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

### NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, was as follows:

	Beginning			Adjustments/	Ending
	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Balance
Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated					
Land	\$ 273,242	_	_	_	273,242
Construction in Progress	188,496	_	_	(188,496)	-
Total Capital Assets, Not Being Depreciated	461,738		-	(188,496)	273,242
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated					
Building and Improvements	21,209,995	588,517	-	188,496	21,987,008
Furniture, Books and Equipment	6,998,441	548,405	(103,399)	90,249	7,533,696
Vehicles and Buses	1,880,916	176,976	-	(90,249)	1,967,643
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated	30,089,352	1,313,898	(103,399)	188,496	31,488,347
Less Accumulated Depreciation for					
Building and Improvements	(10,192,910)	(530,384)	-	(17,390)	(10,740,684)
Furniture, Books and Equipment	(4,800,376)	(572,448)	102,218	32,269	(5,238,337)
Vehicles and Buses	(1,131,019)	(146,896)	-	(14,879)	(1,292,794)
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(16,124,305)	(1,249,728)	102,218		(17,271,815)
Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated, Net	13,965,047	64,170	(1,181)	188,496	14,216,532
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$14,426,785	64,170	(1,181)		14,489,774

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

### NOTE 6 - CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the School Board as follows:

Administration	\$ 119,654
Instruction	978,264
Transportation	123,042
Food Services	26,437
Operations and Maintenance	2,331
Total Depreciation	\$ 1,249,728

As discussed in Note 1, school capital assets financed with debt incurred by the City have been reported in the City's financial statements. The activity above for buildings and improvements is net of those amounts. Activity for those assets is as follows:

	Beginning Balance Increases		Decreases	Ending Balance	
Buildings and Improvements Accumulated Depreciation	\$ 2,352,387 (537,508)	(41,000)	(302,387) 73,507	2,050,000 (505,001)	
Total Assets Allocated	\$ 1,814,879	(41,000)	(228,880)	1,544,999	

### NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended June 30, 2010:

	Beginning Balance		Additions Reductions		Ending Balances	Due Within One Year
Retirement Incentive Liability Compensated Absences	\$	465,510 396,723	- 194,987	141,825 186,646	323,685 405,064	153,170 85,619
	\$	862,233	194,987	328,471	728,749	238,789

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

#### NOTE 7 - LONG-TERM LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

#### Retirement Incentive Liability

The School Board participates in the Early Retirement Program ("the Program") offered by the Virginia Retirement System ("VRS"). Under the Program, the School Board is required to assume a portion of the related early retirement liability. The liability is actuarially determined, with an interest rate of 8%. The School Board elected to pay for the cost of the program over a 20-year period. Annual principal and interest requirements are as follows:

Fiscal Year	Principal	Principal Interest	
2011	Ф 152 170	10 (21	167.001
2011	\$ 153,170	12,631	165,801
2012	165,424	377	165,801
2013	5,091	-	5,091
	\$ 323,685	13,008	336,693

#### **NOTE 8 - NET ASSETS**

Restricted net assets represent textbook, non-recurring lottery, school construction, and central office renovation proceeds with restrictions to specific uses as described in Note 2.

#### NOTE 9 - PENSION PLAN

#### Plan Description

The School Board contributes to the Virginia Retirement System (VRS), an agent and cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the "System"). Professional employees participate in a VRS statewide teacher cost sharing pool, and non-professional employees participate as a separate group in the agent multiple-employer retirement system.

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

#### NOTE 9 - PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

#### Plan Description (Continued)

All full-time, salaried permanent employees of participating employers must participate in the VRS. Benefits vest after five years of service. Employees are eligible for an unreduced retirement benefit at age 65 with 5 years of service or at age 50 with 30 years of service if elected by the employer, payable monthly for life in an amount equal to 1.70% of their average final compensation (AFC) for each year of credited service. Benefits are actuarially reduced for retirees who retire prior to becoming eligible for full retirement benefits. In addition, retirees qualify for an annual cost-of-living adjustment (COLA) beginning in their second year of retirement. The COLA is limited to 5.00% per year. AFC is defined as the highest consecutive 36 months of reported compensation. The VRS also provides death and disability benefits. Title 51.1 of the Code of Virginia (1950), as amended, assigns the authority to establish and amend benefit provisions to the General Assembly of Virginia.

The System issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for VRS. A copy of that report may be downloaded from their website at <a href="http://www.varetire.org/pdf/Publications/2009-annual-report.pdf">http://www.varetire.org/pdf/Publications/2009-annual-report.pdf</a> or obtained by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, Virginia 23218-2500.

