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

### **ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

# CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD (A COMPONENT UNIT OF CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA) ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS

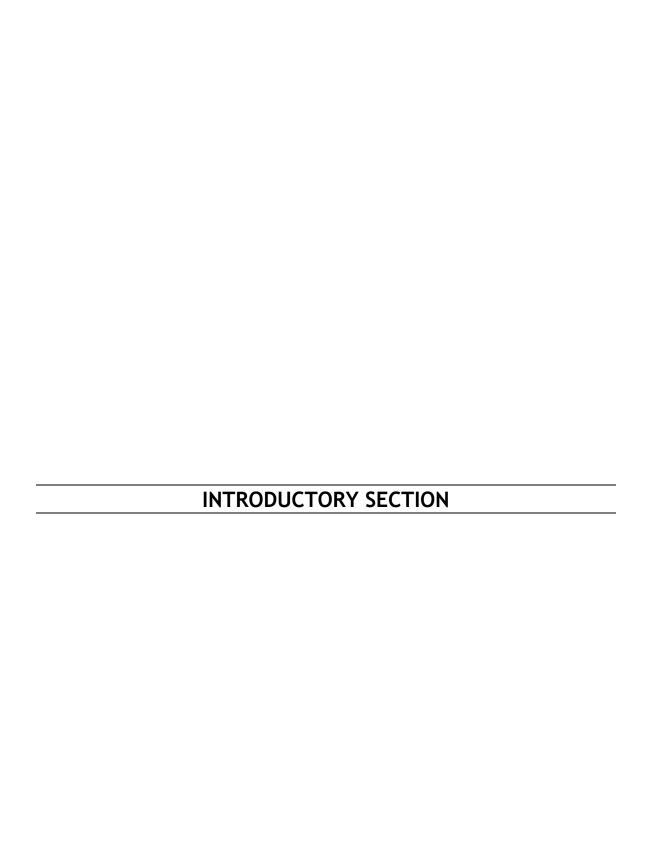
INTRODUCTORY SECTION		
Directory of Principal Officials	·•	Page 1
FINANCIAL SECTION		
Independent Auditors' Report		2-4 5-12
	<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Page</u>
Basic Financial Statements:		
Government-Wide Financial Statements:		4.0
Statement of Net Position		13
Statement of Activities	2	14
Fund Financial Statements:  Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds	3	15
Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds to the Statement	э	13
of Net Position	4	16
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Change in Fund Balances -	4	10
Governmental Funds	5	17
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes	, <b>.</b> 3	17
in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	6	18
Notes to the Financial Statements		19-75
	. •	
Required Supplementary Information:		
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances -		
Budget and Actual:		
Operating Fund	7	76
School Textbook Fund	8	77
Cafeteria Fund		78
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios - Pension Plan	. 10	79
Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset) VRS		
Teacher Retirement Plan - Pension Plan	11	80
Schedule of Employer Contributions - Pension Plan		81
Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Pension Plan	13	82
Schedule of School Board's Proportionate Share of the Total OPEB Liability -		
Health Insurance		83
Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Health Insurance	15	84
Schedule of School Board's Share of Net OPEB Liability - Teacher Employee Health		_
Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan	16	85

# CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD (A COMPONENT UNIT OF CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA) ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

#### TABLE OF CONTENTS (CONTINUED)

#### FINANCIAL SECTION (Continued)

Required Supplementary Information: (Continued)	Exhibit	<u>Page</u>
Cabadula of Fundamen Contributions Taraban Fundamen Haalth January		
Schedule of Employer Contributions - Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan	. 17	86
Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Teacher Employee  Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan	. 18	87
Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios - Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan	. 19	88
Schedule of Employer Contributions - Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan	. 20	89
Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan		90
Schedule of Employer's Share of Net OPEB Liability - Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan		91
Schedule of Employer Contributions - Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan		92
Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan		93
Other Supplementary Information:		
Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual:		
Non-major Special Revenue Fund - School Activity Fund	. 25	94
Non-major Capital Project Fund - Local Capital Projects Fund		95
Supporting Schedules:		
Schedule of Revenues - Budget and Actual - Governmental Funds		96-99
Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual - Governmental Funds	. 2	100
COMPLIANCE SECTION		
		Page
Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting		<u>. ugc</u>
and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial		
Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards	. 1	01-102
Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and on Internal		
Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance	. 1	103-104
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards		05-106
Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs		107
Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings	•	108



### CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD

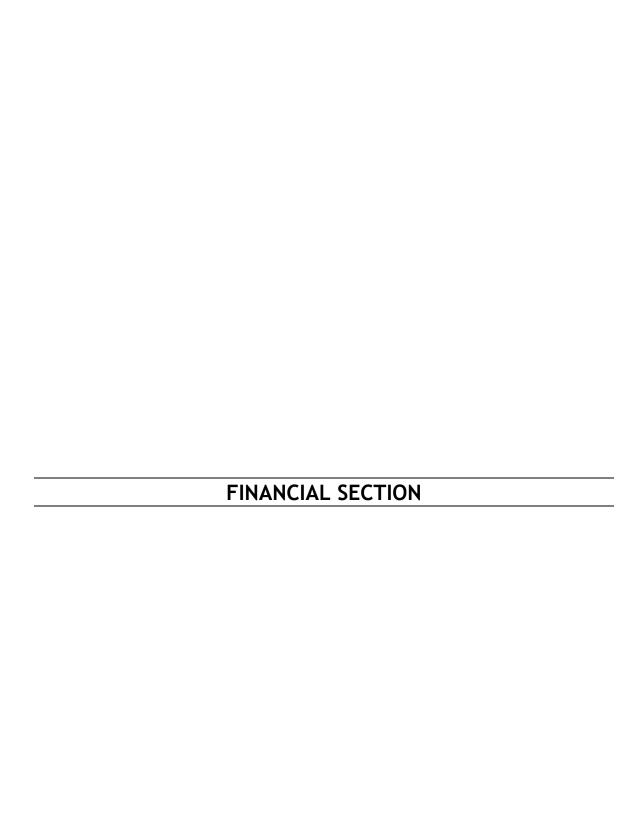
#### **SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS**

Tyrone Foster, Chair

Randy Alvis, Vice Chair Steve Fletcher Randy White Frank Goodpasture

#### **SCHOOL OFFICIALS**

Dr. Keith Perrigan, Ed.D. Tammy Jones, CPA Stephanie Austin Superintendent of Schools Clerk of the School Board Deputy Clerk of the School Board





### ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

#### **Independent Auditors' Report**

To the Honorable Members of the Bristol City School Board Bristol, Virginia

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the remaining fund information 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 year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School Board's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

#### **Opinions**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the remaining fund information of the School Board, as of June 30, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Change in Accounting Principle

As described in Note 18 to the financial statements, in 2021, the School Board adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### Restatement of Beginning Balances

As described in Note 18 to the financial statements, in 2021, the School Board restated beginning balances to reflect the requirements of GASB Statement No. 84. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

#### Other Matters

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, budgetary comparison information, and schedules related to pension and OPEB funding on pages 5-12, 76-78, and 79-93 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance. The budgetary comparison information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

#### Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the School Board's basic financial statements. The introductory section and other supplementary information are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

#### Supplementary and Other Information (Continued)

The other supplementary information and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the other supplementary information and the schedule of expenditures of federal awards are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic 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.

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

Robinson, Famer, Cox associates

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 22, 2021, on our consideration of the 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 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 City of Bristol, Virginia School Board'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 the School Board's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Blacksburg, Virginia November 22, 2021

### CITY OF BRISTOL, VIRGINIA SCHOOL BOARD MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2021

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 School Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

#### Financial Highlights

- Due to Covid-19, the School Board was awarded resources by the federal government to assist in managing COVID related costs. Each grant has specific requirements and grant periods. Many of the larger grants (ESSER) will run for multiple years. These funds increased the School Board's budget by approximately 58% or \$16,628,306.
- Bristol Virginia Public Schools was one of the few school districts in the Commonwealth of Virginia that facilitated full in person instruction for the entire 2020-2021 school year.
- The School Board utilized ESSER and other Coronavirus funding dollars to cover the costs
  of technology purchases, hotspot leases, curriculum purchases, counseling services,
  additional pay to staff for additional work duties, mitigation materials, updates to
  buildings to minimize mold and water infiltration, air quality projects, and more.
- The liabilities and deferred inflows of the School Board exceeded its assets and deferred outflows at the close of the most recent fiscal year by \$7,126,319 (net position). Of this amount, (\$24,411,977) represents unrestricted net position. Unrestricted net position shows a negative balance due primarily to liabilities recorded in the statement of net position 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 buildup of fund balances to accommodate liabilities that will not be paid with current resources.
- The School Board's total net position increased by \$2,334,310. The increase is attributable mostly to the influx of federal funding received in response to fighting the global coronavirus pandemic and the resulting new equipment and building improvements.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the School Board's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$3,209,986 an increase of \$2,110,980 in comparison with the prior year. All fund balances are nonspendable, restricted, committed, or assigned for particular purposes.

#### 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.

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

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

The statement of activities presents information showing how the School Board's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position 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 13 and 14 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. One fund is classified as non-major in the governmental fund presentation. 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, textbook fund, cafeteria, local capital projects fund, and non-major fund of school activity fund.

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

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.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 15 - 18 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 19-75 of this report.

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

Restricted

Unrestricted

Total Net Position

Restatement of Prior Year

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the School Board, liabilities and deferred inflows of the School Board exceeded its assets and deferred outflows by \$7,126,319 at the close of the most recent fiscal year.

The largest portion of the School Board's net position 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 position which may be used for expenditures specified by the grantor and unrestricted net position which may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The School Board's Net Position

2021

3,001,378

(24,411,977)

\$ (7,126,319)

2020

1,891,174

152,271

(24,700,657)

\$ (9,612,900)

\$ (9,460,629)

Current and Other Assets	\$ 6,198,642	\$ 4,322,016
Capital Assets	16,280,839	15,405,018
Total Assets	22,479,481	19,727,034
Deferred Outflows of Resources	6,561,312	4,734,960
Long-Term Liabilities	29,916,473	28,120,682
Other Liabilities	3,000,455	2,376,358
Total Liabilities	32,916,928	30,497,040
Deferred Inflows of Resources	3,250,184	3,577,854
Net Position		
Invested in Capital Assets	14,284,280	13,196,583

Total Net Position, as restated \$ (7,126,319)

#### Government-Wide Financial Analysis (Continued)

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

The government's net position increased by \$2,334,310, or 24.67%, during the current fiscal year. The key element of this increase is state and federal funding as seen below:

The School	. Board's	Changes '	in N	√et l	Position

The School Board's Changes		
	2021	2020
Revenues		
Program Revenues		
Charges for Services	\$ 70,784	\$ 104,004
Operating Grants and Contributions	17,415,406	12,738,185
General Revenues		
Intergovernmental Revenue	16,671,062	15,977,954
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	17,681	28,058
Other	604,337	410,441
Total Revenues	34,779,270	29,258,642
Expenses		
Administration	933,188	934,297
Instructional Costs	26,240,662	21,866,963
Attendance and Health Services	841,094	747,691
Transportation	769,150	1,010,086
Food Services	1,953,327	1,730,691
Operations and Maintenance	1,648,385	2,492,087
Interest on Long-term Debt	59,154	64,498
Total Expenses	32,444,960	28,846,313
Increase in Net Position	2,334,310	412,329
Beginning Net Position, as restated	(9,460,629)	(9,872,958)
Ending Net Position	\$ (7,126,319)	\$ (9,460,629)

#### 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, unassigned 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 \$3,209,986, an increase of \$1,099,006 in comparison with the prior year. The entire fund balance is not available for new spending because \$66,955 is considered nonspendable for inventories and prepaid items, \$1,321,347 is restricted for capital outlay use only, including the purchase of textbooks, \$854,051 is restricted for specific grant purposes, \$141,548 is committed for individual school activity, and \$825,980 is assigned for use in food service. A net of (\$66,955) shows in the category of unassigned.

• The operating fund is the chief operating fund of the School Board. At the end of the current fiscal year, the unassigned fund balance of the operating fund was (\$66,955). Any unexpended funds which are not specifically restricted by state regulation must be returned to the primary government. Therefore, there is no buildup of fund balances. The \$854,051 restricted fund balance is to be utilized for specific grant purposes only and \$66,955 is allocated to account for prepaid expenditures.

The special revenue - school textbook fund is used to account for textbook revenue and purchases for all schools in the division. These funds are intended to be used solely for textbook related expenditures, or certain technology expenses; however, other uses may be allowed by the state. At the end of the current fiscal year, restricted fund balance was \$720,106. The fund balance increased \$153,614 due to decreased funds needed this year for technology replacement. Technology replacement is on a scheduled cycle but the amount of replacements required vary from year to 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, restricted fund balance of the cafeteria fund was \$825,980 while total fund balance reached \$893,040. State regulation encourages school food service funds to maintain fund balance equal to three months operating expenses. Restricted fund balance represents 41.6% of total cafeteria fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 44.99% of that same amount.

The special revenue - local capital projects fund is used to account for funds the City has allowed to be carried over for future capital projects. These funds must be used solely for capital related expenditures. At the end of the current fiscal year, restricted fund balance was \$601,241, a decrease of \$25,798. This decrease is due to expending of funds to improve and maintain facilities. Additionally, due to COVID-19 and other budgetary items, the School Board was unable to transfer any unexpended appropriation to the local capital projects fund for fiscal year 2021.

#### Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds (Continued)

The special revenue - school activity fund is used to account for revenues and expenditures related to school activity funds. Bristol Virginia Public Schools has six schools; one high, one middle and four elementary. At the end of the current fiscal year, committed fund balance was \$141,548.

#### **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	\$ 28,272,108	44,871,314	31,871,031
Charges for Services	7,000	7,000	6,801
Other	450,850	479,950	430,237
Total Revenues	28,729,958	45,358,264	32,308,069
Expenditures			
Expenditures	29,039,328	45,453,191	31,462,944
Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(227,977)	(158,051)	(158,051)
Change in Fund Balance	\$ (537,347)	(252,978)	687,074

The final amended budget of revenues and appropriations exceeded the original budget by \$16,628,306. This variance is due primarily to an increase additional pandemic related costs, along with the offsetting grant revenue.

