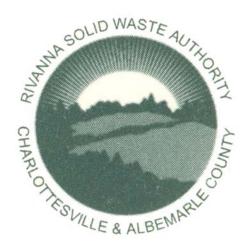
# COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT



### YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

### **SERVING**

CHARLOTTESVILLE & ALBEMARLE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

# RIVANNA SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

### COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015 AND 2014

Prepared By:
Department of Finance and Administration

Comprehensive Annual Financial Report Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

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### **BOARD MEMBERS**

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Thomas Foley, Vice-Chairman

Maurice Jones, Secretary/Treasurer

Judith M. Mueller

Mark B. Graham, P.E.

Kathleen Galvin

Kenneth C. Boyd

### **EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

Thomas L. Frederick, Jr., P.E.

### **DIRECTOR OF FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION**

Lonzy E. Wood, III, CPA

### **GENERAL COUNSEL**

McGuire Woods, LLP Charlottesville, Virginia



695 MOORES CREEK LANE • CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA 22902-9016
TEL: (434) 977-2976 • WEBSITE: WWW.RIVANNA.ORG • FAX: (434) 293-8858

November 11, 2015

To the Board of Directors Rivanna Solid Waste Authority Charlottesville, Virginia

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the Rivanna Solid Waste Authority (Authority) for the fiscal year end June 30, 2015 is submitted herewith. This report has been prepared in conformity with the reporting and accounting standards promulgated by the Government Accounting Standards Board, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, and with the accounting and reporting standards for enterprise funds set out by the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada, with such modifications as apply to our status as an independently chartered corporation.

Based upon a comprehensive framework of internal control that it has established for this purpose, management assumes responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report. The objective of internal control is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatements, because the cost of each internal control should not outweigh the potential benefit.

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

### **ORGANIZATION AND SERVICES PROVIDED**

The Rivanna Solid Waste Authority is a regional non-profit public corporation chartered in 1990 under the Virginia Water and Waste Authorities Act (1950, as amended), that currently provides solid waste disposal and recycling services to the region comprised of the City of Charlottesville (City) and Albemarle County (County). The Authority does not provide collection services, which are managed by the City's Public Service Division and various private haulers who serve customers in both the County and the City. The Authority operates under the terms of a Service Agreement signed October 6, 1990 by the officers of the City Council, the County Board of Supervisors, and the Authority. By this agreement, the Authority is to be the sole provider of any landfills, transfer stations, or other solid waste disposal facilities, including recycling and solid waste energy generation, for all solid waste generated within Charlottesville and Albemarle County. The Authority accepted donation of the assets and liabilities and assumed operational responsibility for the Ivy Sanitary Landfill as of February 1, 1991.

The Authority has determined that it is not part of the reporting entity of either the City of Charlottesville or the County of Albemarle (see Note 1 of the notes to the financial statements). The Board appoints an Executive Director, who manages Authority operations under their direction. The Authority's operations mainly consist of the Ivy Material Utilization Center (IMUC), Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) transfer station, recycling activities and supporting administrative functions.

### **LOCAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS**

The University of Virginia provides a significant buffer against large swings in the economy of our service area. In addition, the Charlottesville urban area is a major retail trade center for the surrounding region. Housing growth remains steady. Although the majority of such growth occurs in County developments, infilling in Charlottesville continues. Both Charlottesville and Albemarle County enjoy low unemployment rates, steady economic growth and high bond ratings.

A recent ten-year compilation analysis report dated August 2015 by the Charlottesville Area Chamber of Commerce examining employment in the Greater Charlottesville Region concluded that total jobs grew by 11.8%, or 12,359 jobs, from 2004 to 2014 to exceed pre-recession levels. The majority of jobs within the Region are located in the City of Charlottesville and Albemarle County. The steady increase in employment rate from 2010 to 2014 may indicate a trend that could continue in the coming years. The report noted that private sector employment in the Greater Charlottesville Region increased by 12.0%, compared to 3.6% for the Commonwealth of Virginia outside the Region.

The Charlottesville-Albemarle area attracts many visitors to its historic sites and the wine industry has been popular and has served to help benefit the tourism sector of the regional economy. The travel and tourism industry make a vital contribution to the local economy.

### **LONG-TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING**

The Authority is committed to the environmental remediation of the former lvy Landfill. This challenge is immense in terms of management and economic resources. The next ten year effort in this area for monitoring and remediation will cost an estimated \$5 to \$6 million, which should level off to less than \$500,000 per year thereafter.

A memorandum of understanding among the City, the County, the University of Virginia (UVA), and the Authority was signed on January 10, 2005 in which the City, County, and UVA agreed to share in funding the costs of environmental remediation at the former Ivy Landfill which includes implementing the Corrective Action Plan. Obviously, the remediation costs greatly outweigh the ability to generate revenues at Rivanna. This agreement clearly indicates that our associated local governments and UVA are committed to financially supporting this long-term effort to protect and correct adverse impacts on the environment.

### ACCOUNTING AND BUDGETARY CONTROLS

The Authority's accounting records are maintained on the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded as liabilities are incurred, without regard to receipt or payment of cash. Internal controls are maintained by segregation of duties and physical and data security systems in all areas of record keeping, billing, cash receipts, disbursements and purchasing authority. All of these control systems are reviewed regularly by staff and are evaluated as part of the annual financial audit (see the Compliance Section of this report).

### **ACCOUNTING AND BUDGETARY CONTROLS (CONTINUED)**

The Authority is required by the Service Agreement to adopt an annual fiscal year budget for setting tipping fees as well as for fiscal guidance to staff. Budgets include direct costs and provision for equipment replacement as well as allocations of administrative, maintenance, site improvements funding, debt service, recycling, and other expenses. Projections of tonnages and expenses by waste category are used to calculate tipping fee requirements for each waste category (see Table 5). A proposed budget incorporating proposed tipping fees is prepared by the Authority Directors and the Executive Director and submitted to the Board of Directors. A public hearing is held on any proposed tipping fee changes with at least sixty days advance public notice. All budget items lapse at the end of the fiscal year, with the exception of encumbrances and contractual commitments.

Budgetary compliance is monitored and reported to the Board by the Director of Finance and Administration and the Executive Director. Projections of both revenues and expenses are understood to reflect anticipated service levels and to incorporate a variety of economic, climatic, and demographic forecasts. Variances from budget line items are examined at least monthly to assure a direct relation between costs and actual service levels, emergencies or other contingent conditions.

### **AWARDS**

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the Rivanna Solid Waste Authority for its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the year ended June 30, 2014. This was the twenty first consecutive year that this governmental unit has achieved this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized comprehensive annual financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

### ANNUAL AUDIT

State law and the Service Agreement require an annual audit of the books and records of the Authority. The opinion of our independent certified public accountants is included in the Financial Section. The concurrent reports on compliance are included in the Compliance Section.

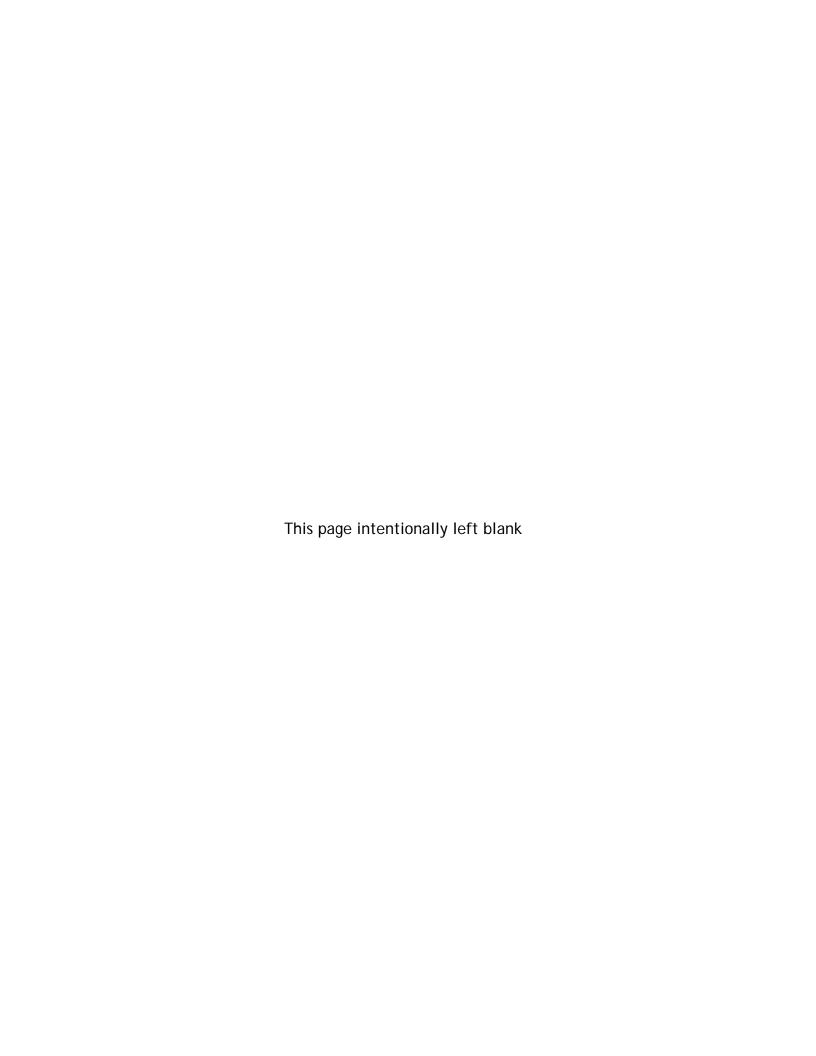
### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The help of staff and of our certified public accountants is gratefully acknowledged. Such help and the Board of Directors' support and commitment to financial reporting excellence are essential to the preparation of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

Lonzy E. Wood, 111

Director of Finance and Administration





Government Finance Officers Association

# Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

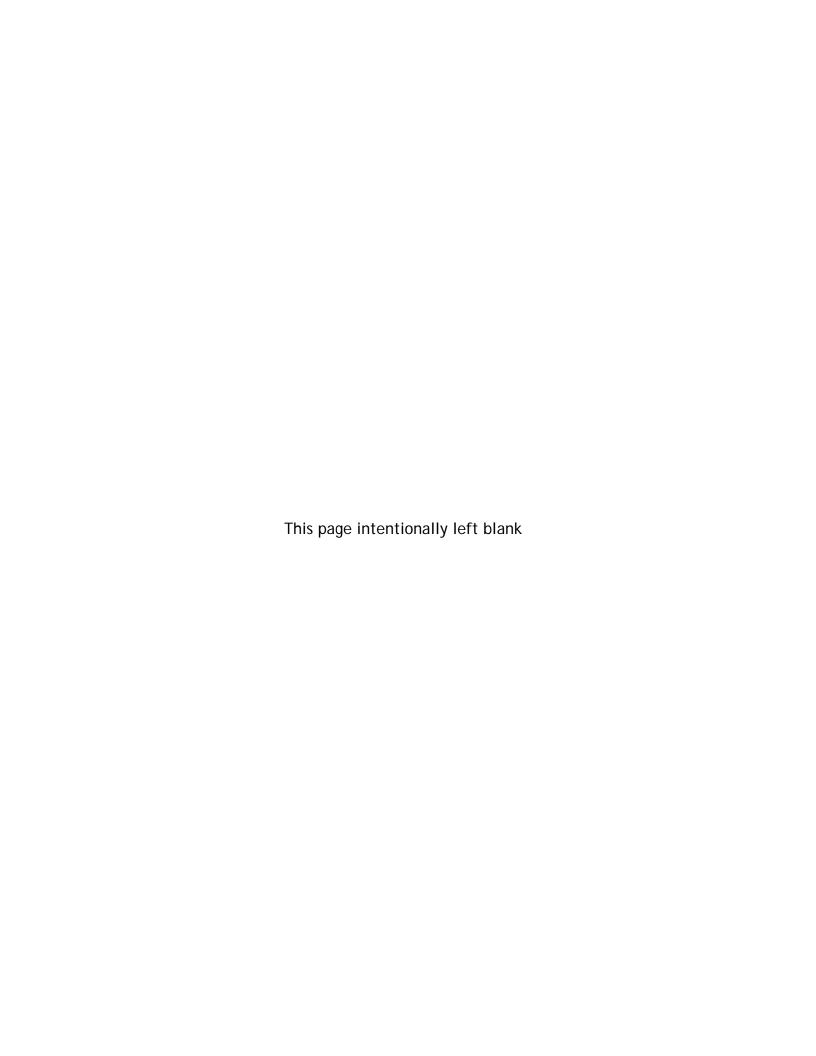
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### Rivanna Solid Waste Authority Virginia