#### **Funding Policy**

Plan members are required by Title 51.1 of the *Code of Virginia* (1950), as amended, to contribute 5.00% of their annual reported compensation to the VRS. This 5.00% member contribution may be assumed by the employer. In addition, the School Board is required to contribute the remaining amounts necessary to fund its participation in the VRS using the actuarial basis specified by the statute and approved by the VRS Board of Trustees. The School Board's contribution rate for the first ten months of fiscal year ended June 30, 2010 was 13.81% of annual covered payroll (including the employee share of 5.00% paid by the employer) and 5.00% for the last two months.

For the three fiscal years ended June 30, 2010, 2009, and 2008, total employer and employee contributions made to the VRS statewide teacher pool for professional employees by the School Board were \$1,472,929, \$1,728,504, and \$1,846,694, and represented 13.81%, 13.81%, and 15.30%, of annual covered payroll, respectively, and 100% of required contributions for 2010, 2009 and 2008.

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

#### NOTE 9 - PENSION PLAN (CONTINUED)

#### **Annual Pension Cost**

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, the School Board's annual pension cost of \$37,317 for non-professional employees was equal to the School Board's required and actual contributions. The required contribution was determined as part of the June 30, 2007 actuarial valuation using the entry age normal actuarial cost method. The actuarial assumptions at June 30, 2007 included (a) an investment rate of return (net of administrative expenses) of 7.50%, (b) projected salary increases ranging from 3.75% to 5.60% per year, and (c) a cost-of-living adjustment of 2.50% per year. Both the investment rate of return and projected salary increases also include an inflation component of 2.50%. The actuarial value of the School Board's assets is equal to the modified market value of assets. This method uses techniques that smooth the effects of short-term volatility in the market value of assets over a five-year period. The School Board's unfunded actuarial accrued liability is being amortized as level percentage of projected payroll on an open basis. The remaining amortization period for the June 30, 2007 actuarial valuation was 20 years.

#### Three-Year Trend Information

Fiscal Year Ending	al Pension est (APC)	Percentage of APC Contributed	Pension gation
June 30, 2010	\$ 37,317	100%	\$ -
June 30, 2009	38,520	100%	-
June 30, 2008	48,789	100%	_

#### Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of June 30, 2009, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the plan was 90.65% funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$2,773,058, and the actuarial value of assets was \$2,513,650, resulting in an unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) of \$259,408. The covered payroll (annual payroll of active employees covered by the plan) was \$383,828, and the ratio of the UAAL to the covered payroll was 67.58%.

The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplemental information (RSI) following the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of the plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability (AAL) for benefits.

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

#### NOTE 10 - OTHER POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

The School Board provides other post-employment health care benefits. A retired employee, who is participating in the employer's medical program is eligible to elect post-employment coverage if: (a) eligible for immediate retirement benefits under VRS (age 50 with 10 years of total service), or (b) permanently, totally disabled and injured in the line of duty and is eligible for immediate disability retirement benefits under VRS. The medical coverage for retirees is as follows: (1) the retiree pays 100% of the employee premium if retired with less than 25 years of service, (2) the retiree pays the employee premium less \$100 monthly credit if retired with 25 or more years of service but less than 30 years of service, (3) the retiree pays the employee premium less \$200 monthly credit if retired with 30 or more years of service but less than 35 years of service or (4) the retiree pays the employee premium less \$300 monthly credit if retired with 35 or more years of service. For all spouses, the retiree pays 100% of the employee's spousal premium. Coverage continues to age 65 for retirees and spouses. There are approximately 328 school employees participating in the post-employment health care benefit arrangements.

Funding Policy

The contribution requirements of plan members are based on pay-as-you go financing requirements.

#### Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

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

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

#### NOTE 10 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

#### Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

1. Funding Interest Rate	4.50%
2. Net OPEB Obligation (NOO) as of July 1, 2009	\$ -
3. Annual Required Contribution (ARC)	170,300
4. Interest on NOO	-
5. Adjustment to the ARC	-
6. Annual OPEB Cost: (3)+(4)-(5)	170,300
7. Annual Employer Contribution	54,800
8. Change in Net OPEB Obligation: (6)-(7)	115,500
9. Net OPEB Obligation as of June 30, 2010: (2)+(8)	\$ 115,500

The annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for fiscal year 2009 and 2010 is as follows:

	Percentage					
Fiscal Year	Annual of Annual OPEB Net					
Ending	OPEB Cost		Cost Contributed	_O	Obligation	
June 30, 2010	\$	170,300	68%	\$	115,500	
June 30, 2009	\$	170,300	100%	\$	_	

#### Funded Status and Funding Progress

As of June 30, 2008, the most recent actuarial valuation date, the plan was not funded. The actuarial accrued liability for benefits was \$2,099,200.

