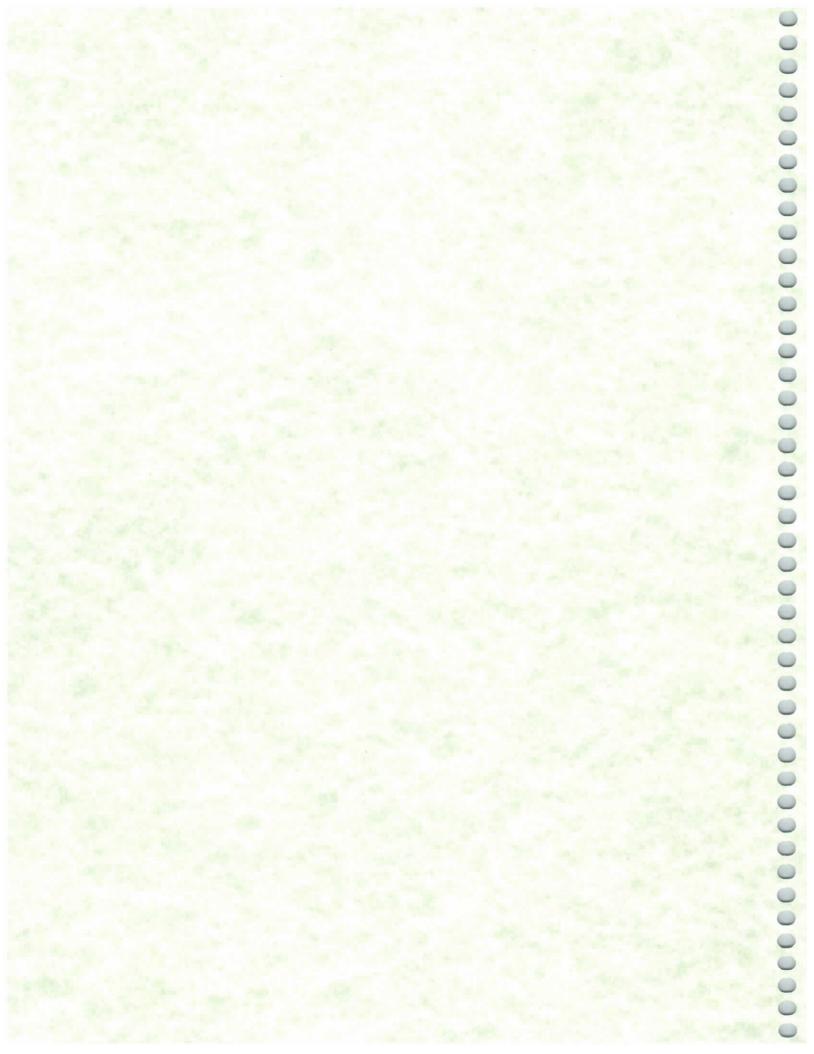
## CARROLL-GRAYSON-GALAX SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY

### FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

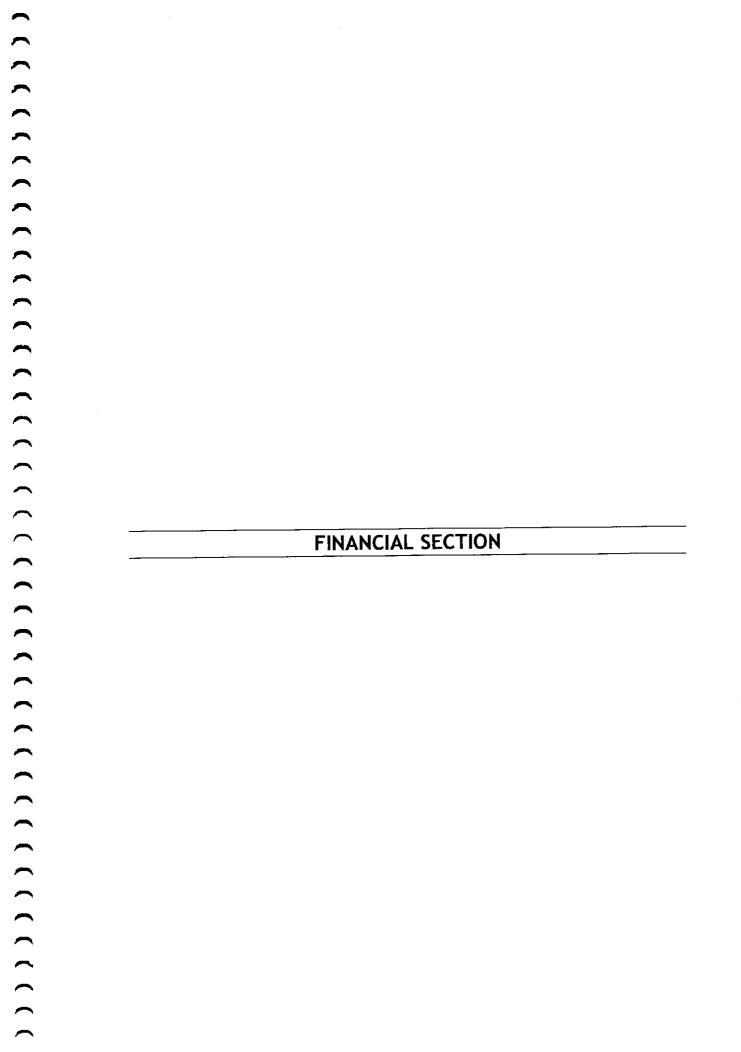


# CARROLL-GRAYSON-GALAX SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY FINANCIAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019

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### ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

#### Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of the Board of Directors Carroll-Grayson-Galax Solid Waste Authority Hillsville, Virginia

#### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the business-type activities of Carroll-Grayson-Galax Solid Waste Authority, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Carroll-Grayson-Galax Solid Waste Authority's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

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

#### Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

#### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the business-type activities of Carroll-Grayson-Galax Solid Waste Authority, as of June 30, 2019, and the changes in financial position, and cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### Change in Accounting Principle

As described in Note 11 to the financial statements, in 2019, the Carroll-Grayson-Galax Solid Waste Authority adopted new accounting guidance, GASB Statement 88 Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements. 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 schedules related to pension funding on pages 22-24 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

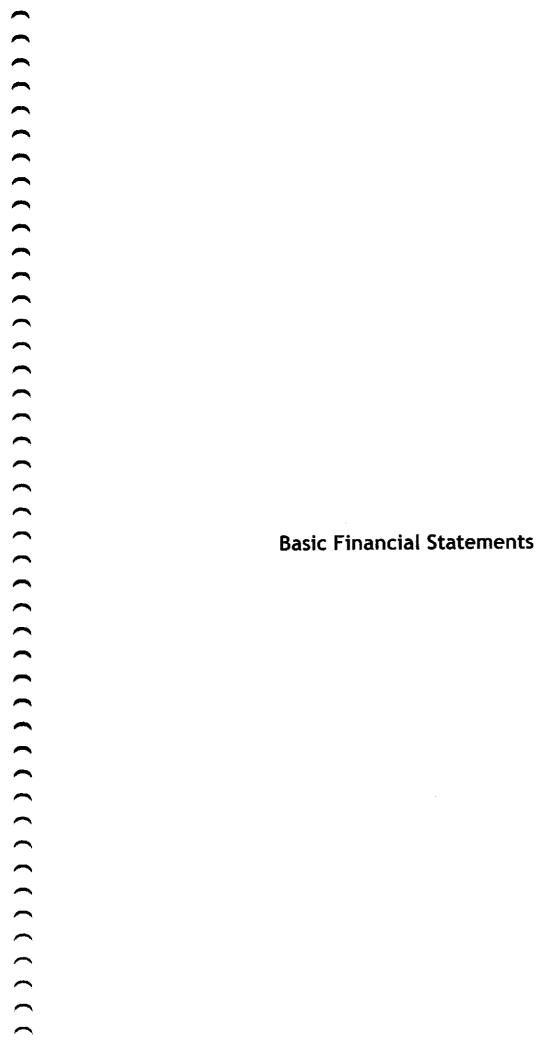
Management has omitted management's discussion and analysis that accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require to be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such missing information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required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

#### Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated October 16, 2019, on our consideration of Carroll-Grayson-Galax Solid Waste Authority's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of Carroll-Grayson-Galax Solid Waste Authority's internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards in considering Carroll-Grayson-Galax Solid Waste Authority's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Rolinsa, Faver, lox associates

