

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

**Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Weyers Cave, Virginia**

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Financial Section



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members

**Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Weyers Cave, Virginia**

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy'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 audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Authorities, Boards, and Commissions*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit 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 Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy, as of June 30, 2020, 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.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the schedules related to pension and OPEB funding on pages 26-29 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.

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

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 17, 2020, on our consideration of Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Robinson Farrow Cox Associates

Charlottesville, Virginia
September 17, 2020

- Basic Financial Statements -

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Statement of Net Position
June 30, 2020

Assets	
Current Assets	
Cash	\$ 806,412
Accounts receivable	39,305
Prepaid items	33,425
Total Current Assets	<u>\$ 879,142</u>
Noncurrent Assets	
Net pension asset	<u>\$ 49,797</u>
Capital Assets	
Building	\$ 7,912,832
Equipment	487,449
Vehicles	83,683
Land and site development	732,162
Land improvements	533,290
Software	4,585
Total Capital Assets, Cost	<u>\$ 9,754,001</u>
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(4,305,523)</u>
Net Capital Assets	<u>\$ 5,448,478</u>
Total Noncurrent Assets	<u>\$ 5,498,275</u>
Total Assets	<u>\$ 6,377,417</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Pension related items	\$ 40,229
OPEB related items	29,099
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$ 69,328</u>
Liabilities	
Current Liabilities	
Accounts payable	\$ 20,559
Accrued wages and payroll liabilities	19,251
Compensated absences	19,421
Accrued interest	36,250
Bonds payable, current portion	267,000
Unearned revenue	168,020
Total Current Liabilities	<u>\$ 530,501</u>
Long-Term Liabilities	
Bonds payable, less current portion	\$ 2,909,000
Net OPEB liability	33,196
Total Long-Term Liabilities	<u>\$ 2,942,196</u>
Total Liabilities	<u>\$ 3,472,697</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Pension related items	\$ 211
OPEB related items	2,114
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$ 2,325</u>
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 2,272,478
Unrestricted	699,245
Total Net Position	<u>\$ 2,971,723</u>

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

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Operating Revenues

Member agency contributions	\$ 1,249,300
Tuition, dorms, and other income	8,625
State special fee funds	254,447
Total Operating Revenues	<u>\$ 1,512,372</u>

Operating Expenses

Salaries	\$ 465,546
Payroll taxes	32,666
Employee benefits	143,008
General operations	177,170
Building and ground expenses	64,384
Office/General administration expenses	83
Insurance	20,207
Equipment lease	5,007
Travel and staff training	123,235
Dues and membership	4,114
Supplies	22,428
Replacement costs	22,697
Depreciation	261,359
Total Operating Expenses	<u>\$ 1,341,904</u>
Operating Income (Loss)	<u>\$ 170,468</u>

Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)

Investment income, net of fees	\$ 2,270
Grant income	27,964
Contributions	3,435
Fundraising activity	(714)
Insurance proceeds	70,958
Gain (loss) on disposal of assets	37,816
Interest expense and fiscal charges	(91,785)
Total Nonoperating Revenues (Expenses)	<u>\$ 49,944</u>

Income (Loss) Before Capital Contributions	<u>\$ 220,412</u>
Capital Contributions	<u>\$ 7,200</u>
Change in Net Position	\$ 227,612
Total Net Position - Beginning of Year	<u>2,744,111</u>
Total Net Position - End of Year	<u><u>\$ 2,971,723</u></u>