Actual revenues were less than final budget amounts by \$13,050,195 or 28.7%, while actual expenditures were \$13,990,247, or 30.8% less than final budget amounts. Highlights of comparison of final budget to actual figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021, 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.
   Many of the federal pandemic relief funds are multi-year grants and have been carried over.
- 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. Many of the federal pandemic relief funds are multi-year grants and have been carried over.

During the year, actual revenues were more than actual expenditures and other financing sources, resulting in a net increase in fund balance of \$854,051.

#### **Capital Asset Administration**

<u>Capital Assets</u> - The School Board's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of June 30, 2021, amounts to \$16,280,839 (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 5.7%. This increase is attributed to the ongoing facilities improvements. 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 some renovations to schools related to air quality improvements.

The School Board's Capital Assets

The School Board's Capital Assets					
	2021	2020			
Land	\$ 267,711	\$ 267,711			
Construction in Progress	480,017	161,400			
Buildings and Improvements	32,496,751	31,547,301			
Furniture, Books and Equipment	1,107,675	1,069,142			
Technology	980,282	964,243			
Vehicles and Buses	2,706,643	2,238,624			
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(21,758,240)	(20,843,403)			
Total	\$ 16,280,839	\$ 15,405,018			

Additional information on the School Board's capital assets can be found in Note 9 on page 45 of this report.

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

In setting the budgets for FY 2022, the Board considered a number of issues with School 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 2022 fiscal year.
- Current and future budgets will be heavily focused on building and/or updating our elementary schools and ADA compliance for our middle and high school.
- FY 2022 budget continues to contain significant COVID-19 funds.
- The COVID-19 Pandemic continues to require some modification of normal activity. Teachers continue to deliver meaningful instruction to students; most students returning in person. Mitigations, such as extensive cleaning, social distancing and face coverings are in place with transition plans in progress. Additional COVID-19 funding continues to be received with the focus now on air quality, learning loss and behavior health. The FY 2022 budget expects to fund HVAC replacements, implement behavior health specialists in each school, and focus on increasing student performance.

#### **Request for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the School 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 Chief Financial Officer, Bristol Virginia Public Schools, 280 Lee Street, Bristol, Virginia 24201 or via email at tmjones@bvps.org.



#### City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia) Statement of Net Position June 30, 2021

	Prima	ary Government
	G	overnmental
		<u>Activities</u>
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	1,024,673
Accounts receivable		107,025
Due from other governmental units		3,430,215
Prepaid expenses		66,955
Inventories		67,060
Restricted assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents		1,502,644
Investments		70
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):		
Land		267,711
Construction in progress		480,017
Buildings and improvements		14,565,514
Furniture, books, and equipment		176,065
Vehicles and buses		727,062
Technology		64,470
Total assets	\$	22,479,481
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension related items	\$	5,848,234
OPEB related items	*	713,078
Total deferred outflows of resources	\$	6,561,312
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$	1,325,878
Wages payable	*	1,656,960
Accrued interest payable		11,799
Unearned revenue		5,818
Long-term liabilities:		3,010
Due within one year		290,719
Due in more than one year		29,625,754
Total liabilities	\$	32,916,928
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension related items	\$	1,983,935
OPEB related items	¥	1,266,249
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	3,250,184
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	\$	14,284,280
Restricted	*	,25 .,266
Capital projects		1,321,347
Cafeteria services		825,980
Grants		854,051
Unrestricted		(24,411,977
Total net position	\$	(7,126,319

City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia) Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

			Program Revenues	nes	Net (Expense Changes in	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
			Operating	Capital	Primary G	Primary Government
		Charges for	Grants and	<b>Grants and</b>	Gover	Governmental
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Acti	<u>Activities</u>
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT:						
Governmental activities:						
Administration	\$ 933,188	- \$ 88	· \$	•	\$	(933, 188)
Instruction	26,240,662	52 6,801	15,199,969	•		(11,033,892)
Attendance and Health Services	841,094		•	•		(841,094)
Transportation	769,150	- 20	•			(769,150)
Food Services	1,953,327	27 63,983	2,215,437			326,093
Operations and Maintenance	1,648,385		•	•		(1,648,385)
Interest on Long-Term Debt	59,154	54	•	•		(59,154)
Total governmental activities	\$ 32,444,960	50 \$ 70,784	1 \$ 17,415,406	- \$	\$	(14,958,770)
	General revenues:					
	State basic aid				\$	7,173,539
	State sales tax					3,109,319
	Unrestricted rev	enues from the	Unrestricted revenues from the use of money and property	property		17,681
	Miscellaneous					604,337
	Contributions fr	Contributions from the City of Bristol, Virginia	ristol, Virginia			6,388,204
	Total general revenues	venues			\$	17,293,080
	Change in net position	ition			\$	2,334,310
	Net position - beginning, as restated	ginning, as resta	ted			(9,460,629)
	Net position - ending	ling			\$	(7,126,319)

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

#### City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia) Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2021

									No	nmajor Fund		
	_	Operating Fund		School Textbook Fund	(	Cafeteria Fund		cal Capital ojects Fund	Scl	nool Activity Funds		Total
ASSETS												
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	889,585	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	135,088	\$	1,024,673
Accounts receivable		106,741		-		-		-		284		107,025
Due from other funds		-		479,801		-		204,801		41,365		725,967
Due from other governmental units		3,372,106		-		58,109		-		-		3,430,215
Prepaid expenses		66,955		-		-		-		-		66,955
Inventories		-		-		67,060		-		-		67,060
Restricted assets:												
Cash and cash equivalents		-		240,345		864,053		398,246		-		1,502,644
Investments		-		31		-		39		-		70
Total assets	\$	4,435,387	\$	720,177	\$	989,222	\$	603,086	\$	176,737	\$	6,924,609
LIABILITIES												
Accounts payable	\$	1,241,506	\$	71	\$	47,267	\$	1,845	\$	35,189	\$	1,325,878
Wages payable	ڔ	1,631,326	Ç	71	ڔ	25,634	ڔ	1,043	ڔ	33,109	ڔ	1,656,960
Due to other funds		708,504		_		17,463		_		_		725,967
Unearned revenue		700,304		_		5,818		_		_		5,818
Total liabilities	\$	3,581,336	\$	71	\$	96,182	\$	1,845	\$	35,189	\$	3,714,623
FUND BALANCES												
Nonspendable:												
Inventories	\$	-	\$	-	\$	67,060	\$	-	\$	-	\$	67,060
Prepaid items		66,955		-		-		-		-		66,955
Restricted:												
Capital projects		-		720,106		-		601,241		-		1,321,347
Grants		854,051		-		-		-		-		854,051
Food service		-		-		825,980		-		-		825,980
Committed:												
School activities		-		-		-		-		141,548		141,548
Unassigned		(66,955)				-		-		- 		(66,955)
Total fund balances	\$	854,051	\$	720,106	\$	893,040	\$	601,241	\$	141,548	\$	3,209,986
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	4,435,387	\$	720,177	\$	989,222	\$	603,086	\$	176,737	\$	6,924,609

#### City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia) Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds To the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2021

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

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because	:	
Total fund balances per Exhibit 3 - Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds		\$ 3,209,986
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial		
resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Land	\$ 267,711	
Construction in progress	480,017	
Buildings and improvements	14,565,514	
Furniture, books, and equipment	176,065	
Vehicles and buses	727,062	
Technology	64,470	16,280,839
Deferred outflows of resources are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and,		
therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Pension related items	\$ 5,848,234	
OPEB related items	713,078	6,561,312
Long-term liabilities, including compensated absences, are not due and payable		
in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		
Compensated absences	\$ (495,750)	
Net OPEB liabilities	(4,745,446)	
Net pension liabilities	(22,678,718)	
Accrued interest payable	(11,799)	
Capital lease	(1,996,559)	(29,928,272)
Deferred inflows of resources are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore,		
are not reported in the funds.		
Pension related items	\$ (1,983,935)	
OPEB related items	(1,266,249)	(3,250,184)
		( , , , - ,
Net position of governmental activities	<del>-</del>	\$ (7,126,319)
	_	

### City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia)

#### Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Ν	lon	ma	jor	Fund	1

PENENUES		Operating Fund		School extbook Fund	(	Cafeteria Fund		cal Capital Projects Fund	Sc	hool Activity Funds		Total
REVENUES  Revenue from the use of money and property	\$	10,720	ċ	2,805	\$	599	Ś	3,557	\$		\$	17,681
Charges for services	Ş	6,801	Ç	2,003	Ç	63,983	Ş	3,337	Ç	-	Ç	70,784
Miscellaneous		324,042				03,703				280,295		604,337
Recovered costs		95,475		_		_		_		200,273		95,475
Intergovernmental		31,871,031		-		2,215,437				_		34,086,468
Total revenues	ς.	32,308,069	\$	2,805	ς	2,280,019	Ś	3,557	\$	280,295	\$	34,874,745
Total revenues		32,308,009	٠	2,803	۲	2,200,019	٠,	3,337	Ą	200,293	٠	34,074,743
EXPENDITURES												
Current:												
Administration	\$	908,066	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	908,066
Instruction		25,538,502		7,242		-		-		291,018		25,836,762
Attendance and Health Services		841,884		-		-		-		-		841,884
Transportation		1,079,197		-		-		-		-		1,079,197
Food Services		-		-		1,948,482		-		-		1,948,482
Operations and Maintenance		2,434,222		-		-		-		-		2,434,222
Capital Projects		388,791		-		36,698		29,355		-		454,844
Debt service		272,282		-		-		-		-		272,282
Total expenditures	\$	31,462,944	\$	7,242	\$	1,985,180	\$	29,355	\$	291,018	\$	33,775,739
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over												
(under) expenditures	\$	845,125	\$	(4,437)	\$	294,839	\$	(25,798)	\$	(10,723)	\$	1,099,006
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)												
Transfers in	\$	-	\$	158,051	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	158,051
Transfers out		(158,051)		-		-		-		-		(158,051)
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$	(158,051)	\$	158,051	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Net change in fund balances	\$	687,074	Ś	153,614	\$	294,839	S	(25,798)	Ś	(10,723)	Ś	1,099,006
Fund balances - beginning, as restated	7	166,977	т	566,492	•	598,201	т	627,039	т	152,271	*	2,110,980
Fund balances - ending	Ś	854,051	\$	720,106	\$	893,040	\$	601,241	\$	141,548	\$	3,209,986

1,099,006

147,607

# 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 of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:	Amounts reported for	or governmenta	l activities in th	ne statement of	f activities are	different because:
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Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which the capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.

Capital outlays \$ 1,790,658

Depreciation expenses (914,837) 875,821

The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of 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 debt and related items.

Principal payments:

Capital leases 211,876

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.

Changes in compensated absences\$ (669)Changes in net OPEB liabilities and related items130,632Changes in accrued interest payable1,252Changes in net pension liabilities and related items16,392

Change in net position of governmental activities \$ 2,334,310

#### Note 1-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

The financial statements of the City of Bristol, Virginia School Board ("the School Board") 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 School Board (government) is a component unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia ("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 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 capital projects. Based on these facts, the City reports the School Board as a discretely presented component unit.

#### **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.

#### 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 government. *Governmental activities* are normally supported by intergovernmental revenues.

The statement of net position is designed to display financial position of the primary government 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.

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

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

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

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

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

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. 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 when they have been earned and 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 or when related to a grant reimbursed based on actual expenditures. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service principal and interest expenditures on general long-term debt, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

The School Board reports the following major governmental funds:

The Operating Fund is the School Board's primary operating fund. It accounts for all 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.

The School Textbook Fund accounts for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specified purposes. The fund consists of unexpended revenue restricted by the Code of Virginia at June 30<sup>th</sup> of each year.

The Cafeteria Fund accounts for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for cafeteria operation. The fund consists of the student collections, grants, and miscellaneous revenue less operating and capital expenditures related to cafeteria.

The School Board reports the following major capital projects funds:

The Local Capital Projects Fund was established by a resolution of the School Board and the City. The fund serves as a reserve fund to pay for major capital expenditures and to cover expected material costs. The School Board is allowed to retain unexpended local school funds up to \$200,000 annually.

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

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

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.

#### D. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources:

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. The School Board has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. It is comprised of certain items related to the measurement of the net pension liabilities and net OPEB liabilities and contributions to the pension and OPEB plans made during the current year and subsequent to the net pension liabilities and net OPEB liabilities measurement date. For more detailed information on these items, reference the related notes.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The School Board has one type of item that qualifies for reporting in this category. Certain items related to the measurement of the net pension liabilities and net OPEB liabilities are reported as deferred inflows of resources. For more detailed information on this item, reference the related notes.

#### E. Assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources and net position/fund balance:

#### 1. Cash and Cash Equivalents/Investments

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.

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.

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

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

#### 2. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (determined on a first-in, first-out basis) or market except for commodities received from the federal government which are valued at market. Inventories consist of food and supplies.

#### 3. 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 \$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 costs 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.

Capital assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Assets	Years
Building and structural improvements	50
Non-structural improvements	15-26
Furniture, books, and equipment	5-15
Technology	5-10
Vehicles and buses	8

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 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.

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

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

#### 4. Fund balance

The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which resources can be used:

- Nonspendable fund balance amounts that are not in spendable form (such as inventory and prepaids) or are required to be maintained intact (corpus of a permanent fund);
- Restricted fund balance 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 School Board prior to the end of the fiscal year. Once adopted, the limitation imposed by the ordinance remains in place until the resources have been spent for the specified purpose or the Board adopts another ordinance to remove or revise the limitation;
- Assigned fund balance amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose but do
  not meet the criteria to be classified as committed; intent can be expressed by the
  governing body or by an official or body to which the governing body delegates the
  authority. Unlike commitments, assignments general only exist temporarily. In other words,
  an additional action does not normally have to be taken for the removal of an assignment.
  Conversely, as discussed above, an additional action is essential to either remove or revise a
  commitment;
- Unassigned fund balance amounts that are available for any purpose; positive amounts are only reported in the general fund. Additionally, any deficit fund balance within the other governmental fund types is reported as unassigned.