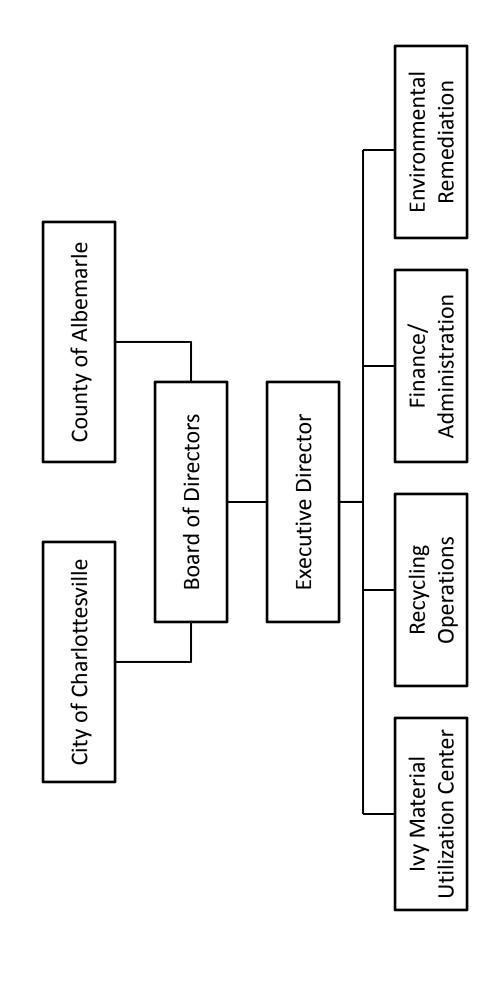
For its Comprehensive Annual
Financial Report
for the Fiscal Year Ended

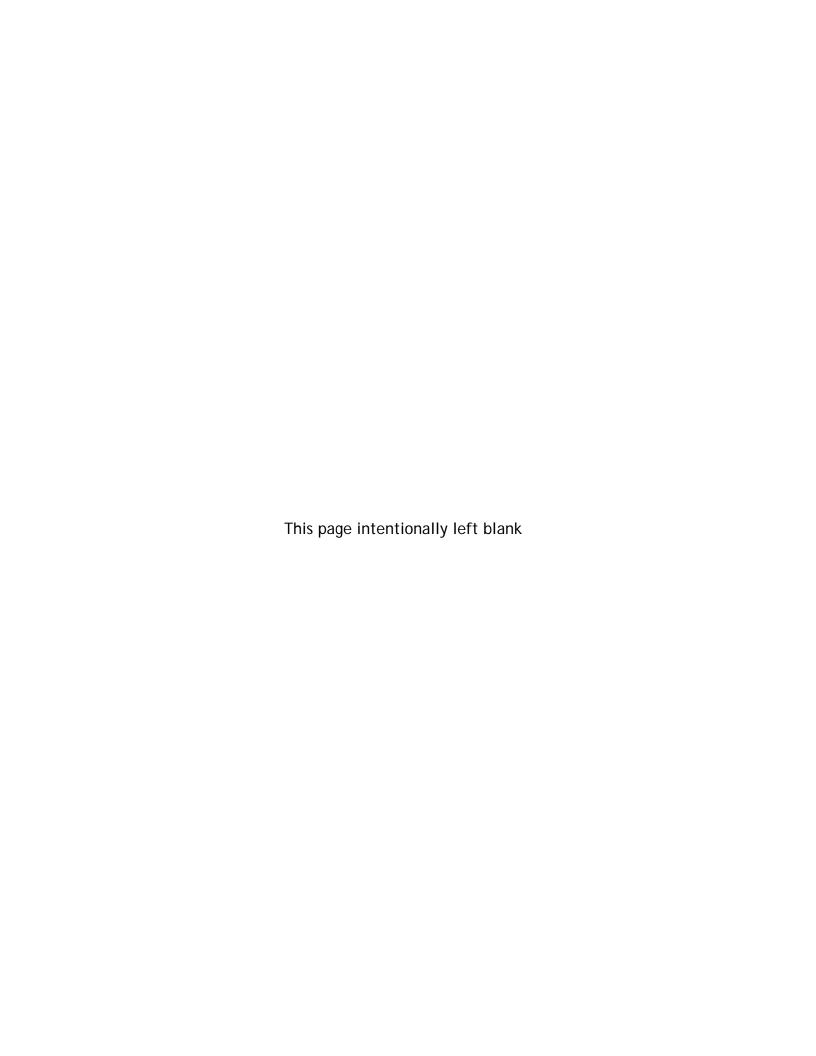
June 30, 2014

Executive Director/CEO



# Rivanna Solid Waste Authority





### ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES

A PROFESSIONAL LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

### **Independent Auditors' Report**

To the Board of Directors
Rivanna Solid Waste Authority
Charlottesville, Virginia

### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of Rivanna Solid Waste Authority, as of and for the years ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

### Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the business-type activities of Rivanna Solid Waste Authority, as of June 30, 2015 and 2014, and the changes in financial position and cash flows 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 13 to the financial statements, in 2015, the Rivanna Solid Waste Authority adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement Nos. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 27 and 71, Pension Transition for Contributions Made Subsequent to the Measurement Date – an amendment of GASB Statement No. 68. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

### Other Matters

### Comparative Information

As described in Note 13 to the financial statements, GASB Statement Nos. 68 and 71 were implemented prospectively resulting in a restatement of beginning net position. In the year of implementation, comparative information for the net pension liability and related items was unavailable. Therefore, the 2014 amounts related to pensions have not been restated to reflect the requirements of GASB Statement Nos. 68 and 71. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis and schedules related to pension and OPEB funding on pages 13-19 and 61-64 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.

### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the financial statements that collectively comprise Rivanna Solid Waste Authority's basic financial statements. The introductory section and statistical section are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The introductory and statistical sections have 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 them.

### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated October 30, 2015, on our consideration of Rivanna Solid Waste Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Rivanna Solid Waste Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Charlottesville, Virginia

October 30, 2015

### Management's Discussion and Analysis

## To the Board of Directors Rivanna Solid Waste Authority Charlottesville, Virginia

As management of Rivanna Solid Waste Authority (the Authority), we offer readers of our financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Authority for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found on pages 3 through 5 of this report.

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

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the Authority's basic financial statements. Since the Authority is engaged only in business-type activities, its basic financial statements are comprised of only two components: 1) enterprise fund financial statements and 2) notes to the financial statements. This report also contains required supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements.

**Enterprise fund financial statements**. The enterprise fund financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the Authority's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on the Authority's assets, deferred outflow of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflow of resources, with the difference reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the Authority is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of revenues, expenses, and changes in net position presents information showing how the Authority'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 the 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 (e.g. earned but unused vacation leave).

The basic enterprise fund financial statements can be found on pages 22 through 25 of this report.

**Notes to the financial statements**. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 27 through 57 of this report.

**Required supplementary information.** This report also includes required supplementary information concerning the Authority's progress in funding its obligation to provide pension and other postemployment benefits to its employees. It is located immediately following the notes to financial statements.

### **Financial Highlights**

- The assets of the Authority exceeded its liabilities at the close of the current fiscal year by \$3.8 million (net position), which is unchanged from last year.
- Total liabilities remained at roughly last year's levels at \$7 million.
- Total revenues increased by \$230,000 due to increased charges to the local jurisdictions for governmental contributions to the operating costs.
- Total expenses decreased significantly by \$3.2 million this year and increased by \$2.6 million in the prior year due to fluctuations in accrued remediation costs being recognized.

### **Financial Analysis**

The Authority's net position invested in capital assets at the end of the past 3 years has remained relatively constant. The Authority uses these capital assets to provide services to its customers, so these assets are not available for future spending. Unrestricted net position is stated as negative \$2.4 million as of June 30, 2015 and the previous year, because estimated landfill closure and post-closure costs for many years to come have been recorded as liabilities, but these costs are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis through financial assurance provided by local government contributions which has not yet been recorded as a funding source. The \$3 million decrease shown in FY 2014 in unrestricted net position is tied to the increased accrual of estimated closure and post-closure costs. See Note 8 of the notes to the financial statements for details.

		Net Position				
	_	2015		2014		2013
Current and other assets	\$	4,911,252	\$	4,844,215	\$	4,823,305
Capital assets	*	6,246,134	Ψ	6,232,154	Ψ	6,333,722
Total assets	\$		\$	11,076,369	\$	
	_		: :		-	
Deferred outflow of resources	\$_	38,370	\$	-	\$_	
					_	
Noncurrent liabilities	\$	6,575,001	\$	6,553,673	\$	3,925,462
Current liabilities	. –	645,549		727,881		404,350
Total liabilities	\$_	7,220,550	\$	7,281,554	\$_	4,329,812
Deferred inflow of resources	\$_	141,434	\$	-	\$_	
Net position:						
Invested in capital assets	\$	6,246,134	\$	6,232,154	\$	6,333,722
Unrestricted	_	(2,412,362)	_	(2,437,339)	_	493,493
Total net position	\$_	3,833,772	\$	3,794,815	\$	6,827,215

Tipping fee revenues were relatively flat for FY 2015 with a small decrease of \$8,000 from FY 2014. In FY 2014, the loss of our largest customer resulted in the tipping fee decrease of \$222,000. A private transfer station that accepts CDD (Construction and Demolition Debris), MSW (Municipal Solid Waste) and recyclable material started operations several years ago and became a very convenient disposal location for many private haulers. This competing transfer station is the main reason for the Authority's declining transfer station revenues in recent years. Recycling revenues continued to decline over the last two years by \$27,000 and \$21,000 respectively due to soft material market pricing and lower volumes of material received.

### Financial Analysis: (Continued)

Contributions received from the City of Charlottesville, the County of Albemarle, and the University of Virginia to fund remediation costs decreased slightly by \$7,400 this year after increasing by \$46,600 in the previous year. The contributions were based on changes in estimated remediation costs budgeted for each fiscal year reduced by the planned use of \$308,000 of reserves over the two years. The County and City also contributed \$398,000 this year to help fund operating expenses, which was \$263,000 more than the amount contributed in the prior year.

Total environmental expenses decreased by \$3.2 million this year after increasing by \$2.9 million in the prior year. Since the initial estimate of liability and related expense was recorded several years ago, the completion of certain landfill closure activities, and changing remediation costs associated with the permitted post-closure care can result in a reductions or increases in liabilities and credit back to the budgeted expenses. See the Review of Operations section for more information.

		Changes in Net Position				
		2015		2014		2013
Revenues:						_
Operating revenues:						
Tipping fees	\$	685,784	\$	693,865	\$	915,834
Recycling revenues		126,178		153,443		174,674
Other revenues		285,966		268,512		263,817
Nonoperating revenues:						
Government contributions - remediation suppor	t	809,908		817,348		770,722
Government contributions - operations support		398,040		135,286		517,344
Settlement income		-		7.000		-
Other income		0.745		7,200		14,000
Interest earned	. –	8,745		7,766	–	10,963
Total revenues	\$_	2,314,621	_\$_	2,083,420	. \$ _	2,667,354
Expenses:						
Operating expenses:						
Administration	\$	338,200	\$	385,056	\$	345,206
Transfer station		754,792		694,271		894,903
Ivy Material Utilization Center		205,089		217,787		299,122
Ivy environmental		318,515		3,472,632		528,473
Recycling programs		239,660		244,506		250,385
Depreciation		66,639		98,568		154,968
Nonoperating expenses:						
Loss on disposal of assets	_	_		3,000	_	
Total expenses	\$_	1,922,895	\$_	5,115,820	\$_	2,473,057
Increase (decrease) in net position	\$	391,726	\$	(3,032,400)	\$	194,297
Net position, beginning of year, as restated	_	3,442,046		6,827,215		6,632,918
Net position, end of year	\$_	3,833,772	\$_	3,794,815	\$_	6,827,215

The beginning net position as of July 1, 2014 was restated to implement GASB Statement Number 68. Additional details regarding the implementation of this new standard can be found later in the MD&A and Notes 7 and 14 to the financial statements.

### **Capital Asset and Debt Administration**

<u>Capital Assets</u> - The Authority's investment in capital assets as of June 30, 2015 is \$6.2 million after deducting accumulated depreciation. There have been no capital purchases in the past two years, so there has been little change in this category other than depreciation. Below is a comparison of the items that make up net capital assets at the end of the past three fiscal years.