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

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Receipts from member agencies	\$ 1,216,909
State special fee funds	254,447
Other student receipts	8,625
Payments to suppliers	(430,564)
Payments to and for employees	(653,108)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 396,309
Cash Flows from Noncapital Financing Activities	
Grants	\$ 27,964
Contributions	3,435
Fundraising activity	(714)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	\$ 30,685
Cash Flows from Capital and Related Financing Activities	
Purchase of property and equipment	\$ (114,091)
Capital contributions	7,200
Principal paid on bonds	(260,000)
Interest and fees paid	(94,752)
Insurance proceeds	72,248
Net cash used for capital and related financing activities	\$ (389,395)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities	
Interest earned, net of fees	\$ 2,270
Net cash provided by investing activities	\$ 2,270
Net Increase in Cash	\$ 39,869
Cash - Beginning of Year	766,543
Cash - End of Year	\$ 806,412
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Operating income (loss)	\$ 170,468
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	261,359
Changes in:	
Accounts receivable	469
Prepaid items	681
Net pension asset	(10,072)
Deferred outflows - pension related	(6,599)
Deferred outflows - OPEB related	1,983
Accounts payable	8,080
Accrued wages and payroll liabilities	(393)
Compensated absences	1,672
Unearned revenue	(32,860)
Net OPEB liability	2,196
Deferred inflows - pension related	211
Deferred inflows - OPEB related	(886)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 396,309
Noncash Investing , Capital , and Financing Activities	
Vehicle sales received after year-end	\$ 3,040
Insurance proceeds received after year-end	35,765

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

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Notes to Financial Statements
June 30, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

A. Nature of Business

The Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy (the Academy) is organized as a law enforcement training academy located in Weyers Cave, Virginia. It serves the Central Shenandoah region of Virginia. Its activities include the administration of state grants and the provision of training and related services.

B. Financial Reporting Entity

The Academy was created under the provisions of Chapter 17, Article V, Title 15.2 of the Code of Virginia of 1950, as amended (the "Code"), by the respective governing bodies of the several localities or other public bodies located in the 5th, 6th, 9th, and 10th Planning Districts, in order, among other things, to conduct criminal justice education and training for criminal justice personnel, including law enforcement officers and special police officers appointed under the Code. The Board of Directors has oversight responsibility and is accountable for all significant fiscal matters and management including budget approval, setting rates, asset ownership and contract negotiations. Accordingly, the Academy is an independent reporting entity.

The Academy created the Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy Foundation for the purpose of raising funds to support the Academy. The Foundation is a 501(c)(3) corporation. The Foundation is considered a blended component unit. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations, and so data from these units are combined with data of the primary government. The Academy's financial statements include \$3,069 in cash, \$1,557 in expenses, \$2,721 in contributions and fundraising activity, and unrestricted net position of \$3,069 related to the Foundation.

C. Basis of Presentation and Accounting

The Academy is operated in a manner similar to private businesses and is accounted for as a proprietary enterprise fund. The records are maintained using the accrual basis of accounting. Accordingly, revenues and expenses are recorded in the period earned and incurred.

D. Allowance For Bad Debts

The Academy follows the policy of writing off bad debts in the period deemed uncollectible. Accordingly, no allowance for bad debts has been recorded in the statement of net position. The differences between the use of this method and the allowance method are insignificant.

E. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are reported as prepaid items. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as an expense when consumed rather than when purchased.

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

F. Capital Assets

Property, equipment, and intangibles purchased or acquired with an original cost of \$1,000 or more with a useful life of more than two years are reported at cost and include assets acquired by grants and noncash donations. Donated assets are reported at acquisition value.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method based on estimated useful lives:

Building	10 - 40 years
Equipment	3 - 10 years
Vehicles	5 - 7 years
Land improvements	5 - 10 years
Software	3 years

G. Revenue and Expense Classification

Member agency contributions and fees collected for student services are recorded as operating revenues. All expenses, with the exception of interest expense, relate to the ongoing operations of the Academy and therefore are recorded as operating expenses. State grants received are recorded as operating income, and may be used for operations or capital acquisitions, at the discretion of the Academy.

Grants and noncash donations that are designated for capital acquisitions are recorded as capital contributions in the statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position.

