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

ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Prepared By: Department of Financial Services

RADFORD CITY SCHOOL BOARD ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS

Kenny Alderman, Chair

Lynn Burris Adam DeVries

Jessie Critterton Carl E. Mitchell

SCHOOL OFFICIALS

Dr. Becky H. Greer Kerri Long Superintendent of Schools Clerk of the School Board

FINANCIAL SECTION

Robinson, Farmer, Cox Associates

A PROFESSIONAL LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditors' Report

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

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Radford City School Board, a component unit of the City of Radford, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Radford City School Board's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

*Opinion*s

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Radford City School Board, as of June 30, 2015, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Change in Accounting Principle

As described in Note 11 to the financial statements, in 2015, the Radford City School Board 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

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the budgetary comparison information and schedules related to pension and OPEB funding on pages 49-53 and 54-58, respectively, 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 for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance. The budgetary comparison information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

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

Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Radford City School Board's basic financial statements. The introductory section and supporting schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The schedule of expenditures of federal awards is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and is also not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Other Information (continued)

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

The introductory section has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated November 16, 2015, on our consideration of the Radford City School Board's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and 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 the Radford City School Board's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Kohimson, Farmer, La associates

Blacksburg, Virginia November 16, 2015 **Basic Financial Statements**

Radford City School Board Statement of Net Position June 30, 2015

	Primary Governme Governmental <u>Activities</u>	
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	266,586
Accounts receivable		6
Due from other governmental units		400,217
Inventories		12,082
Net pension asset		165,245
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):		
Land		211,699
Buildings and improvements		5,522,660
Machinery and equipment		758,255
Construction in progress		25,000
Total assets	\$	7,361,750
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension contributions subsequent to measurement date	\$	1,197,752
LIABILITIES Accounts payable Wages payable Unearned revenue Long-term liabilities: Due within one year Due in more than one year Total liabilities	\$	41,612 34,853 55,139 331,982 13,478,566 13,942,152
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Items related to measurement of the net pension liability	\$	2,067,285
Change in proportionate share of net pension liability	Ψ	527,000
Total deferred inflows of resources	\$	2,594,285
	<u> </u>	,,
NET POSITION Invesment in capital assets Restricted:	\$	6,517,614
Cafeteria operations		21,337
Foundation		-
Unrestricted	. <u> </u>	(14,515,886)
Total net position	\$	(7,976,935)

	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position	d Primary Government d Governmental activities	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
	ues	Capital Grants and <u>Contributions</u>	\$ \$ http://www.alignedicality	
Radford City School Board Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2015	Program Revenues	Operating Grants and Contributions	 \$ 11,284,123 \$ 95,990 \$ 10,196,378 \$ 1,116,967 - 354,011 - -	
Radford City School Board Statement of Activities the Year Ended June 30, 2		Charges for <u>Services</u>	\$ 95,990 \$ -	is statement
For		Expenses	 \$ 11,284,123 \$ 95,990 1,116,967 354,011 1,465,492 754,671 93,189 873,342 193,400 \$ 16,042,006 \$ 189,179 \$ 16,042,006 \$ 189,179 \$ 16,042,006 \$ 189,179 \$ 10,042,006 \$ 189,179 \$ 10,042,006 \$ 10,042,006	integral part of th
		Functions/Programs	PRIMARY GOVERNMENT: Governmental activities: Instruction Administration, Attendance and Health Pupil Transportation Services Operation and Maintenance Services School Food Services and Other Technology Facilities Total governmental activities	The notes to the financial statements are an internal nart of this statement

		Radford City School Board Balance Sheet Governmental Funds	Sity Sance	dford City School Boa Balance Sheet Governmental Funds	ard s							
	Gen	General Fund	S Grar	School Grants Fund		Cafeteria Fund	Ĕ	School Textbook Fund	Cons	School Construction Fund		Total
ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents	\$	951	÷	ı	\$	3,893	÷	324,000	\$	57,194	↔	386,038
kecelvables Accounts receivable Due from other governmental units Inventories		6 126,609 -		- 254,809 -		- 18,799 12,082						6 400,217 12,082
Total assets	∽	127,566	Ś	254,809	Ś	34,774	Ś	324,000	\$	57,194	Ś	798,343
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:					•		4		•			
Accounts payable Wages payable	\$	38,701 34,450	\$		Ś	952 403	S	1,959 -	\$		\$	41,612 34,853
Reconciled Overdraft Unearned revenue				119,452 55,139						1 1		119,452 55,139
Total liabilities	\$	73,151	∽	174,591	Υ	1,355	÷	1,959	\$		÷	251,056
Fund balances: Nonspendable Inventories	¥		÷		¥	12 082	¥		¥		¥	12 082
Restricted	•	')	ı)	21,337)	·))	21,337
Committed		ı		80,218		ı		322,041		57,194		459,453
Unassigned		54,415				ı		ı				54,415
Total fund balances	ہ ہ	54,415	ŝ	80,218	ده	33,419	\$	322,041	ر		\$	547,287
l otal liabilities and fund balances	\$	127,566	S	254,809	S	34,774	S	324,000	Ş	57,194	Ś	/98,343

Radford City School Board Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds To the Statement of Net Position June 30, 2015

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Total fund balances per Exhibit 3 - Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds		\$ 547,287
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. Land Buildings and improvements Machinery and equipment Construction in progress	\$ 211,699 5,522,660 758,255 25,000	6,517,614
The net pension asset is not an available resource and, therefore, is not reported in the funds.		165,245
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds. Items related to measurement of net pension liability		(2,067,285)
Pension contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be a increase in/reduction to the net pension asset/liability in the next fiscal year and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.		1,197,752
Long-term liabilities, including compensated absences, are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds. Compensated absences Net OPEB obligation Net pension liability Adjustment for changes in proportionate share of net pension liability	\$ (442,643) (215,905) (13,152,000) (527,000)	(14,337,548)
Net position of governmental activities		\$ (7,976,935)

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Radford City School Board Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

	General Fund	School Grants Fund	Cafeteria Fund		School Textbook Fund	School Construction Fund	ool uction nd		Total
REVENUES		4				+		4	
Revenue from the use of money and property	\$ 3,980	۰ ج	S	s S	I	S		Ś	3,988
Charges for services	95,990	•	93,189	39	·		•		189,179
Miscellaneous	53,862	21,145	ı		ı		,		75,007
Recovered costs	11,019		'		•				11,019
Intergovernmental:									
Local government	4,993,226		'		•		•	7	4,993,226
Commonwealth	9,318,144	124,814	14,488	38	112,752			0.	9,570,198
Federal	296	886,253	534,851	51	•		•	、	1,421,400
Total revenues	\$ 14,476,517	\$ 1,032,212	\$ 642,536	36 \$	112,752	\$	I	\$ 16	16,264,017
EXPENDITURES									
Instruction	\$ 10,607,998	\$ 826,785	' ج	↔	79,475	\$	•	\$ -	11,514,258
Administration, Attendance and Health	1,064,545	69, 503	'					`	1,134,048
Pupil Transportation Services	337,564	ı	1		ı				337,564
Operation and Maintenance Services	1,348,942	ı	'					`	1,348,942
School Food Services and Other	119,434	1,338	632,844	14	•				753,616
Technology	709,080	134,137	'		•				843,217
Facilities	306,854		'		•				306,854
Capital Projects		·	'		•		14,614		14,614
Total expenditures	\$ 14,494,417	\$ 1,031,763	\$ 632,844	t4 \$	79,475	ss	14,614	\$ 16	16,253,113
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over									
(under) expenditures	\$ (17,900)	\$ 449	\$ 9,692	92 \$	33,277	\$	(14,614)	Ś	10,904
Net change in fund balances	\$ (17,900)	φ	\$ 9,692	92 \$	33,277) \$	(14,614)	÷	10,904
Fund balances - beginning					288,764		71,808		536,383
Fund balances - ending	\$ 54,415	\$ 80,218	\$ 33,419	19 \$	322,041	\$	57,194	\$	547,287

Radford City School Board Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$ 10,904
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which the depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period.		
Capital outlays	\$ 351,901	((5, (00))
Depreciation expenses	 (417,503)	(65,602)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		
(Increase) decrease in deferred inflows related to the measurement of the net pension asset/liability		(2,594,285)
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and, therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.		
Changes in compensated absenses	\$ 16,655	
Changes in net OPEB obligation	(24,696)	
Changes in net pension asset	143,131	
Changes in net pension liability	2,484,000	
Changes in deferred outflows related to pension payments subsequent to the measurement date	 240,885	2,859,975
Change in net position of governmental activities	-	\$ 210,992

RADFORD CITY SCHOOL BOARD

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2015

Note 1-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies:

The financial statements of the Radford City School Board ("the School Board") conform to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) applicable to governmental units promulgated by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

A. Financial Reporting Entity:

The Radford City School Board (government) is a component unit of the City of Radford, Virginia ("the City"), which operates two elementary schools, one middle school, and one high school for students residing in the City. The School Board consists of five elected members. City Council approves the Board's operational and capital budgets and must approve the issuance of bonded debt. City Council also provides fiscal guidance because it levies taxes for the School Board's operations and issues debt for its school capital projects. Based on these facts, the City reports the School Board as a discretely presented component unit.

Related Organizations

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

B. Government-wide and fund financial statements:

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

The statement of net position is designed to display financial position of the primary government and its discretely presented component units. Governments will report all capital assets in the government-wide statement of net position and will report depreciation expense - the cost of "using up" capital assets - in the statement of activities. The net position of a government will be broken down into three categories - 1) net investment in capital assets; 2) restricted; and 3) unrestricted.

The statement of activities reports expenses and revenues in a format that focuses on the cost of each of the government's functions. The expense of individual functions is compared to the revenues generated directly by the function (for instance, through user charges or intergovernmental grants).

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

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

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

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

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

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement focus* and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

The School Board reports the following major governmental funds:

The general fund is the School Board's primary operating fund. It accounts for and reports all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in other funds.

Special revenue funds account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources. Special Revenue Funds consist of the School Grants, Cafeteria, and School Textbook Funds.

The School Construction Fund accounts for all financial resources received from specific revenue sources to be used to acquire capital assets.

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

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

D. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources:

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

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

- E. Assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources and net position/fund balance:
 - 1. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

2. Inventories

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

3. Capital assets

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

<u>Note 1-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>: (continued)

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

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

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

Assets	Years
Buildings	50
Building improvements	20
Equipment and furniture	5-15
Vehicles and buses	5-8

4. Fund equity

The School Board follows provisions of GASB Statement 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions.* The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purposes for which resources can be used:

- Nonspendable fund balance amounts that are not in spendable form (such as inventory and prepaids) or are required to be maintained intact (corpus of a permanent fund);
- Restricted fund balance amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation;
- Committed fund balance amounts constrained to specific purposes by a government itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority; to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the government takes the same highest level action to remove or change the constraint;
- Assigned fund balance amounts a government intends to use for a specific purpose; intent can be expressed by the governing body or by an official or body to which the governing body delegates the authority;
- Unassigned fund balance amounts that are available for any purpose; positive amounts are only reported in the general fund.