	_	2015		2014		2013
Land, land improvements and landfill site Buildings and fixtures Vehicles and equipment	\$	5,943,439 140,676 162,019	\$	5,943,439 155,677 133,038	\$	5,943,439 170,678 219,605
Total capital assets, net	\$	6,246,134	\$_	6,232,154	\$_	6,333,722

Additional information on the Authority's capital assets may be found in Notes 4 and 5 of the notes to the financial statements.

<u>Long-Term Debt</u> - The Authority has a \$6.6 million obligation to close the transfer station and landfill site and perform post-closure monitoring compared to a \$6.9 million liability at June 30, 2014. More detailed information on the Authority's long-term liabilities is presented in Notes 8 and 10 of the notes to the financial statements.

To meet the new reporting standards set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), the Authority recognized for the first time in FY 2015 the net pension obligation of \$242,000 as a long-term liability. This requirement is a result of GASB Statement No. 68 Accounting and Reporting for Pensions. This represents the Authority's share of the Virginia Retirement System (VRS)'s actuarially determined total pension liability less plan assets or net position to pay for that liability. The actuary also determines the contribution rates needed in the future that the Authority pays directly to VRS to gradually fund this obligation. The contribution rate for FY 2015 was 9.76% of salaries and wages and the contributions were paid into VRS along with the 5% employee contributions to meet this future obligation. More detailed information regarding the Authority's pension plan and the net pension liability is presented in Note 7 of the notes to the financial statements.

### **Review of Operations**

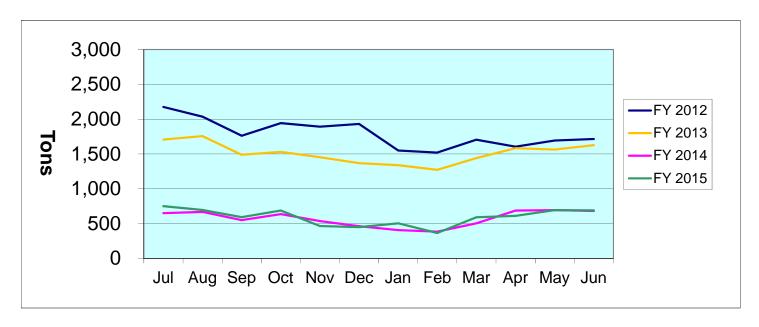
General: The Authority's contract with Waste Management to exclusively use the Ivy Transfer Station expired at the beginning of FY 2014. With this contractual change, the Authority saw a 60% decrease in the MSW tonnages received that year. Because of the special pricing per ton, this represented only a 20% decrease in total transfer station revenues generated. The contract expiration allowed more flexibility in the hours of operation at the Ivy facility. Hours of operation were reduced by closing on all Mondays and recognizing all employee holidays. This saved costs by allowing the Authority to reduce staffing levels by offering severance and retirement options to four positions. These changes affected all operations at the Ivy Material Utilization Center and the Municipal Solid Waste Transfer Station. There was very little change for FY2015 to report.

### **Review of Operations: (Continued)**

Ivy Material Utilization Center (IMUC): Waste items are received at the IMUC, where most of the items are processed for sale or reuse, such as metals, tires, grindable vegetative material, and pallets. Clean fill, which is inert material, is accepted as well. Tipping fees from these items generated \$183,000 in gross revenues for the Authority this year. This was a \$23,000 decrease from the previous year mainly due to a decrease in vegetative materials and clean fill being received. The resale of items such as scrap metal and mulch resulted in revenues of \$94,000 and hauling fees increased by 41% to \$89,000 this year. The IMUC has semiannual household hazardous waste (HHW) events for collection of paint, batteries, and other HHW. The public drop-off recycling center and a "blue bag" drop-off center for Albemarle County haulers that collect waste paper remained at the center this year. IMUC operating costs were cut by 6% this year after decreasing 27% in the prior year.

**Municipal Solid Waste Transfer Station:** The Authority owns and operates a MSW transfer station at the IMUC that accepts MSW and small loads of construction debris from residential and commercial haulers. The waste is loaded into trailers, and a contractor hauls and disposes of the waste at a contracted facility in Amelia County. Tipping fees generated by this operation were \$502,000 this year, which was a 3% increase from the prior year. See the chart below.

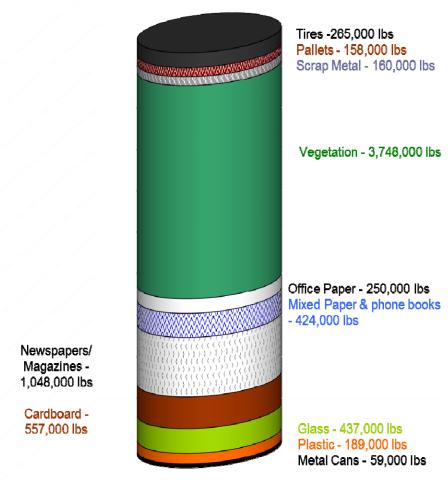
### Ivy Transfer Station MSW Tonnages FY 2012-2015



The preceding graph shows the monthly tonnage activity at the Ivy MSW transfer station compared to past fiscal years. Transfer Station waste tonnages declined again this year due to the slow economy and more options for disposal for private haulers.

# RSWA FY 2015 Recycling & Reuse

McIntire Recycling Center, Paper Sort Facility, and Ivy Material Utilization Center



7,295,000 Pounds of Waste Diverted for Reuse or Recycling

**Recycling:** The Authority assumed operational responsibility as of February 1992 for the McIntire Road Recycling Center (a drop-off facility located in the City). This center collects many of the traditional items (paper, glass, plastic, and cans) for recycling and other non-traditional items, like used books, phone books, and Christmas trees.

The Paper Sort Facility functions as a transfer station where the Authority receives newspaper, magazines, cardboard. and file stock (fiber products), and plastic from the McIntire recycling center, other smaller collection sites in the County, and private haulers. The baler is used to ready the cardboard, boxboard, and plastic for transportation. Contracts are in place to sell and transport these products to mills and processors, and many of our contractors consider our recycled material to be high quality with little contamination. The recycling generated revenues of operation \$126,000 in FY 2015, which was a decline of about \$27,000 from the previous year due to a 14% decline in total recycling tonnages and lower market prices for some materials. This graphic shows the amounts of all materials that were diverted from the waste stream by both the recycling operations and the operations at Ivy in FY 2015. For more information, see Table 4 in the Statistical Section.

**Administration:** By mutual agreement of the respective Boards of Directors, the Authority shares administrative staff and office space with the Rivanna Water and Sewer Authority and pays an allocated share of joint expenses. Administrative procedures were implemented to ensure proper segregation of funds, purchasing activity, personnel and similar matters. The Solid Waste Authority paid the Water Authority \$265,000, for this joint administrative service this year. Total administrative expenses have been constant for the past three years.

**Environmental Remediation:** The Authority has long-term obligations for the remediation of the lvy Landfill. In the late 1990s it was confirmed that groundwater contamination had occurred at lvy, contained within the boundary of the landfill property but beyond the footprint of the landfill cells. A remediation program was developed that began with a "pump and treat" system on the west side and replaced in 2006 by a broader sitewide enhanced bioremediation program. Enhanced Bioremediation included the injection of carefully selected substrate material into the groundwater to enhance the natural chemical reduction of the contamination to clean groundwater.

### **Review of Operations: (Continued)**

As a result of the bioremediation, the spread of contamination within the groundwater on the site has been tightly contained and reduced, protecting both the environment and human health. The injection of substrate material ceased in July 2013 while close groundwater monitoring continued to determine if the breakdown of contaminated material will continue without further injection. The Authority is prepared to re-initiate injections should it prove necessary based on the semiannual groundwater monitoring program that continues at the landfill. This frequency of monitoring is appropriate given that groundwater moves underground very slowly.

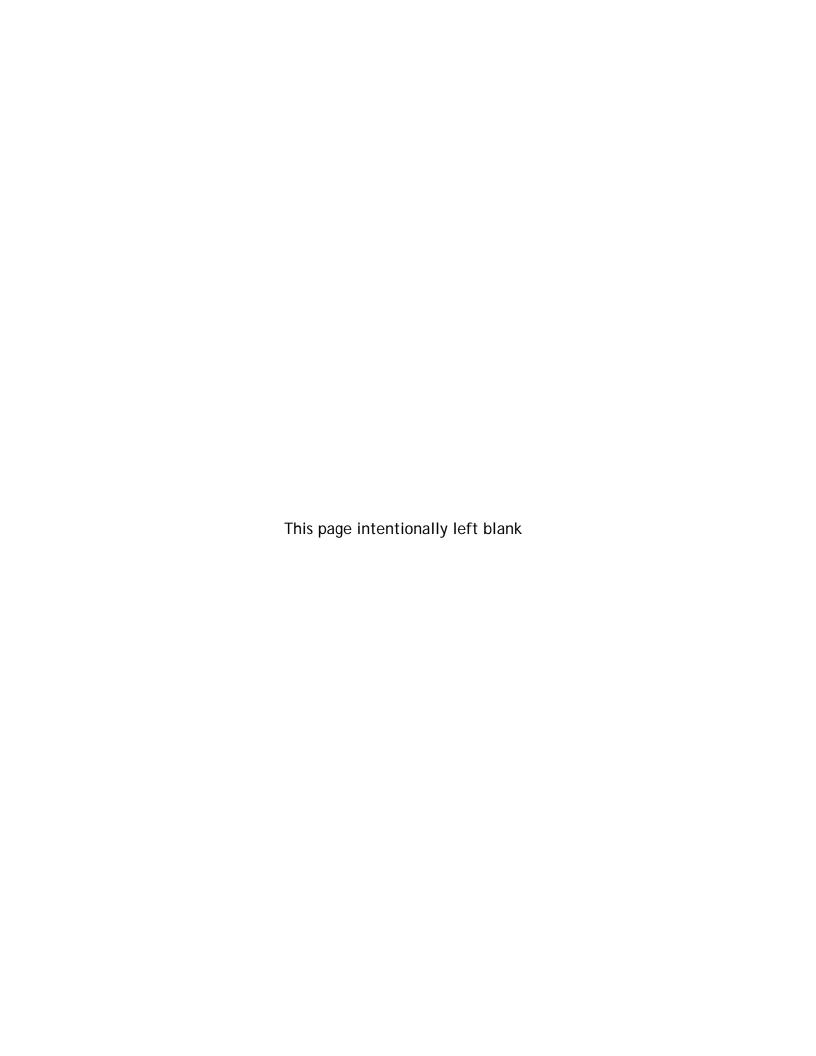
Air quality is also an important part of landfill post closure care, as buried waste material decomposition causes the formation of landfill gases within the waste cells below the ground surface. Gas build-up can result in pressures that escape through the ground surface. In 2006 the Authority awarded a construction contract to significantly upgrade the gas collection system for all landfill cells, providing an effective means to pull the formed gas through an underground pipe network to a flare which destroys the methane and other gas components that may cause health or nuisance problems. Following the upgrade, odor complaints decreased significantly (in fact, there have been no odor complaints in the last several years). The Authority monitors the air quality at the Landfill site annually in August. Recent reports have been highly favorable. Sampling was performed again in August 2014. The analysis of samples identified only one compound, chloromethane, at levels almost two orders of magnitude below US EPAs risk-based screening levels. Although chloromethane may be derived from wastes at the landfill, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry indicates that as much as 99% of chloromethane emissions into the environment may be from natural sources.

### **Long-Term Trends**

Albemarle County is in the process of deciding whether to expand the existing Ivy Transfer station to meet the needs of small hauler and residential waste disposal or turn the current transfer station into a smaller convenience center for resident only users. The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is the regulatory authority/agency that the current facility is permitted to operate. A review last year determined that the current configuration of the facility did not meet permitting requirements. The DEQ has given the Authority and the County a deadline of December 31, 2015 to formulate an action plan to reconfigure the current site, build a new site at Ivy or release the permit and become a convenience center that does not require a permit. This process is still on-going. Remediation management of the Ivy site is ongoing for the next decade in terms of closure and over two decades on post-closure care. The Board has indicated that these remediation efforts will continue to be the primary mission of the Authority.

### **Requests for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the Authority's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Finance Department at 695 Moores Creek Lane, Charlottesville, Virginia 22902-9016.