H. Statement of Cash Flows

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Academy considers demand deposits and all highly liquid debt instruments with an original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

I. Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Significant estimates, which are elements of these financial statements, include useful lives for tangible and intangible property. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

J. Pension

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

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

K. Other Postemployment Benefits (OPEB) – Group Life Insurance

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

L. Deferred Outflow/Inflows of Resources

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

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

M. Net Position

The difference between assets and deferred outflows of resources less liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is called net position. Net position is comprised of three components: net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

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

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2020

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

M. Net Position: (Continued)

Sometimes the Academy 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 proprietary fund financial statements, a flow assumption must be made about the order in which the resources are considered to be applied. It is the Academy’s policy to consider restricted – net position to have been depleted before unrestricted – net position is applied.

2. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS:

Deposits

Deposits with banks are covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and collateralized in accordance with the Virginia Security for Public Deposits Act (the "Act") Section 2.2-4400 et seq. of the Code of Virginia. Under the Act, banks and savings institutions holding public deposits in excess of the amount insured by 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 Academy to invest in obligations of the United States or agencies thereof, obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or political subdivisions thereof, obligations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, “prime quality” commercial paper that has received at least two of the following ratings: P-1 by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc.; A-1 by Standard and Poor’s; or F1 by Fitch Ratings, Inc. (Section 2.2-4502), banker’s acceptances, repurchase agreements, and the State Treasurer’s Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP).

The Academy has no investments at June 30, 2020.

3. ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY:

The Academy received an annual grant worth \$254,447 from the Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Criminal Justice Services. Local agencies provide additional operating revenue in the form of fees for individual officers served, which totaled \$1,249,300 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020. The Academy is economically dependent upon this funding received through grants and localities.

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2020

4. UNEARNED REVENUE:

Unearned revenue of \$168,020 consists of members who paid their member agency contributions for the fiscal year 2020-2021 on or before June 30, 2020.

5. RISK MANAGEMENT:

The Academy is covered by commercial insurance for losses or claims pertaining to health, workers' compensation, property and liability, and automobile. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage, and settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years.

6. CAPITAL ASSET SUMMARY:

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets during the fiscal year:

	<u>Balance</u> <u>7/1/2019</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>6/30/2020</u>
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land and site development	\$ 732,162	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 732,162
Total capital assets not being depreciated	\$ 732,162	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 732,162
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Building cost	\$ 7,815,999	\$ 96,833	\$ -	\$ 7,912,832
Land improvements	533,290	-	-	533,290
Equipment	474,156	15,758	2,465	487,449
Vehicles	89,292	2,736	8,345	83,683
Software	4,585	-	-	4,585
Total capital assets being depreciated	\$ 8,917,322	\$ 115,327	\$ 10,810	\$ 9,021,839
Accumulated depreciation:				
Building cost	\$ 3,488,366	\$ 195,015	\$ -	\$ 3,683,381
Land improvements	86,582	35,553	-	122,135
Equipment	411,972	20,150	-	432,122
Vehicles	59,954	10,641	7,295	63,300
Software	4,585	-	-	4,585
Total accumulated depreciation	\$ 4,051,459	\$ 261,359	\$ 7,295	\$ 4,305,523
Other capital assets, net	\$ 4,865,863	\$ (146,032)	\$ 3,515	\$ 4,716,316
Net capital assets	<u>\$ 5,598,025</u>	<u>\$ (146,032)</u>	<u>\$ 3,515</u>	<u>\$ 5,448,478</u>

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2020

7. LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:

Long-term debt activity for the year ended June 30, 2020 was as follows:

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Issuances</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Principal Due Due Within One Year</u>
<u>Direct Borrowings and Placements:</u>					
<u>Bonds Payable</u>					
BB&T Bond 2016A	\$ 1,513,000	\$ -	\$ 108,000	\$ 1,405,000	\$ 111,000
BB&T Bond 2016B	1,923,000	-	152,000	1,771,000	156,000
Total Bonds Payable	<u>\$ 3,436,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 260,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,176,000</u>	<u>\$ 267,000</u>

The Academy's bonds payable at June 30, 2020 were as follows:

Direct Borrowings and Placements - Bonds Payable:

2016A bonds issued by BB&T in the amount of \$1,720,000 to purchase real estate.