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

<u>Note 1-Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u>: (continued)

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

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

5. Compensated Absences

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

6. Pensions

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

7. Use of Estimates

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

8. Net Position

Net position is the difference between a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets represents capital assets, less accumulated depreciation, less any outstanding debt related to the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets or related debt are also included in this component of net position.

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

- E. Assets, liabilities, deferred outflows/inflows of resources and net position/fund balance: (continued)
 - 9. Net Position Flow Assumption

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

Note 2-Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability:

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

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

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

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

City Council has adopted the policy of appropriating the school budget in total rather than by categories. Accordingly, the legal restrictions on expenditures for the School Board are at the fund level. The School Board is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts within each fund at its discretion. The School Board, with the concurrence of City Council, may from time to time amend the budget to provide for additional expenditures and the means of financing them.

The school budget is adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles. All appropriations lapse on June 30. The budgetary data presented in the accompanying financial statements are revised as of June 30 and include all appropriations approved by the City Council.

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 <u>Code of Virginia</u>. Under the Act, banks and savings institutions holding public deposits in excess of the amount insured by the FDIC must pledge collateral to the Commonwealth of Virginia Treasury Board. Financial Institutions may choose between two collateralization methodologies and depending upon that choice, will pledge collateral that ranges in the amounts from 50% to 130% of excess deposits. Accordingly, all deposits are considered fully collateralized.

Investments

Statutes authorize the School Board to invest in obligations of the United States or agencies thereof, obligations of the Commonwealth of Virginia or political subdivisions thereof, obligations of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the Asian Development Bank, the African Development Bank, "prime quality" commercial paper and certain corporate notes, banker's acceptances, repurchase agreements and the State Treasurer's Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP). No investments were held during the year.

Note 4-Due from Other Governmental Units:

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

Board	
\$ \$ 3,111	
126,609	
90,644	
161,054	
 18,799	
\$ 400,217	
\$	

Note 5-Long-term Obligations:

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

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Compensated absences Net OPEB obligation Net pension liability	\$ 459,298 191,209 15,636,000	\$ 327,819 85,296 924,000	\$ (344,474) (60,600) (3,408,000)	215,905	\$ 331,982 - -
Total	\$16,286,507	\$ 1,337,115	\$ (3,813,074)		\$ 331,982

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

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Note 6-Pension Plan:

Plan Description

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

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.

Note 6-Pension Plan: (continued)

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.
Eligible 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.	Eligible 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	 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* School division 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.
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.	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.	 *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.

Note 6-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 and school divisions 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 and school divisions 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.

Note 6-Pension Plan: (continued)

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)		
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT 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.	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.

Note 6-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.

Note 6-Pension Plan: (continued)

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)		
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
Vesting (Cont.)	Vesting (Cont.)	 Vesting (Cont.) <u>Defined Contributions</u> <u>Component:</u> (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 <u>Defined Benefit Component:</u> See definition under Plan 1

Note 6-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.) <u>Defined Contribution</u> <u>Component:</u> 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 <u>Defined Benefit Component:</u> 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.

Note 6-Pension Plan: (continued)

RETIREMENT PLAN PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)		
PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
Normal Retirement Age VRS: Age 65. Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Age 60.	Normal Retirement Age VRS: Normal Social Security retirement age. Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Same as Plan 1.	Normal Retirement Age <u>Defined Benefit Component:</u> VRS: Same as Plan 2. Political subdivisions hazardous duty employees: Not applicable. <u>Defined Contribution Component:</u> 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 <u>Defined Benefit Component:</u> 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. <u>Defined Contribution Component:</u> 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 <u>Defined Benefit Component:</u> VRS: Members may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least five years (60 months) of creditable service.

Note 6-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
		<u>Component:</u> 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%. <u>Eligibility:</u> 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	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%. <u>Eligibility:</u> 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.
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.		

Note 6-Pension Plan: (continued)

PLAN 1	PLAN 2	HYBRID RETIREMENT PLAN
(COLA) in Retirement (Cont.) (COLA) i	Living Adjustment n Retirement (Cont.) ons to COLA Effective Plan 1	Cost-of-Living Adjustment (COLA) in Retirement (Cont.) Exceptions to COLA Effective Dates: Same as Plan 1 and Plan 2.

Note 6-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	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.	Disability Coverage Employees of political subdivisions and School divisions (including Plan 1 and Plan 2 opt-ins) participate in the Virginia Local Disability Program (VLDP) unless their local governing body provides an employer-paid comparable program for its members.
one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work- related disability benefits.	VSDP members are subject to a one-year waiting period before becoming eligible for non-work related disability benefits.	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-related disability benefits.
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 <u>Defined Benefit Component:</u> 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. <u>Defined Contribution Component:</u> Not applicable.

Note 6-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 VRS. A copy of the most recent report may be obtained from the VRS website at <u>http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2014-annual-report.pdf</u> 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:

	Primary Government - School Board (Nonprofessional)
Inactive members or their beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	6
Inactive members: Vested inactive members	2
Non-vested inactive members	3
Inactive members active elsewhere in VRS	1_
Total inactive members	6
Active members	12
Total covered employees	24

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 School Board's contractually required contribution rate for nonprofessional employees for the year ended June 30, 2015 was 7.67% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2013.

Note 6-Pension Plan: (continued)

Contributions (continued)

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the School Board's nonprofessional employees were \$24,866 and \$27,867 for the years ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively.

Net Pension Asset

The School Board's (nonprofessional) net pension asset was measured as of June 30, 2014. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension asset 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 School Board's (nonprofessional) 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% - 5.95%
Investment rate of return	7.0%, net of pension plan investment expense, 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 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.

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

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Largest 10 - Non-LEOS:
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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

Note 6-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

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Note 6-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%

* 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%.

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Note 6-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 School Board (nonprofessional) Retirement Plans 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 Asset

	Primary Government-School Board (nonprofessional)									
		Increase (Decrease)								
		Total Pension Liability (a)		Plan Fiduciary Net Position (b)	. <u> </u>	Net Pension Asset (a) - (b)				
Balances at June 30, 2013	\$	1,614,524	\$	1,636,638	\$	(22,114)				
Changes for the year:										
Service cost	\$	50,737	\$	-	\$	50,737				
Interest		110,042		-		110,042				
Differences between expected and actual experience		-		-		-				
Contributions - employer		-		27,867		(27,867)				
Contributions - employee		-		20,106		(20,106)				
Net investment income Benefit payments, including refunds		-		257,327		(257,327)				
of employee contributions		(84,990)		(84,990)		-				
Administrative expenses		-		(1,404)		1,404				
Other changes		-		14		(14)				
Net changes	\$	75,789	\$	218,920	\$	(143,131)				
Balances at June 30, 2014	\$	1,690,313	\$	1,855,558	\$	(165,245)				

Note 6-Pension Plan: (continued)

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

The following presents the net pension asset of the School Board (nonprofessional) using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the School Board's (nonprofessional) net pension asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower1 (6.00%) or one percentage point higher (8.00%) than the current rate:

	Rate			
	(6.00%)	(7.00%)	(8.00%)	
Primary Government-School Board (nonprofessional)				
Net Pension (Asset) Liability	121	(165,245)	(307,770)	

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

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the School Board (nonprofessional) recognized pension expense of \$21. At June 30, 2015, the School Board (nonprofessional) 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	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	-	
Change in assumptions		-		-	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		115,285	
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	-	24,866		-	
Total	\$	24,866	\$	115,285	

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Note 6-Pension Plan: (continued)

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

\$24,866 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the School Board's (nonprofessional) contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as an addition to the Net Pension Asset 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:

	Primary Government- School Board
Year ended June 30	(Nonprofessional)
2016 2017 2018 2019 Thereafter	\$ (28,821) (28,821) (28,821) (28,822)

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Note 6-Pension Plan: (continued)

Primary Government-School Board (professional)

Plan Description

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

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.

Each School Division's contractually required contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2015 was 14.50% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2013. The actuarial rate for the Teacher Retirement Plan was 18.20%. 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. Based on the provisions of §51.1-145 of the Code of Virginia, as amended the contributions were funded at 79.69% of the actuarial rate for the year ended June 30, 2015. Contributions to the pension plan from the School Board were \$1,172,886 and \$929,000 for the years ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, respectively.

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

At June 30, 2015, the school division reported a liability of \$13,152,000 for its proportionate share of the Net Pension Liability. The Net Pension Liability was measured as of June 30, 2014 and the total pension liability used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The school division's proportion of the Net Pension Liability was based on the school division's actuarially determined employer contributions to the pension plan for the year ended June 30, 2014 relative to the total of the actuarially determined employer contributions for all participating employers. At June 30, 2014, the school division's proportion was 0.10883% as compared to 0.11350% at June 30, 2013.

Note 6-Pension Plan: (continued)

Primary Government-School Board (professional) (continued)

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

For the year ended June 30, 2015, the school division recognized pension expense of \$924,000. Since there was a change in proportionate share between June 30, 2013 and June 30, 2014, a portion of the pension expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion and from differences between employer contributions and the proportionate share of employer contributions.

At June 30, 2015, the school division 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	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	-	
Change in assumptions		-		-	
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		1,952,000	
Changes in proportion and differences between employer contributions and proportionate share of contributions		-		527,000	
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	-	1,172,886			
Total	\$	1,172,886	\$	2,479,000	

\$1,172,886 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the school division's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the 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	\$ (604,000)
2017	(604,000)
2018	(604,000)
2019	(604,000)
Thereafter	(63,000)

Note 6-Pension Plan: (continued)

Primary Government-School Board (professional) (continued)

Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability for the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 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% - 5.95%
Investment rate of return	7.0%, net of pension plan investment expense, 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 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.

Mortality rates:

Pre-Retirement:

RP-2000 Employee Mortality Table Projected with Scale AA to 2020 with males set back 3 years and females set back 5 years

Post-Retirement:

RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table Projected with Scale AA to 2020 with males set back 2 years and females set back 3 years

Post-Disablement:

RP-2000 Disability Life Mortality Table Projected to 2020 with males set back 1 year 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:

- Update mortality table
- Adjustments to the rates of service retirement
- Decrease in rates of withdrawals for 3 through 9 years of service
- Decrease in rates of disability
- Reduce rates of salary increase by 0.25% per year

Note 6-Pension Plan: (continued)

Primary Government-School Board (professional) (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%

* 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%.

Note 6-Pension Plan: (continued)

Primary Government-School Board (professional) (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 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 school division for the VRS Teacher 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, school divisions 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.

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

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

	Rate					
	(6.00%)	(7.00%)	(8.00%)			
School division's proportionate share of the VRS Teacher Employee Retirement Plan Net Pension Liability	19,312,000	13,152,000	8,079,800			

Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the VRS Teacher Retirement Plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in the separately issued VRS 2014 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the 2014 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2014 CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2014 CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2014 CAFR 2014 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the 2014 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2014-annual-report.pdf, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA, 23218-2500.