When fund balance resources are available for a specific purpose in more than one classification, it is the School Board's policy to use unassigned funds first, if available, followed by the most restrictive, as eligible, in the following order: unassigned, restricted, committed, and assigned.

The School Board establishes (and modifies or rescinds) fund balance commitments by passage of a resolution. This is typically done through adoption and amendment of the budget. A fund balance commitment is further indicated in the budget document as a designation or commitment of the fund (such as for special incentives). Assigned fund balance is established by the School Board through adoption or amendment of the budget as intended for specific purpose (such as the purchase of capital assets, construction, debt service, or for other purposes).

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

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

#### 5. 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.

#### 6. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the School Board's Retirement Plan and the additions to/deductions from the School Board's Retirement Plan's fiduciary net 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.

#### 7. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to use estimates and assumptions in preparing its financial statements. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent liabilities, and reported revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

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

#### 8. Net Position

For government-wide reporting, the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is called net position. Net position is comprised of three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

- Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances of bonds, notes, and other debt that are attributable 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 included in this component of net position.
- Restricted net position consists of restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred
  inflows of resources related to those assets. Assets are reported as restricted when
  constraints are placed on asset use either by external parties or by law through
  constitutional provision or enabling legislation.
- Unrestricted net position is the net amount of the assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources that does not meet the definition of the two preceding categories.

Sometimes the School Board 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 School Board's policy to consider unrestricted - net position to have been depleted before restricted - net position is applied.

#### 9. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB)

#### Health Insurance

The Board 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 11 of the financial statements.

#### **VRS related OPEB Liabilities**

For purposes of measuring the net VRS related OPEB liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the VRS GLI, and Teacher HIC OPEB Plans and the additions to/deductions from the VRS OPEB Plans' 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.

#### Note 2-Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability:

**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 the 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 each fund at its discretion. The School Board, with the concurrence of City Council, may from time to time amend the budget to provide for additional expenditures and the means of financing them.

The school budget is adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. All funds' appropriations lapse on June 30. The School Board did not exceed City Council's appropriations.

#### Note 3-Deposits and Investments:

<u>Deposits:</u> 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 <u>Code of Virginia</u>. Under the Act, banks and savings institutions holding public deposits in excess of the amount insured by the 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.

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

<u>Custodial Credit Risk</u>: Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the School Board will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The School Board's investments at June 30, 2021 were held in the School Board's name by the School Board's custodial bank.

#### Note 3-Deposits and Investments: (continued)

<u>Interest Rate Risk</u>: The School Board has not adopted an investment policy for interest rate risk. Listed below are the School Board's investments subject to investment rate risk and their corresponding maturity dates.

	Investment Maturities (in years)						
Investment Type		Value	Les	s 1 yr	1-	5 yrs	
VML/VACO Virginia Investment Pool		70	Ś	70	Ś	-	

<u>Credit Risk of Debt Securities:</u> The School Board has not adopted an investment policy for credit risk. The School Board's rated debt investments as of June 30, 2021 were rated by Standard and Poor's and/or an equivalent national rating organization and the ratings are presented below using the Standard and Poor's rating scale.

School Board's Rated Debt Investments' Values					
	Fair Quality Ratings				
Rated Debt Investments	AAAm				
VML/VACO Virginia Investment Pool	\$ 70				

Redemption Restrictions: The School Board is limited to two withdrawals per month.

<u>Fair Value Measurements:</u> 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 School Board has measured fair value of the above investments at the net asset value (NAV).

#### Note 4-Due from Other Governmental Units:

The following amounts represent receivables from other governments at year-end:

	(	Operating	Cafeteria		
		Fund		Fund	
Commonwealth of Virginia:					
Local sales tax	\$	405,991	\$	-	
VPSA grant		37,845		-	
School grants		341,580		-	
Federal Government:					
School grants		2,586,690		-	
School food program		-		58,109	
Total	\$	3,372,106	\$	58,109	

#### Note 5-Interfund Transfers and Balances:

Interfund transfers for the year ended June 30, 2021, consisted of the following:

Fund	Tra	ansfers In	Transfers Out		
Primary Government: Operating Fund	\$	-	\$	(158,051)	
School Textbook Fund		158,051		-	
Total	\$	158,051	\$	(158,051)	

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in one fund to other fund(s) to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgeting authorization.

	Due From		Due To
Operating Fund	\$	-	\$ 708,504
Cafeteria Fund		-	17,463
School Textbook Fund		479,801	-
Local Capital Projects Fund		204,801	
School Activity Fund		41,365	-
Total	\$	725,967	\$ 725,967

Interfund balances at year end represent amounts that have been transferred between funds in a lending or borrowing capacity and are expected to be repaid in the next fiscal year.

#### Note 6-Long-term Obligations:

The following is a summary of changes in long-term obligations:

	Balance July 1, 2020	Increases/ Issuances	Decreases/ Retirements	Balance June 30, 2021	Due Within One Year	
Compensated absences	\$ 495,081	\$ 238,391	\$ (237,722)	\$ 495,750	\$ 72,768	
Capital lease	2,208,435	-	(211,876)	1,996,559	217,951	
Net OPEB liability	5,272,869	1,027,036	(1,554,459)	4,745,446	-	
Net pension liability	20,144,297	8,626,571	(6,092,150)	22,678,718		
Total	\$ 28,120,682	\$ 9,891,998	\$ (8,096,207)	\$ 29,916,473	\$ 290,719	

The School Board Operating Fund is normally used to liquidate the liabilities above.

#### **Note 7-Capital Leases:**

The School Board issued a lease purchase agreement to pay for capitalized equipment used to implement an energy savings plan. The lease agreement qualifies as a capital lease for accounting purposes and, therefore, has been recorded at the present value of its minimum lease payments at the date of inception. The assets acquired through the capital lease are as follows:

	_	Energy Saving Equipment
Machinery and equipment Less: Accumulated depreciation	\$	3,247,472 (428,667)
Net capital assets	\$	2,818,805

The School Board entered a capital lease in October 2013 for a total amount of \$3,247,742 with an interest rate of 2.83%, payable in 60 quarterly principal and interest payments which began in October 2014. The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2021, were as follows:

Year Ending June 30,		Energy Savings Lease
2022	\$	272,282
2023 2024		272,282 272,282
2025 2026		272,282 272,282
2027-2030	<u>-</u>	884,916
Subtotal Less, amount	\$	2,246,326
representing interest  Present Value of	=	(249,767)
Lease Agreement	\$	1,996,559

#### Note 8-Pension Plan:

#### **School Board (Nonprofessional)**

#### Plan Description

All full-time, salaried permanent (nonprofessional) employees of public school divisions 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. Members earn one month of service credit for each month they are employed and for which they and their employer pay contributions to VRS. Members are eligible to purchase prior service, based on specific criteria as defined in the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended. Eligible prior service that may be purchased includes prior public service, active military service, certain periods of leave, and previously refunded service.

#### **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.
- 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.
- 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 credit equals 90. Employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least 5 years of service credit. For the defined contribution component, members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.

Note 8-Pension Plan: (continued)

School Board (Nonprofessional) (continued)

### Average Final Compensation and Service Retirement Multiplier

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

### Note 8-Pension Plan: (continued)

#### School Board (Nonprofessional) (continued)

### Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

	School Board Nonprofessional
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	39
Inactive members:  Vested inactive members	3
Non-vested inactive members	24
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	1
Total inactive members	28
Active members	36
Total covered employees	103

#### **Contributions**

The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by §51.1-145 of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding options provided to political subdivisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Employees are required to contribute 5.00% of their compensation toward their retirement.

The School Board's contractually required employer contribution rate for nonprofessional employees for the year ended June 30, 2021 was 7.79% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019.

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 School Board's nonprofessional employees were \$77,577 and \$65,202 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020, respectively.

Note 8-Pension Plan: (continued)

### <u>School Board (Nonprofessional)</u> (continued)

#### **Net Pension Liability**

The net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each employer and represents that particular employer's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, less that employer's fiduciary net position. The School Board's (nonprofessional) net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2020. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2019 and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2020.

### Actuarial Assumptions - General Employees

The total pension liability for General Employees in the School Board's (nonprofessional) Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019, 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, 2020.

Inflation 2.50%

Salary increases, including inflation 3.50% - 5.35%

Investment rate of return 6.75%, net of pension plan investment

expenses, including inflation\*

<sup>\*</sup> Administrative expenses as a percent of the fair value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 6.75%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 6.75% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

Note 8-Pension Plan: (continued)

### <u>School Board (Nonprofessional)</u> (continued)

#### Actuarial Assumptions - General Employees (continued)

#### Mortality rates:

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

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

#### Post-Retirement:

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

#### Post-Disablement:

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

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

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

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

Note 8-Pension Plan: (continued)

#### School Board (Nonprofessional) (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%	4.65%	1.58%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.46%	0.07%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.38%	0.75%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.01%	0.70%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.34%	1.17%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.04%	0.18%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.49%	0.19%
Total	100.00%		4.64%
		Inflation	2.50%
	Expected arithme	etic nominal return*	7.14%

<sup>\*</sup> The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.14%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. On October 10, 2019, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 6.75% which is roughly at the 40<sup>th</sup> percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation. More recent capital market assumptions compiled for the FY2020 actuarial valuations provide a median return of 6.81%.

Note 8-Pension Plan: (continued)

School Board (Nonprofessional) (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 School Board (nonprofessional) was also provided with an opportunity to use an alternative employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2020, the alternate rate was the employer contributions rate used in FY2012 or 100% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the rate contributed by the school division for the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan was subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly, which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2020 on, participating employers and school divisions 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.

Note 8-Pension Plan: (continued)

## **School Board (Nonprofessional)** (continued)

## Changes in Net Pension Liability

	School Board (Nonprofessional) Increase (Decrease)						
		Total		Plan		Net	
		Pension		Fiduciary		Pension	
		Liability		<b>Net Position</b>		Liability	
		(a)	_	(b)		(a) - (b)	
Balances at June 30, 2019	\$	2,961,042	\$_	2,429,940	\$_	531,102	
Changes for the year:							
Service cost	\$	67,263	\$	-	\$	67,263	
Interest		191,291		-		191,291	
Differences between expected							
and actual experience		12,056		-		12,056	
Contributions - employer		, -		65,071		(65,071)	
Contributions - employee		-		44,966		(44,966)	
Net investment income		-		45,899		(45,899)	
Benefit payments, including refunds				- <b>,</b>		( - / - · · /	
of employee contributions		(254,211)		(254,211)		-	
Administrative expenses		-		(1,643)		1,643	
Other changes		-		(78)		78	
Net changes	\$	16,399	\$	(99,996)		116,395	
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$	2,977,441	\$	2,329,944	\$	647,497	

## Note 8-Pension Plan: (continued)

#### School Board (Nonprofessional) (continued)

### Sensitivity of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the net pension liability of the School Board (nonprofessional) using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the School Board's (nonprofessional) net pension 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:

	Current Discount					
	_	1% Decrease	_	Rate	1% Increase	
	-	(5.75%)	_	(6.75%)	(7.75%)	
School Board (Nonprofessional)						
Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$	938,523	\$	647,497 \$	400,735	

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

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the School Board (nonprofessional) recognized pension expense of \$169,752. At June 30, 2021, the School Board (nonprofessional) reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	School Board (Nonprofessional)				
	_	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources		
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	34,274	\$ -		
Change in assumptions		18,389	-		
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		69,533	-		
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date		77,577	<del>-</del>		
Total	\$_	199,773	\$		

Note 8-Pension Plan: (continued)

#### School Board (Nonprofessional) (continued)

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

\$77,577 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the School Board's (nonprofessional) contributions, respectively, subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year Ended June 30	_	School Board (Nonprofessional)
2022	\$	49,950
2023		25,182
2024		24,426
2025		22,638
2026		-
Thereafter		-

#### Pension Plan Data

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan is also available in the separately issued VRS 2020 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2020 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <a href="http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2020-annual-report.pdf">http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2020-annual-report.pdf</a>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

#### School Board (Professional)

#### **Plan Description**

All full-time, salaried permanent (professional) employees of public school divisions are automatically covered by the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan upon employment. This is a cost-sharing multiple employer plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the system). Additional information related to the plan description is included in the first section of this note.

Note 8-Pension Plan: (continued)

<u>School Board (Professional)</u> (continued)

#### **Contributions**

The contribution requirement for active employees is governed by \$51.1-145 of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to political subdivisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Employees are required to contribute 5.00% of their compensation toward their retirement. Each school division's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2021 was 16.62% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019. The actuarially determined 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 school division were \$2,221,019 and \$2,011,663 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020, respectively.

# Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

At June 30, 2021, the school division reported a liability of \$22,031,221 for its proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability. The Net Pension Liability was measured as of June 30, 2020 and the total pension liability used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2019, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2020. The school division's proportion of the Net Pension Liability was based on the school division's actuarially determined employer contributions to the pension plan for the year ended June 30, 2020 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2020, the school division's proportion was 0.15140% as compared 0.14900% at June 30, 2019.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the school division recognized pension expense of \$2,110,771. 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.

### Note 8-Pension Plan: (continued)

### <u>School Board (Professional)</u> (continued)

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

At June 30, 2021, the school division reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	School Board (Professional)				
_	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows			
-	of Resources	of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience \$	- \$	1,291,369			
Change in assumptions	1,503,907	-			
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,675,718	-			
Changes in proportion and difference between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions	247,817	692,566			
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	2,221,019	<u>-</u>			
Total \$	5,648,461 \$	1,983,935			

\$2,221,019 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the school division's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year Ended June 30		School Board (Professional)
Teur Ended June 30	· —	(1 Toressional)
2022	\$	(222,634)
2023		395,479
2024		672,734
2025		610,847
2026		(12,919)
Thereafter		-

Note 8-Pension Plan: (continued)

#### School Board (Professional) (continued)

#### **Actuarial Assumptions**

The total pension liability for the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019, 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, 2020.