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and the healthcare cost trend. Amounts determined regarding the funded status of the plan and the annual required contributions of the employer are subject to continual revision as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future. The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, presents trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

#### NOTE 10 - OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

#### Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employer and the plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point. The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations. The following methods and assumptions were used.

In the June 30, 2008 actuarial valuation, the entry age normal cost method was used. The actuarial assumptions included a 2.5% investment rate of return and an annual healthcare cost trend rate of 10% initially, decreasing at a rate of 0.5% per year until an ultimate rate of 5.0% is reached. The UAAL is being amortized as a level percentage over 30 years.

#### NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT

#### Risk Management

The School Board is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts, theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; injuries to employees and natural disasters. The Risk Management Programs utilized by the School Board are as follows:

#### Workmen's Compensation

Workmen's Compensation Insurance is provided through the School Systems of Virginia Group Self Insurance Association. Benefits are those afforded through State of Virginia as outlined in the Code of Virginia Section 65.2-100; premiums are based upon covered payroll, job rates and claims experience.

#### General Liability and Other

The School Board provides general liability and other insurance through policies with the Virginia Municipal Liability Pool. General liability and business automobile have a \$1,000,000 limit. Machinery is covered as per statement of values and is provided through the City's insurance policy with a portion of the premium being paid by the School Board.

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

#### NOTE 11 - RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

#### **Healthcare**

Healthcare Insurance coverage is provided to School Board employees through a policy with United Health Care. Partial premiums are withheld from the employee's earnings and remaining premiums are paid by the School Board. Retired employees and dependents of employees of the School Board are also covered by the program provided they pay the premium.

There were no significant reductions in insurance coverage from the prior year and no settlements that exceeded the amount of insurance coverage during the last three fiscal years.

#### **NOTE 12 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

Special Purpose Grants are subject to audit to determine compliance with their requirements. School Board officials believe that if any refunds are required, they will be immaterial.



## CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD (COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA) REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### ANALYSIS OF FUNDING PROGRESS FOR DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

Pension Plan						
	(a)	(b)	(b-a) Unfunded	(a/b)	(c)	((b-a)/c)
			Actuarial			UAAL as a
Actuarial	Actuarial	Actuarial	Accrued		Annual	Percentage
Valuation	Value of	Accrued	Liability	Funded	Covered	of Covered
Date	Assets	Liability (AAL)	(UAAL)	Ratio	Payroll	Payroll
June 30, 2009	\$ 2,513,650	\$ 2,773,058	\$ 259,408	90.65%	\$383,828	67.58%
June 30, 2008	2,664,621	2,678,727	14,105	99.47%	383,642	3.68%
June 30, 2007	2,502,225	2,542,385	40,160	98.42%	387,291	10.37%
June 30, 2006	2,306,498	2,451,809	145,311	94.07%	386,165	37.63%
Other Post-Emp	loyment Benefits					
	(a)	(b)	(b-a) Unfunded	(a/b)	(c)	((b-a)/c)
			Actuarial			UAAL as a
Actuarial	Actuarial	Actuarial	Accrued		Annual	Percentage
Valuation	Value of	Accrued	Liability	Funded	Covered	of Covered
Date	Assets	Liability (AAL)	(UAAL)	Ratio	Payroll	Payroll

N/A

Note: Data is not available for the two preceding years; this is the most current valuation date.

2,099,200

\$2,099,200

0.00%

N/A

\$

June 30, 2008

\$

## CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD (COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA) SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

Federal Grantor/Program Title	Pass Through Grantor (Commonwealth of Virginia)	Federal CFDA Number	Federal Expenditures
Department of Agriculture			
Food Distribution - Commodities	Department of Agriculture	10.555	\$ 64,565
National School Lunch Program	Department of Education	10.555	544,812
National School Breakfast Program	Department of Education	10.553	211,944
Child Nutrition Discretionary Grant	Department of Agriculture	10.579	94,864
Department of Education			
Title I, Part A - Improving Basic Programs	Department of Education	84.010	816,497
Title I, Part A - Improving Basic Programs, Stimulus	Department of Education	84.389	455,440
Title I, Part D - Neglected and Delinquent Children	Department of Education	84.013	28,237
Title II, Part A - Improving Teacher	Department of Education	84.367	224,987
Quality State Grants			
Title II, Part D - Enhancing Education	Department of Education	84.318	5,684
Through Technology			
Title II, Part D - Enhancing Education Through Technology, Stimulus	Department of Education	84.386	8,618
Special Education - Preschool (IDEA, Preschool)	Department of Education	84.173	16,807
Special Education - Preschool (IDEA, Preschool) Stimulus	Department of Education	84.392	7,870
Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B)	Department of Education	84.027	586,185
Special Education - Grants to States (IDEA, Part B) Stimulus	Department of Education	84.391	434,394
Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities	Department of Education	84.186	10,553
Title V, Part A - Innovative Programs	Department of Education	84.298	2,879
Carl Perkins - Vocational Education	Department of Education	84.048	67,742
Reading First State Grants	Department of Education	84.357	44,676
Federal Stimulus - State Stability Funds	Department of Education	84.394	1,004,858
State Academic Achievement	Department of Education	84.xxx	19,736

#### CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD (COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA) SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS

For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2010

Federal Grantor/Program Title	Pass Through Grantor (Commonwealth of Virginia)	Federal CFDA Number	Federal Expenditures
Department of Health and Human Services			
Medicaid	N/A	93.000	22,806
Total Federal Award Expenditures			\$4,674,154

#### **NOTE A: BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal grant activity of the City of Bristol, Virginia Board of Education and is presented on the accrual basis of accounting. The information in this schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, the basic financial statements.

#### NOTE B: FOOD DISTRIBUTION

Non-monetary assistance is reported in the schedule of expenditures of federal awards at the fair market value of commodities received and used.

## SECTION III INTERNAL CONTROL AND COMPLIANCE SECTION





CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND CONSULTANTS

REGIONAL EXPERTISE - LOCAL SERVICE

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

Director of Schools and School Board Members Bristol, Virginia School Board Bristol, Virginia

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental funds and each major fund of the City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (the School Board), a component unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia, as of and for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010, which collectively comprise the School Board's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated November 17, 2010. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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 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.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

City of Bristol, Virginia School Board Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control and Compliance Page 2

#### Compliance and Other Matters

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

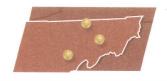
We noted certain matters that we reported to management of the School Board in a separate letter dated November 17, 2010.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board, management, and federal awarding agencies and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Blackburn, Childers and Steagall, PLC BLACKBURN, CHILDERS & STEAGALL, PLC

November 17, 2010





CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND CONSULTANTS

REGIONAL EXPERTISE - LOCAL SERVICE

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants

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

Director of Schools and School Board Members Bristol, Virginia School Board Bristol, Virginia

#### Compliance

We have audited the compliance of the City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (the School Board), a component unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia, with the types of compliance requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement that could have a direct and material effect on each of the School Board's major federal programs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010. The School Board's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs. Compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts and grants applicable to each of its major federal programs is the responsibility of the School Board's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the School Board's compliance based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, the City of Bristol, Virginia School Board complied, in all material respects, with the requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2010.

City of Bristol, Virginia School Board Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance with Requirements

Page 2

#### Internal Control Over Compliance

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

A deficiency in internal control over compliance 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, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program will not be prevented, or detected and corrected, on a timely basis.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be deficiencies, significant deficiencies, or material weaknesses. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses, as defined above.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of the Board, management, others within the entity, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Blackburn, Childew and Stragall, PLC BLACKBURN, CHILDERS & STEAGALL, PLC

November 17, 2010

#### CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD (COMPONENT UNIT OF THE CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA) SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS June 30, 2010

#### **Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results**

- 1. The auditors' report expresses an unqualified opinion on the basic financial statements.
- 2. No significant deficiencies noted relating to the audit of the financial statements.
- 3. No instances of noncompliance material to the financial statements of the City of Bristol, Virginia School Board were disclosed during the audit.
- 4. No significant deficiencies noted relating to the audit of major federal award programs.
- 5. The auditors' report on compliance for the major federal award programs for the City of Bristol, Virginia School Board expresses an unqualified opinion.
- 6. There were no audit findings relative to the major federal award programs that are required to be reported in accordance with section 510 (a) of Circular A-133.
- 7. The programs tested as major programs were:

Program	<u>CFDA</u>
ARRA Equipment Assistance Grant	10.579
National School Lunch Program	10.553
National School Breakfast Program	10.555
Title I, Part A Stimulus	84.389
Title VI-B, Stimulus	84.391
State Fiscal Stability Funds	84.394

- 8. The threshold for distinguishing Type A and B programs was \$300,000.
- 9. The City of Bristol, Virginia School Board did qualify as a low risk auditee.

#### **Section II - Financial Statement Audit Findings**

None

#### Section III - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs

None