Note 7-Capital Assets:

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2015 was as follows:

		Beginning Balance	I	ncreases	D	ecreases		Ending Balance
Radford City School Board								
Capital assets, not being depreciated:								
Land	\$	33,433	\$	178,266	\$	-	\$	211,699
Construction in progress		18,072		48,849		(41,921)		25,000
Total capital assets not being depreciated	\$	51,505	\$	227,115	\$	(41,921)	\$	236,699
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Buildings and Improvements	\$	11,100,693	\$	77,836	\$	-	\$	11,178,529
Machinery and equipment		1,803,573		88,871		-		1,892,444
Total capital assets being depreciated	\$	12,904,266	\$	166,707	\$	-	\$	13,070,973
Accumulated depreciation:								
Buildings and Improvements	\$	(5,391,670)	\$	(264,199)	\$	-	\$	(5,655,869)
Machinery and equipment		(980,885)		(153,304)		-		(1,134,189)
Total accumulated depreciation	\$	(6,372,555)	\$	(417,503)	\$	-	\$	(6,790,058)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	\$	6,531,711	\$	(250,796)	\$	-	\$	6,280,915
Governmental activities capital assets, net								
	\$	6,583,216	\$	(23,681)	\$	(41,921)	\$	6,517,614
Depreciation expense was charged to fur	octio	ns/nrograms	of	the School	Door	d as follow	10.1	

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

Administration, attendance, and health	\$ 2,815
Instruction	11,607
Pupil transportation	56,753
Food service	2,771
Technology	40,680
Operation and maintenance	144,360
Facilities	 158,517
Total depreciation expense-governmental activities	\$ 417,503

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Note 8-Risk Management:

The School Board participates with other school boards in a public entity risk pool for their coverage of general liability, property, crime, auto insurance and excess liability with the Virginia School Board Association Property and Casualty Pool. Each member of this risk pool jointly and severally agrees to assume, pay and discharge any liability. The School Board pays the Risk Pool contributions and assessments based upon classifications and rates into a designated cash reserve fund out of which expenses of the pool, claims and awards are to be paid. In the event of a loss, deficit, and depletion of all available funds and/or excess insurance, the pool may assess all members in the proportion to which the premium of each bears to the total premiums of all members in the year in which such deficit occurs.

The School Board continues to carry commercial insurance for all other risks of loss. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded commercial insurance coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

Note 9-Other Postemployment Benefits - Health Insurance:

From an accrual accounting perspective, the cost of postemployment health care benefits (OPEB), like the cost of pension benefits, generally should be associated with the periods in which the cost occurs, rather than in future years when it will be paid. The School Board recognizes the cost of postemployment health care in the year when the employee services are rendered, reports the accumulating liability, and provides information useful in assessing potential demands on the School Board's future cash flows.

A. Plan Description

The School Board administers a single-employer healthcare plan ("the Plan"). The Plan provides for participation by eligible retirees and their spouses in the health insurance programs available to School Board employees. The Plan will provide retiring employees the option to continue health insurance (PPO option) offered by the School Board until retirees attain 65 years of age at which time they may participate in a Medicare supplement (PPO option) plan.

To be eligible for this benefit, a retiree must meet at least one of the following criteria: attained age 55 and 5 years of service, or attained age 50 and 11 years of service. The benefits, employee contributions and the employer contributions are governed by the School Board and can be amended through Board action. The Plan does not issue a publicly available financial report.

B. Funding Policy

The School Board currently pays for the post-retirement health care benefits on a pay-as-you-go basis. The School Board currently has 171 employees that are eligible for the program. Retirees and spouses contribute 100% of the premium cost of retiree and spouse/dependent coverage.

Health benefits include Medical, Dental, and Vision coverage for retirees and eligible spouses/dependents. Retirees are eligible to choose one of the following medical options through the School Board. The rates are as follows:

Note 9-Other Postemployment Benefits - Health Insurance: (continued)

B. Funding Policy: (continued)

	dvantage Ided (PPO)	Key Advantage 500 (PPO)		
Retiree	\$ 690	\$	589	
Retiree and Spouse/Dependent	1,277		1,090	
Family	1,863		1,590	

The School Board 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 costs each year and amortize any unfunded actuarial liabilities (or funding excess) over a period not to exceed thirty years.

C. Annual OPEB Cost and Net OPEB Obligation

For 2015, the Board's annual OPEB cost (expense) was \$85,296 and the ARC was \$89,000. The obligation calculation is as follows:

Annual required contribution	\$	89,000
Interest on net OPEB obligation		6,692
Adjustment to annual required contribution	_	(10,396)
Annual OPEB cost (expense)	\$	85,296
Contributions made		(60,600)
Increase in net OPEB obligation	\$	24,696
Net OPEB obligation - beginning of year	_	191,209
Net OPEB obligation - end of year	\$	215,905

The School Board's annual OPEB cost, the percentage of annual OPEB cost contributed to the plan, and the net OPEB obligation for the current and two preceding years were as follows:

			Perce	ntage of					
Fiscal	Net OPEB								
Year Ended	OF	EB Cost	Cont	ributed	Obligation				
6/30/2015	\$	85,296		71.05%	\$	215,905			
6/30/2014		84,912		59.00%		191,209			
6/30/2013		82,302		59.78%		156,397			

Note 9-Other Post Employment Benefits - Health Insurance: (continued)

D. Funded Status and Funding Progress

The funded status of the Plan for the School Board as of January 1, 2015 (the most recent valuation), is as follows:

Actuarial accrued liability (AAL)	\$ 735,300
Actuarial value of plan assets	\$ -
Unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL)	\$ 735,300
Funded ratio (actuarial value of plan assets / AAL)	0.00%
Covered payroll (active plan members)	\$ 7,571,900
UAAL as a percentage of covered payroll	9.71%

Actuarial valuation of an ongoing plan involves 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.

The schedule of funding progress, presented as required supplementary information following the notes to the financial statements, will present multiyear trend information, as it becomes available, about whether the actuarial value of plan assets is increasing or decreasing over time relative to the actuarial accrued liabilities for benefits.

E. Actuarial Methods and Assumptions

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of benefit costs between the employer and plan members to that point.

The actuarial methods and assumptions used include techniques that are designed to reduce the effects of short-term volatility in actuarial accrued liabilities and the actuarial value of assets, consistent with the long-term perspective of the calculations.

In the January 1, 2015, the most recent actuarial valuation, the projected unit credit actuarial cost method was used. Under this method, future benefits are projected and the present value of such benefits is allocated from date of hire to date of eligibility. The actuarial assumptions included: inflation at 2.50 percent; investment rate of return at 3.50 percent; and a medical care trend rate of 6.6 percent graded to 4.4 percent over 82 years. The UAAL is being amortized as a level percentage over the remaining amortization period, which at June 30, 2015 was 30 years.

Note 10-Other Post-Employment Benefits - VRS Health Insurance Credit:

Professional Employees:

A. Plan Description

The School Board participates in the Health Insurance Credit Program, a plan designed to assist retirees with the cost of health insurance coverage. This program is a cost sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit plan administered by the Virginia Retirement System (VRS). The Virginia General Assembly establishes the dollar amount of the health insurance credit for each year of creditable service.

A teacher, who retires under VRS with at least 15 years of total creditable service under the System and is enrolled in a health insurance plan, is eligible to receive a monthly health insurance credit of \$4 per year of creditable service. However, such credit shall not exceed the health insurance premium for the retiree. Disabled retirees automatically receive a monthly health insurance credit of \$4 multiplied by the smaller of (i) twice the amount of their creditable service or (ii) the amount of creditable service they would have completed at age 60 if they had remained in service to that age.

B. Funding Policy

The School Board is required to contribute, at an actuarially determined rate, the entire amount necessary to fund participation in the program. The current rate is 1.06% of annual covered payroll. The School Board's contributions to VRS for the year ended June 30, 2015, 2014, and 2013 were \$85,842, \$88,682, and \$88,857, respectively, and equaled the required contributions.

Note 11–Adoption of Accounting Prinicples:

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 School Board 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/expenditures related to pensions. Note disclosure and required supplementary information requirements about pensions are also addressed. The requirements of these Statement 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:

	Governmental
	Activities
Net Position, July 1, 2014, as previously stated	\$ 6,469,092
Net pension liability	(15,636,000)
Net pension asset	22,114
Deferred outflow	956,867
Net Position, July 1, 2014, as restated	\$ (8,187,927)

Note 12–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 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.

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.

Note 12-Upcoming Pronouncements: (continued)

Statement No. 76, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*, objective is to identify—in the context of the current governmental financial reporting environment—the hierarchy of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). This Statement supersedes Statement No. 55, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles for State and Local Governments*. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after June 15, 2015, and should be applied retroactively. No formal study or estimate of the impact of this standard has been performed.

Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures*, will increase the disclosure of tax abatement agreements to disclose information about the agreements. The requirements of this Statement improve financial reporting by giving users of financial statements essential information that is not consistently or comprehensively reported to the public at present. The requirements of this Statement are effective for financial statements for periods beginning after December 15, 2015. No formal study or estimate of the impact of this standard has been performed.

Required Supplementary Information

Radford City School Board Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual General Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

REVENUES		Budgeted <u>Original</u>	l Am	ounts <u>Final</u>	-	Actual <u>Amounts</u>	Variance with Final Budget - Positive <u>(Negative)</u>		
Revenue from the use of money and property	\$	3,250	\$	3,250	\$	3,980	\$	730	
Charges for services	Ψ	85,500	Ψ	85,500	Ψ	95,990	Ψ	10,490	
Miscellaneous		-		-		53,862		53,862	
Recovered costs		1,000		1,000		11,019		10,019	
Intergovernmental:									
Local government		5,820,528		5,820,528		4,993,226		(827,302)	
Commonwealth		8,825,774		8,825,774		9,318,144		492,370	
Federal		-		-		296		296	
Total revenues	\$	14,736,052	\$	14,736,052	\$	14,476,517	\$	(259,535)	
EXPENDITURES Instruction Administration, Attendance and Health Pupil Transportation Services Operation and Maintenance Services School Food Services and Other Technology Facilities Total expenditures	\$	10,747,186 1,020,861 410,345 1,401,386 61,539 774,595 320,140 14,736,052	\$	10,747,186 1,020,861 410,345 1,401,386 61,539 774,595 320,140 14,736,052	\$	10,607,998 1,064,545 337,564 1,348,942 119,434 709,080 306,854 14,494,417	\$	139,188 (43,684) 72,781 52,444 (57,895) 65,515 13,286 241,635	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$	-	\$	_	\$	(17,900)	\$	(17,900)	
experiences	Ψ		Ψ		Ψ	(17,900)	Ψ	(17,700)	
Net change in fund balances	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(17,900)	\$	(17,900)	
Fund balances - beginning		-		-		72,315		72,315	
Fund balances - ending	\$	-	\$	-	\$	54,415	\$	54,415	

Radford City School Board Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual Special Revenue Fund - School Grants Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