Inflation 2.50%

Salary increases, including inflation 3.50% - 5.95%

Investment rate of return 6.75%, net of pension plan investment

expenses, including inflation\*

#### Mortality rates:

#### Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 80, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020.

#### Post-Retirement:

RP- 2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 49, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 1% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set back 3 years with 1.5% increase compounded from ages 65 to 75 and 2.0% increase compounded from ages 75 to 90.

#### Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with Scale BB to 2020; 115% of rates for males and females.

<sup>\*</sup> Administrative expenses as a percent of the fair value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 6.75%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 6.75% to simplify preparation of pension liabilities.

Note 8-Pension Plan: (continued)

### **School Board (Professional)** (continued)

### Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

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

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

### **Net Pension Liability**

The net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each system and represents that particular system's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, less that system's fiduciary net position. As of June 30, 2020, NPL amounts for the VRS Teacher Employee Retirement Plan is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	Teacher Employee Retirement Plan
Total Pension Liability	\$ 51,001,855
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	36,449,229
Employers' Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$ 14,552,626
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage	
of the Total Pension Liability	71.47%

The total pension 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 pension liability is disclosed in accordance with the requirements of GASB Statement No. 67 in the System's notes to the financial statements and required supplementary information.

Note 8-Pension Plan: (continued)

#### School Board (Professional) (continued)

#### Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return and discount rate information previously described also apply to this plan.

## Sensitivity of the School Division's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the school division's proportionate share of the net pension liability using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the school division's proportionate share of the net pension 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:

	Current 1% Decrease Discount Rate				1% Increase		
	_	(5.75%)		(6.75%)	_	(7.75%)	
School division's proportionate share of the VRS Teacher Employee Retirment Plan Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$	32,324,749	\$	22,031,221	\$	13,517,172	

#### Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2020 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2020 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <a href="http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2020-annual-report.pdf">http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2020-annual-report.pdf</a>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

## Aggregate Pension Information

				<b>Net Pension</b>		
	Deferred Outflows		Deferred Inflows	Liability (Asset)		Pension Expense
VRS Pension Plans:		_		_		
School Board Nonprofessional	\$ 199,773	\$	-	\$ 647,497	5	169,752
School Board Professional	5,648,461		1,983,935	22,031,221		2,110,771
Totals	\$ 5,848,234	\$	1,983,935	\$ 22,678,718	5_	2,280,523

## **Note 9-Capital Assets:**

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2021 was as follows:

	_	Beginning Balance		Increases		Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:							
Land	\$	267,711	\$	-	\$	- \$	267,711
Construction in progress		161,400		879,343		(560,726)	480,017
Total capital assets not being depreciated	\$_	429,111	\$	879,343	\$	(560,726) \$	747,728
Capital assets, being depreciated:							
Buildings and improvements	\$	31,547,301	\$	949,450	\$	- \$	32,496,751
Furniture, books, and equipment		1,069,142		38,533		-	1,107,675
Technology		964,243		16,039		-	980,282
Vehicles and buses		2,238,624		468,019		-	2,706,643
Total capital assets being depreciated	\$_	35,819,310	\$	1,472,041	\$	\$	37,291,351
Accumulated depreciation:							
Buildings and improvements	\$	(17,219,750)	\$	(711,487)	\$	- \$	(17,931,237)
Furniture, books, and equipment		(863,086)		(68,524)		-	(931,610)
Technology		(889,406)		(26,406)		-	(915,812)
Vehicles and buses		(1,871,161)		(108,420)		-	(1,979,581)
Total accumulated depreciation	\$_	(20,843,403)	\$	(914,837)	\$	- \$	(21,758,240)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	\$_	14,975,907	\$_	557,204	\$_	\$	15,533,111
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$_	15,405,018	\$_	1,436,547	\$_	(560,726) \$	16,280,839

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

Administration	\$	163,435
Instruction		606,930
Pupil transportation		68,986
Food service		26,769
Operation and maintenance		48,717
Total depreciation expense-governmental	\$_	914,837

#### Note 10-Risk Management:

The School Board participates with other school boards and municipalities in a public entity risk pool for their coverage of workers' compensation, health, general liability, property, crime, auto insurance and excess liability with VACORP and the Local Choice. Each member of this risk pool jointly and severally agrees to assume, pay and discharge any liability. The School Board pays the risk pool contributions and assessments based upon classifications 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, and depletion of all available funds and/or excess insurance, the pool may assess all members in the proportion to which the premium of each bears to the total premiums of all members in the year in which such deficit occurs.

## Note 11-Other Postemployment Benefits - Health Insurance:

#### Plan Description

The School Board participates in a cost-sharing defined benefit healthcare plan, The Plan. The Plan is administered by the City of Bristol, Virginia. The School Board reports 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 School Board's pension plans. 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 School Board. Employees are eligible for the program if they retire from the School Board with VRS. The benefits are as follows:

- Employee retiring with less than 25 years of service retiree pays 100% of employee premium;
- Employee retiring with 25 or more but less than 30 years of service retiree pays 100% of employee premium less \$100 monthly credit;
- Employee retiring with 30 or more but less than 35 years of service retiree pays 100% of employee premium less \$200 monthly credit;
- Employee retiring with 35 or more years of service retiree pays 100% of employee premium less \$300 monthly credit.

The benefit ceases as the retiree turns 65 or becomes eligible for Medicare. The retiree pays 100% of the spousal premium regardless of years of service.

### Note 11-Other Postemployment Benefits - Health Insurance: (continued)

#### **Contributions**

The School Board 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 School Board. The amount paid by the School Board for OPEB as the benefits came due during the year ended June 30, 2021 was \$57,700.

#### Total OPEB Liability

The School Board's total OPEB liability was measured as of July 1, 2020. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2020.

#### **Actuarial Assumptions**

The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2020 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Salary increases	2.50%
Discount rate	2.45%
Healthcare trend rate	5.00%

Mortality rates was the RP-2014 Mortality Table fully generational with base year 2006, projected using two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

#### Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 2.45%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from the Board will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected OPEB payments for current plan members.

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

The following amounts present the total OPEB liability of the School Board, as well as what the total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (1.45%) or one percentage point higher (3.45%) than the current discount rate:

	Current	
1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
(1.45%)	(2.45%)	(3.45%)
\$ 1,707,300	\$ 1,579,400	\$ 146,090

### Note 11-Other Postemployment Benefits - Health Insurance: (continued)

# Sensitivity of the Employer'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 School Board, 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 (4.00%) or one percentage point higher (6.00%) than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

	Healthcare Cost	
1% Decrease	Trend Rates	1% Increase
(4.00%)	(5.00%)	(6.00%)
\$ 1,446,600	\$ 1,579,400	\$ 1,738,100

# Total OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources

At June 30, 2021, the School Board reported a liability of \$1,579,400 for its proportionate share of the total OPEB liability. The total OPEB liability was measured as of July 1, 2020 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2020. At June 30, 2021 and 2020, the School Board's proportion was 38.97% and 45.52%, respectively.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the School Board recognized OPEB expense in the amount of \$(70,900).

At June 30, 2021, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 923,700
Changes in assumptions	128,500	128,400
Net difference between projected and actual		
earnings on OPEB Plan investments	-	-
Employer contributions after measurement date		
but prior to fiscal year end	57,700	-
Total	\$ 186,200	\$ 1,052,100

### Note 11-Other Postemployment Benefits - Health Insurance: (continued)

# Total OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources (continued)

\$57,700 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from the School Board's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year ended June 30:	
2022	\$ (219,400)
2023	(219,400)
2024	(219,400)
2025	(148,700)
2026	(116,700)
2027	-
Thereafter	-

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

### Note 12- Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan (OPEB Plan):

#### Plan Description

The Virginia Retirement System (VRS) Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan was established pursuant to \$51.1-1400 et seq. of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended, and which provides the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. All full-time, salaried permanent (professional) employees of public school divisions are automatically covered by the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan. This is a cost-sharing multiple-employer plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System), along with pension and other OPEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Members earn one month of service credit toward the benefit for each month they are employed and for which their employer pays contributions to VRS. The HIC is a tax-free reimbursement in an amount set by the General Assembly for each year of service credit against qualified health insurance premiums retirees pay for single coverage, excluding any portion covering the spouse or dependents. The credit cannot exceed the amount of the premiums and ends upon the retiree's death.

The specific information for the Teacher HIC OPEB, including eligibility, coverage, and benefits is described below:

#### Note 12- Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan (OPEB Plan): (continued)

#### Eligible Employees

The Teacher Employee Retiree HIC Plan was established July 1, 1993 for retired Teacher Employees covered under VRS who retire with at least 15 years of service credit. Eligible employees include full-time permanent (professional) salaried employees of public school divisions covered under VRS. These employees are enrolled automatically upon employment.

#### Benefit Amounts

The Teacher Employee HIC Plan is a defined benefit plan that provides a credit toward the cost of health insurance coverage for retired teachers. For Teacher and other professional school employees who retire with at least 15 years of service credit, the monthly benefit is \$4.00 per year of service per month with no cap on the benefit amount. For Teacher and other professional school employees who retire on disability or go on long-term disability under the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP), the monthly benefit is either: \$4.00 per month, multiplied by twice the amount of service credit, or \$4.00 per month, multiplied by the amount of service earned had the employee been active until age 60, whichever is lower.

#### **HIC Plan Notes**

The monthly HIC benefit cannot exceed the individual premium amount. Employees who retire after being on long-term disability under VLDP must have at least 15 years of service credit to qualify for the HIC as a retiree.

### **Contributions**

The contribution requirements for active employees is governed by \$51.1-1401(E) of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. Each school division's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2021 was 1.21% of covered employee compensation for employees in the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019. The actuarially determined rate 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 from the school division to the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan were \$165,812 and \$157,280 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020, respectively.

## Note 12- Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan (OPEB Plan): (continued)

Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liabilities, Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the Teacher Employee HIC Plan OPEB

At June 30, 2021, the school division reported a liability of \$1,950,122 for its proportionate share of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan Net OPEB Liability. The Net VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2020 and the total VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB liability used to calculate the Net VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2019 and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2020. The school division's proportion of the Net VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability was based on the school division's actuarially determined employer contributions to the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB plan for the year ended June 30, 2020 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2020, the school division's proportion of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program was 0.14950% as compared to 0.1472% at June 30, 2019.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the school division recognized VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program OPEB expense of \$142,607. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Program Net OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

At June 30, 2021, the school division reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB from the following sources:

	_	Deferred Outflows of Resources	_	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	26,043
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on Teacher HIC OPEB plan investments		8,642		-
Change in assumptions		38,551		10,655
Change in proportionate share		25,862		99,271
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	_	165,812	_	<u> </u>
Total	\$_	238,867	\$	135,969

### Note 12- Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan (OPEB Plan): (continued)

Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liabilities, Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the Teacher Employee HIC Plan OPEB: (Continued)

\$165,812 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB resulting from the school division's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB will be recognized in the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year Ended June 30	
2022	\$ (17,095)
2023	(16,239)
2024	(16,526)
2025	(13,011)
2026	(3,273)
Thereafter	3,230

### **Actuarial Assumptions**

The total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB liability for the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019, 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, 2020.

Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases, including inflation	3.50%-5.95%
Investment rate of return	6.75%, net of investment expenses, including inflation*

\*Administrative expenses as a percent of the fair value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 6.75%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 6.75% to simplify preparation of OPEB liabilities.

## Note 12- Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan (OPEB Plan): (continued)

#### Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

#### Mortality Rates - Teachers

#### Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 80, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020.

#### Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 49, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 1% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set back 3 years with 1.5% increase compounded from ages 65 to 70 and 2.0% increase compounded from ages 75 to 90.

#### Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; 115% of rates for males and females.

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

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

## Note 12- Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan (OPEB Plan): (continued)

### Net Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability

The net OPEB liability (NOL) for the Teacher Employee HIC Plan represents the plan's total OPEB liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, less the associated fiduciary net position. As of June 30, 2020, NOL amounts for the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan is as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

		Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Plan
Total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability Plan Fiduciary Net Position	\$ 	1,448,676 144,160
Teacher Employee Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ <u>_</u>	1,304,516
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Liability		9.95%

The total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB liability is calculated by the System's actuary, and the plan's fiduciary net position is reported in the System's financial statements. The net Teacher Employee HIC 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 12- Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan (OPEB Plan): (continued)

#### Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

The long-term expected rate of return on the VRS 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 VRS 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%	4.65%	1.58%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.46%	0.07%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.38%	0.75%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.01%	0.70%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.34%	1.17%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.04%	0.18%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.49%	0.19%
Total	100.00%		4.64%
		Inflation	2.50%
Exp	ected arithmet	ic nominal return*	7.14%

<sup>\*</sup>The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.14%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. On October 10, 2019, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 6.75% which is roughly at the 40<sup>th</sup> percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation. More recent capital market assumptions compiled for the FY2020 actuarial valuations provide a median return of 6.81%.

## Note 12- Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan (OPEB Plan): (continued)

#### Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total Teacher Employee HIC OPEB 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, 2020, the rate contributed by each school division for the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly, which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2020 on, all agencies are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the Teacher Employee HIC OPEB 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 Teacher Employee HIC OPEB liability.

# Sensitivity of the School Division's Proportionate Share of the Teacher Employee HIC Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the school division's proportionate share of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan net HIC OPEB liability using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the school division's proportionate share of the net HIC 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	Cu	rrent Discount	1% Increase
	(5.75%)		(6.75%)	(7.75%)
School division's proportionate share of the VRS Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Plan				
Net HIC OPEB Liability	\$ 2,182,958	\$	1,950,122	\$ 1,752,228

#### Teacher Employee HIC OPEB Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the VRS Teacher Employee HIC Plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2020 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2020 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <a href="http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2020-annual-report.pdf">http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2020-annual-report.pdf</a>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

#### Note 13 - Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan (OPEB Plan):

### **Plan Description**

The Political Subdivision Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan was established pursuant to \$51.1-1400 et seq. of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended, and which provides the authority under which benefit terms are established or may be amended. All full-time, salaried permanent employees of participating political subdivisions are automatically covered by the VRS Political Subdivision HIC Plan upon employment. This is an agent multiple-employer plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (the System), along with pension and other OPEB plans, for public employer groups in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Members earn one month of service credit toward the benefit for each month they are employed and for which their employer pays contributions to VRS. The HIC is a tax-free reimbursement in an amount set by the General Assembly for each year of service credit against qualified health insurance premiums retirees pay for single coverage, excluding any portion covering the spouse or dependents. The credit cannot exceed the amount of the premiums and ends upon the retiree's death.