**Basic Financial Statements** 

Statement of Net Position At June 30, 2015 and 2014

		At June 30,			
	_	2015	_	2014	
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 2 & 3)	\$	4,675,142	\$	4,589,725	
Accounts receivable		60,544	·	79,514	
Prepaid items	_	5,900	-	7,818	
Total current assets	\$_	4,741,586	\$_	4,677,057	
Noncurrent assets:					
Restricted assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 2 & 3)	\$_	169,666	\$	167,158	
Total restricted assets	\$	169,666	\$	167,158	
Capital assets (Note 4):	_		_	_	
Buildings and fixtures	\$	633,248	\$	633,248	
Landfill site		11,096,500		11,096,500	
Ivy landfill equipment		1,645,302		1,643,458	
Vehicles		522,761		450,986	
Office equipment		16,736		16,736	
Paper facility equipment		270,771		270,771	
Land purchases		512,439		512,439	
Accumulated depreciation (Note 4)	_	(8,451,623)	-	(8,391,984)	
Total net capital assets	\$_	6,246,134	\$_	6,232,154	
Total noncurrent assets	\$_	6,415,800	\$_	6,399,312	
Total assets	\$_	11,157,386	\$_	11,076,369	
DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES					
Post measurement date employer pension contributions	\$_	38,370	\$_	-	

Statement of Net Position (continued) At June 30, 2015 and 2014

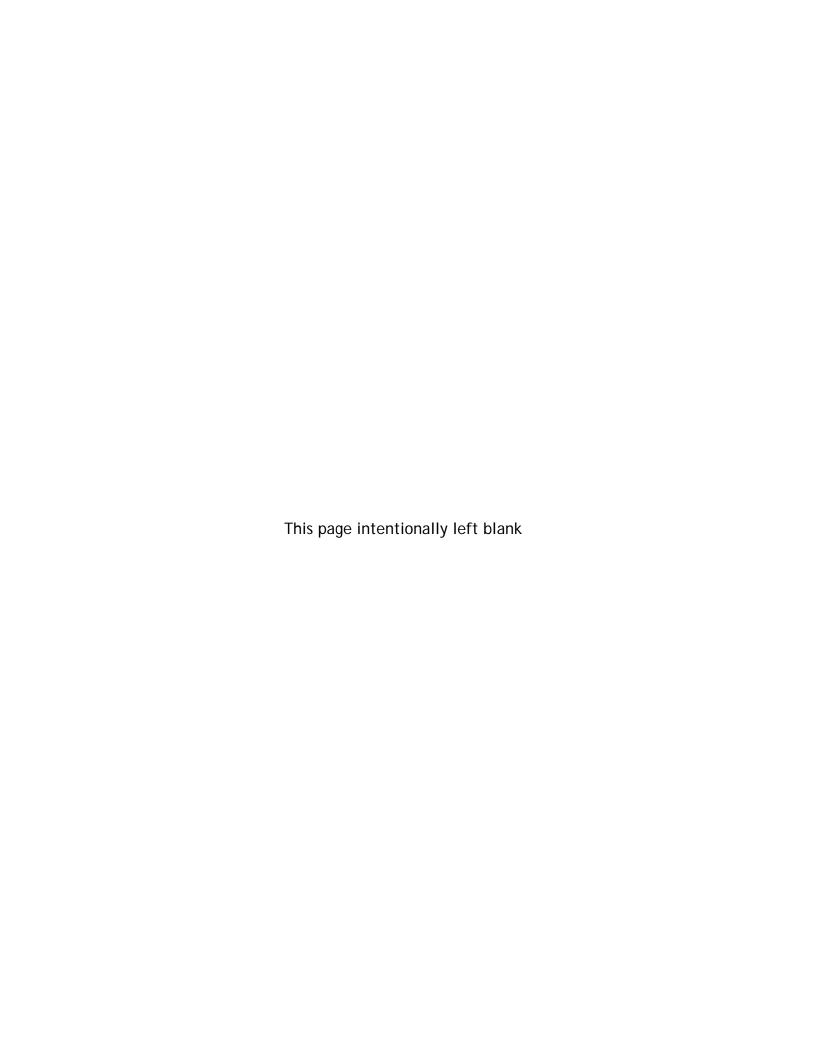
		At June 30,			
	_	2015	_	2014	
LIABILITIES					
Liabilities:					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	\$	260,413	\$	318,501	
Accrued landfill corrective action and post-closure costs		357,136		370,215	
Compensated absences - current portion (Note 10)	_	28,000		39,165	
Total current liabilities	\$_	645,549	\$_	727,881	
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Payable from restricted assets:					
Accrued transfer station closure costs (Note 8)	\$	169,666	\$	167,158	
Accrued corrective action costs (Note 8)		3,214,223		3,331,930	
Accrued post-closure monitoring costs (Note 8)		2,892,435		2,999,673	
Net OPEB obligation (Note 12)		40,912		54,912	
Net pension liability (Note 7)		242,163		-	
Compensated absences (net of current portion) (Note 10)	_	15,602	_		
Total noncurrent liabilities	\$_	6,575,001	\$_	6,553,673	
Total liabilities	\$_	7,220,550	\$_	7,281,554	
DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES					
Net difference of actual and expected pension plan earnings	\$_	141,434	\$_	<u> </u>	
NET POSITION					
Net position:					
Investment in capital assets	\$	6,246,134	\$	6,232,154	
Unrestricted	_	(2,412,362)	· <u> </u>	(2,437,339)	
Total net position	\$_	3,833,772	\$_	3,794,815	

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position Years Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

		Year Ended June 30,			
		2015		2014	
Operating revenues:	_				
Tipping fees	\$	685,784	\$	693,865	
Recycling revenues		126,178		153,443	
Other revenues	_	285,966		268,512	
Total operating revenues	\$_	1,097,928	\$_	1,115,820	
Operating expenses:					
Administration	\$	338,200	\$	385,056	
Transfer station		754,792		694,271	
Ivy Material Utilization Center		205,089		217,787	
Ivy environmental		318,515		3,472,632	
Recycling programs		239,660		244,506	
Depreciation	_	66,639		98,568	
Total operating expenses	\$_	1,922,895	\$_	5,112,820	
Operating income (loss)	\$_	(824,967)	\$_	(3,997,000)	
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Interest earned	\$	8,745	\$	7,766	
Local government contributions - remediation support		809,908		817,348	
Local government contributions - operations support		398,040		135,286	
Other income		-		7,200	
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	_	-		(3,000)	
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	\$_	1,216,693	\$_	964,600	
Change in net position	\$	391,726	\$	(3,032,400)	
Net position, beginning of year, as restated	_	3,442,046		6,827,215	
Net position, end of year	\$_	3,833,772	\$_	3,794,815	

Statement of Cash Flows Years Ended June 30, 2015 and 2014

		Year Ended June 30,	
	_	2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities: Receipts from customers and users Receipts of settlement income	\$	1,118,816 \$	1,350,691 240,000
Payments to and on behalf of employees	_	(1,562,352) (604,613)	(1,409,766) (652,744)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$_	(1,048,149) \$	(471,819)
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities: Contributions from local governments	\$_	1,207,948 \$	952,634
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital financing activities	\$_	1,207,948 \$	952,634
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities: Additions to capital assets	\$_	(80,619) \$	<u>-</u>
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	\$_	(80,619) \$	
Investing activities: Interest received	\$_	8,745_\$_	7,766
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	\$_	8,745 \$	7,766
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$	87,925 \$	488,581
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year (including \$167,158 and \$162,095, respectively reported in restricted accounts)	_	4,756,883	4,268,302
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (including \$169,666 and \$167,158 respectively reported in restricted accounts)	\$_	4,844,808 \$	4,756,883
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:  Operating income (loss)  Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:	\$	(824,967) \$	(3,997,000)
Depreciation Legal settlement received Other income		66,639 - -	98,568 240,000 7,200
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:  (Increase) decrease in accounts receivable and prepaid items Increase (decrease) in accounts payables and accrued expenses Increase (decrease) in net OPEB obligation Increase (decrease) in compensated absences Increase (decrease) in net pension liability (Increase) decrease in deferred outflows of resources - pension Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources - pension Increase (decrease) in accrued landfill and transfer station obligations	_	20,888 (58,088) (14,000) 4,437 (155,092) 6,116 141,434 (235,516)	227,671 161,490 (13,000) (16,174) - - - 2,819,426
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$_	(1,048,149) \$	(471,819)



Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014

### NOTE 1-FORMATION OF THE RIVANNA SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY:

The Rivanna Solid Waste Authority is a jointly governed organization formed by the City of Charlottesville and the County of Albemarle pursuant to the Virginia Water and Waste Authorities Act (<u>Code of Virginia</u>, 1950 as amended). The Authority was formed to develop regional garbage and refuse disposal, as such terms are defined in Section 15.2-5101 of the Act, including development of systems and facilities for recycling, waste reduction and disposal alternatives with the ultimate goal of acquiring, financing, constructing, and/or operating and maintaining regional solid waste disposal areas, systems and facilities, all pursuant to the provisions of the Act. The Authority began operations on February 1, 1991.

### Financial Reporting Entity

The Rivanna Solid Waste Authority provides the services mentioned above to the citizens of its participating governments, City of Charlottesville and County of Albemarle. However, these participating governments do not have a financial interest in or responsibility to the Authority.

The Authority's governing body is comprised of three members appointed by the City, three members appointed by the County, and one member who is jointly appointed by the City and County. Therefore, none of the participants appoints a voting majority of board members.

The Authority is perpetual. No participating government has access to its resources or surpluses, nor is any participant liable for the Authority's debts or deficits. The Authority also has the ability to finance its capital projects through user charges or the sale of revenue bonds.

Based on the above representations, the Rivanna Solid Waste Authority has been determined to be a jointly governed organization of the City of Charlottesville and County of Albemarle. The Authority is not a component unit of either of the participating governments.

For purposes of reporting entity disclosure, it should be noted that a separate entity, the Rivanna Water & Sewer Authority, provides wholesale water and sewer services to the City of Charlottesville and the Albemarle County Service Authority. Although certain administrative employees provide services to both Authorities, each Authority is operationally and legally independent.

### NOTE 2-SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

### A. Basic Financial Statements

As a requirement of GASB Statement 34, the financial statements include a Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) section providing an analysis of the Authority's overall financial position and results of operations.

Since the Authority is only engaged in business-type activities, it is required to present only the financial statements required for enterprise funds. For the Authority, the basic financial statements and required supplementary information consist of:

Management's discussion and analysis

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

### NOTE 2-SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

### A. <u>Basic Financial Statements (Continued)</u>

- Enterprise fund financial statements
  - Statement of Net Position
  - Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
  - Statement of Cash Flows
  - Notes to Financial Statements
- Required Supplementary Information
  - Schedule of Components of and Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios
  - Schedule of Employer Contributions
  - Notes to Required Supplementary Information
  - Schedule of OPEB Funding Progress

### B. Basis of Accounting

The Rivanna Solid Waste Authority operates as an enterprise fund and its accounts are maintained on the accrual basis of accounting. Under this method, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recorded as liabilities when incurred, without regard to receipt or payment of cash. The Authority accrues revenue for services rendered but not yet billed at the end of the fiscal year.

The Authority distinguishes operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the Authority's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the Authority are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

### C. Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Authority's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

### D. Restricted Assets

Certain cash accounts held by the Authority are set aside for landfill and transfer station closure and landfill post-closure monitoring costs. The accounts are properly classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet. Regulations require the Authority to maintain the restricted accounts for the landfill and transfer station closure and landfill post-closure monitoring costs.

### E. Capital Assets

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

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

### NOTE 2-SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

### E. Capital Assets (Continued)

The City of Charlottesville and the County of Albemarle contributed certain landfill assets to the Authority. These assets are all reported at their market value on the date donated. Landfill vehicles and equipment are valued based upon estimates by Authority personnel. Landfill cells and the landfill site were valued by the Authority's consulting engineer. The engineer also estimated the accrued landfill closure and related expenses. The remaining land area at the landfill site is reported at its value as a landfill site. If the Authority determines that the lvy site will no longer be used for future waste disposal, the value will be adjusted to its fair value.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend its useful life are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. No interest was capitalized during the current or previous fiscal year.

Depreciation of landfill cell development and site costs is recorded based on remaining units of capacity.

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

Assets	<u>Years</u>
Buildings & Fixtures	15
Vehicles	5 to 7
Office equipment	5
Landfill equipment	5 to 15

Total depreciation for the periods ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 was \$66,639 and \$98,568, respectively.

### F. Other Significant Accounting Policies

- Accounts receivable are stated at book value utilizing the direct write-off method for immaterial uncollectible accounts.
- Investments are stated at fair value;

### G. <u>Use of Estimates</u>

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

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

### NOTE 2-SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

### H. Net Position

Net position is the difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets represents capital assets, reduced by accumulated depreciation and by any outstanding debt, and deferred outflows of resources and increased by deferred inflows of resources related to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Restricted net position represents restricted assets reduced by liabilities and deferred inflows of resources related to those assets.