	 Budgeted Original	<u>Actual</u>	Variance with Final Budget Positive <u>(Negative)</u>			
REVENUES						
Miscellaneous	\$ 49,000	\$ 49,000	\$	21,145	\$	(27,855)
Intergovernmental:						
Commonwealth	179,000	179,000		124,814		(54,186)
Federal	974,623	974,623		886,253		(88,370)
Total revenues	\$ 1,202,623	\$ 1,202,623	\$	1,032,212	\$	(170,411)
EXPENDITURES Current: Instruction Administration, Attendance and Health School Food Services and Other Technology Total expenditures	 1,202,623 - - - 1,202,623	\$ 1,202,623 - - - 1,202,623	\$	826,785 69,503 1,338 134,137 1,031,763	\$	375,838 (69,503) (1,338) (134,137) 170,860
Net change in fund balances	\$ -	\$ -	\$	449	\$	449
Fund balances - beginning	-	-		79,769		79,769
Fund balances - ending	\$ -	\$ -	\$	80,218	\$	80,218

Radford City School Board Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual Special Revenue Fund - School Cafeteria Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

	<u> </u>	Budgeted Driginal	l Am	nounts <u>Final</u>	-	<u>Actual</u>	Fi	riance with nal Budget Positive <u>Negative)</u>
REVENUES Revenue from the use of money and property	\$	25	\$	25	\$	8	\$	(17)
Charges for services	φ	169,931	φ	169,931	φ	93,189	φ	(76,742)
Intergovernmental:		107,751		107,751		/5,107		(10,142)
Commonwealth		14,454		14,454		14,488		34
Federal		408,511		408,511		534,851		126,340
Total revenues	\$	592,921	\$	592,921	\$	642,536	\$	49,615
EXPENDITURES								
School Food Services and Other	\$	592,921	\$	592,921	\$	632,844	\$	(39,923)
Total expenditures	\$	592,921	\$	592,921	\$	632,844	\$	(39,923)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)								
expenditures	\$	-	\$	-	\$	9,692	\$	9,692
Net change in fund balances	\$	-	\$	-	\$	9,692	\$	9,692
Fund balances - beginning		-		-		23,727		23,727
Fund balances - ending	\$	-	\$	-	\$	33,419	\$	33,419

Radford City School Board Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual Special Revenue Fund - School Textbook Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

		Budgeted	Ame			Actual	Fin	iance with al Budget - Positive
		<u>Original</u>		<u>Final</u>		<u>Amounts</u>	<u>(</u>]	Vegative)
REVENUES								
Intergovernmental:								
Commonwealth	\$	107,484	\$	107,484	\$	112,752	\$	5,268
Total revenues	\$	107,484	\$	107,484	\$	112,752	\$	5,268
EXPENDITURES								
Instruction	\$	326,290	\$	326,290	\$	79,475	\$	246,815
Total expenditures	\$	326,290	\$	326,290	\$	79,475	\$	246,815
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under)								
expenditures	\$	(218,806)	\$	(218,806)	\$	33,277	\$	252,083
Net change in fund balances	\$	(218,806)	\$	(218,806)	\$	33,277	\$	252,083
Fund balances - beginning	·	218,806		218,806	,	288,764	•	69,958
Fund balances - ending	\$	-	\$	-	\$	322,041	\$	322,041

Radford City School Board Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget and Actual Capital Projects Fund - School Construction Fund For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

EXPENDITURES	 Budgeted Driginal	eted Amounts al <u>Final</u>			Actual mounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive <u>(Negative)</u>		
Capital projects	\$ 71,807	\$	71,807	\$	14,614	\$	57,193	
Total expenditures	\$ 71,807	\$	71,807	\$	14,614	\$	57,193	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	\$ (71,807)	\$	(71,807)	\$	(14,614)	\$	57,193	
Net change in fund balances Fund balances - beginning	\$ (71,807) 71,807	\$	(71,807) 71,807	\$	(14,614) 71,808		57,193 <u>1</u>	
Fund balances - ending	\$ -	\$	-	\$	57,194	\$	57,194	

Schedule of OPEB Funding Progress For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

School Board: Other Postemployment Benefits

Actuarial Valuation as of (1)	Actuarial Value of Assets (2)	Actuarial Accrued bility (AAL) (3)	Unfunded AAL (UAAL) (3) - (2) (4)) Funded Ratio of AAL (2)/(3) (5)	Covered Payroll (6)	UAAL as a % of Covered Payroll (4)/(6) (7)
January 1, 2015 January 1, 2012 January 1, 2009	\$ - - -	\$ 735,300 674,300 470,600	\$ 735,300 674,300 470,600) -	\$ 7,571,900 7,506,000 7,800,200	9.71% 8.98% 6.03%

Schedule of Components of and Changes in Net Pension Liability and Related Ratios School Board (nonprofessional) For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

For the Year Ended June 30, 2015		
		2014
Total pension liability		
Service cost	\$	50,737
Interest		110,042
Changes of benefit terms		-
Differences between expected and actual experience		-
Changes in assumptions		-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		(84,990)
Net change in total pension liability	\$	75,789
Total pension liability - beginning	¢ —	1,614,524
Total pension liability - ending (a)	\$	1,690,313
Dian fiduciany not position		
Plan fiduciary net position Contributions - employer	\$	27,867
Contributions - employee	Φ	20,106
Net investment income		257,327
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions		(84,990)
Administrative expense		(1,404)
Other		14
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	\$	218,920
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	Ŷ	1,636,638
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	\$	1,855,558
	· —	
School Division's net pension asset - ending (a) - (b)	\$	(165,245)
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total		
pension liability		-9.78%
Covered-employee payroll	\$	402,124
School Division's net pension asset as a percentage of		
covered-employee payroll		-243.35%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2015 is the first year for this presentation, no other data is available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

Schedule of Employer's Share of Net Pension Liability VRS Teacher Retirement Plan For the Year Ended June 30, 2015*

	_	2015
Employer's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability		0.10883%
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$	13,152,000
Employer's Covered-Employee Payroll		7,961,811
Employer's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll		60.54%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability		70.88%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2015 is the first year for this presentation, no other data is available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

* The amounts presented have a measurement date of the previous fiscal year end.

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)
School Board 2015	(n \$	onprofessional) 24,866	24,866	\$	-	\$ 324,192	7.67%
School Board 2015	(p \$	rofessional) 1,172,886	\$ 1,172,886	\$	-	\$ 7,961,811	14.73%

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2015 is the first year for this presentation, no other data is available. However, additional years will be included as they become 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

Largest 10 - LEOS:

- Update mortality table
- Decrease in male rates of disability

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

All Others (Non 10 Largest) - LEOS:

- Update mortality table
- Adjustments to rates of service retirement for females
- Increase in rates of withdrawal
- Decrease in male and female rates of disability

Professional Employees

- Update mortality table
- Adjustments to the rates of service retirement
- Decrease in rates withdrawals for 3 through 9 years of service
- Decrease in rates of disability retirement
- Reduce rates of salary increase by 0.25% per year

Other Supplementary Information

Supporting Schedules

Radford City School Board Schedule of Revenues - Budget and Actual Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source		Original <u>Budget</u>		Final <u>Budget</u>		Actual	Fin	iance with al Budget - Positive <u>Negative)</u>
General Fund:								
Revenue from local sources:								
Revenue from use of money and property: Revenue from use of money	\$	250	\$	250	¢	125	\$	(125)
Revenue from use of property	ψ	3,000	Ψ	3,000	Ψ	3,855	Ψ	855
Total revenue from use of money and property	\$	3,250	\$	3,250	\$	3,980	\$	730
Charges for services:								
Tuition	\$	85,500	\$	85,500	\$	95,990	\$	10,490
Total charges for services	\$	85,500	\$	85,500	\$	95,990	\$	10,490
Miscellaneous revenue:								
Miscellaneous	\$	-	\$	-	\$	53,862	\$	53,862
Total miscellaneous revenue	\$	-	\$	-	\$	53,862	\$	53,862
Recovered costs:								
Rebates and refunds	\$	1,000	\$	1,000	\$	822	\$	(178)
Sale of equipment	*	-	•	-	*	90	Ŧ	90
Insurance recoveries		-		-		10,107		10,107
Total recovered costs	\$	1,000	\$	1,000	\$	11,019	\$	10,019
Total revenue from local sources	\$	89,750	\$	89,750	\$	164,851	\$	75,101
Intergovernmental:								
Revenues from local governments:								<i>/</i>
Contribution from the City of Radford, Virginia	\$	5,820,528		5,820,528		4,993,226	\$	(827,302)
Total revenues from local governments	\$	5,820,528	\$	5,820,528	\$	4,993,226	\$	(827,302)
Revenue from the Commonwealth:								
Categorical aid:		4 000 005	_	4 000 005	<u>_</u>	4 (53 044	^	057 (40
Sales tax	\$	1,300,225	\$	1,300,225	\$	1,657,844	\$	357,619
Basic school aid Foster children		4,969,467 11,250		4,969,467 11,250		5,065,697 11,277		96,230 27
Remedial summer school		25,827		25,827		25,827		- 21
Gifted and talented		54,223		54,223		55,075		852
Remedial education		168,438		168,438		171,085		2,647
Special education		710,672		710,672		721,839		11,167
Vocational education		74,990		74,990		76,168		1,178
Vocational education - adults		2,610		2,610		-		(2,610)
Social security		317,264		317,264		322,250		4,986
Retirement		646,065		646,065		656,217		10,152
Project Graduation		-		-		6,073		6,073
Early reading intervention		30,193		30,193		30,193		-
Homebound Instruction		19,286		19,286		19,286		-
Group Life Payments		19,613		19,613 7,859		19,921		308
GED prep programs		7,859 2,735		7,859 2,735		7,859		- 1
Vocational education - equipment SOL algebra readiness		2,735 23,809		2,735		2,736 23,809		-
At risk payments		131,949		131,949		133,824		- 1,875
Primary class size payments		205,609		205,609		205,609		-
Mentor teacher program		1,129		1,129		1,129		-

Radford City School Board Schedule of Revenues - Budget and Actual Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