Annual principal payments ranging from \$102,000 to \$146,000 with semi-annual interest payments at 2.78% through February 1, 2031.

\$ 1,405,000

2016B bonds issued by BB&T in the amount of \$2,384,000 to current refund

2014A bonds. Annual principal payments ranging from \$144,000 to \$199,000 with semi-annual interest payments at 2.74% through February 1, 2030.

1,771,000

Total bonds payable \$ 3,176,000

Less current portion 267,000

Long-term portion \$ 2,909,000

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

	<u>June 30</u>	<u>Direct Borrowings and Placements</u>	
		<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>
2021	\$	267,000	\$ 87,584
2022		275,000	80,224
2023		282,000	72,644
2024		291,000	64,870
2025		298,000	56,848
2026-2030		1,617,000	156,416
2031		146,000	4,059
Total	\$	<u>3,176,000</u>	<u>\$ 522,645</u>

In an event of default, all amounts payable may be declared immediately due and payable.

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2020

8. COMPENSATED ABSENCES:

The Academy has accrued the liability arising from outstanding compensated absences. Academy employees earn vacation and sick leave based upon length of service. The Academy has outstanding accrued vacation pay totaling \$19,421.

9. LEASING COMMITMENTS:

Operating - The Academy entered into an amended operating lease for a copier in March 2019. The lease calls for 60 payments at \$371.

Below is a schedule of lease liability.

2021	\$	4,451
2022		4,451
2023		4,451
2024		<u>3,340</u>
Total	\$	<u><u>16,693</u></u>

10. PENSION PLAN:

Plan Description

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

Benefit Structures

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

- a. Employees hired before July 1, 2010, vested as of January 1, 2013, and have not taken a refund, are covered under Plan 1, a defined benefit plan. Non-hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced retirement benefit beginning at age 65 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 30 years of service credit. Non-hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 55 with at least 5 years of service credit or age 50 with at least 10 years of service credit.

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2020

10. PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Benefit Structures: (Continued)

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

Average Final Compensation and Service Retirement Multiplier

The VRS defined benefit is a lifetime monthly benefit based on a retirement multiplier as a percentage of the employee's average final compensation multiplied by the employee's total service credit. Under Plan 1, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 36 consecutive months of highest compensation and the multiplier is 1.70% for non-hazardous duty employees and 1.85% for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents. Under Plan 2, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation and the retirement multiplier is 1.65% for non-hazardous duty employees and 1.85% for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents. Under the Hybrid Plan, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation and the multiplier is 1.00%. For members who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan from Plan 1 or Plan 2, the applicable multipliers for those plans will be used to calculate the retirement benefit for service credited in those plans.

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

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

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2020

10. PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

As of the June 30, 2018 actuarial valuation, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms of the pension plan:

	<u>Number</u>
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	-
Inactive members:	
Vested inactive members	-
Non-vested inactive members	-
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	<u>2</u>
Total inactive members	2
Active members	<u>7</u>
Total covered employees	<u><u>9</u></u>

Contributions

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

The Academy's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2020 was 8.82% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the Academy were \$35,763 and \$33,192 for the years ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, respectively.

Net Pension Asset

The net pension liability (NPL) is calculated separately for each employer and represents that particular employer's total pension liability determined in accordance with GASB Statement No. 68, less that employer's fiduciary net position. For the Academy, the net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2019. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2018 rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019.

Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees

The total pension liability for General Employees in the Academy's Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019.