The specific information about the Political Subdivision HIC Plan OPEB, including eligibility, coverage and benefits is described below:

### Eligible Employees

The Political Subdivision Retiree HIC Plan was established July 1, 1993 for retired political subdivision employees of employers who elect the benefit and retire with at least 15 years of service credit. Eligible employees include full-time permanent salaried employees of the participating political subdivision who are covered under the VRS pension plan. These employees are enrolled automatically upon employment.

#### **Benefit Amounts**

The Political Subdivision Retiree HIC Plan is a defined benefit plan that provides a credit toward the cost of health insurance coverage for retired political subdivision employees of participating employers. For employees who retire, the monthly benefit is \$1.50 per year of service per month with a maximum benefit of \$45.00 per month. For employees who retire on disability or go on long-term disability under the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP), the monthly benefit is \$45.00 per month.

#### **HIC Plan Notes**

The monthly HIC benefit cannot exceed the individual premium amount. There is no HIC for premiums paid and qualified under LODA; however, the employee may receive the credit for premiums paid for other qualified health plans. Employees who retire after being on long-term disability under VLDP must have at least 15 years of service credit to qualify for the HIC as a retiree.

#### Note 13 - Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan (OPEB Plan): (continued)

#### Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2019 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the HIC OPEB plan:

	Number
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	
Inactive members:  Vested inactive members	-
Non-vested inactive members	-
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	
Total inactive members	-
Active members	36
Total covered employees	36

#### **Contributions**

The contribution requirements for active employees is governed by \$51.1-1402(E) of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding options provided to political subdivisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The School Board's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2021 was .55% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019. The actuarially determined rate 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 from the School Board to the HIC Plan were \$6,554 and \$0 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020, respectively.

#### **Net HIC OPEB Liability**

The School Board's net HIC OPEB liability was measured as of June 30, 2020. The total HIC OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2019, using updated actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2020.

### Note 13 - Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan (OPEB Plan): (continued)

#### **Actuarial Assumptions**

The total HIC OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019, 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, 2020.

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:

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

#### Post-Retirement:

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

#### Post-Disablement:

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

<sup>\*</sup>Administrative expenses as a percent of the fair value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 6.75%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 6.75% to simplify preparation of the OPEB liabilities.

## Note 13 - Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan (OPEB Plan): (continued)

### Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

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

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

### Note 13 - Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan (OPEB Plan): (continued)

### Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

Asset Class (Strategy)	Long-term Target Asset Allocation	Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return8
Public Equity	34.00%	4.65%	1.58%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.46%	0.07%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.38%	0.75%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.01%	0.70%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.34%	1.17%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.04%	0.18%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.49%	0.19%
Total	100.00%		4.64%
		Inflation	2.50%
	Expected arithmetic	nominal return*	7.14%

<sup>\*</sup>The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.14%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. On October 10, 2019, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 6.75% which is roughly at the 40<sup>th</sup> percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation. More recent capital market assumptions compiled for the FY2020 actuarial valuations provide a median return of 6.81%.

## Note 13 - Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan (OPEB Plan): (continued)

#### Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total HIC 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 at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the rate contributed by the entity for the HIC OPEB will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly, which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2020 on, employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the HIC 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 HIC OPEB liability.

#### Changes in Net HIC OPEB Liability

			Ind	crease (Decrea	se)	
	_	Total HIC OPEB Liability (a)		Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	_	Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2019	\$_	<u>-</u>	\$_		_\$	
Changes for the year:						
Serive cost	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
Interest		-		-		-
Benefit changes		67,264		-		67,264
Differences between expected and actual experience		_		_		-
Assumption changes		_		_		_
Contribution - employer		_		_		_
Net investment income		_		_		_
Benefit payments		_		_		_
Administrative expenses		_		_		_
Other changes		_		_		_
Net changes	\$_	67,264	\$	-	_ _\$	67,264
Balances at June 30, 2020	\$_	67,264	\$		<b>_</b> \$	67,264

### Note 13 - Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan (OPEB Plan): (continued)

### Sensitivity of the School Board's HIC Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate

The following presents the School Board's HIC Plan net HIC OPEB liability using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the School Board's net HIC 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	Curre	nt Discount	1%	Increase
	(	5.75%)	(	5.75%)	(	7.75%)
City of Bristol, Vriginia School Board's		_				_
Net HIC OPEB Liability	\$	73,066	\$	67,264	\$	62,206

# HIC Plan OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to HIC Plan OPEB

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the School Board recognized HIC Plan OPEB expense of \$67,264. At June 30, 2021, the School Board reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the School Board's HIC Plan from the following sources:

	_	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$ -
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on HIC OPEB plan investments		-	-
Change in assumptions		-	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	_	6,554	
Total	\$ <u>_</u>	6,554	\$ 

### Note 13 - Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan (OPEB Plan): (continued)

HIC Plan OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to HIC Plan OPEB: (Continued)

\$6,554 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the HIC OPEB resulting from the School Board's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net HIC OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the HIC OPEB will be recognized in the HIC OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year Ended June 30	
2022	Ś
2023	7
2024	
2025	
2026	
Thereafter	

#### HIC Plan Data

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision HIC Plan is available in the separately issued VRS 2020 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2020 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <a href="http://www.varetire.org/pdf/publications/2020-annual-report.pdf">http://www.varetire.org/pdf/publications/2020-annual-report.pdf</a>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

## Note 14 - 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 <u>Code of Virginia</u>, 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.

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 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, safety belt benefit, repatriation benefit, felonious assault benefit, and accelerated death benefit option. The benefit amounts are subject to a reduction factor. The benefit amount reduces by 25% on January 1 following one calendar year of separation. The benefit amount reduces by an additional 25% on each subsequent January 1 until it reaches 25% of its original value. For covered members with at least 30 years of service credit, the minimum benefit payable was set at \$8,000 by statute in 2015. This will be increased annually based on the VRS Plan 2 cost-of-living adjustment calculation. The minimum benefit adjusted for the COLA was \$8,616 as of June 30, 2021.

### Note 14 - Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (continued)

#### **Contributions**

The contribution requirements for the GLI Plan are governed by §51.1-506 and §51.1-508 of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, 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, 2021 was 0.54% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019. 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 Group Life Insurance Program from the School Board (nonprofessional) were \$6,435 and \$5,514 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020, respectively.

Contributions to the Group Life Insurance Program from the School Board (professional) were \$73,999 and \$68,155 for the years ended June 30, 2021 and June 30, 2020, respectively.

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

At June 30, 2021, the School Board (nonprofessional) reported a liability of \$85,945 for its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability.

At June 30, 2021, the School Board (professional) reported a liability of \$1,062,715 for its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability.

The Net GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2020 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, 2019, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2020. 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 Program for the year ended June 30, 2020 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers.

At June 30, 2020, the School Board's (nonprofessional) proportion was 0.00510% as compared to 0.00503% at June 30, 2019.

At June 30, 2020, the School Board's (professional) proportion was 0.06370% as compared to 0.06297% at June 30, 2019.

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the School Board (nonprofessional) recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$11,050. 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.

# Note 14 - 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 GLI Plan OPEB (continued)

For the year ended June 30, 2021, the School Board (professional) recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$29,894. 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, 2021, the employer reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB from the following sources:

		School Board (	Nor	professional)		School Board	(P	Professional)		
	-	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources				Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	5,513	\$	772	\$	68,163	\$	9,545		
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB program investments		2,582		-		31,923		-		
Change in assumptions		4,298		1,795		53,148		22,190		
Changes in proportionate share		26,336		-		9,060		43,878		
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	-	6,435	•			73,999				
Total	\$.	45,164	\$	2,567	\$	236,293	\$	75,613		

\$6,435 and \$73,999 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the School Board (nonprofessional) and School Board (professional), respectively, contributions subsequent to the measurement will be recognized as a reduction of the Net GLI OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022. 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:

Year Ended June 30	_	hool Board professional)		School Board (Professional)		
2022	\$	9,067	\$	5,375		
2023	·	9,796	·	14,391		
2024		10,217		24,474		
2025		5,896		31,655		
2026		1,070		9,782		
Thereafter		116		1,004		

## Note 14 - Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (continued)

## **Actuarial Assumptions**

The total GLI OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2019, 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, 2020.

Inflation 2.50%

Salary increases, including inflation:

Teachers 3.50%-5.95% Locality - General employees 3.50%-5.35%

Investment rate of return 6.75%, net of investment expenses,

including inflation\*

### Mortality Rates - Teachers

#### Pre-Retirement:

RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 80, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 81 and older projected with scale BB to 2020.

### Post-Retirement:

RP-2014 White Collar Employee Rates to age 49, White Collar Healthy Annuitant Rates at ages 50 and older projected with scale BB to 2020; males 1% increase compounded from ages 70 to 90; females set back 3 years with 1.5% increase compounded from ages 65 to 70 and 2.0% increase compounded from ages 75 to 90.

## Post-Disablement:

RP-2014 Disability Mortality Rates projected with scale BB to 2020; 115% of rates for males and females.

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<sup>\*</sup>Administrative expenses as a percent of the fair value of assets for the last experience study were found to be approximately 0.06% of the market assets for all of the VRS plans. This would provide an assumed investment return rate for GASB purposes of slightly more than the assumed 6.75%. However, since the difference was minimal, and a more conservative 6.75% investment return assumption provided a projected plan net position that exceeded the projected benefit payments, the long-term expected rate of return on investments was assumed to be 6.75% to simplify preparation of OPEB liabilities.

# Note 14 - Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (continued)

## Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

# Mortality Rates - Teachers (continued)

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

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

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

## Pre-Retirement:

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

#### Post-Retirement:

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

#### Post-Disablement:

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

The remainder of this page is left blank intentionally.

# Note 14 - Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (continued)

## Actuarial Assumptions (continued)

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

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

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

# **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, 2020, NOL amounts for the GLI Plan are as follows (amounts expressed in thousands):

	 GLI OPEB Plan
Total GLI OPEB Liability	\$ 3,523,937
Plan Fiduciary Net Position	1,855,102
Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset)	\$ 1,668,835
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage	
of the Total GLI OPEB Liability	52.64%

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 14 - Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (continued)

## Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

Asset Class (Strategy)	Long-Term Target Asset Allocation	Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Equity	34.00%	4.65%	1.58%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.46%	0.07%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.38%	0.75%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.01%	0.70%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.34%	1.17%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.04%	0.18%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.49%	0.19%
Total	100.00%		4.64%
		Inflation	2.50%
	Expected arithmet	cic nominal return*	7.14%

<sup>\*</sup>The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.14%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 7.11%, including expected inflation of 2.50%. On October 10, 2019, the VRS Board elected a long-term rate of 6.75% which is roughly at the 40<sup>th</sup> percentile of expected long-term results of the VRS fund asset allocation. More recent capital market assumptions compiled for the FY2020 actuarial valuations provide a median return of 6.81%.

# Note 14 - Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan (OPEB Plan): (continued)

#### Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total GLI OPEB liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that member contributions will be made per the VRS guidance and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Through the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020, the rate contributed by the entity for the GLI OPEB will be subject to the portion of the VRS Board-certified rates that are funded by the Virginia General Assembly which was 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rate. From July 1, 2020 on, employers are assumed 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.

# 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										
	19	% Decrease	Curr	rent Discount	1% Increase						
		(5.75%)		(6.75%)		(7.75%)					
School Board's (Nonprofessional) proportionate share of the GLI Plan Net OPEB Liability	\$	112,981	\$	85,945	\$	63,989					
School Board's (Professional) proportionate share of the GLI Plan Net OPEB Liability	\$	1,397,020	\$	1,062,715	\$	791,228					

## **GLI Program Fiduciary Net Position**

Detailed information about the GLI Plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2020 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (Annual Report). A copy of the 2020 VRS Annual Report may be downloaded from the VRS website at <a href="http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2020-annual-report.pdf">http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2020-annual-report.pdf</a>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

Note 15-OPEB Summary:					
	_	Deferred Outflows	Deferred Inflows	Net OPEB Liability	OPEB Expense
Stand-Alone Health Insurance Plan (Note 11) VRS OPEB Plans:	\$	186,200 \$	1,052,100 \$	1,579,400 \$	(70,900)
VRS Teacher Health Insurance Credit (Note 12)		238,867	135,969	1,950,122	142,607
VRS Health Insurance Credit (Note 13)		6,554	-	67,264	67,264
VRS Group Life - Nonprofessional (Note 14)		45,164	2,567	85,945	11,050
VRS Group Life - Professional (Note 14)		236,293	75,613	1,062,715	29,894
Totals	\$ <sup></sup>	713,078 \$	1,266,249 \$	4,745,446 \$	179,915

# Note 16-Commitments and Contingencies:

# Contingencies:

Federal programs in which the School Board participates were audited in accordance with the provisions of Uniform Guidance. Pursuant to the provisions of this guidance all major programs and certain other programs were tested for compliance with applicable grant requirements. While no matters of noncompliance were disclosed by audit, the Federal Government may subject grant programs to additional compliance tests, which may result in disallowed expenditures. In the opinion of management, any future disallowances of current grant program expenditures, if any, would be immaterial.

# Note 17-Litigation:

As of June 30, 2021, there were no matters of litigation involving the School Board which would materially affect the School Board's financial position should any court decisions on pending matters not be favorable.

# Note 18-Adoption of Accounting Principles:

The School Board implemented provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. This statement establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. The implementation of this Statement resulted in the following restatement of fund balance and net position by the inclusion of school activity funds.