General Fund: (continued) Intergovermental: (continued) Revenue from the Commonwealth: (continued) Categorical aid: 5 10.951 \$ 10.951 \$ - Other state funds 5 10.951 \$ 10.951 \$ - - Total categorical aid \$ 8.825.774 \$ 8.825.774 \$ 9.318.144 \$ 492.370 Total revenue from the Commonwealth \$ \$ 8.825.774 \$ 9.318.144 \$ 492.370 Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid: \$ - \$ 2.96 \$ 296 Total revenue from the federal government \$ - \$ 2.96 \$ 296 School Grants Fund: \$ - \$ 2.96 \$ 296 School Grants Fund: \$ 2.9.000 \$ - \$ (27.000) Categorical aid: \$ 29.000 \$ 21.45 \$ (27.9	Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source		Driginal <u>Budget</u>		Final <u>Budget</u>		Actual	Fin	iance with al Budget - Positive <u>Vegative)</u>
Revenue from the Commonwealth: Categorical ald: Other state funds \$ 10,951									
Categorical aid: (continued) 5 10,951 \$ 10,									
English as a second language \$ 10,951 \$ 10,951 \$ 10,951 \$ 10,951 \$ 12,500 Virginia preschool initiative payments 7110 79,110 79,110 79,110 79,110 Other state funds \$ 8,825,774 \$ 8,825,774 \$ 9,318,144 \$ 492,370 Total categorical aid \$ 8,825,774 \$ 8,825,774 \$ 9,318,144 \$ 492,370 Revenue from the federal government: \$ 8,825,774 \$ 8,825,774 \$ 9,318,144 \$ 492,370 Revenue from the federal government: \$ 10,951 \$ - \$ 9,296 \$ 296 Advaraced placement incentive \$ - \$ - \$ 206 \$ 206 Total revenue from the federal government: \$ - \$ - \$ 206 \$ 206 Total categorical aid \$ 11,736,052 \$ 14,776,517 \$ (259,535) Special Revenue from tocal sources: \$ 14,736,052 \$ 14,776,517 \$ (259,535) Special Revenue from tocal sources: \$ 29,000 \$ 21,145 \$ (27,855) Miscellaneous revenue: \$ 20,000 \$ 21,145 \$ (27,855) Total revenue from tocal sources: \$ 49,000 \$ 49,000 \$ 21,145 \$ (27,855) Intergovernmental: \$ 154,000 \$ 112,991 \$ (41,009) Categorical aid: \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) VPSA grants \$ 154,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Other revenue from the Commonwealth \$ 179,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Revenue from the federal government: \$ 226,000 \$ 226,000 \$ 112,991 \$ (13,177)<									
Virginia preschool initiative payments 79,110 79,		\$	10 951	\$	10 951	\$	10 951	\$	-
Other state funds 12,500 12,500 14,365 1,865 Total categorical aid \$ 8,825,774 \$ 9,318,144 \$ 492,370 Total revenue from the Commonwealth \$ 8,825,774 \$ 9,318,144 \$ 492,370 Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid: \$ 8,825,774 \$ 9,318,144 \$ 492,370 Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid: \$ 2,825,774 \$ 9,318,144 \$ 492,370 Total revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid: \$ 2,000 \$ 2,000 \$ 2,296 \$ 296 Total revenue from the federal government \$ - \$ - \$ \$ 296 \$ 296 \$ 296 \$ 296 Revenue from local sources: Miscellaneous revenue: \$ 14,736,052 \$ 14,476,517 \$ (259,535) Special Revenue From local sources: Miscellaneous revenue \$ 29,000 \$ 21,145 \$ (27,855) Total revenue from local sources \$ 49,000 \$ 49,000 \$ 21,145 \$ (27,855) Intergovernmental: Revenue from the Commonwealth: \$ 249,000 \$ 112,991 \$ (41,009) Other state funds \$ 179,000		*		Ŧ		Ŧ		*	-
Total revenue from the Commonwealth \$ 8,825,774 \$ 9,318,144 \$ 492,370 Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid: Advanced placement incentive Total categorical aid \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ \$ 296 \$ 296 Total categorical aid: Total categorical aid \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ \$ 296 \$ 296 Total categorical aid: Total categorical aid \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ \$ $\frac{296}{2}$ \$ $\frac{296}{2}$ Special Revenue from the federal government \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ \$ $\frac{1}{2}$ \$ $\frac{29000}{2}$ \$ $\frac{1}{1,4736,052}$ \$ $\frac{1}{1,4756,1517}$ \$ (29,000) Special Revenue Funds: School Grants Fund: Revenue from tocal sources: Miscellaneous revenue: Other miscellaneous revenue \$ $\frac{29,000}{2}$ \$ $\frac{2}{2,1,145}$ \$ (27,855) Intergovernmental: Revenue from the Commonwealth: Categorical aid: VPSA grants Other state funds Total categorical aid \$ $\frac{154,000}{2}$ \$ $\frac{154,000}{2}$ \$ $\frac{124,814}{2}$ \$ $\frac{54,160}{2}$ Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid: Total categorical aid \$ $\frac{179,000}{2}$ \$ $\frac{124,814}{2}$ \$ $\frac{54,160}{2}$ Revenue from the federal government:<							14,365		1,865
Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid: Advanced placement incentive Total categorical aid: Special Revenue from the federal government Special Revenue Form local sources: Miscellaneous revenue: Other miscellaneous revenue: Total revenue from local sources: Miscellaneous revenue: Other miscellaneous revenue: Total revenue from local sources \$ 49,000 \$ 49,000 \$ 21,145 \$ (27,855) Intergovernmental: Revenue from the Commonwealth: Categorical aid: VPSA grants Other state funds Total revenue from the Commonwealth S 296,928 \$ 296,928 \$ 333,973 \$ 37,045 S 296,028 \$ 296,928 \$ 333,973 \$ 37,045 S 296,928 \$ 296,928	Total categorical aid	\$	8,825,774	\$	8,825,774	\$	9,318,144	\$	492,370
Categorical aid: Advanced placement incentive S S S 296 S 296 Total categorical aid S - S - S 296 S 296 Total categorical aid S - S - S 296 S 296 Total categorical aid S - S - S 296 S 296 Total categorical aid S - S - S 296 S 296 Special Revenue From the federal government S 14,736,052 S 14,736,052 S 14,476,517 S (29,000) School Grants Fund: S 29,000 S - S (29,000) S - S (29,000) S - S (29,000) S 21,145 S (27,855) Total revenue from local sources S 49,000 S 49,000 S 21,145 S (27,855) Intergovernmental: Revenue from the commonwealth: Categorical aid S 179,000 S 124,814 <	Total revenue from the Commonwealth	\$	8,825,774	\$	8,825,774	\$	9,318,144	\$	492,370
Categorical aid: Advanced placement incentive S S S 296 S 296 Total categorical aid S - S - S 296 S 296 Total categorical aid S - S - S 296 S 296 Total categorical aid S - S - S 296 S 296 Total categorical aid S - S - S 296 S 296 Special Revenue From the federal government S 14,736,052 S 14,736,052 S 14,476,517 S (29,000) School Grants Fund: S 29,000 S - S (29,000) S - S (29,000) S - S (29,000) S 21,145 S (27,855) Total revenue from local sources S 49,000 S 49,000 S 21,145 S (27,855) Intergovernmental: Revenue from the commonwealth: Categorical aid S 179,000 S 124,814 <									
Advanced placement incentive Total categorical aid $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{296}{5}$ $\frac{296}{296}$ Total categorical aid $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{296}{5}$ $\frac{296}{296}$ Total revenue from the federal government $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{5}$ $\frac{296}{5}$ $\frac{296}{296}$ Special Revenue Funds: School Grants Fund: Revenue from local sources: Miscellaneous revenue: Other miscellaneous revenue $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{29,000}{2}$ $\frac{5}{2}$ $\frac{29,000}{2}$ $\frac{21,145}{2}$ $\frac{5}{2}$ $\frac{29,000}{2}$ $\frac{21,145}{2}$ $\frac{5}{2}$ $\frac{27,145}{2}$ $\frac{5}{2}$									
Total categorical aid \$ $$ $< $< $< $< $< $< $< $< $< $< $< $<< $<< $>< $>< $>< $>< $>< $>< $>< $>< $>< $><< $>>< $>>< $>>< $>>>< $>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>$		\$	_	\$	-	\$	296	\$	296
Total revenue from the federal government $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ $$$ 296 $$$ 296 Total General Operating Fund $$$ <		\$	-		-				
Total General Operating Fund\$ 14,736,052\$ 14,736,052\$ 14,76,517\$(259,535)Special Revenue Frunds: School Grants Fund: Revenue from local sources: Miscellaneous revenue\$29,000\$21,145\$(29,000Total revenue from the commonwealth: Categorical aid: Total categorical aid: Title 1\$152,000\$154,000\$154,000\$\$29,000\$124,814\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$ <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>+</td> <td></td> <td>+</td> <td></td> <td>•</td> <td></td>				+		+		•	
Special Revenue Funds: School Grants Fund: Revenue from local sources: Miscellaneous revenue: Other miscellaneous revenue \$ 29,000 \$ 29,000 \$ - \$ (29,000) 20,000 \$ 21,145 \$ (27,855) Total miscellaneous revenue \$ 49,000 \$ 49,000 \$ 21,145 \$ (27,855) Total revenue from local sources \$ 49,000 \$ 49,000 \$ 21,145 \$ (27,855) Total revenue from local sources \$ 49,000 \$ 49,000 \$ 21,145 \$ (27,855) Intergovernmental: Revenue from the Commonwealth: Categorical aid: VPSA grants \$ 154,000 \$ 154,000 \$ 112,991 \$ (41,009) 25,000 25,000 11,823 (13,177) Total categorical aid Total revenue from the Commonwealth \$ 179,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid: Total revenue from the Commonwealth \$ 179,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid: Title 1 Special education - grants to States Vocational education English Language Acquisition Grant English Language Acquisition Grant English Language Acquisition Grant Total revenue from the federal government \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370) Total revenue from the federal government \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)	Total revenue from the federal government	\$	-	\$	-	\$	296	\$	296
School Grants Fund: Revenue from local sources: Miscellaneous revenue: Other miscellaneous revenue Total revenue from local sources \$ 49,000 \$ 49,000 \$ 21,145 \$ (27,855) Intergovernmental: Revenue from the Commonwealth: Categorical aid: VPSA grants Other returne from the Commonwealth Categorical aid: Total revenue from the Commonwealth Categorical aid: Total revenue from the Commonwealth S 179,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid: Title I S 296,928 \$ 296,928 \$ 333,973 \$ 37,045 328,020 328,020 312,565 (15,455) Vocational education - grants to States 1mproving teacher quality Action - preschool grants 17,770 17,770 12,077 (5,693) Improving teacher quality Categorical aid Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers <	Total General Operating Fund	\$1	4,736,052	\$	14,736,052	\$	14,476,517	\$	(259,535)
Other miscellaneous Erate revenue\$ $29,000$ \$ $2-$ \$ $(29,000)$ $20,000$ $20,000$ $21,145$ $1,145$ $1,145$ Total miscellaneous revenue\$ $49,000$ \$ $49,000$ \$ $21,145$ \$ $(27,855)$ Total revenue from local sources\$ $49,000$ \$ $49,000$ \$ $21,145$ \$ $(27,855)$ Intergovernmental: Revenue from the Commonwealth: Categorical aid\$ $154,000$ \$ $112,991$ \$ $(41,009)$ $25,000$ $25,000$ $11,823$ $(13,177)$ 101 categorical aidTotal revenue from the Commonwealth\$ $179,000$ \$ $124,814$ \$ $(54,186)$ Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid: Title I\$ $296,928$ \$ $333,973$ \$ $37,045$ Special education - grants to States Vocational education Improving teacher quality Total categorical aid\$ $296,928$ \$ $296,928$ \$ $333,973$ \$ $37,045$ Memory Special education - grants to States Upage Acquisition Grant Total categorical aid $71,770$ $17,770$ $12,207$ $(5,693)$ Improving teacher quality Total categorical aid $245,000$ $245,000$ $245,000$ $122,890$ $(112,110)$ 400 Adou Upage Acquisition Grant Total categorical aid\$ $974,623$ \$ $974,623$ \$ $886,253$ \$ $(88,370)$ Total revenue from the federal government\$ $974,623$ \$ $974,623$ \$ $886,2$	School Grants Fund: Revenue from local sources:								
Erate revenue20,00021,1451,145Total miscellaneous revenue $$ 49,000 $ 49,000 $ 21,145 $ (27,855)Total revenue from local sources$ 49,000 $ 49,000 $ 21,145 $ (27,855)Intergovernmental:Revenue from the Commonwealth:Categorical aid:VPSA grants$ 154,000 $ 154,000 $ 112,991 $ (41,009)25,000 25,000 11,823 (13,177)Total categorical aid$ 154,000 $ 179,000 $ 112,991 $ (41,009)25,000 25,000 11,823 (13,177)Total categorical aid$ 179,000 $ 179,000 $ 124,814 $ (54,186)Revenue from the Commonwealth$ 179,000 $ 179,000 $ 124,814 $ (54,186)Revenue from the federal government:Categorical aid:Title I$ 296,928 $ 296,928 $ 333,973 $ 37,045Revenue from the federal government:Categorical aid:Title I$ 296,928 $ 296,928 $ 333,973 $ 37,045Special education - grants to StatesVocational educationEnglish Language Acquisition GrantTotal revenue from the federal government:Categorical aid$ 296,928 $ 296,928 $ 333,973 $ 37,045Total revenue from the federal government:Categorical aid:Total revenue from the federal government:Categorical aid:Total categorical aid$ 296,928 $ 296,928 $ 333,973 $ 37,045Total categorical aidTotal categorical aid$ 296,928 $ 296,928 $ 333,973 $ 37,045Total categorical aid$ 179,000 $ 24,000 $ 24,000 $ 26,997 $ 2,997Total categorical aid$ 2974,623 $ 974,623 $ 886,253 $ (88,370) $ 497,000 $ 3111 $ 2,711Total revenue from the federal government$ 974,623 $ 974,623 $ 974,623 $ 886,253 $ (88,370) $ 112,110 $ 12,110 $ 12,110 $ 12,110 $ 12,110 $ 12,110 $ 12,110 $ 12,110 $ 12,110 $ 12$		\$	29 000	\$	20 000	\$	_	\$	(29,000)
Total miscellaneous revenue \$ 49,000 \$ 49,000 \$ 21,145 \$ (27,855) Total revenue from local sources \$ 49,000 \$ 49,000 \$ 21,145 \$ (27,855) Intergovernmental: Revenue from the Commonwealth: Categorical aid: VPSA grants VPSA grants \$ 154,000 \$ 154,000 \$ 112,991 \$ (41,009) Other state funds 25,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Total revenue from the Commonwealth \$ 179,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid: Title I \$ 296,928 \$ 296,928 \$ 333,973 \$ 37,045 Special education - grants to States 328,020 322,020 312,565 (15,455) Vocational education - preschool grants 17,770 17,770 12,077 (5,693) Improving teacher quality 62,505 62,505 64,640 2,135 Total revenue from the federal government 245,000 245,000 132,890 (112,110) English Language Acquisition Grant 400 400 3,111 2,2111 Total revenue from the federal government \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)		Ψ		Ψ		Ψ	21,145	Ψ	
Intergovernmental: Revenue from the Commonwealth: Categorical aid: VPSA grants Other state funds Total categorical aid * 154,000 \$ 154,000 \$ 112,991 \$ (41,009) Other state funds Total categorical aid * 179,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid: Title I Special education - grants to States Vocational education Special education - preschool grants Improving teacher quality Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers English Language Acquisition Grant Total revenue from the federal government \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)	Total miscellaneous revenue	\$		\$		\$		\$	
Revenue from the Commonwealth: Categorical aid: VPSA grants Other state funds \$ 154,000 \$ 154,000 \$ 112,991 \$ (41,009) 25,000 25,000 11,823 (13,177) Total categorical aid \$ 179,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Total revenue from the Commonwealth \$ 179,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid: Title I \$ 296,928 \$ 296,928 \$ 333,973 \$ 37,045 Special education - grants to States 328,020 322,020 312,565 (15,455) Vocational education 24,000 24,000 26,997 2,997 Special education - preschool grants 17,770 17,770 12,077 (5,693) Improving teacher quality 62,505 62,505 64,640 2,135 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers 245,000 245,000 132,890 (112,110) English Language Acquisition Grant \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370) Total revenue from the federal government \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)	Total revenue from local sources	\$	49,000	\$	49,000	\$	21,145	\$	(27,855)
Revenue from the Commonwealth: Categorical aid: VPSA grants Other state funds \$ 154,000 \$ 154,000 \$ 112,991 \$ (41,009) 25,000 25,000 11,823 (13,177) Total categorical aid \$ 179,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Total revenue from the Commonwealth \$ 179,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid: Title I \$ 296,928 \$ 296,928 \$ 333,973 \$ 37,045 Special education - grants to States 328,020 322,020 312,565 (15,455) Vocational education 24,000 24,000 26,997 2,997 Special education - preschool grants 17,770 17,770 12,077 (5,693) Improving teacher quality 62,505 62,505 64,640 2,135 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers 245,000 245,000 132,890 (112,110) English Language Acquisition Grant \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370) Total revenue from the federal government \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)									
Categorical aid: VPSA grants \$ 154,000 \$ 154,000 \$ 112,991 \$ (41,009) Other state funds 25,000 25,000 11,823 (13,177) Total categorical aid \$ 179,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Total revenue from the Commonwealth \$ 179,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid: Title I \$ 296,928 \$ 296,928 \$ 333,973 \$ 37,045 Special education - grants to States 328,020 328,020 328,020 328,020 26,997 2,997 Special education - preschool grants 177,770 17,777 12,077 (5,693) Improving teacher quality 62,505 62,505 64,640 2,135 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers 245,000 245,000 132,890 (112,110) English Language Acquisition Grant 400 400 3,111 2,711 Total revenue from the federal government \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)									
VPSA grants \$ 154,000 \$ 154,000 \$ 112,991 \$ (41,009) Other state funds \$ 179,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Total categorical aid \$ 179,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Revenue from the federal government: \$ 179,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Categorical aid: \$ 179,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Revenue from the federal government: \$ 296,928 \$ 296,928 \$ 333,973 \$ 37,045 Special education - grants to States 328,020 328,020 312,565 (15,455) Vocational education \$ 24,000 \$ 24,000 \$ 26,997 \$ 2,997 Special education - preschool grants \$ 17,770 \$ 17,770 \$ 12,077 \$ (5,693) Improving teacher quality \$ 62,505 \$ 62,505 \$ 64,640 \$ 2,135 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370) Total revenue from the federal government \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)									
Other state funds Total categorical aid 25,000 11,823 (13,177) Total categorical aid \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid: Title I \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Special education - grants to States Vocational education Special education - preschool grants \$ 296,928 \$ 296,928 \$ 333,973 \$ 37,045 Improving teacher quality Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers English Language Acquisition Grant Total revenue from the federal government \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370) Total revenue from the federal government \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)		¢	154 000	¢	15/ 000	¢	112 001	¢	(11 000)
Total categorical aid \$ 179,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Total revenue from the Commonwealth \$ 179,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Revenue from the federal government: \$ 179,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Categorical aid: \$ 179,000 \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Title I \$ 296,928 \$ 296,928 \$ 333,973 \$ 37,045 Special education - grants to States \$ 296,928 \$ 296,928 \$ 333,973 \$ 37,045 Vocational education \$ 296,928 \$ 296,928 \$ 333,973 \$ 37,045 Special education - preschool grants \$ 296,928 \$ 296,928 \$ 333,973 \$ 37,045 Improving teacher quality \$ 296,928 \$ 296,928 \$ 333,973 \$ 37,045 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers \$ 24,000 \$ 24,000 \$ 26,997 \$ 2,997 English Language Acquisition Grant \$ 074,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370) Total revenue from the federal government \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)		φ		φ		φ		φ	
Total revenue from the Commonwealth \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid: Title I Special education - grants to States Vocational education Special education - preschool grants Improving teacher quality Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers English Language Acquisition Grant Total categorical aid \$ 179,000 \$ 124,814 \$ (54,186) Total revenue from the federal government: \$ 296,928 \$ 296,928 \$ 333,973 \$ 37,045 Special education - grants to States Vocational education Improving teacher quality Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers English Language Acquisition Grant Total categorical aid 17,770 17,770 12,077 (5,693) Total revenue from the federal government \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)		\$		\$		\$		\$	
Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid: Title I \$ 296,928 \$ 296,928 \$ 333,973 \$ 37,045 Special education - grants to States 328,020 312,565 (15,455) Vocational education 24,000 24,000 26,997 2,997 Special education - preschool grants 17,770 17,770 12,077 (5,693) Improving teacher quality 62,505 62,505 64,640 2,135 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers 245,000 245,000 132,890 (112,110) English Language Acquisition Grant 400 400 3,111 2,711 Total categorical aid \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)			,	+	,	+		•	(0.1,100)
Categorical aid: Title I \$ 296,928 \$ 296,928 \$ 333,973 \$ 37,045 Special education - grants to States 328,020 328,020 312,565 (15,455) Vocational education 24,000 24,000 26,997 2,997 Special education - preschool grants 17,770 17,770 12,077 (5,693) Improving teacher quality 62,505 62,505 64,640 2,135 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers 245,000 245,000 132,890 (112,110) English Language Acquisition Grant 400 400 3,111 2,711 Total categorical aid \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)	Total revenue from the Commonwealth	\$	179,000	\$	179,000	\$	124,814	\$	(54,186)
Title I\$ 296,928 \$ 296,928 \$ 333,973 \$ 37,045Special education - grants to States328,020 328,020 312,565 (15,455)Vocational education24,000 24,000 26,997 2,997Special education - preschool grants17,770 17,770 12,077 (5,693)Improving teacher quality62,505 62,505 64,640 2,135Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers245,000 245,000 132,890 (112,110)English Language Acquisition Grant400 400 3,111 2,711Total categorical aid\$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)Total revenue from the federal government\$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)									
Special education - grants to States 328,020 328,020 312,565 (15,455) Vocational education 24,000 24,000 26,997 2,997 Special education - preschool grants 17,770 17,770 12,077 (5,693) Improving teacher quality 62,505 62,505 64,640 2,135 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers 245,000 245,000 132,890 (112,110) English Language Acquisition Grant 400 400 3,111 2,711 Total categorical aid \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)		\$	296,928	\$	296,928	\$	333,973	\$	37,045
Special education - preschool grants 17,770 12,077 (5,693) Improving teacher quality 62,505 62,505 64,640 2,135 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers 245,000 132,890 (112,110) English Language Acquisition Grant 400 400 3,111 2,711 Total categorical aid \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370) Total revenue from the federal government \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)	Special education - grants to States		328,020		328,020		312,565		
Improving teacher quality 62,505 62,505 64,640 2,135 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers 245,000 245,000 132,890 (112,110) English Language Acquisition Grant 400 400 3,111 2,711 Total categorical aid \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370) Total revenue from the federal government \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)									
Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers 245,000 132,890 (112,110) English Language Acquisition Grant 400 400 3,111 2,711 Total categorical aid \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370) Total revenue from the federal government \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)									
English Language Acquisition Grant4004003,1112,711Total categorical aid\$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)Total revenue from the federal government\$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)									
Total categorical aid \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370) Total revenue from the federal government \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)									
Total revenue from the federal government \$ 974,623 \$ 974,623 \$ 886,253 \$ (88,370)		-		<u>_</u>		<i>c</i>		¢	
	I OTAL CATEGORICAL AID	\$	974,623	\$	974,623	\$	886,253	\$	(88,370)
Total School Grants Fund \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,032,212 \$ (170,411)	Total revenue from the federal government	\$	974,623	\$	974,623	\$	886,253	\$	(88,370)
	Total School Grants Fund	\$	1,202,623	\$	1,202,623	\$	1,032,212	\$	(170,411)