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2020

10. PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions – General Employees: (Continued)

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

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

Mortality Rates

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

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

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

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

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2020

10. PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Equity	34.00%	5.61%	1.91%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.88%	0.13%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.13%	0.72%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.27%	0.74%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.77%	1.23%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.52%	0.21%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.29%	0.19%
Total	100.00%		5.13%
		Inflation	2.50%
		*Expected arithmetic nominal return	7.63%

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

Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that System member contributions will be made per the VRS Statutes and the employer contributions will be made in accordance with the VRS funding policy at rates equal to the difference between actuarially determined contribution rates adopted by the VRS Board of Trustees and the member rate. Consistent with the phased-in funding provided by the General Assembly for state and teacher employer contributions; the Academy was also provided with an opportunity to use an alternative employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in FY 2012 or 100% of the actuarially determined employer contribution

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2020

10. PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

Discount Rate: (Continued)

rate from the June 30, 2017 actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. From July 1, 2019 on, participating employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Changes in Net Pension Asset

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability (a)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	Net Pension Liability (Asset) (a) - (b)
Balances at June 30, 2018	\$ 42,369	\$ 82,094	\$ (39,725)
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	\$ 42,411	\$ -	\$ 42,411
Interest	2,966	-	2,966
Differences between expected and actual experience	810	-	810
Assumption changes	4,307	-	4,307
Contributions - employer	-	33,192	(33,192)
Contributions - employee	-	19,158	(19,158)
Net investment income	-	8,242	(8,242)
Administrative expenses	-	(20)	20
Other changes	-	(6)	6
Net changes	\$ 50,494	\$ 60,566	\$ (10,072)
Balances at June 30, 2019	\$ 92,863	\$ 142,660	\$ (49,797)

Sensitivity of the Net Pension Asset to Changes in the Discount Rate

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

	Rate		
	1% Decrease (5.75%)	Current Discount (6.75%)	1% Increase (7.75%)
Academy's Net Pension (Asset)	\$ (30,227)	\$ (49,797)	\$ (64,734)

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2020

10. PENSION PLAN: (CONTINUED)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the Academy recognized pension expense of \$19,303. At June 30, 2020, the Academy reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 707	\$ -
Change in assumptions	3,759	-
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	-	211
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>35,763</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 40,229</u>	<u>\$ 211</u>

\$35,763 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Academy's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Asset in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense in future reporting periods as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	
2021	\$ 636
2022	637
2023	601
2024	519
2025	651
Thereafter	1,211

Pension Plan Data

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

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2020

11. GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN):

Plan Description

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

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

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

Eligible Employees

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

Benefit Amounts

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

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2020

11. GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Contributions

The contribution requirements for the GLI Plan are governed by §51.1-506 and §51.1-508 of the Code of Virginia, as amended, but may be impacted as a result of funding provided to state agencies and school divisions by the Virginia General Assembly. The total rate for the GLI Plan was 1.31% of covered employee compensation. This was allocated into an employee and an employer component using a 60/40 split. The employee component was 0.79% (1.31% x 60%) and the employer component was 0.52% (1.31% x 40%). Employers may elect to pay all or part of the employee contribution; however, the employer must pay all of the employer contribution. Each employer's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2020 was 0.52% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017. The actuarially determined rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits payable during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the GLI Plan from the entity were \$2,199 and \$2,082 for the years ended June 30, 2020 and June 30, 2019, respectively.

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

At June 30, 2020, the entity reported a liability of \$33,196 for its proportionate share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability. The Net GLI OPEB Liability was measured as of June 30, 2019 and the total GLI OPEB liability used to calculate the Net GLI OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2018, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019. The covered employer's proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability was based on the covered employer's actuarially determined employer contributions to the GLI Plan for the year ended June 30, 2019 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2019, the participating employer's proportion was .00204% as compared to .00202% at June 30, 2018.

For the year ended June 30, 2020, the participating employer recognized GLI OPEB expense of \$6,490. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the GLI OPEB expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion.