Blacksburg, Virginia October 16, 2019



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## CARROLL-GRAYSON-GALAX SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY STATEMENT OF NET POSITION At June 30, 2019

ASSETS		
Current Assets:	\$	477,591
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2)	<b>&gt;</b>	5,667,179
Investments (Note 2)		188,754
Accounts receivable Noncurrent Assets:		100,734
		225 000
Due from BRCEDA (Note 7)		325,000
Capital assets (net of depreciation) (Note 5):  Land	\$	020 205
	Ş	938,385
Buildings		294,150
Equipment		463,749
Infrastructure		2,142,974
Construction in Progress	<u>, —</u>	30,000
Total capital assets (net of depreciation)	\$	3,869,258
Total assets	\$	10,527,782
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES		
Pension related items	\$	44,380
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$	15,184
Amount due to Carroll County for payroll	•	36,296
Capital lease		24,083
Compensated absences		50,753
Noncurrent Liabilities:		20,7.20
Compensated absences		16,918
Net pension liability		234,936
Landfill closure/postclosure liability (Note 6)		3,387,605
Total liabilities	\$	3,765,775
DESERVED THE OWE OF RECOURSES		
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	¢	27 466
Pension related items	\$	37,166
NET POSITION		
Net investment in capital assets	\$	3,845,175
Unrestricted		2,924,046
Total net position	\$	6,769,221

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

## CARROLL-GRAYSON-GALAX SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Operating revenues:		
Tipping fees	\$	2,111,787
Recycling	•	9,321
Miscellaneous revenue	_	700
Total operating revenues	\$_	2,121,808
Operating expenses:		
Salaries	\$	348,735
Fringe benefits		168,957
Professional services		169,452
Utilities		9,688
Fuel		63,390
Telephone		5,911
Uniforms/supplies		3,385
Office expense		17,320
Equipment repairs		81,516
Small equipment		7,308
Insurance		16,053
Wood grinding		12,000
Tire disposal		38,287
Hazardous waste collection and shredding		31,270
Miscellaneous operating expense		30,172
Landfill closure and postclosure expense		54,679
Depreciation		250,807
Economic development	_	260,875
Total operating expenses	\$_	1,569,805
Net operating income (loss)	\$_	552,003
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):		
Interest income	\$	40,478
Investment income		88,031
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments		69,153
Interest expense	<del>-</del>	(1,170)
Total nonoperating income (loss)	\$_	196,492
Change in Net Position	\$	748,495
Net Position at beginning of year		6,020,726
Net Position at end of year	\$_	6,769,221
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The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

## CARROLL-GRAYSON-GALAX SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

Cash flows from operating activities:		
Cash received from customers	\$	2,131,032
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services		(749,379)
Cash payments to employees	-	(524,166)
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$_	857,487
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:		
Interest expense	\$	(1,170)
Principal payments		(96,333)
Purchase of capital assets	-	(1,979,699)
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	\$_	(2,077,202)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Interest income	\$	40,478
CD redemption	-	72,228
Net cash provided by (used for) investing activities	\$_	112,706
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$	(1,107,009)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	_	3,197,831
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$_	2,090,822
Reconciliation of net operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:		
Net operating income (loss)	\$_	552,003
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to		
net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:		
Depreciation	\$	250,807
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable		9,224
Decrease (increase) in deferred outflows of resources		15,845
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable		(2,751)
Increase (decrease) in amount due to Carroll County for payroll		4,182
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences		2,208 (27,907)
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows of resources		(802)
Increase (decrease) in landfill closure/postclosure liability	_	54,678
Total adjustments	\$_	305,484
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	\$	857,487
	=	

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



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# CARROLL-GRAYSON-GALAX SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS JUNE 30, 2019

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

The financial statements of the Authority 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

As provided in Section 42.1 of the <u>Code of Virginia</u>, the Carroll-Grayson-Galax Solid Waste Authority operates a landfill that serves the Counties of Carroll and Grayson, and the City of Galax. The landfill is located in the County of Carroll and is funded by tipping fees generated from the disposal of solid waste.