Radford City School Board Schedule of Revenues - Budget and Actual Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Fund, Major and Minor Revenue Source		Driginal <u>Budget</u>		Final <u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual</u>	Fin	iance with al Budget - Positive <u>Negative)</u>
Special Revenue Funds: (continued)								
Cafeteria Fund: Revenue from local sources:								
Revenue from use of money and property:								
Revenue from the use of money	\$	25	\$	25	\$	8	\$	(17)
Total revenue from use of money and property	\$	25	\$	25	\$	8	\$	(17)
Charges for services:								
Cafeteria sales	\$	169,931	\$	169,931	\$	93,189	\$	(76,742)
Total charges for services	\$	169,931	\$	169,931	\$	93,189	\$	(76,742)
Total revenue from local sources	\$	169,956	\$	169,956	\$	93,197	\$	(76,759)
Intergovernmental:								
Revenue from the Commonwealth:								
Categorical aid:								
School food program grant	\$	14,454	\$	14,454	\$	14,488	\$	34
Total categorical aid	\$	14,454	\$	14,454	\$	14,488	\$	34
Total revenue from the Commonwealth	\$	14,454	\$	14,454	\$	14,488	\$	34
Revenue from the federal government: Categorical aid:								
School food program grant	\$	408,511	\$	408,511	\$	534,851	\$	126,340
Total categorical aid	\$	408,511	\$	408,511	\$	534,851	\$	126,340
Total revenue from the federal government	\$	408,511	\$	408,511	\$	534,851	\$	126,340
Total Cafeteria Fund	\$	592,921	\$	592,921	\$	642,536	\$	49,615
School Textbook Fund:								
Intergovernmental:								
Revenue from the Commonwealth:								
Categorical aid:	¢	107 404	¢	107 404	¢	110 750	۴	F 2/0
State textbook payments Total categorical aid	\$	107,484 107,484	\$ \$	107,484	\$ \$	<u>112,752</u> 112,752	\$ \$	5,268
	¢	107,464	\$	107,464	Þ	112,752	Þ	5,268
Total revenue from the Commonwealth	\$	107,484	\$	107,484	\$	112,752	\$	5,268
Total School Textbook Fund	\$	107,484	\$	107,484	\$	112,752	\$	5,268
Total School Board	\$1	6,639,080	\$ 1	6,639,080	\$	16,264,017	\$	(375,063)