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2020

11. GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

GLI OPEB Liabilities, GLI OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to the Group Life Insurance Plan OPEB (Continued)

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

	<u>Deferred Outflows of Resources</u>	<u>Deferred Inflows of Resources</u>
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 2,208	\$ 431
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on GLI OPEB plan investments	-	682
Change in assumptions	2,096	1,001
Changes in proportion	22,596	-
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>2,199</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u><u>\$ 29,099</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 2,114</u></u>

\$2,199 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB resulting from the employer's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net GLI OPEB Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to the GLI OPEB will be recognized in the GLI OPEB expense in future reporting periods as follows:

<u>Year Ended June 30</u>	
2021	\$ 5,840
2022	5,840
2023	6,129
2024	4,907
2025	1,863
Thereafter	207

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2020

11. GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total GLI OPEB liability was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2018, using the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and the following assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2019. The assumptions include several employer groups as noted below. Salary increases and mortality rates included herein are for relevant employer groups. Information for other groups can be referenced in the VRS CAFR.

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

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

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

Pre-Retirement:

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

Post-Retirement:

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

Post-Disablement:

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

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2020

11. GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

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

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

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

NET GLI OPEB Liability

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

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

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

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2020

11. GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return*
Public Equity	34.00%	5.61%	1.91%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.88%	0.13%
Credit Strategies	14.00%	5.13%	0.72%
Real Assets	14.00%	5.27%	0.74%
Private Equity	14.00%	8.77%	1.23%
MAPS - Multi-Asset Public Strategies	6.00%	3.52%	0.21%
PIP - Private Investment Partnership	3.00%	6.29%	0.19%
Total	100.00%		5.13%
		Inflation	2.50%
		*Expected arithmetic nominal return	7.63%

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

Discount Rate

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

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Notes to Financial Statements (Continued)
June 30, 2020

11. GROUP LIFE INSURANCE (GLI) PLAN (OPEB PLAN): (CONTINUED)

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

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

	Rate		
	1% Decrease	Current Discount	1% Increase
	(5.75%)	(6.75%)	(7.75%)
Academy's proportionate share of the GLI Plan			
Net OPEB Liability	\$ 43,610	\$ 33,196	\$ 24,750

GLI Plan Fiduciary Net Position

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

12. LITIGATION:

At June 30, 2020 there were no matters of litigation involving the Academy which would materially affect the Academy's financial position should any court decisions on pending matters not be favorable to the Academy.

13. COVID-19 PANDEMIC:

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a pandemic, which has caused an economic downturn on a global scale, disrupted global supply chains, and created significant uncertainty, volatility, and disruption across economies and financial markets. The full impact of the COVID-19 outbreak continues to evolve as of the release date of this report. Management is monitoring the situation and impact that it may have on its financial condition, liquidity, operations, suppliers, industry, and workforce. Given the daily evolution of the COVID-19 outbreak and global responses to curb its spread, the Academy is not able to estimate the effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on its results of operations, financial condition, or liquidity for fiscal year 2021.

- Required Supplementary Information -

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Schedule of Changes in Net Pension Asset and Related Ratios - Pension Plan
For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2019

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Total pension liability			
Service cost	\$ 42,411	\$ 42,369	\$ -
Interest	2,966	-	-
Differences between expected and actual experience	810	-	-
Changes in assumptions	4,307	-	-
Net change in total pension liability	\$ 50,494	\$ 42,369	\$ -
Total pension liability - beginning	42,369	-	-
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 92,863</u>	<u>\$ 42,369</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
 Plan fiduciary net position			
Contributions - employer	\$ 33,192	\$ 35,576	\$ 15,878
Contributions - employee	19,158	18,574	8,154
Net investment income	8,242	3,204	676
Administrative expense	(20)	17	22
Other	(6)	(5)	(2)
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	\$ 60,566	\$ 57,366	\$ 24,728
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	82,094	24,728	-
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$ 142,660</u>	<u>\$ 82,094</u>	<u>\$ 24,728</u>
 Academy's net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)	<u>\$ (49,797)</u>	<u>\$ (39,725)</u>	<u>\$ (24,728)</u>
 Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	153.62%	193.76%	N/A
 Covered payroll	\$ 400,451	\$ 383,870	\$ 168,655
 Academy's net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll	-12.44%	-10.35%	-14.66%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. The Academy began participation on January 1, 2017. Additional years will be included as they become available.