### I. Reclassification

Certain amounts in previously issued financial statements have been restated to conform to current year classifications.

### J. Closure and Post-Closure Obligations

The Authority records all estimated closure costs for existing cells as a liability. Upon final closure of the landfill site, the Authority is then responsible, under current Federal regulations, for maintaining the closed site for the following thirty years.

### K. <u>Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources</u>

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

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

### L. Net Position Flow Assumption

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

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

### NOTE 2-SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

#### M. Pensions

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

#### **NOTE 3-DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS:**

#### **Deposits**

Deposits with banks are covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act (the "Act") Section 2.2-4400 et. seq. of the Code of Virginia. Under the Act, banks and savings institutions holding public deposits in excess of the amount insured by 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.

### **Investments**

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

The Authority does not have a formal investment policy that addresses credit risk or interest rate risk.

#### **Credit Risk of Debt Securities**

The Authority's rated debt investments as of June 30, 2015 were rated by <u>Standard & Poor's</u> and the ratings are presented below using the <u>Standard & Poor's</u> rating scale.

Authority's Rated Debt Investr	nents'	Values
Rated Debt Investments	_	Fair Quality Ratings AAA
Local Government Investment Pool		2,499,813
Total	\$_	2,499,813

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

# NOTE 3-DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS: (CONTINUED)

#### **External Investment Pools**

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

### **NOTE 4-CAPITAL ASSETS:**

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2015 follows:

	_	Balance July 1, 2014	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2015
Capital assets not being depreciated:					
Land and Improvements	\$_	5,943,439 \$	\$	- \$	5,943,439
Total capital assets not being depreciated	\$_	5,943,439_\$		\$	5,943,439
Other Capital Assets:					
Buildings & fixtures Accumulated depreciation	\$	633,248 \$ (477,571)	- \$ (15,001)	- \$ -	633,248 (492,572)
Landfill site Accumulated depreciation		5,665,500 (5,665,500)	-	-	5,665,500 (5,665,500)
Ivy Landfill equipment Accumulated depreciation		1,643,458 (1,539,984)	8,844 (34,617)	7,000 (7,000)	1,645,302 (1,567,601)
Vehicles Accumulated depreciation		450,986 (450,985)	71,775 (3,589)	-	522,761 (454,574)
Office equipment Accumulated depreciation		16,736 (16,736)	-	-	16,736 (16,736)
Paper facility equipment Accumulated depreciation	_	270,771 (241,208)	(13,432)	<u> </u>	270,771 (254,640)
Other capital assets, net	\$_	288,715 \$	13,980_\$	\$_	302,695
Capital assets, net	\$_	6,232,154 \$	13,980_\$	<u> </u>	6,246,134

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

### NOTE 4-CAPITAL ASSETS: (CONTINUED)

A summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended June 30, 2014 follows:

		Balance July 1, 2013	<u>lı</u>	ncreases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2014
Capital assets not being depreciated:						
Land and Improvements	\$_	5,943,439 \$	\$	\$	- \$	5,943,439
Total capital assets not being depreciated	\$_	5,943,439 \$	\$	\$_	\$_	5,943,439
Other Capital Assets:						
Buildings & fixtures Accumulated depreciation	\$	633,248 \$ (462,570)	\$	- \$ (15,001)	- \$ -	633,248 (477,571)
Landfill site Accumulated depreciation		5,665,500 (5,665,500)		- -	-	5,665,500 (5,665,500)
Ivy Landfill equipment Accumulated depreciation		1,673,458 (1,516,490)		- (50,494)	30,000 (27,000)	1,643,458 (1,539,984)
Vehicles Accumulated depreciation		450,986 (433,560)		- (17,425)	-	450,986 (450,985)
Office equipment Accumulated depreciation		42,783 (42,783)		- -	26,047 (26,047)	16,736 (16,736)
Paper facility equipment Accumulated depreciation	_	337,951 (292,740)		- (15,648)	67,180 (67,180)	270,771 (241,208)
Other capital assets, net	\$_	390,283 \$	\$	(98,568) \$	3,000 \$	288,715
Capital assets, net	\$_	6,333,722 \$	\$ <u></u>	(98,568) \$	3,000 \$	6,232,154

#### **NOTE 5-CONSTRUCTION IN PROGRESS:**

As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 the Authority had \$0 construction in progress.

### **NOTE 6-COMPENSATED ABSENCES:**

Authority regular employees earn vacation leave each month at a scheduled rate in accordance with the years of service and sick leave at the rate of eight hours per month. Accumulated unpaid vacation amounts are accrued when incurred. At June 30, 2015 and 2014, the liability for accrued vacation leave was \$43,602 and \$39,165, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

#### **NOTE 7-PENSION PLAN:**

### Plan Description

Name of Plan: Virginia Retirement System (VRS)
Identification of Plan: Agent Multiple-Employer Pension Plan

Administering Entity: Virginia Retirement System

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

### NOTE 7-PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

### Plan Description (Continued)

RE	RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)			
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN		
About Plan 1 (Cont.)	About Plan 2 (Cont.)	About the Hybrid Retirement Plan (Cont.)  • In addition to the monthly benefit payment payable from the defined benefit plan at retirement, a member may start receiving distributions from the balance in the defined contribution account, reflecting the contributions, investment gains or losses, and any required fees.		
		1		

#### **Eliqible Members**

Employees are in Plan 1 if their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were vested as of January 1, 2013.

#### **Hybrid Opt-In Election**

VRS non-hazardous duty covered Plan 1 members were allowed to make an irrevocable decision to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan during a special election window held January 1 through April 30, 2014.

The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible Plan 1 members who opted in was July 1, 2014.

If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan.

### **Eliaible Members**

Employees are in Plan 2 if their membership date is on or after July 1, 2010, or their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were not vested as of January 1, 2013.

### **Hybrid Opt-In Election**

Eligible Plan 2 members were allowed to make an irrevocable decision to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan during a special election window held January 1 through April 30, 2014.

The Hybrid Retirement Plan's effective date for eligible Plan 2 members who opted in was July 1, 2014.

If eligible deferred members returned to work during the election window, they were also eligible to opt into the Hybrid Retirement Plan.

# **Eligible Members**

Employees are in the Hybrid Retirement Plan if their membership date is on or after January 1, 2014. This includes:

- Political subdivision employees\*
- Members in Plan 1 or Plan 2 who elected to opt into the plan during the election window held January 1-April 30, 2014; the plan's effective date for opt-in members was July 1, 2014.

## \*Non-Eligible Members

Some employees are not eligible to participate in the Hybrid Retirement Plan. They include:

 Political subdivision employees who are covered by enhanced benefits for hazardous duty employees.

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

# **NOTE 7-PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

# **NOTE 7-PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

# **NOTE 7-PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

# **NOTE 7-PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

# **NOTE 7-PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

# **NOTE 7-PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

# **NOTE 7-PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

# **NOTE 7-PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

# **NOTE 7-PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)**

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)							
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN					
Disability Coverage Members who are eligible to be considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.7% on all service, regardless of when it was earned, purchased or granted.  VSDP members are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work-related disability benefits.	Disability Coverage  Members who are eligible to be considered for disability retirement and retire on disability, the retirement multiplier is 1.65% on all service, regardless of when it was earned, purchased or granted.  VSDP members are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work related disability benefits.	Disability Coverage Employees of political subdivisions (including Plan 1 and Plan2 opt-ins) participate in the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP) unless their local governing body provides an employer-paid comparable program for its members.  Hybrid members (including Plan 1 and Plan 2 opt-ins) covered under VLDP are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work-					
Purchase of Prior Service Members may be eligible to purchase service from previous public employment, active duty military service, an eligible period of leave or VRS refunded service as creditable service in their plan. Prior creditable service counts toward vesting, eligibility for retirement and the health insurance credit. Only active members are eligible to purchase prior service. When buying service, members must purchase their most recent period of service first. Members also may be eligible to purchase periods of leave without pay.	Purchase of Prior Service Same as Plan 1.	Purchase of Prior Service  Defined Benefit Component: Same as Plan 1, with the following exceptions:  Hybrid Retirement Plan members are ineligible for ported service.  The cost for purchasing refunded service is the higher of 4% of creditable compensation or average final compensation.  Plan members have one year from their date of hire or return from leave to purchase all but refunded prior service at approximate normal cost. After that one-year period, the rate for most categories of service will change to actuarial cost.  Defined Contribution Component: Not applicable.					

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

## NOTE 7-PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

#### Plan Description (Continued)

The System issues a publicly available comprehensive annual financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for plans administered by VRS. A copy of the most recent report may be obtained from the VRS website at <a href="http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2014-annual-report.pdf">http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2014-annual-report.pdf</a> or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

### Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

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

	Number
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	7
Inactive members: Vested inactive members	2
Non-vested inactive members	10
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	5
Total inactive members	17
Active members	13
Total covered employees	37

#### **Contributions**

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

The Authority's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2015 was 9.76% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2013.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the Authority were \$38,370 and \$44,486 for the years ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

### **NOTE 7-PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)**

#### **Net Pension Liability**

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

# Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees

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

Inflation 2.5%

Salary increases, including inflation 3.5% – 5.35%

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

expense, including inflation\*

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

#### Largest 10 - Non-LEOS:

#### Pre-Retirement:

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

#### Post-Retirement:

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

#### Post-Disablement:

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

### NOTE 7-PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

### Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees (Continued)

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

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

Largest 10 – Non-LEOS:

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

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

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

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

### NOTE 7-PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

### Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-Term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Rate of Return
U.S. Equity	19.50%	6.46%	1.26%
Developed Non U.S. Equity	16.50%	6.28%	1.04%
Emerging Market Equity	6.00%	10.00%	0.60%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.09%	0.01%
Emerging Debt	3.00%	3.51%	0.11%
Rate Sensitive Credit	4.50%	3.51%	0.16%
Non Rate Sensitive Credit	4.50%	5.00%	0.23%
Convertibles	3.00%	4.81%	0.14%
Public Real Estate	2.25%	6.12%	0.14%
Private Real Estate	12.75%	7.10%	0.91%
Private Equity	12.00%	10.41%	1.25%
Cash	1.00%	-1.50%	-0.02%
Total	100.00%		5.83%
		Inflation	2.50%
	*Expected arithme	tic nominal return	8.33%

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

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

### **NOTE 7-PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)**

#### **Discount Rate**

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

### Changes in Net Pension Liability

		Increase (Decrease)				
	_	Total Pension Liability (a)	_	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)		Net Pension Liability (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2013	\$	2,438,433	_\$_	2,041,178	\$_	397,255
Changes for the year: Service cost Interest Contributions - employer Contributions - employee Net investment income Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions Administrative expenses Other changes	\$	57,148 165,972 - - - (134,796)		- 44,486 18,368 317,095 (134,796) (1,754)	\$	57,148 165,972 (44,486) (18,368) (317,095)
Net changes	\$_	88,324	\$_	243,416	\$_	(155,092)
Balances at June 30, 2014	\$	2,526,757	\$_	2,284,594	\$	242,163

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

### NOTE 7-PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

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

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

		Rate			
	_	(6.00%)		(7.00%)	(8.00%)
Rivanna Solid Waste Authority					
Net Pension Liability	\$	511,194	\$	242,163 \$	11,414

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

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the Authority recognized pension expense of \$30,828. At June 30, 2015, the Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	_	Deferred Outflows of Resources	 Deferred Inflows of Resources
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	\$	-	\$ 141,434
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	_	38,370	 <del>-</del>
Total	\$_	38,370	\$ 141,434

\$38,370 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Authority's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the year ended June 30, 2016. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year ended June 30	
2016	\$ 35,358
2017	35,358
2018	35,358
2019	35,360
Thereafter	-

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

#### NOTE 8-CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE CARE COSTS:

State and federal laws and regulations require the Authority to place a final cover on its Ivy landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure. Although the landfill has stopped operating as a landfill, the Authority must recognize the estimated costs of closure corrective action and post-closure care as a liability on the financial statements. As work is completed, the liability recognized by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality is reduced. The Authority is implementing a corrective action plan to correct detected environmental issues at the landfill. The amount recorded as accrued corrective action costs is \$3,571,359 at June 30, 2015. The \$2,892,435 reported as post-closure monitoring liability at June 30, 2015 represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the use of 100% of the currently permitted cells at the landfill. In addition to the costs reported for the Ivy landfill site, the Authority has accrued closure costs for the Ivy transfer station in the amount of \$169,666. Total closure corrective action and post-closure care costs and post-closure monitoring costs accrued at June 30, 2015 are \$6,633,460. The Authority will recognize any remaining costs of closure corrective action and post-closure care and post-closure monitoring as the closure is completed. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and post-closure care in 2015. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

The Authority is required by state and federal laws and regulations to meet certain financial assurance requirements. The Authority has opted to meet these requirements through agreements with the participating localities, County of Albemarle and City of Charlottesville. The agreement provides guarantees by the County of Albemarle in the amount of \$4,107,534 and the City of Charlottesville in the amount of \$2,260,735 for a total guarantee of \$6,368,269. The Authority expects that future inflation costs will be paid from interest earned on the annual contributions. However, if interest earnings are inadequate or additional post-closure care requirements are determined (due to changes in technology or applicable laws or regulations, for example), these costs may need to be covered by charges to future landfill users or other sources. Additionally, the Authority has set aside a cash account restricted for payment of the transfer station closure costs in the amount of \$169,666.