Radford City School Board Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Fund, Function, Activity and Element	Original <u>Budget</u>	Final <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Fina	iance with al Budget - Positive legative)
General Fund:					
Instruction					
Classroom instruction	\$ 8,723,870	\$ 8,723,870	\$ 8,627,097	\$	96,773
Guidance services	408,987	408,987	398,735		10,252
Social worker	43,778	43,778	44,091		(313)
Homebound instruction	35,454	35,454	73,265		(37,811)
Management and direction	346,148	346,148	344,836		1,312
Inservice and staff development	4,154	4,154	3,092		1,062
Library services	274,053	274,053	244,794		29,259
Office of the principal	910,742	910,742	872,088		38,654
Total Instruction	\$ 10,747,186	\$ 10,747,186	\$ 10,607,998	\$	139,188
Administration, Attendance and Health					
Board services	\$ 37,917	\$ 37,917	\$ 67,207	\$	(29,290)
Clerk's services	90,500	90,500	92,531		(2,031)
Superintendent's services	245,292	245,292	273,371		(28,079)
Planning services	2,300	2,300	1,966		334
Fiscal services	51,537	51,537	57,613		(6,076)
Health services	60,113	60,113	61,860		(1,747)
Medical services	42,750	42,750	18,391		24,359
Nursing services	96,426	96,426	97,265		(839)
Psychological services	225,518	225,518	225,478		40
Speech/audiology services	168,508	168,508	168,863		(355)
Total Administration, Attendance and Health	\$ 1,020,861	\$ 1,020,861	\$ 1,064,545	\$	(43,684)
Pupil Transportation Services					
Vehicle operation	\$ 276,394	\$ 276,394	\$ 271,399	\$	4,995
Monitoring services	46,301	46,301	27,571		18,730
Vehicle maintenance services	87,650	87,650	38,594		49,056
Total Pupil Transportation Services	\$ 410,345	\$ 410,345	\$ 337,564	\$	72,781
Operation and Maintenance Services					
Building services	\$ 1,349,386	\$ 1,349,386	\$ 1,242,915	\$	106,471
Grounds services	12,000	12,000	30,204		(18,204)
Equipment services	5,000	5,000	6,141		(1,141)
Security services	-	-	5,900		(5,900)
Vehicle services	35,000	35,000	63,782		(28,782)
Total Operations and Maintenance Services	\$ 1,401,386	\$ 1,401,386	\$ 1,348,942	\$	52,444
School Food Services and Other					
School food	\$ 61,539	\$ 61,539	\$ 119,434	\$	(57,895)
Total School Food Services and Other	\$ 61,539	\$ 61,539	\$ 119,434	\$	(57,895)
	 	. ,			<u> </u>

Radford City School Board Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

General Fund: (continued) Technology - classroom instruction \$ 159,383 \$ 159,383 \$ 146,342 \$ 13,041 Technology - instructional support 578,112 578,112 578,112 514,383 63,729 Technology - instructional support 578,112 578,112 578,112 514,383 63,729 Total Technology - operations and maintenance 774,595 \$ 774,595 \$ 774,595 \$ 774,595 \$ 122,845 \$ 14,736 Achittecture and engineering services \$ 187,640 \$ 187,640 \$ 172,845 \$ 14,795 Capital outlay - land \$ 120,052 \$ 14,736,052 \$ 14,494,417 \$ 241,635 Total General Fund \$ 14,736,052 \$ 14,796,052 \$ 14,494,417 \$ 241,635 Special Revenue Funds: \$ 1202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 826,736 \$ 375,887 Instruction \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 826,736 \$ 375,887 Instruction \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 826,736 \$ 375,887 Instruction \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 826,736 \$ 375,887 </th <th>Fund, Function, Activity and Element</th> <th></th> <th>Original <u>Budget</u></th> <th></th> <th>Final <u>Budget</u></th> <th></th> <th><u>Actual</u></th> <th>Fin</th> <th>riance with al Budget - Positive Negative)</th>	Fund, Function, Activity and Element		Original <u>Budget</u>		Final <u>Budget</u>		<u>Actual</u>	Fin	riance with al Budget - Positive Negative)
Technology - classroom instruction \$ 159,383 159,383 159,383 159,383 159,383 146,342 30,41 Technology - diministration 15,100 15,100 26,410 (11,310) Technology - operations and maintenance Total Technology 22,000 22,000 21,945 55 Facilities \$ 774,595 \$ 774,595 \$ 709,080 \$ 65,515 Facilities Architecture and engineering services Capital outly - land \$ 197,640 \$ 197,640 \$ 172,845 \$ 14,795 (1,509) 132,500 132,600 132,600 \$ 1,509 (1,509) (1,509) (1,509) 132,600 132,600 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 14,494,417 \$ 241,635 \$ \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 241,635 \$ \$ 7,635 \$ 375,887 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 24,695 \$ 375,887 \$ 1,202,623 </td <td>General Fund: (continued)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	General Fund: (continued)								
Technology - instructional support 578,112 578,112 578,112 578,112 578,112 514,383 63,729 Technology - administration 15,100 15,100 22,000 22,000 21,945 55 Total Technology 578,112 514,17595 \$774,595 \$774,595 \$774,595 \$779,080 \$65,515 Facilities	Technology								
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Technology - classroom instruction	\$	159,383	\$	159,383	\$	146,342	\$	13,041
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Technology - instructional support		578,112		578,112		514,383		63,729
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Technology - administration		15,100		15,100		26,410		(11,310)
Total Technology \$ 774,595 \$ 774,595 \$ 779,080 \$ 65,515 Facilities Architecture and engineering services Capital outlay - land Total Facilities \$ 187,640 \$ 187,640 \$ 172,845 \$ 14,795 Total General Fund \$ 187,640 \$ 187,640 \$ 172,845 \$ 14,795 Special Revenue Funds: School Grants Fund: Instruction Classroom instruction Classroom instruction \$ 1,202,623 \$ 14,736,052 \$ 14,494,417 \$ 241,635 Administration, Attendance and Health Medical services \$ 1,202,623 \$ 12,02,623 \$ 826,786 \$ 375,887 Administration, Attendance and Health Medical services \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 826,785 \$ 375,887 School Food Services and Other School Food Services and Other \$ - \$ - \$ 49 (49) Total School Food Services and Other \$ - \$ - \$ 6,316 \$ (6,316) School Food Services and Other \$ - \$ - \$ \$ 1,338 \$ (1,338) Technology Technology instructional support Total School Food Services and Other \$ - \$ - \$ \$ 134,137 \$ (134,137) Total School Food Services and Other School Food Services and Other \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,031,763 \$ 172,690	Technology - operations and maintenance				22,000				
Architecture and engineering services Capital outlay - land Total Facilities\$ 187,640\$ 187,640\$ 127,845\$ 14,795Capital outlay - land Total FacilitiesTotal Facilities $322,500$ $334,009$ $(1,509)$ Total Facilities\$ 320,140\$ 322,140\$ 306,854\$ 13,286Total General Fund\$ 14,736,052\$ 14,736,052\$ 14,494,417\$ 241,635Special Revenue Funds: School Grants Fund: Instruction\$ 12,202,623\$ 14,736,052\$ 14,494,417\$ 241,635Special Revenue Funds: Instruction Instruction Instruction\$ 1,202,623\$ 14,202,623\$ 826,736\$ 375,887 (49)Instruction\$ 1,202,623\$ 1,202,623\$ 826,786\$ 375,887 (49)Instruction\$ 1,202,623\$ 1,202,623\$ 826,786\$ 375,887 (49)Medical services Vehicle Operation Services\$ - \$ \$ 6,316\$ (6,316) (48,416)Vehicle Operation Services School Food Services and Other\$ - \$ \$ - \$ \$ 6,9503\$ (69,503)School Food Services and Other\$ - \$ \$ - \$ \$ 1,338\$ (1,338)Total School Food Services and Other\$ - \$ - \$ \$ 13,137\$ (134,137)Total School Grants Fund\$ 1,202,623\$ 1,202,623\$ 1,031,763\$ 170,860Cafeteria Fund: School Food Services and OtherSchool Food Services and Other School Food Services and Other\$ 592,921\$ 632,844\$ (39,923) (39,923)Total School Food Services and Other School Food Services and Other\$ 592,921\$ 592,921\$ 632,844\$ (39,9		\$	774,595	\$		\$		\$	
Architecture and engineering services Capital outlay - land Total Facilities\$ 187,640\$ 187,640\$ 172,845\$ 14,795Capital outlay - land Total FacilitiesTotal Facilities $322,500$ $334,009$ $(1,509)$ Total General Fund\$ 320,140\$ 320,140\$ 306,854\$ 13,286Special Revenue Funds: School Grants Fund: Instruction $$ 14,736,052$ \$ 14,736,052\$ 14,494,417\$ 241,635Special Revenue Funds: Instruction 	Facilities								
Capital outlay - land 132,500 132,500 134,009 (1,509) Total Facilities \$ 320,140 \$ 322,0140 \$ 320,009 (1,509) Total General Fund \$ 14,736,052 \$ 14,736,052 \$ 14,494,417 \$ 241,635 Special Revenue Funds: School Grants Fund: Instruction \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 826,736 \$ 375,887 Instruction \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 826,736 \$ 375,887 Administration, Attendance and Health \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 826,736 \$ 375,887 Administration, Attendance and Health \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 826,736 \$ 375,887 Administration, Attendance and Health \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 826,736 \$ 375,887 Speech Audio Support - - \$ 48,416 \$ (49,503) Total Administration, Attendance and Health \$ - \$ - \$ 6,316 \$ (6,316) Vehicle Operation Services - - \$ 48,416 \$ (48,416) Total Administration, Attendance and Health \$ - \$ - \$ 1,338 \$ (1,338) School Food Se		\$	187.640	\$	187.640	\$	172.845	\$	14.795
Total Facilities \$ 320,140 \$ 320,140 \$ 320,140 \$ 306,854 \$ 13,286 Total General Fund \$ 14,736,052 \$ 14,736,052 \$ 14,494,417 \$ 241,635 Special Revenue Funds: School Grants Fund: Instruction \$ 1,202,623 \$ 12,02,623 \$ 826,736 \$ 375,887 Instruction \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 826,736 \$ 375,887 Administration, Attendance and Health \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 826,736 \$ 375,838 Administration, Attendance and Health \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 826,736 \$ 375,838 Administration, Attendance and Health \$ 1,202,623 \$ 1,202,623 \$ 826,736 \$ 375,838 Administration, Attendance and Health \$ - \$ - \$ 6,316 \$ (6,316) \$ (430) Yepchological services 48,416 \$ (48,416) \$ - \$ - \$ 420 \$ (420) Total Administration, Attendance and Health \$ - \$ - \$ 14,351 \$ (1,338) \$ (1,338) School Food Services and Other \$ - \$ - \$ 1,338 \$ (1,338) \$ (1,338) Technology Technology classroom Instruction \$ - \$ - \$ 134,137 \$ (134,137) <td></td> <td>*</td> <td></td> <td>Ŧ</td> <td></td> <td>Ŧ</td> <td></td> <td>Ŧ</td> <td></td>		*		Ŧ		Ŧ		Ŧ	
Special Revenue Funds: School Grants Fund: Instruction Classroom instruction Instruction Classroom instruction Special Revenue Funds: Instruction Classroom instruction Instruction Special Revenue Funds: Instruction Classroom instruction Special Revenue Funds: Administration, Attendance and Health Medical services Vehicle Operation Services Speech Audio Support Speech Audio Support Total Administration, Attendance and Health School Food Services and Other Technology Technology classroom Instruction Technology classroom Instruction School Food Grants Fund School Food Services and Other School Food Services and Other School Food Grants Fund School Food Services and Other School Food Services and Other School Food Services and Other School Food Services and O		\$		\$		\$		\$	
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School Food Services and Other \$ 592,921 \$ 592,921 \$ 632,844 \$ (39,923) Total School Food Services and Other \$ 592,921 \$ 592,921 \$ 632,844 \$ (39,923)	Total School Grants Fund	\$	1,202,623	\$	1,202,623	\$	1,031,763	\$	170,860
School food \$ 592,921 \$ 592,921 \$ 632,844 \$ (39,923) Total School Food Services and Other \$ 592,921 \$ 592,921 \$ 632,844 \$ (39,923)	Cafeteria Fund:								
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Total School Food Services and Other \$ 592,921 \$ 592,921 \$ 632,844 \$ (39,923)	School food	\$	592,921	\$	592,921	\$	632,844	\$	(39,923)
Total Cafeteria Fund \$ 592,921 \$ 592,921 \$ 632,844 \$ (39,923)	Total School Food Services and Other	\$		\$		\$		\$	
	Total Cafeteria Fund	\$	592,921	\$	592,921	\$	632,844	\$	(39,923)