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Schedule of Academy's Share of Net OPEB Liability - GLI Plan
For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2019

Date	Employer's Proportion of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset)	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset)	Employer's Covered Payroll	Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net GLI OPEB Liability (Asset) as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4)	Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total GLI OPEB Liability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2019	0.00204% \$	33,196 \$	400,451	8.29%	52.00%
2018	0.00202%	31,000	383,870	8.08%	51.22%
2017	0.00091%	14,000	168,655	8.30%	48.86%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. The Academy began participation on January 1, 2017. Additional years will be included as they become available.

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Schedule of Employer Contributions - Pension Plan and GLI Plan
For the Years Ended June 30, 2017 through June 30, 2020

Pension Plan						
Contributions in						
Relation to						
Contractually						
Required						
Contribution						
Deficiency						
(Excess)						
Employer's						
Covered						
Payroll						
Contributions						
as a % of						
Covered						
Payroll						
(5)						
Date	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
2020	\$ 35,763	\$ 35,763	\$ -	\$ 422,937	8.46%	
2019	33,192	33,192	-	400,451	8.29%	
2018	35,576	35,576	-	383,870	9.27%	
2017	16,157	16,157	-	168,655	9.58%	

Group Life Insurance Plan						
Contributions in						
Relation to						
Contractually						
Required						
Contribution						
Deficiency						
(Excess)						
Employer's						
Covered						
Payroll						
Contributions						
as a % of						
Covered						
Payroll						
(5)						
Date	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
2020	\$ 2,199	\$ 2,199	\$ -	\$ 422,937	0.52%	
2019	2,082	2,082	-	400,451	0.52%	
2018	1,996	1,996	-	383,870	0.52%	
2017	877	877	-	168,655	0.52%	

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. The Academy began participation on January 1, 2017. Additional years will be included as they become available.

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Notes to Required Supplementary Information
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

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

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

Pension Plan

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

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post-retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14.00% to 20.00%
Discount Rate	Decreased rate from 7.00% to 6.75%

Group Life Insurance Plan

Non-Largest Ten Locality Employers - General Employees

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

Compliance Section

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

**To the Members
Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Weyers Cave, 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 Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy as of and for the year ended June 30, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 17, 2020.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy'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 and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies and therefore, material weaknesses or significant deficiencies may exist that have not been identified. We did identify certain deficiencies in internal control, described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses as item 2020-001, that we consider to be material weaknesses.

Compliance and Other Matters

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

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy's Response to Finding

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy's response to the finding identified in our audit is described in the accompanying schedule of findings and responses. Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy's response was not subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Robinson Taven Cox Associates

Charlottesville, Virginia
September 17, 2020

Central Shenandoah Criminal Justice Training Academy
Schedule of Findings and Responses
For the Year Ended June 30, 2020

Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results

Financial Statements

Type of auditors' report issued:	Unmodified
Internal control over financial reporting:	
Material weakness(es) identified?	Yes
Significant deficiency(ies)?	None reported
Noncompliance material to financial statements noted?	No

Section II - Financial Statement Findings

2019-001

Criteria:

Identification of a material adjustment to the financial statements that was not detected by entity's internal controls indicates that a material weakness may exist.

Condition:

The Academy's financial statements required material adjustments by the Auditor to ensure such statements complied with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP).

Context:

Management contracts with a CPA to provide various accrual schedules in preparation for the annual audit. However, several accrual adjustments were not recorded or were not properly calculated.

Effect:

There is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal controls over financial reporting.

Cause:

Management and the consultant failed to identify all year end accounting adjustments necessary for the books to be prepared in accordance with current reporting standards. The Academy does not have proper controls in place to detect and record governmental GAAP accruals in closing their year end financial statements.

Recommendation:

We recommend that accrual activity be recorded prior to audit fieldwork to limit the auditor's involvement in recording adjusting journal entries and making significant adjustments to the general ledger.

Management's Response:

Management will continue to work with the consultant to review and record accruals prior to audit fieldwork.