On behalf of the Authority, the City of Charlottesville and the County of Albemarle demonstrate financial assurance requirements for closure, post-closure care, and corrective action costs through the submission of a Local Government Financial Test to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality in accordance with section 9VAC-20-70 of the Virginia Administrative Code.

#### **NOTE 9-RISK MANAGEMENT:**

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The Authority joined together with other local governments in the Commonwealth to form the Virginia Municipal Group Self Insurance Association, a public entity risk pool currently operating as a common risk management and insurance program for member governments. The Authority pays an annual premium to the pool for its workers compensation coverage. For property and liability insurance the Authority joined together with other local governments in the State to form the Virginia Association of Counties Group Self-Insurance Pool, a public entity risk pool. The Agreements for Formation of the associations provide that the associations will be self-sustaining through member premiums. Settled claims have not exceeded pool coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

#### **NOTE 10-SUMMARY OF LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS:**

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

	_	(Restated) Balance July 1, 2014	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2015	Due Within One Year
Landfill closure/corrective action/	_		•		· <b>•</b>	
postclosure costs	\$	6,868,975 \$	60,436 \$	295,951 \$	6,633,460 \$	357,136
Net pension liability		397,255	224,857	379,949	242,163	-
Net OPEB obligation		54,912	1,000	15,000	40,912	-
Compensated absences	_	39,165	33,232	28,795	43,602	28,000
Totals	\$_	7,360,307 \$	319,525 \$	719,695 \$	6,960,137 \$	385,136

The following is a summary of long-term obligations transactions for the year ended June 30, 2014:

	_	Balance July 1, 2013	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2014	Due Within One Year
Landfill closure/corrective action/ postclosure costs Net OPEB obligation Compensated absences	\$	4,049,550 \$ 67,912 55,339	3,223,873 \$ 2,000 32,179	404,448 \$ 15,000 48,353	6,868,975 \$ 54,912 39,165	370,215 - 39,165
Totals	\$_	4,172,801 \$	3,258,052 \$	467,801 \$	6,963,052 \$	409,380

#### NOTE 11-OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS-HEALTH INSURANCE:

#### **Background**

In fiscal year 2010 the Authority implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 45 for other postemployment benefits (OPEB) offered to retirees. This standard addresses how governmental reporting entities should account for and report their costs related to postemployment healthcare and non-pension benefits, such as the Authority's retiree health benefit. Historically, the Authority's subsidy was funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, but GASB Statement No. 45 requires that the Authority accrue the cost of the retiree health subsidy and other postemployment benefits during the period of the employees' active employment, while the benefits are being earned, and disclose the unfunded actuarial accrued liability in order to accurately account for the total future cost of postemployment benefits and the financial impact on the Authority. This funding methodology mirrors the funding approach used for pension benefits.

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

### NOTE 11-OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS-HEALTH INSURANCE: (CONTINUED)

#### Plan Description

In addition to the pension benefits described in Note 7, the Authority previously provided post-retirement healthcare benefits for employees who were eligible under a single-employer defined benefit plan. The plan and benefits have been terminated except for a closed group of retirees, who will continue to receive benefits under the previous plan policy. The Authority permitted retirees to participate and purchase medical benefits under the Authority's existing plan for current employees. Retirees were responsible for the entire cost of the benefits. Benefits were available for a period of five years or until age 65, whichever came first. The OPEB Plan does not issue separate audited financial statements.

Eligible, employees must have met the age and service criteria for unreduced retirement benefits from VRS and been covered by the Authority's group health plan for active employees at retirement or been eligible for reduced retirement benefits at age 50 and employed by the Authority in a benefits-eligible position for 10 years.

### **Funding Policy**

The retirees pay and participate in the same plan for medical benefits as current employees creating an implicit rate subsidy liability for the Authority. The Authority determines how the liability will be funded each year, whether it will partially or fully fund the liability. Eligibility under the plan ceases when retirees reach the age of 65. Participating dependents are also entitled to continue coverage under the plan after the death of the retiree.

#### Annual Required Contribution (ARC)

The annual cost of other postemployment benefits (OPEB) under GASB 45 is called the annual required contribution or ARC. Based on an actuarial valuation dated July 1, 2014, the estimated pay-as-you-go cost for OPEB benefits is \$1,000 for fiscal year 2015. The Authority has paid an estimated \$15,000 towards this obligation during the fiscal year. The Authority is required to contribute the annual required contribution of the employer (ARC), an amount actuarially determined in accordance within the parameters of GASB Statement 45. The ARC represents a level of funding that, if paid on an ongoing basis, is projected to cover normal cost each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period of three years.

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

#### NOTE 11-OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS-HEALTH INSURANCE: (CONTINUED)

#### Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

The estimated contributions are based on projected medical premium payments and credit for the implicit rate subsidy made during the year for the retirees by the Authority. The following table depicts the components of the Authority's annual OPEB cost for the year, the estimated annual contributions to the plan and changes in the Authority's net OPEB obligation.

Annual required contribution Interest on net OPEB obligation Adjustment to annual required contribution	\$  28,000 2,000 (29,000)
Annual OPEB cost (expense) Contributions made	\$  1,000 (15,000)
Increase in net OPEB obligation	\$ (14,000)
Net OPEB obligation, beginning of year	 54,912
Net OPEB obligation, end of year	\$ 40,912

For fiscal year 2015, the Authority's cash payment of \$15,000 was \$14,000 more than the OPEB cost. The Authority's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for 2015 and the two preceding years are as follows:

Fiscal	Year OPEB		Percentage of	Net	
Year			Annual OPEB	OPEB	
Ended			Cost Contributed	Obligation	
June 30, 2015	\$	1,000	1500% \$	40,912	
June 30, 2014		2,000	750%	54,912	
June 30, 2013		32,557	79%	67,912	

#### Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of the plan as of July 1, 2014, the most recent actuarial valuation date, was as follows:

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 53,000
Actuarial value of plan assets	 _
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability	\$ 53,000
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets / AAL)	0%
Covered payroll (active plan members)	\$ n/a
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	n/a

The required schedule of funding progress for the other postemployment benefits plan, presented as Required Supplementary Information immediately following the notes to the financial statements, presents multi-year trend information about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liability for benefits.

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

#### NOTE 11-OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS-HEALTH INSURANCE: (CONTINUED)

#### **Actuarial Methods and Assumptions**

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

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

### Cost Method

The projected unit credit cost method was used to determine the plan's funding liabilities with costs pro-rated to the date of benefit commencement. The valuation of the liabilities is based on a closed group, of retirees only. Under the projected unit credit cost method, the liability is projected from the date of the actuarial valuation to the expected end date of benefits. The liability is computed by measuring each unit benefit during the period of obligation.

#### **Assumptions**

Interest/Discount rate (unfunded) 4.00% Inflation rate 2.80%

Amortization period 3 years - level percentage of projected payroll on a closed basis

Healthcare cost trend rate 6.4% - 4.30% Payroll growth rate 3.00%

#### **NOTE 12-RELATED PARTIES:**

Rivanna Solid Waste Authority (RSWA) and Rivanna Water and Sewer Authority (RWSA) share common office space and administrative staff. Procedures are in place to ensure proper segregation of funds, purchasing activity, personnel and similar matters. RSWA pays RWSA monthly for its share of joint administrative expenses, which totaled \$265,000 in FY 2015 and \$257,000 in FY 2014 and for leachate acceptance and treatment of \$2,394 in FY 2015 and \$1,322 in FY 2014. Rivanna Solid Waste Authority billed Rivanna Water & Sewer Authority \$89,751 for hauling and tipping fees in FY 2015 and \$63,258 in the previous year. RSWA owed RWSA \$22,502 and \$21,591 at June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

#### **NOTE 13-ADOPTION OF ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES:**

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

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

Net Position as reported at June 30, 2014 \$ 3,794,815 Implementation of GASB 68 (352,769) Net Position as restated at June 30, 2014 \$ 3,442,046

In the year of implementation of GASB 68, prior year comparative information was unavailable. Therefore, the 2014 information has not been restated to reflect the requirements of GASB 68 and 71. In addition, pension information as required by GASB 27 was reported in the June 30, 2014 and 2013 financial report. As this information is no longer significant, it was not reported herein to avoid confusion and duplication. For details related to the 2014 pension information, the prior year financial report should be referenced.

### **NOTE 14-UPCOMING PRONOUNCEMENTS:**

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

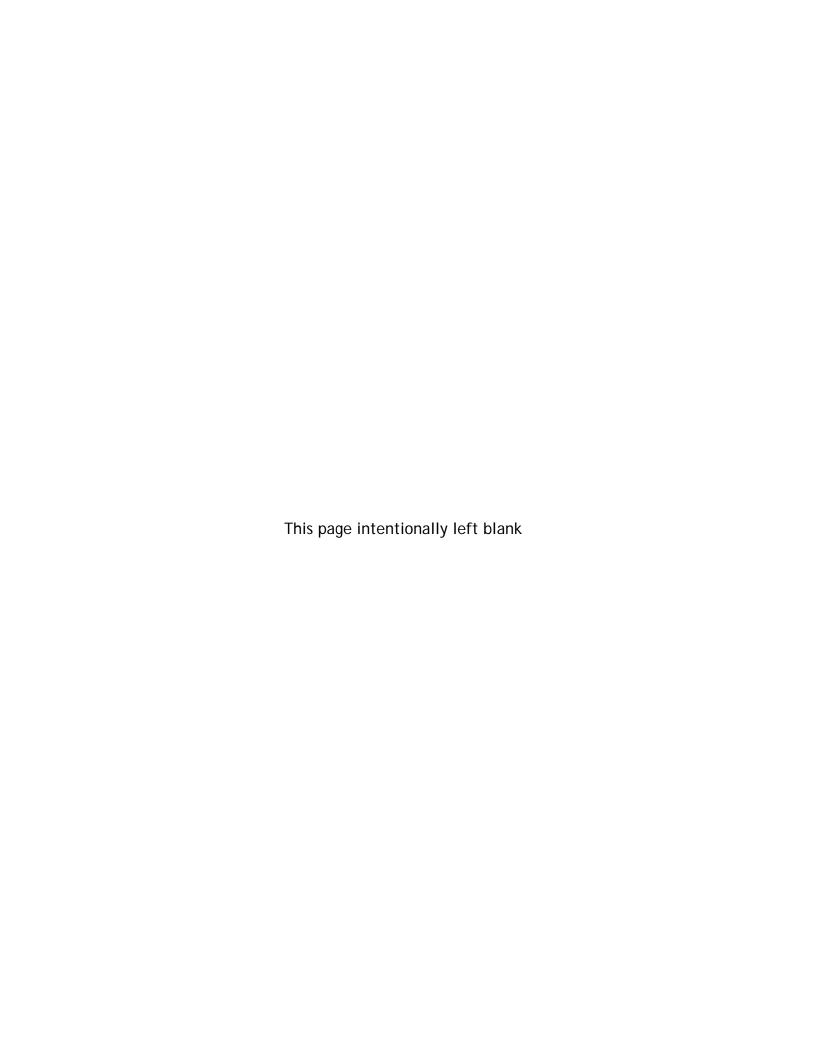
Statement No. 73, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That are Not Within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68, establishes requirements for defined benefit pensions that are not within the scope of Statement No. 68, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions, as well as for the assets accumulated for purposes of providing those pensions. In addition, it establishes requirements for defined contribution pensions that are not within the scope of Statement 68 and amends certain provisions of Statement No. 67, Financial Reporting for Pension Plans, and Statement 68 for pension plans and pensions that are within their respective scopes. The requirements of this Statement that address accounting and financial reporting by employers and governmental nonemployer contributing entities for pensions that are not within the scope of Statement 68 are effective for financial statements for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2016, and the requirements of this Statement that address financial reporting for assets accumulated for purposes of providing those pensions are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2015. The requirements of this Statement for pension plans that are within the scope of Statement 68 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2015. No formal study or estimate of the impact of this standard has been performed.