Radford City School Board Schedule of Expenditures - Budget and Actual Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2015

Fund, Function, Activity and Element Special Revenue Funds: (continued) School Textbook Fund:	Original <u>Budget</u>	Final <u>Budget</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Fir	riance with nal Budget - Positive <u>Negative)</u>
Instruction					
Classroom instruction	\$ 326,290	\$ 326,290	\$ 79,475	\$	246,815
Total Instruction	\$ 326,290	\$ 326,290	\$ 79,475	\$	246,815
Total School Textbook Fund	\$ 326,290	\$ 326,290	\$ 79,475	\$	246,815
Capital Projects Fund: School Construction Fund: Capital projects					
Building improvements	\$ 71,807	\$ 71,807	\$ 14,614	\$	57,193
Total Capital Projects	\$ 71,807	\$ 71,807	\$ 14,614	\$	57,193
Total School Construction Fund	\$ 71,807	\$ 71,807	\$ 14,614	\$	57,193
Total School Board	\$ 16,929,693	\$ 16,929,693	\$ 16,253,113	\$	676,580

COMPLIANCE SECTION

Robinson, Farmer, Cox Associates

A PROFESSIONAL LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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

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

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Counties, Cities, and Towns*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Radford City School Board, a component unit of the City of Radford, Virginia, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2015, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Radford City School Board's Virginia's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated November 16, 2015.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Radford City School Board'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 opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Radford City School Board's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Radford City School Board's internal control.

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

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

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Radford City School Board's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the 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.

Kohimson, Farmer, Ly associates

Blacksburg, Virginia November 16, 2015

A PROFESSIONAL LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditors' Report on Compliance For Each Major Program and on Internal Control over Compliance Required by OMB Circular A-133

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

Report on Compliance for Each Major Federal Program

We have audited the Radford City School Board's compliance with the types of compliance requirements described in the *OMB Circular A-133 Compliance Supplement* that could have a direct and material effect on each of the Radford City School Board's major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2015. The Radford City School Board's major federal programs are identified in the summary of auditors' results section of the accompanying schedule of findings and questioned costs.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for compliance with the requirements of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants applicable to its federal programs.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance for each of the Radford City School Board's major federal programs based on our audit of the types of compliance requirements referred to above. We conducted our audit of compliance in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards,* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and OMB Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations.* Those standards and OMB Circular A-133 require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether noncompliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Radford City School Board's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion on compliance for each major federal program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the Radford City School Board's compliance.

Opinion on Each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, the Radford City School Board complied, in all material respects, with the types of compliance requirements referred to above that could have a direct and material effect on each of its major federal programs for the year ended June 30, 2015.

Report on Internal Control over Compliance

Management of Radford City School Board is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the types of compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our audit of compliance, we considered the Radford City School Board internal control over compliance with the types of requirements that could have a direct and material effect on each major federal program to determine the auditing procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing an opinion on compliance for each major federal program and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with OMB Circular A-133, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Radford City School Board internal control over compliance.

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

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

The purpose of this report on internal control over compliance is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over compliance and the results of that testing based on the requirements of OMB Circular A-133. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.

Kohimson, Jaimer, La associates

Blacksburg, Virginia November 16, 2015

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards For the Year Ended June 30, 2015 Pass-through Federal Grantor/ Federal Entity Pass-Through Grantor/ CFDA Federal Identifying Program or Cluster Title Number Number Expenditures Department of Agriculture: Pass Through Payments from: Child Nutrition Cluster: State Department of Agriculture: 10.555 Food Distribution (Note C) 40623 \$ 40,373 State Department of Education: National School Lunch Program 10.555 40623 364,150 \$ 404,523 State Department of Education: School Breakfast Program 10.553 40591 130,328 Total Department of Agriculture \$ 534,851 Department of Education: Pass Through Payments from: State Department of Education: 333,973 Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies 84.010 42892 \$ Special Education Cluster (IDEA): Special Education - Grants to States 84.027 60205 312.565 Special Education - Preschool Grants 84.173 61136 12,077 Career and Technical Education - Basic Grants to States 84.048 60531 26,997 Improving Teacher Quality State Grants 84.367 61484 64,640 Twenty-First Century Community Learning Centers 84.287 60565 132,890 Advanced Placement Program 84.330 Unknown 296 Englisth Language Acquistion State Grants 84.365 Unknown 3,111 Total Department of Education 886,549 \$ **Total Expenditures of Federal Awards** 1,421,400 \$

Radford City School Board

Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Note A -- Basis of Presentation:

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards (the Schedule) includes the federal grant activity of the Radford City School Board under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2015. The information in the Schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of OMB Circular A-133, Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations. Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the Radford City School Board, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the Radford City School Board.

Note B -- Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(1) Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the accrual basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in OMB Circular A-87, *Cost Principles for State, Local, and Indian Tribal Governments,* wherein certain types of expenditures are not allowed or are limited as to reimbursement.

(2) Pass-through entity identifying numbers are presented where available.

Note C -- Food Donation

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

Note D -- Relationship to the Financial Statements:

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

Intergovernmental federal revenues per the basic financial statements:	
Primary government:	
General Fund	\$ 296
School Grants Fund	886,253
Cafeteria Fund	 534,851
Total School Board	\$ 1,421,400

Schedule of Findings and Questioned Costs Year Ended June 30, 2015

Section I - Summary of Auditors' Results								
Financial Statements								
Type of auditors' report issued:		Unmodified						
Internal control over financial reporting: Material weakness(es) identified? Significant deficiency(ies) identified?		No None noted						
Noncompliance material to financial stateme	ents noted?	No						
Federal Awards								
Internal control over major programs: Material weakness(es) identified? Significant deficiency(ies) identified?		No None noted						
Type of auditors' report issued on compliance for major programs:								
Any audit findings disclosed that are required to be reported in accordance with OMB Circular A-133 Section 510 (a)?								
Identification of major programs:								
CFDA #	Name of Federal Program or Cluster							
10.553/10.555 84.010	Child Nutrition Cluster Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies							
Dollar threshold used to distinguish between and Type B programs:	Туре А	\$300,000						
Auditee qualified as low-risk auditee?		Yes						
Section II - Financial Statement Findings								
There are no financial statement findings.								
Section III - Federal Award Findings and Questioned Costs								
There are no findings or questioned costs	related to federal awards.							

Section IV - Status of Prior Audit Findings

There were no prior findings.