Fund balance, as previously reported 6/30/2020	\$	-
Inclusion of School Activity Fund (per GASB 84)		152,271
Fund balance, as restated 6/30/2020	\$	152,271
	=	
Net position, as previously reported 6/30/2020	\$	(9,612,900)
Inclusion of School Activity Fund (per GASB 84)		152,271
Net position, as restated 6/30/2020	\$ _	(9,460,629)

## Note 19-COVID-19 Pandemic:

The COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on operations continues to evolve. Specific to the School Board, COVID-19 impacted various parts of its 2021 operations and financial results including, but not limited to, costs for shortages of personnel and changes in operations to allow for safe learning. Federal relief has been received through various programs. Management believes the School Board is taking appropriate actions to mitigate the negative impact. The extent to which COVID-19 may impact operations in subsequent years remains uncertain, and management is unable to estimate the effects on future results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity for fiscal year 2022.

# **ESF Funding:**

The CARES Act also established the Education Stabilization Fund (ESF) and allocated \$30.75 billion to the U.S. Department of Education. The ESF is composed of three primary emergency relief funds: (1) a Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund, (2) an Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund, and (3) a Higher Education Emergency Relief (HEER) Fund. The Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSA Act) was signed into law on December 27, 2020 and added \$81.9 billion to the ESF. In March 2021, the American Rescue Plan Act (ARP Act), in support of ongoing state and institutional COVID-19 recovery efforts, added more than \$170 billion to the ESF. The School Board is receiving this funding from the Virginia Department of Education on a reimbursement basis.

### **Note 20-Upcoming Pronouncements:**

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

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

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

# Note 20-Upcoming Pronouncements: (continued)

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

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

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

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



# City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia) Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual

# Operating Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

REVENUES	Budgeted Amounts  Original Final					Actual <u>Amounts</u>	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)		
Revenue from the use of money and property	\$	5,000	\$	5,000	\$	10,720	\$	5,720	
Charges for services		7,000		7,000		6,801		(199)	
Miscellaneous		347,930		377,030		324,042		(52,988)	
Recovered costs		97,920		97,920		95,475		(2,445)	
Intergovernmental		28,272,108		44,871,314		31,871,031		(13,000,283)	
Total revenues	\$	28,729,958	\$	45,358,264	\$	32,308,069	\$	(13,050,195)	
EXPENDITURES Current:									
Administration	\$	905,206	\$	929,646	\$	908,066	\$	21,580	
Instructional Costs		22,945,047		36,126,132		25,538,502		10,587,630	
Attendance and Health Services		717,278		843,996		841,884		2,112	
Transportation		832,431		941,100		1,079,197		(138,097)	
Operations and Maintenance		2,710,337		2,965,768		2,434,222		531,546	
Capital Projects		656,747		3,374,267		388,791		2,985,476	
Debt service		272,282		272,282		272,282			
Total expenditures	\$	29,039,328	\$	45,453,191	\$	31,462,944	\$	13,990,247	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)									
expenditures	\$	(309,370)	\$	(94,927)	Ş	845,125	\$	940,052	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)									
Transfers out	\$	(227,977)	\$	(158,051)		(158,051)		-	
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$	(227,977)	\$	(158,051)	\$	(158,051)	\$	-	
Net change in fund balances	\$	(537,347)	\$	(252,978)	\$	687,074	\$	940,052	
Fund balances - beginning		537,347		252,978		166,977		(86,001)	
Fund balances - ending	\$	-	\$	-	\$	854,051	\$	854,051	

# City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia)

# Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual Special Revenue Fund - School Textbook Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts				=,		Variance with Final Budget -		
	Original Final		Actual <u>Amounts</u>		<u>(</u>	Positive Negative)			
REVENUES									
Revenue from the use of money and property	\$	5,000	\$	5,000	\$	2,805	\$	(2,195)	
Total revenues	\$	5,000	\$	5,000	\$	2,805	\$	(2,195)	
EXPENDITURES									
Current:									
Instructional Costs	\$	589,000	\$	589,000	\$	7,242	\$	581,758	
Total expenditures	\$	589,000	\$	589,000	\$	7,242	\$	581,758	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)									
expenditures	\$	(584,000)	\$	(584,000)	\$	(4,437)	\$	579,563	
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)									
Transfers in	\$	227,977	\$	227,607	\$	158,051	\$	(69,556)	
Total other financing sources (uses)	\$	227,977	\$	227,607	\$	158,051	\$	(69,556)	
Net shows in fined below as	¢	(25/, 022)	<u>,</u>	(254, 202)	÷	452 744	Ļ	F40 007	
Net change in fund balances	\$	(356,023)	\$	(356,393)	\$	153,614	\$	510,007	
Fund balances - beginning		356,023		356,393		566,492		210,099	
Fund balances - ending	\$	-	\$	-	\$	720,106	\$	720,106	

# City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia) Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual Special Revenue Fund - Cafeteria Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts			- Actual		Variance with Final Budget - Positive		
		<u>Original</u>		<u>Final</u>		Amounts		Negative)
REVENUES								
Revenue from the use of money and property	\$	1,800	\$	1,800	\$	599	\$	(1,201)
Charges for services		104,250		104,250		63,983		(40,267)
Intergovernmental		1,560,750		1,560,750		2,215,437		654,687
Total revenues	\$	1,666,800	\$	1,666,800	\$	2,280,019	\$	613,219
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
Food services	\$	1,648,493	\$	1,657,187	\$	1,948,482	\$	(291,295)
Capital projects		18,250		8,250		36,698		(28,448)
Total expenditures	\$	1,666,743	\$	1,665,437	\$	1,985,180	\$	(319,743)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)								
expenditures	\$	57	\$	1,363	\$	294,839	\$	293,476
Net change in fund balances	\$	57	\$	1,363	\$	294,839	\$	293,476
Fund balances - beginning	•	(57)	-	(1,363)	-	598,201	•	599,564
Fund balances - ending	\$	-	\$	-	\$	893,040	\$	893,040

(Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia)
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios - Pension Plan
School Board (nonprofessional)
For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2020 City of Bristol, Virginia School Board

		2020		2019	2018	Ì	2017		2016	2015	2014	
Total pension liability	v	27 27	v	65 224 \$	28 400	9	31 780	v	37 607 ¢	28 122	7,	27 708
יייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	<b>&gt;</b>	104 204	<b>&gt;</b>		•	·	192 045	<b>.</b>	101,160	174 740	, ;	057,
lilei est		167,161		100,1/3	0,101	<u> </u>	104,700		101,100	1/4,/40	-	666,771
Differences between expected and actual experience		12,056		96,673	84,571	_	(28,124)		34,594	110,892		
Changes of assumptions				66,151	•		14,988					
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		(254,211)		(243,935)	(239,292)	12)	(219,874)		(225,257)	(219,075)	(283	(283,803)
Net change in total pension liability	s	16,399	\$	170,886	\$ 84,695	5 \$	(18,265)	\$	23,099 \$	94,687	82) \$	(78,142)
Total pension liability - beginning		2,961,042		2,790,156	2,705,461	-	2,723,726	.,	2,700,627	2,605,940	2,684,082	1,082
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<b>⋄</b>	2,977,441	\$	2,961,042 \$	\$ 2,790,156	 	2,705,461	\$	2,723,726 \$	2,700,627	\$ 2,605,940	5,940
Plan fiduciary net position												
Contributions - employer	s	65,071	s	62,570 \$	\$ 86,028	\$ 8:	40,529	\$	35,356 \$	35,509	\$ 32	32,976
Contributions - employee		44,966		42,088	40,796	9	19,781		18,070	18,376	17	17,626
Net investment income		45,899		155,235	171,079	6	264,280		37,131	107,616	344	344,926
Benefit payments		(254,211)		(243,935)	(239,292)	12)	(219,874)		(225,257)	(219,075)	(283	(283,803)
Administrator charges		(1,643)		(1,646)	(1,544)	<u>4</u>	(1,648)		(1,565)	(1,617)	(2	(2,044)
Other		(78)		(67)	(150)	(0)	(231)		(17)	(23)		19
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	s	(966,66)	\$	14,215 \$	\$ 56,917	\$ 2	102,837	\$	(136,282) \$	(59,214)	\$ 109	109,700
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning		2,429,940		2,415,725	2,358,808	8	2,255,971		2,392,253	2,451,467	2,341,767	1,767
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<b>پ</b>	2,329,944	۰ ج	2,429,940 \$	\$ 2,415,725	5 \$	2,358,808	``    	2,255,971 \$	2,392,253	\$ 2,451,467	1,467
School Division's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	s	647,497	s	531,102 \$	\$ 374,431	\$	346,653	s	467,755 \$	308,374	\$ 154	154,473
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability		78.25%		82.06%	86.58%	<b>%</b>	87.19%		82.83%	88.58%	ō.	94.07%
Covered payroll	\$	1,060,397	s	985,389 \$	\$ 936,956	\$ 99	427,785	s	378,275 \$	374,688	\$ 352	352,512
School Division's net pension liability as a percentage of covered payroll		61.06%		53.90%	39.96%	%9	81.03%		123.65%	82.30%	4	43.82%

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

City of Bristol, Virginia School Board

(Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia)

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability (Asset) VRS Teacher Retirement Plan - Pension Plan For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2020

	I	2020		2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability		0.15140%		0.14900%	0.15089%	0.15727%	0.16041%	0.16291%	0.17120%
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	22,031,221 \$		19,613,195 \$	17,745,000 \$	19,341,000 \$	22,480,000 \$	20,504,000 \$	20,689,000
Employer's Covered Payroll		13,192,007	~	12,344,683	12,091,612	12,332,218	12,230,845	12,112,576	12,519,915
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered Payroll		167.00%		158.88%	146.75%	156.83%	183.80%	169.28%	165.25%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		73.51%		73.51%	72.92%	72.92%	68.28%	70.68%	70.88%

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

# City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia) Schedule of Employer Contributions - Pension Plans For the Years Ended June 30, 2012 through June 30, 2021

Date School Boar	— — d (No	Contractually Required Contribution (1) nprofessional)	_	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)	_	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	_	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
2021	\$	77,577	\$	77,577	\$	-	\$	1,191,594	6.51%
2020	•	65,202		65,202	·	-	·	1,060,397	6.15%
2019		62,570		62,570		-		985,389	6.35%
2018		86,122		86,122		-		936,956	9.19%
2017		40,529		40,529		-		427,785	9.47%
2016		36,314		36,314		-		378,275	9.60%
2015		35,970		35,970		-		374,688	9.60%
2014		33,066		47,237		(14,171)		352,512	13.40%
2013		33,124		47,320		(14,196)		353,136	13.40%
2012		32,559		32,559		-		353,513	9.21%
School Boar	d (Pro	ofessional)							
2021	\$	2,221,019	\$	2,221,019	\$	-	\$	13,703,487	16.21%
2020		2,011,663		2,011,663		-		13,192,007	15.25%
2019		1,907,003		1,907,003		-		12,344,683	15.45%
2018		1,951,522		1,951,522		-		12,091,612	16.14%
2017		1,793,482		1,793,482		-		12,332,218	14.54%
2016		1,804,522		1,804,522		-		12,230,845	14.75%
2015		1,932,587		1,932,587		-		12,112,576	15.96%
2014		1,473,181		1,473,181		-		12,519,915	11.77%
2013		1,429,299		1,429,299		-		12,258,703	11.66%
2012		737,806		737,806		-		11,657,185	6.33%

# City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia) Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Pension Plans For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

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

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

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

## Component Unit School Board - Professional Employees

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

# City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia)

# Schedule of School Board's Proportionate Share of the Total OPEB Liability Health Insurance

For the Measurement Dates of July 1, 2016 through July 1, 2020

Date (1)	Proportion of the Total OPEB Liability (TPL) (2)	Proportionate Share of the TOL (3)	Covered-employee Payroll (4)	Proportionate Share of the TOL as a Percentage of Covered-employee Payroll (3)/(4) (5)	OPEB Plan's Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total OPEB Liability (6)
2020	38.97% \$	1,579,400	12,635,900	12.50%	0.00%
2019	45.52%	2,239,600	11,521,649	19.44%	0.00%
2018	45.97%	2,239,400	11,874,985	18.86%	0.00%
2017	45.12%	2,620,600	11,655,083	22.48%	0.00%
2016	45.46%	2,531,400	11,742,909	21.56%	0.00%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2016 valuation is not available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

# City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia) Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Health Insurance OPEB For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

**School Board** 

Valuation Date: 7/1/2020 Measurement Date: 7/1/2020

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

# Methods and assumptions used to determine OPEB liability:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method
Discount Rate	2.45% as of July 1, 2020
Inflation	2.50% per year as of July 1, 2020
Healthcare Trend Rate	5.00% as of July 1, 2020
Salary Increase Rates	2.50% per year as of July 1, 2020
Participation Percentage	20% of employees paying the full premium are expected to participate. 45% of employees with 25-29 years of service and 70% of employees with 30-34 years of service are expected to participate. 90% of employees eligible for a subsidy are expected to collect same. It is assumed 75% of male and 50% of female participants are married.
Retirement Age	Retirement rates are estimated using the same as those used by Virginia Retirement System (VRS) which can be obtained in the online VRS Annual Report.
Mortality Rates	RP-2014 Mortality Table, fully generational with base year 2006, projected using two-dimensional mortality improvement scale MP-2020.

# City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia) Schedule of School Board's Share of Net OPEB Liability Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2020

Date (1)	Employer's Proportion of the Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset) (2)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset) (3)	Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net HIC OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4) (5)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total HIC OPEB Liability (6)
2020	0.1495% \$	1,950,122	\$ 13,192,007	14.78%	9.95%
2019	0.1472%	1,926,729	12,344,683	15.61%	8.97%
2018	0.1495%	1,898,000	12,091,612	15.70%	8.08%
2017	0.1563%	1,982,000	12,332,218	16.07%	7.04%

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.