Notes to the Financial Statements As of June 30, 2015 and 2014 (Continued)

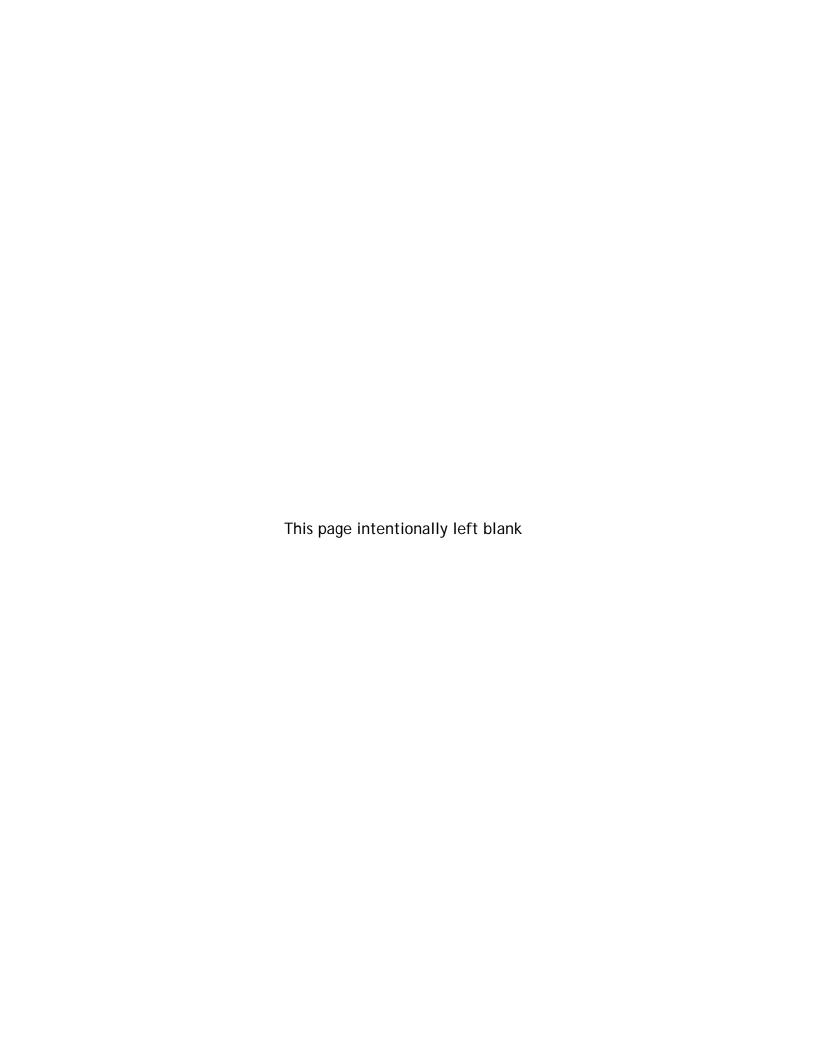
### NOTE 14-UPCOMING PRONOUNCEMENTS: (CONTINUED)

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

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



**Required Supplementary Information** 



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

		2014
Total pension liability		
Service cost	\$	57,148
Interest		165,972
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		(134,796)
Net change in total pension liability	\$	88,324
Total pension liability - beginning		2,438,433
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$	2,526,757
Plan fiduciary net position		
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	\$	44 496
Contributions - employer	Ф	44,486
Contributions - employee  Net investment income		18,368 317,095
		(134,796)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		, ,
Administrative expense Other		(1,754) 17
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	\$	243,416
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	φ	2,041,178
	_ –	
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$ =	2,284,594
Authority's net pension liability - ending (a) - (b)	\$	242,163
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total		
pension liability		90.42%
Covered-employee payroll	\$	363,999
Authority's net pension liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll		66.53%

This schedule is intended to report information for 10 years. 2015 is the first year for this presentation, no other data is available. Additional years will be included when available.

Schedule of Employer Contributions For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Date	Contractually Required Contribution (1)	Contributions in Relation to Contractually Required Contribution (2)	Contribution Deficiency (Excess) (3)	 Employer's Covered Employee Payroll (4)	Contributions as a % of Covered Employee Payroll (5)
2015	\$ 38,370	\$ 38,370	\$ -	\$ 395,326	9.71%

This schedule is intended to report information for 10 years. 2015 is the first year for this presentation, no other data is available. Additional years will be included when available.

Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

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

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

## Largest 10 – Non-LEOS:

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

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

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

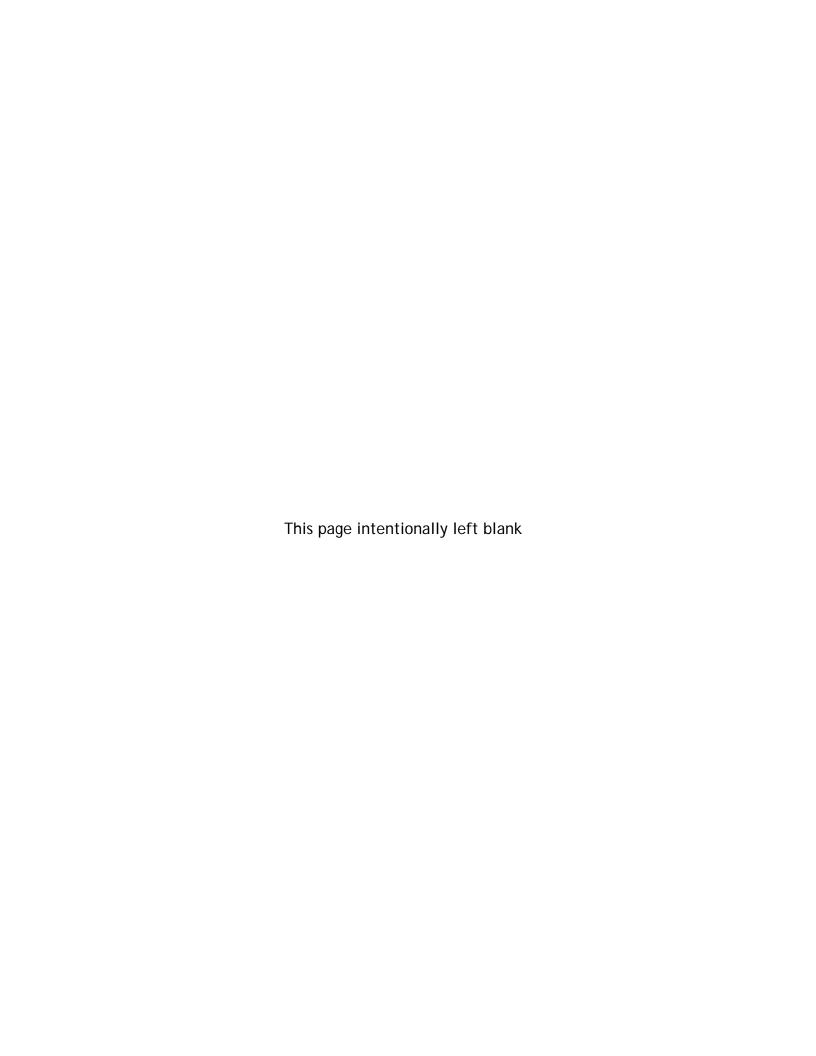
# Schedule of OPEB Funding Progress

	(a)		(b)		(b-a)	(a/b)	(c)	((b-a)/c)	
Actuarial Valuation Date	Actuarial Value of Assets (AVA)		Actuarial Accrued Liability (AAL)		Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (UAAL)	Funded Ratio	Annual Covered Payroll	UAAL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	
07/01/10 \$ 07/01/13 07/01/14	- - -	\$	280,255 66,000 53,000	\$	280,255 66,000 53,000	0.00% \$ 0.00% 0.00%	619,441 n/a n/a	45.24% n/a n/a	

### **Statistical Section**

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Tables</u>
Financial Trends  This table contains trend information to help the reader understand how the the Authority's financial performance has changed over time.	1
Revenue, Expenses, Rates and Tonnage Information These tables contain information to help the reader assess the factors affecting the Authority's change in revenues and it's ability to generate revenues as well as operating expenses the Authority generates.	2-6
Debt Capacity  This table presents information to help the reader assess the affordability of the Authority's current levels of outstanding debt and the Authority's ability to issue debt in the future.	7
Demographic and Economic Information  These tables offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the Authority's financial activities take place and to help make comparisons over time.	8-9
Operating Information These tables contain information about the Authority's operations and resources to help the reader understand how the Authority's financial information relates to the activities it performs.	10-11
Other Information	12

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these tables is derived from the comprehensive annual financial reports for the relevant year. The Authority implemented GASB Statement 34 in fiscal year 2002; schedules presenting net position information include information beginning in that year.



Net Position by Component Last Ten Fiscal Years

					Fis	cal Years Er	ded June 30,				
	2015 2014		2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 6,246,13	8 8	3,232,154 \$	6,333,722 \$	6,488,690 \$	6,566,617	6,720,624 \$	7,092,475 \$	6,944,530 \$	7,074,036 \$	7,072,108
Unrestricted	(2,412,36	(2)	2,437,339)	493,493	144,228	1,308,953	1,345,007	(234,255)	(720,509)	(1,403,882)	(3,609,214)
Total net position \$ 3,737,772 \$ 3,794,815	\$ 3,833,77	2 \$	3,794,815 \$	6,827,215 \$	6,632,918 \$	7,875,570	8,065,631	6,858,220	6,224,021 \$	5,670,154 \$	3,462,894

RIVANNA SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY

Changes in Net Position Last Ten Fiscal Years

		!				Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	ded June 30,			1	
Operating revenues:		2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2002	7007	2006
Tipping fees Recycling revenues	₩	685,784 \$ 126,178	693,865 \$	915,834	\$ 862,422 \$ 236,130	1,040,183 \$ 272,016	1,900,713 \$ 283,130	2,813,022 \$ 285,201	3,570,946 \$ 470,098	3,935,122 \$	4,253,858 289,866
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts Other revenue		285,966	268,512	263,817	238,267	192,340	163,520	117,794	126,852	(1,383,332) 654,883	523,940
Total operating revenues	€	1,097,928 \$	1,115,820 \$	1,354,325	\$ 1,336,819 \$	1,504,539 \$	2,347,363 \$	3,216,017 \$	4,167,896 \$	3,579,443 \$	5,067,664
Operating expenses: Administration	€	338,200 \$	385,056 \$	345,206	\$ 344,974 \$		_	581,007 \$	800,288 \$	515,708 \$	517,932
Transfer station Ivy Material Utilization Center		754,792 205,089	694,271 217,787	894,903 299,122	875,498 258,343	859,182 273,268	1,458,446 305,547	2,249,955 340,882	2,459,504 376,063	2,558,860 411,977	2,572,470 474,252
lyy environmental ***		318,515	3,472,632	528,473	1,680,530	826,564	(155,371)	1,504,531	2,166,892	(954,320)	823,984
Depreciation and amortization		66,639	98,568	154,968	148,071	175,814	199,117	191,320	209,996	207,974	216,172
Total operating expenses	<u>.</u> ه	1,922,895 \$	5,112,820 \$	2,473,057	\$ 3,561,289 \$	2,777,305 \$	3,357,091 \$	5,485,918 \$	6,669,112 \$	3,347,121 \$	5,174,840
Operating income (loss)	₩	(824,967) \$ (3,997,000)	(3,997,000) \$	(1,118,732)	\$ (2,224,470) \$	(1,272,766) \$	(1,009,728) \$	(2,269,901) \$	(2,501,216) \$	232,322 \$	(107,176)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses): Interest earned Local government contributions - remediation Local government contributions - operations Settlement income Other income Gain (loss) on disposal of assets Abandoned project costs Interest expense Total nonoperating income (expenses) Change in net position	ю	8,745 \$ 809,908 398,040	8,745 \$ 7,766 \$ 809,908 817,348 398,040 135,286 - 7,200 - 7,200 - (3,000) - (3,000) - (3,000) - 391,726 \$ (3,032,400) \$	10,963 770,722 517,344 - 14,000 1,313,029	\$ 11,590 \$ 755,253 203,978 10,997	12,438 \$ 875,480 192,372 - 7,130 1,527 - (6,242) - 1,082,705 \$	18,028 \$ 409,624 905,087 900,000 - 2,081 - (17,681) - 2,217,139 \$ 1,207,411 \$	107,753 \$ 1,729,082 1,084,673 - 11,855 - (29,263) - 2,904,100 \$ 634,199 \$	239,879 \$ 3,031,949 - (176,080) - (40,665) - 3,055,083 \$ 553,867 \$	209,063 \$ 1,818,772 - (755) - (52,142) - 1,974,938 \$ 2,207,260 \$	179,768 1,864,071 1,864,071 (11,737) (275,048) (63,787) 1,693,267

\*\*\* lvy Environmental expenses include landfill closure and post-closure costs.