# City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia) Schedule of Employer Contributions Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan

# For the Years Ended June 30, 2012 through June 30, 2021

Date		Contractually Required Contribution (1)	ontributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)	-	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	 Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
School Boar	rd (F	Professional)					
2021	\$	165,812	\$ 165,812	\$	-	\$ 13,703,487	1.21%
2020		157,280	157,280		-	13,192,007	1.19%
2019		148,136	148,136		-	12,344,683	1.20%
2018		148,727	148,727		-	12,091,612	1.23%
2017		136,888	136,888		-	12,332,218	1.11%
2016		129,647	129,647		-	12,230,845	1.06%
2015		128,393	128,393		-	12,112,576	1.06%
2014		138,971	138,971		-	12,519,915	1.11%
2013		135,830	135,830		-	12,258,703	1.11%
2012		69,963	69,963		-	11,657,185	0.60%

# City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia) Notes to Required Supplementary Information Teacher Employee Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

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

	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Adjusted rates to better match experience
Salary Scale	No change
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

# City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia) Schedule of Changes in Net OPEB Liability (Asset) and Related Ratios Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan

# For the Measurement Date of June 30, 2020

	2020
Total HIC OPEB Liability	
Service cost	\$ -
Interest	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	-
Changes of assumptions	-
Benefit payments	67,264
Net change in total HIC OPEB liability	\$ 67,264
Total HIC OPEB Liability - beginning	-
Total HIC OPEB Liability - ending (a)	\$ 67,264
Plan fiduciary net position	
Contributions - employer	\$ -
Contributions - employee	-
Net investment income	-
Benefit payments	-
Administrator charges	-
Other	-
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	\$ -
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	-
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ -
School Board's net HIC OPEB liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$ 67,264
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total HIC OPEB liability	0.00%
Covered payroll	\$ -
School Board's net HIC OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	N/A

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Information prior to the 2020 valuation is not applicable as the School Board was not included in the plan prior to the 2020 valuation. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

# City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia) Schedule of Employer Contributions Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Date		Contractually Required Contribution (1)	 Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)	n 	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	 Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Payroll (5)
School Boa	rd						
2021	\$	6,554	\$ 6,554	\$	-	\$ 1,191,594	0.55%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years but the School Board only joined the plan in 2021.

# City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia) Notes to Required Supplementary Information - Health Insurance Credit (HIC) Plan For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

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

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

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

# City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia) Schedule of Employer's Share of Net OPEB Liability Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan

For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2020

Date (1)	Employer's Proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (2)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (3)	 Employer's Covered Payroll (4)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4) (5)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total GLI OPEB Liability (6)
School Boa	ard (Nonprofessional)				
2020	0.00510% \$	85,945	\$ 1,060,397	8.10%	52.64%
2019	0.00503%	81,851	985,389	8.31%	52.00%
2018	0.00493%	74,000	936,956	7.90%	51.22%
2017	0.00232%	35,000	427,785	8.18%	48.86%
School Boa	ard (Professional)				
2020	0.06370% \$	1,062,715	\$ 13,192,007	8.06%	52.64%
2019	0.06297%	1,024,689	12,344,683	8.30%	52.00%
2018	0.06359%	966,000	12,091,612	7.99%	51.22%
2017	0.06686%	1,006,000	12,332,218	8.16%	48.86%

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.

# City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia) Schedule of Employer Contributions Group Life Insurance (GLI) Plan

For the Years Ended June 30, 2012 through June 30, 2021

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)
2021	; \$	6,435	\$	6,435	\$	_	\$	1,191,594	0.54%
2020	Ţ	5,514	Ţ	5,514	7	_	Y	1,060,397	0.52%
2019		5,125		5,125		-		985,389	0.52%
2018		4,872		4,872		_		936,956	0.52%
2017		2,224		2,224		-		427,785	0.52%
2016		1,816		1,816		-		378,275	0.48%
2015		1,799		1,799		-		374,688	0.48%
2014		1,692		1,692		-		352,512	0.48%
2013		1,695		1,695		-		353,136	0.48%
2012		990		990		-		353,513	0.28%
School Boa	rd (l	Professional)							
2021	\$	73,999	\$	73,999	\$	-	\$	13,703,487	0.54%
2020		68,155		68,155		-		13,192,007	0.52%
2019		64,193		64,193		-		12,344,683	0.52%
2018		62,126		62,126		-		11,947,307	0.52%
2017		64,128		64,128		-		12,332,218	0.52%
2016		58,708		58,708		-		12,230,845	0.48%
2015		58,140		58,140		-		12,112,576	0.48%
2014		60,095		60,095		-		12,519,915	0.48%
2013		58,842		58,842		-		12,258,703	0.48%
2012		32,640		32,640		-		11,657,185	0.28%

# City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia) Notes to Required Supplementary Information Group Life Insurance Program (GLI) Plan For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

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

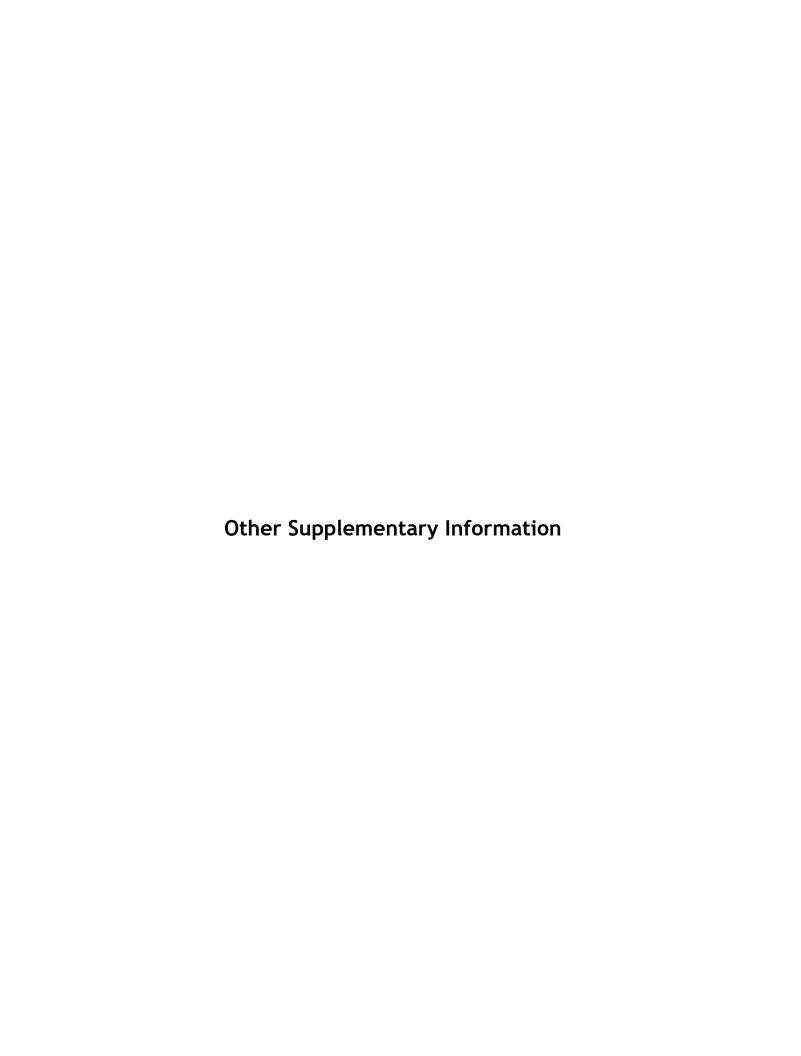
Changes of assumptions - The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016, except the change in the discount rate, which was based on VRS Board action effective as of July 1,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

#### **Teachers**

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

# Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

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



# City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia)

# Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual Nonmajor Special Revenue Fund - School Activity Fund

# For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

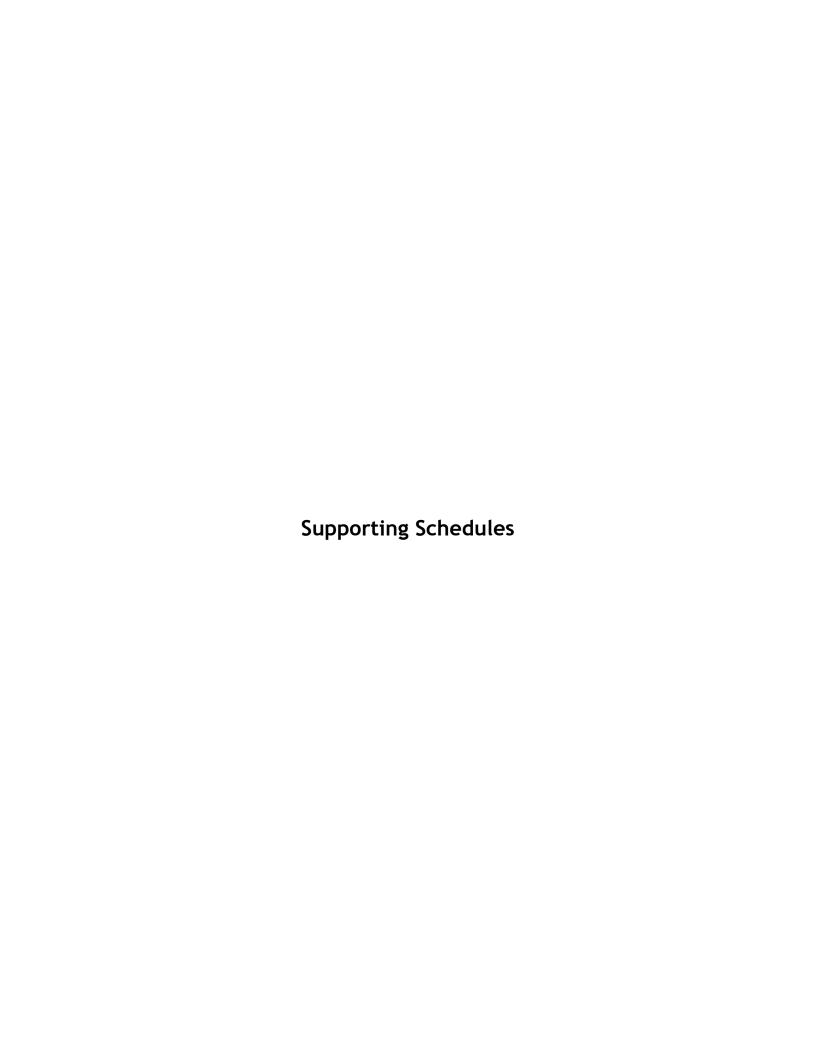
		Budgete	d Amoı	unts	<u> </u>		Variance with Final Budget -		
	<u>O</u>	<u>riginal</u>		<u>Final</u>		Actual Amounts		Positive legative)	
REVENUES									
Miscellaneous	\$	-	\$	-	\$	280,295	\$	-	
Total revenues	\$	-	\$	-	\$	280,295	\$	-	
EXPENDITURES									
Current:									
Instructional Costs	\$	-	\$	-	\$	291,018	\$	-	
Total expenditures	\$	-	\$	-	\$	291,018	\$	-	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)									
expenditures	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(10,723)	\$	-	
Net change in fund balances	\$	-	\$	_	\$	(10,723)	\$	(10,723)	
Fund balances - beginning, as restated	•	-	•	_	•	152,271	•	152,271	
Fund balances - ending	\$	-	\$	-	\$	141,548	\$	141,548	

# City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia)

# Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual Local Capital Projects Fund

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

		Budgeted	An	nounts		Actual	Variance with Final Budget - Positive			
	•	<u>Original</u>		<u>Final</u>	<u> </u>	mounts		(Negative)		
REVENUES										
Revenue from the use of money and property	\$	5,000	\$	5,000	\$	3,557	\$	(1,443)		
Total revenues	\$	5,000	\$	5,000	\$	3,557	\$	(1,443)		
EXPENDITURES										
Capital Projects	\$	444,000	\$	444,000	\$	29,355	\$	414,645		
Total expenditures	\$	444,000	\$	444,000	\$	29,355	\$	414,645		
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)										
expenditures	\$	(439,000)	\$	(439,000)	\$	(25,798)	\$	413,202		
Net change in fund balances	\$	(439,000)	\$	(439,000)	\$	(25,798)	\$	413,202		
Fund balances - beginning		439,000		439,000	,	627,039		188,039		
Fund balances - ending	\$	-	\$	-	\$	601,241	\$	601,241		



Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source	Original <u>Budget</u>	Final <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)		
Operating Fund:						
Revenue from local sources:						
Revenue from use of money and property:						
Revenue from use of money	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 10,720	\$	5,720	
Total revenue from use of money and property	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 10,720	\$	5,720	
Charges for services:						
Tuition	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 6,801	\$	(199)	
Total charges for services	\$ 7,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 6,801	\$	(199)	
Miscellaneous:						
Miscellaneous	\$ 347,930	\$ 377,030	\$ 324,042	\$	(52,988)	
Total miscellaneous	\$ 347,930	\$ 377,030	\$ 324,042	\$	(52,988)	
Recovered costs:						
E-Rate savings	\$ 97,920	\$ 97,920	\$ 95,475	\$	(2,445)	
Total recovered costs	\$ 97,920	\$ 97,920	\$ 95,475	\$	(2,445)	
Total revenue from local sources	\$ 457,850	\$ 486,950	\$ 437,038	\$	(49,912)	
Intergovernmental:						
Revenues from local governments:						
Contribution from the City of Bristol, Virginia	\$ 6,388,510	\$ 6,388,510	\$ 6,388,204	\$	(306)	
Total revenues from local governments	\$ 6,388,510	\$ 6,388,510	\$ 6,388,204	\$	(306)	
Revenue from the Commonwealth:						
Categorical aid:						
Sales tax	\$ 2,605,871	\$ 2,840,573	\$ 3,109,319	\$	268,746	
Basic school aid	7,156,826	7,173,539	7,173,539		-	
Foster children	28,399	16,300	5,274		(11,026)	
Remedial summer school	142,399	17,421	17,421		-	
Gifted and talented	78,127	77,945	77,945		-	
Remedial education	408,323	407,370	407,370		-	
Enrollment loss	-	250,150	-		(250,150)	
Special education	1,205,807	1,202,993	1,202,993		-	
Vocational education	454,284	453,235	452,065		(1,170)	
Social security	517,406	516,199	516,199		-	
Retirement	1,204,333	1,201,522	1,201,522		-	
Project Graduation	4,012	4,012	3,662		(350)	
Early reading intervention	61,759	61,759	54,706		(7,053)	
Homebound Instruction	12,981	8,425	8,425		-	
Group Life Payments	36,852	36,766	36,766		-	
GED prep programs	8,386	8,386	8,387		1	
Vocational education - equipment	8,173	8,173	7,112		(1,061)	

Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source	Original <u>Budget</u>	Final <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Fi	ariance with inal Budget - Positive <u>(Negative)</u>
Operating Fund: (Continued)					
Intergovernmental: (Continued)					
Revenue from the Commonwealth: (Continued)					
Categorical aid: (Continued)					
SOL algebra readiness	\$ 47,469	\$ 47,356	\$ 47,356	\$	-
At risk payments	1,149,727	1,125,836	1,048,431		(77,405)
Primary class size payments	571,742	582,150	582,150		-
Mentor teacher program	1,475	2,251	2,251		-
English as a second lanquage	24,932	22,938	22,938		-
Hospitals, clinics, and detention homes	1,007,342	1,057,178	1,047,476		(9,702)
Virginia preschool initiative payments	161,653	161,653	78,314		(83,339)
Middle school teacher corps	5,000	5,000	5,000		
Alternative education	142,983	142,983	142,983		-
Textbook funds	158,421	158,051	158,051		-
Lottery funds	549,850	562,196	613,288		51,092
Vocational occupation prep	27,097	8,342	883		(7,459)
Technology mini grant	464,000	269,845	37,845		(232,000)
Year round programs	-	116,667	116,667		-
School security grants	83,962	-	-		_
Other state funds	9,544	158,191	172,634		14,443
other state rands	 7,311	130,171	1,2,03		11,113
Total categorical aid	\$ 18,339,135	\$ 18,705,405	\$ 18,358,972	\$	(346,433)
Total revenue from the Commonwealth	\$ 18,339,135	\$ 18,705,405	\$ 18,358,972	\$	(346,433)
Revenue from the federal government:					
Categorical aid:					
Title I, Part A - Improving basic programs	\$ 1,698,680	\$ 1,643,947	\$ 1,367,981	\$	(275,966)
Title I, Part D - Neglected and delinquent children	10,187	2,185	-		(2,185)
Vocational education	84,912	104,063	84,081		(19,982)
Title II, Part A - Improving teacher quality	182,383	164,218	95,008		(69,210)
Title VI-B, Special education	794,778	747,605	796,009		48,404
Title VI-B, Special education - preschool	20,346	19,810	18,389		(1,421)
21st century learning grant	333,604	544,453	450,503		(93,950)
Title III-english proficiency	4,264	5,902	151		(5,751)
COVID-19 CARES Act grants	-	16,139,116	3,832,349		(12,306,767)
School improvement grants	245,499	159,998	73,242		(86,756)
Student support and academic achievement	123,907	129,408	107,610		(21,798)
Other federal categorical aid	 45,903	116,694	298,532		181,838
Total categorical aid	\$ 3,544,463	\$ 19,777,399	\$ 7,123,855	\$	(12,653,544)
Total revenue from the federal government	\$ 3,544,463	\$ 19,777,399	\$ 7,123,855	\$	(12,653,544)
Total Operating Fund	\$ 28,729,958	\$ 45,358,264	\$ 32,308,069	\$	(13,050,195)

Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source	Original <u>Budget</u>	Final <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Fi	ariance with nal Budget - Positive (Negative)
Special Revenue Funds:					
School Textbook Fund:					
Revenue from local sources:					
Revenue from use of money and property:					
Revenue from the use of money	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 2,805	\$	(2,195)
Total revenue from use of money and property	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 2,805	\$	(2,195)
Total revenue from local sources	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 2,805	\$	(2,195)
Total School Textbook Fund	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 2,805	\$	(2,195)
Cafeteria Fund:					
Revenue from local sources:					
Revenue from use of money and property:					
Revenue from the use of money	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,800	\$ 599	\$	(1,201)
Total revenue from use of money and property	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,800	\$ 599	\$	(1,201)
Charges for services:					
Cafeteria sales	\$ 104,250	\$ 104,250	\$ 63,983	\$	(40,267)
Total charges for services	\$ 104,250	\$ 104,250	\$ 63,983	\$	(40,267)
Total revenue from local sources	\$ 106,050	\$ 106,050	\$ 64,582	\$	(41,468)
Intergovernmental:					
Revenue from the Commonwealth:					
Categorical aid:					
School food program grant	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 39,192	\$	14,192
Total categorical aid	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 39,192	\$	14,192
Total revenue from the Commonwealth	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 39,192	\$	14,192
Revenue from the federal government:					
Categorical aid:					
School food program grant	\$ 1,535,750	\$ 1,535,750	\$ 2,176,245	\$	640,495
Total categorical aid	\$ 1,535,750	\$ 1,535,750	\$ 2,176,245	\$	640,495
Total revenue from the federal government	\$ 1,535,750	\$ 1,535,750	\$ 2,176,245	\$	640,495
Total Cafeteria Fund	\$ 1,666,800	\$ 1,666,800	\$ 2,280,019	\$	613,219

Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source	Original <u>Budget</u>	Final <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)		
Special Revenue Funds: (Continued)						
School Activity Fund:						
Revenue from local sources:						
Miscellaneous:						
Miscellaneous	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 280,295	\$	280,295	
Total miscellaneous	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 280,295	\$	280,295	
Total School Activity Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 280,295	\$	280,295	
Capital Projects Fund:						
Local Capital Projects Fund:						
Revenue from local sources:						
Revenue from use of money and property:						
Revenue from the use of money	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,557	\$	(1,443)	
Total revenue from use of money and property	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,557	\$	(1,443)	
Total revenue from local sources	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,557	\$	(1,443)	
Total Local Capital Projects Fund	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 3,557	\$	(1,443)	
Total School Board	\$ 30,406,758	\$ 47,035,064	\$ 34,874,745	\$	(12,160,319)	

# City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia) Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Fund, Function, Activity and Element		Original <u>Budget</u>		Final <u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual</u>	Fi	ariance with nal Budget - Positive (Negative)
Operating Fund:								
Administration	\$	905,206	\$	929,646	\$	908,066	\$	21,580
Instructional Costs		22,945,047		36,126,132		25,538,502		10,587,630
Attendance and Health Services		717,278		843,996		841,884		2,112
Transportation		832,431		941,100		1,079,197		(138,097)
Operations and Maintenance		2,710,337		2,965,768		2,434,222		531,546
Capital Projects		656,747		3,374,267		388,791		2,985,476
Debt Service		272,282		272,282		272,282		-
Total Operating Fund	\$	29,039,328	\$	45,453,191	\$	31,462,944	\$	13,990,247
Special Revenue Funds:								
School Textbook Fund:			_		_			
Instructional Costs	<u>Ş</u>	589,000	\$	589,000	\$	7,242	Ş	581,758
Total School Textbook Fund	\$	589,000	\$	589,000	\$	7,242	\$	581,758
Cafeteria Fund:								
Food Services	\$	1,648,493	\$	1,657,187	\$	1,948,482	\$	(291,295)
Capital Projects		18,250		8,250		36,698		(28,448)
Total Cafeteria Fund	\$	1,666,743	\$	1,665,437	\$	1,985,180	\$	(319,743)
School Activity Fund:								
Instructional Costs	Ś	_	\$	_	Ś	291,018	\$	(291,018)
Total School Activity Fund	\$	-	\$	-	\$	291,018	\$	(291,018)
Capital Projects Fund:								
Local Capital Projects Fund:								
Capital Projects	\$	444,000	\$	444,000	\$	29,355	\$	414,645
Total Local Capital Projects Fund	\$	444,000	\$	444,000	\$	29,355	\$	414,645
Total School Board	\$	31,739,071	\$	48,151,628	\$	33,775,739	\$	14,375,889





# ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements

Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

To the Honorable Members of the Bristol City School Board Bristol, 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 Counties, Cities, and Towns*, 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 City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (the School Board), a component unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the School Board's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 22, 2021.

# Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the School Board's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the School Board's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the School Board's internal control.

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

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

## **Compliance and Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the School Board'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.

Blacksburg, Virginia November 22, 2021

Kolinson, Famer, Cox associates



# ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

# Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance for Each Major Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance

To the Honorable Members of the Bristol City School Board Bristol, Virginia

## Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the City of Bristol, Virginia School Board's (the School Board) compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the School Board's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2021. 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.

## Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

# Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the School Board's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. 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 the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Those standards and the Uniform Guidance 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 on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the School Board's compliance.

### Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the School Board complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2021.

# Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of the School Board is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the School Board's internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, 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 the School Board's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, noncompliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program on a timely basis. A material weakness in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a 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. A significant deficiency in internal control over compliance is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with a type of compliance requirement of a federal program that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

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 material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of the Uniform Guidance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Blacksburg, Virginia November 22, 2021

Kolinson, Famer, Cox associates

### City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia) Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

	Federal	Pass-through			
Federal Grantor/	Assistance	Entity			
Pass-Through Grantor/	Listing	Identifying			Federal
Program or Cluster Title	Number	Number			Expenditures
Department of Agriculture:					
Pass Through Payments from:					
Child Nutrition Cluster:					
State Department of Agriculture:					
Food Distribution (Note C)	10.555	Not available	\$ 106,411		
State Department of Education:					
COVID-19 National School Lunch Program	10.555	APE40254	\$ 14,843	\$ 121,254	
State Department of Education:					
COVID-19 School Breakfast Program	10.553	APE40253	\$ 11,392		
COVID-19 Summer Food Service Program for Children	10.559	APE60175	\$ 401,369		
Summer Food Service Program for Children	10.559	APE40251	1,447,193	1,848,562	
Total Child Nutrition Cluster		•		•	\$ 1,981,208
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	10.582	APE40252			82,728
Child Nutrition Direct Certification Performance Awards	10.589	DOE86803			24,941
COVID-19 Child and Adult Care Food Program	10.558	APE70027		\$ 9,273	,
Child and Adult Care Food Program	10.558	APE70027		78,095	87,368
Total Department of Agriculture					\$ 2,176,245
Department of Housing and Urban Development:					
Pass Through Payments from:					
City of Bristol, Virginia:					
Community Development Block Grants/State's					
Program and Non-Entitlement Grants in Hawaii	14.228	HCD50790			\$ 36,000
Total Department of Housing and Urban Development					\$ 36,000
Department of Health and Human Services:					
Pass Through Payments from:					
State Department of Education:					
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	93.558	APE40274			\$ 81,801
Virginia Department of Medical Assistance Services:					
Medicaid	93.000	Not available			180,731
Total Department of Health and Human Services					\$ 262,532
Department of Education:					
Pass Through Payments from:					
State Department of Education:					
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	APE42901			\$ 1,367,981
Special Education Cluster (IDEA):					
Special Education - Grants to States	84.027	APE43071		\$ 796,009	
Special Education - Preschool Grants  Total Special Education Cluster (IDEA)	84.173	APE62521		18,389	814,398
Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States	84.048	APE61095			84,081
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	84.367	APE61480			95,008
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers	84.287	APE60565			450,503
COVID-19 Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund	84.425C	APE70038		\$ 248,826	
COVID-19 Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	84.425D	APE60173		2,315,514	2,564,340
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	APE60281			107,610
School Improvement Grants	84.377	APE43040			73,242

### City of Bristol, Virginia School Board (Component Unit of the City of Bristol, Virginia) Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended June 30, 2021

Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title	Federal Pass-through Assistance Entity Listing Identifying Number Number	Federal Expenditures
Department of Education: (continued) Pass Through Payments from: (continued) State Department of Education: (continued) English Language Acquisition State Grants  Total Department of Education	84.365 Not available	\$ 151 \$ 5,557,314
Department of Treasury: Pass Through Payments from: State Department of Education: COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) City of Bristol, Virginia: COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF)	21.019 APE70056 21.019 SLT0022	\$ 373,695 894,314 \$ 1,268,009
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards		\$ 9,300,100

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

#### Note A -- Basis of Presentation:

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of the City of Bristol, Virginia School Board under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2021. The information in the Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards, (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the City of Bristol, Virginia School Board, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the City of Bristol, Virginia School Board.

#### Note B -- Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

- (1) Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance, wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowable or are limited as to reimbursement.
- (2) Pass-through entity identifying numbers are presented where available.

#### Note C -- Food Donation

Nonmonetary assistance is reported in the schedule at the fair market value of the commodities received and disbursed.

#### Note D -- Indirect Cost Rate

The School Board has elected not to use the 10% de minimis indirect cost rate allowed under Uniform Guidance.

#### Note E -- Subrecipients

The School Board did not have any subrecipients during the fiscal year.

### Note F -- Relationship to the Financial Statements:

Federal expenditures and revenues are reported in the School Board's basic financial statements as follows:

Intergovernmental federal revenues per the basic financial statements:

Operating Fund-Intergovernmental	\$ 31,871,031
Less: Contribution from the City of Bristol, Virginia	(6,388,204)
Less: Revenue from the Commonwealth	(18,358,972)
Cafeteria Fund-Intergovernmental	2,215,437
Less: Revenue from the Commonwealth	(39,192)

Total School Board \$ 9,300,100

# City of Bristol, Virginia School Board Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2021

### Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

### **Financial Statements**

Type of auditors' report issued:

Unmodified

Internal control over financial reporting:

Material weakness(es) identified?

Significant deficiency(ies) identified?

None noted

Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?

## Federal Awards

Internal control over major programs:

Material weakness(es) identified?

Significant deficiency(ies) identified?

None noted

Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs:

Unmodified

Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with 2 CFR section, 200.516 (a)?

No

Identification of major programs:

CFDA #	Name of Federal Program or Cluster	
21.019	COVID-19 Coronavirus Relief Funds	
84.425C	COVID-19 Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund	
84.425D	COVID-19 Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between Type A and Type B programs:		
Auditee qualified as low-risk audited	e?	Yes

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

There were no financial statement findings to report.

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

There are no findings or questioned costs related to federal awards.

# City of Bristol, Virginia School Board Summary Schedule of Prior Audit Findings Year Ended June 30, 2021

# **Status of Prior Audit Findings**

There were no findings in the prior year.