Table 3

Annual Tonnages of Selected Categories of Waste Received Last Ten Fiscal Years

Years Ended June 30,	Municipal Solid Waste	White Goods	Tires	Clean Fill	Sludge	Grindable Vegetative Material
2006	76,853	383	284	17,987	1,134	5,111
2007	74,008	325	224	15,311	1,145	4,303
2008	69,252	260	129	11,329	1,264	3,949
2009	56,536	188	142	8,004	1,165	2,714
2010	42,163	153	154	2,760	1,091	2,756
2011	26,735	120	151	10,763	1,231	2,912
2012	21,448	87	158	6,648	878	1,877
2013	18,124	92	131	10,489	0	3,714
2014	6,864	73	92	280'6	0	2,016
2015	7,097	80	133	5,952	0	1,874

RIVANNA SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY

Waste Tonnages Diverted for Reuse or Recycling Last Ten Fiscal Years

				Fisc	al Years En	Fiscal Years Ended June 30				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Cardboard (corrugated)	278	279	358	359	482	482	692	865	818	736
Newspaper, magazines, catalogs	524	640	782	292	828	1,150	1,590	1,945	2,323	2,353
Mixed paper and phone books	212	265	214	258	228	412	702	732	292	704
File stock (office paper)	125	164	192	172	220	288	345	323	429	432
Glass ***	219	249	398	357	413	684	895	825	685	640
Metal cans	30	34	47	22	41	100	111	93	88	06
Plastic	95	86	69	82	81	160	135	170	170	162
White goods (scrap metal)	80	73	92	87	120	153	188	260	325	383
Vegetation	1,874	2,016	3,714	1,877	2,912	2,756	2,714	3,949	4,303	5,111
Pallets	79	71	81	88	88	114	153	194	154	180
Tires	133	92	131	158	151	154	142	129	224	284
	3,649	3,981	6,062	4,258	5,595	6,453	7,744	9,485	10,283	11,075

Note: \*\*\* Glass includes glass crushed and reused on roads at Ivy MUC.

RIVANNA SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY

Tipping Fees Per Ton By Waste Category Last Ten Fiscal Years

					Fisca	Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	d June 30,				
Waste Category		2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Municipal: Ivy Transfer Station BFI Transfer Station	↔	66.00 \$ N/A	66.00 \$ N/A	66.00 \$ N/A	66.00 \$ N/A	\$ 00.99 N/A	66.00 \$	66.00 \$	66.00 <b>\$</b>	66.00 \$	66.00
Vegetative		48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	46.00	46.00	44.00
Tires: Split Tires Whole Tires		N/A 190.00	N/A 190.00	N/A 190.00	N/A 190.00	N/A 190.00	N/A 173.10	N/A 173.10	N/A 166.00	N/A 166.00	N/A 166.00
White Goods: Non-Freon		105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.00	104.30	104.30	100.00	100.00	100.00
Clean-Fill		8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.50	7.50	7.00
Sludge		8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.30	7.30	7.00	7.00	7.00
Pallets		48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00

Top Ten Customers Current Year and Nine Years Ago

### Fiscal Year 2015 (Current Year):

		Operating Revenues	Sevenues
		Amount	% of Total
Sonoco Recycling	ઝ	100,370	%6
Rivanna Water & Sewer Auth.		89,751	8%
Gerdau-Chapparral, Inc.		46,283	4%
Albemarle County		41,202	4%
Virginia DEQ		28,562	3%
Real Property, Inc.		13,981	1%
Arnold Excavation & Hauling		13,636	1%
Bruce Howard Contracting		14,453	1%
Fairfield-Echols, LLC		9,652	1%
Martin Roofing & Sheet Metal		8,591	1%
Subtotal (top ten customers)	€	366,480	33%
Other customers		731,448	%29
Total	↔	1,097,928	100%

### Fiscal Year 2006 (Nine Years Ago):

		<b>Operating Revenues</b>	Sevenues
		Amount	% of Total
City of Charlottesville	<b>\$</b>	1,003,176	20%
Waste Management of VA-Blue Ridge		814,728	16%
Weyerhaeuser		262,301	2%
Dixon's Trash Disposal		227,748	4%
Container Rentals		175,515	3%
Albemarle Recycling & Container		112,796	2%
Faulconer Construction Co, Inc.		84,756	2%
Best of What's Around		84,121	2%
Martin Horn, Inc.		78,999	2%
Barnett's Trash Service		70,378	1%
Subtotal (top ten customers)	s	2,914,518	28%
Other customers		2,153,146	45%
Total	s	5,067,664	100%

RIVANNA SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY

Outstanding Debt by Type Last Ten Fiscal Years

				Ë	Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	ed June 30,						
	2015	2015 2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009		2008	2007		2006
Bank notes payable	· ·	<del>\$</del> 7 -	<del>\$</del>	<b>⇔</b> '	<b>⇔</b> 1	206,827 \$	413,655	& 2	620,483 \$	827,	827,310 \$	1,034,138
Total outstanding debt	\$  -   -   -  	\$  - 	\$	\&"   ·   	<del>                                    </del>	206,827 \$	413,655	\$ 2	620,483 \$	827,310	310 \$	1,034,138
Debt per capita	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.47	\$ 2.97	\$	4.54	\$	6.13	\$ 7.82

Note: Debt per capita was calculated based on population figures for the calendar year ending within the fiscal year obtained from U.S. Department of Commerce - Bureau of Economic Analysis for the City of Charlottesville and County of Albemarle.

RIVANNA SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY

Demographic Data for the Service Area City of Charlottesville & Albemarle County, Virginia Last Ten Calendar Years

nal Unemployment Rate (1)	3.2%	2.7%	2.5%	3.4%	2.8%	6.5%	2.9%	5.5%	2.0%	4.5%
Per Capita Personal Income (\$) (2)	41,452	44,331	46,268	46,548	45,166	45,498	48,965	52,079	52,693	not available
Personal Income (thousands of \$) (2)	5,482,963	5,981,089	6,317,794	6,480,010	6,374,019	6,494,470	7,060,600	7,607,819	7,764,329	not available
Population (2)	132,273	134,918	136,547	139,211	141,125	142,742	144,197	146,082	147,349	not available
Calendar Year	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014

(1) Virginia Employment Commission - Virginia Workforce Connection - for Charlottesville Metropolitan Service Area (2) U.S. Department of Commerce - Bureau of Economic Analysis - for City of Charlottesville and Albemarle County

Principal Employers in the Charlottesville Area Current Year and Nine Years Ago

	Fourth Quarter of 2014	er of 2014	Fourth Quarter of 2005	er of 2005
	Number of		Number of	
Employer	Employees	Rank	Employees	Rank
University of Virginia/ Blue Ridge Hospital	1,000 & over	_	1,000 & over	_
University of Virginia Medical Center	1,000 & over	2	1,000 & over	2
County of Albemarle	1,000 & over	က	1,000 & over	က
Martha Jefferson Hospital	1,000 & over	4	1,000 & over	4
City of Charlottesville	1,000 & over	2	1,000 & over	2
State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance	1,000 & over	9	1,000 & over	9
UVA Health Services Foundation	1,000 & over	7	1,000 & over	7
Charlottesville City School Board	666-009	80	666-009	80
U.S. Department of Defense	200-999	<b>о</b>		
Fluvanna County Public School Board	200-999	10		
Northrop Grumman Corporation			200-999	0
Aramark Campus			500-999	10

Source: Virginia Employment Commission, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages - for Charlottesville Metropolitan Service Area (MSA)

Each employer's percentage of total employment is not available.

RIVANNA SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY

Number of Positions by Activity Last Ten Fiscal Years

				Fisca	Il Years En	Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	30,			
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Number of budgeted full-time equivalent positions:										
lvy Operations and Environmental	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0
lvy Municipal Utilization Center		ı	1	ı	1	•	ı	1	ı	•
MSW Transfer Operations Allocated										
Between Transfer and Ivy Operations	3.2	3.2	7.5	7.5	0.9	9.5	9.5	9.2	8.5	8.5
MSW Transfer Operations		ı	•	•	1	1	•	1	1	•
CDL Drivers	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Recycling	•	ı	1	•	2.1	3.1	4.6	4.6	5.2	5.2
Dedicated Administrative Position		1	•	•	1	•	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Joint Administrative Staff	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Total	11.8	11.8	16.1	16.3	15.9	22.5	25.0	25.0	25.6	25.6

The number noted above is the number of full time employee equivalents allocated to Rivanna Solid Waste Authority. Rivanna Water & Sewer Authority shares its administration staff with Rivanna Solid Waste Authority.

RIVANNA SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY

Operating and Capital Indicators Last Ten Fiscal Years

					Fiscal Yea	Fiscal Years Ended June 30,	ne 30,				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Waste facilities: Rivanna-owned MSW/CDD transfer stations: Number of owned MSW/CDD transfer stations	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>
Total MSW/CDD tonnage received	7,097	6,864	18,124	21,448	26,735	30,311	34,134	39,817	39,419	38,235	38,130
Number of transactions	25,158	25,089	30,265	31,744	36,664	38,684	40,622	45,148	46,083	43,325	41,238
Average daily tonnage received	28	27	29	69	87	86	110	129	128	124	124
Design capacity in tons per day	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Contracted MSW/CDD transfer stations:											
Number of contracted MSW/CDD transfer stations	0	0	0	0	0	_	_	_	_	_	~
Total MSW/CDD tonnage received	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	11,852	22,402	29,436	34,589	38,618	45,370
Number of transactions	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	2,220	5,880	8,946	8,844	10,316	11,966
Average daily tonnage received	A/N	∀/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	38	72	92	112	125	148
Design capacity (1)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	A/N	A/N	A/N	A/N	N/A	N/A	N/A
All other waste (Ivy MUC): All other waste tonnage received (Ivy MUC)	8,117	11,340	14,491	10,094	15,670	10,723	13,260	17,951	22,150	25,751	23,459
Number of transactions	5,333	5,822	8,671	6,480	8,251	8,946	8,281	10,365	10,939	12,117	10,513
Recycling facilities:	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
Number of recycling centers	N C	N	N C	N C	N C	N C	N C	N C	N C	N C	N C
Number of newspaper-only grop on sites	n (	ر ا	n (	ກ (	7	7 [0	7 !	7 .	7 !	N !	7 00 1
l ons of recyclable materials received	1,483	1,729	2,060	2,048	2,323	3,073	4,547	4,953	5,277	5,117	5,266

Note: Design capacity of the contracted MSW/CDD transfer station is not applicable, because it accepted waste from sources other than Rivanna.

Table 12

Schedule of Insurance in Force June 30, 2015

Type Of Coverage/Company Name		Coverage Limits	~ 6	Annual Premium
Commercial Property Virginia Association of Counties 07/01/14-07/01/15	\$ 7,007,314	Property Value and Business Income/ Extra Expense	↔	8,826
Worker's Compensation Virginia Municipal Group Self Insurance Association 07/01/14-07/01/15	\$ 1,000,000	1,000,000 Each Occurrence	↔	26,927
Comprehensive Automobile Virginia Association of Counties 07/01/14-07/01/15	\$ 10,000,000	Liability Each Occurrence Comprehensive & Collision	↔	4,304
Crime Policy Virginia Association of Counties 07/01/14-07/01/15	\$ 500,000		↔	1,315
General Liability Virginia Association of Counties 07/01/14-07/01/15	\$ 10,000,000	Each Occurrence	↔	6,766
Public Officials Liability Virginia Association of Counties 07/01/14-07/01/15	\$ 5,000,000	5,000,000 Each Occurrence	↔	3,499

### ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

A PROFESSIONAL LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

To the Board of Directors Rivanna Solid Waste Authority Charlottesville, Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Authorities, Boards, and Commissions*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the business-type activities of Rivanna Solid Waste Authority as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Rivanna Solid Waste Authority's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 30, 2015.

### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

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

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

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

### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

### **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.

folicier, Termer, Cox Associates Charlottesville, Virginia

October 30, 2015