The Authority contracts with the County of Carroll for labor associated with operation of the landfill. The Authority employees participate in programs offered through the County.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has determined that, under certain circumstances, related organizations should be considered component units of a primary entity and, as such, reported as part of the primary entity. In so doing, GASB established criteria for determining whether a related entity should be reported as a component unit and, under different circumstances, how component units must be presented. In defining the Authority as a primary reporting entity, related organizations were evaluated for possible inclusion, using the criteria established by the GASB. The criteria would require the reporting entity to include entities that hold resources entirely or almost entirely for the direct benefit of the Authority where the Authority has the ability to access a majority of those resources and those resources are significant to the Authority. Based on these criteria, the Authority does not have any component units, nor is the Authority considered a component unit of any of the participating jurisdictions. Therefore, these financial statements are for the primary entity only.

#### **B.** Financial Statement Presentation

The Authority follows business-type activities requirements, which provides that the following sections be included in the annual financial report:

- 1. Management discussion and analysis
- 2. Basic financial statements including a statement of net position, statement of revenues, expenses and changes in net position, and a statement of cash flows
- 3. Notes to the financial statements
- 4. Required supplementary information including schedules related to pension funding

#### C. Basis of Accounting

For financial reporting purposes, the Carroll-Grayson-Galax Solid Waste Authority is considered a special-purpose government, engaged only in business-type activities. Accordingly, the Authority's financial statements have been prepared using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual basis, revenues are recognized when earned, and expenses are recorded when an obligation has been incurred. All significant intra-agency transactions have been eliminated.

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

#### D. Proprietary Fund Revenue and Expense Classifications

Operating revenues include activities that have the characteristics of exchange transactions, such as tipping fee charges to customers for solid waste disposal and other revenue generated from operations.

Nonoperating revenues include activities that have the characteristics of nonexchange transactions, including gifts, state appropriations, interest, other investment income, and other revenue sources that are defined as nonoperating revenues.

Nonoperating expenses include interest on debt related to the purchase of capital assets and losses on the disposal of capital assets. All other expenses are classified as operating expenses.

#### E. 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 Authority has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. It is comprised of certain items related to the measurement of the net pension liability and contributions to the pension plan made during the current year and subsequent to the net pension liability measurement date. For more detailed information on these items, reference the related 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 Authority has one type of item that qualifies for reporting in this category. Certain items related to the measurement of the net pension liability are reported as deferred inflows of resources. For more detailed information on these items, reference the related note.

#### F. Net Position

The Statement of Net Position reports the difference between (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources as net position.

The Authority's net position is classified as follows:

<u>Net Investment in Capital Assets</u> - This category represents the net value of capital assets (property, plant, and equipment less accumulated depreciation) reduced by the debt incurred to acquire or construct the asset. 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.

<u>Restricted</u>- This category includes resources for which the Authority is legally or contractually obligated to spend in accordance with restrictions imposed by external parties.

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

#### F. Net Position (Continued)

<u>Unrestricted</u> - Unrestricted net position represents resources derived from charges to customers for goods received, services rendered or privileges provided, operating grants and contributions, and capital grants and contributions. These resources are used for transactions relating to the operations of the Authority and may be used at the Authority's discretion to meet current expenses for any lawful purposes.

#### G. Net Position Flow Assumption

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

#### H. Capital Assets

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

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

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

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

Asset	Years
Infrastructure	Estimated life of cell
Equipment	5-10
Buildings	20-40

#### I. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Accordingly, actual results could differ from these amounts.

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

#### J. Compensated Absences

Vested or accumulated vacation leave that is expected to be liquidated with expendable available financial resources is reported as an expense and a liability of the Authority. No liability is recorded for non-vesting accumulating rights to receive sick pay benefits. However, a liability is recognized for that portion of accumulating sick leave benefits that it is estimated will be taken as "terminal leave" prior to retirement. The Authority accrues salary-related payments associated with the payment of compensated absences. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred on the financial statements.

#### K. Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

#### L. Other Significant Accounting Policies

- Accounts receivable are shown net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. All accounts that are delinquent in excess of 90 days at year end are included in the allowance for doubtful accounts. For the year ended June 30, 2019, the allowance was \$0.
- Money market investments, participating interest-earning investment contracts (repurchase
  agreements) that have a remaining maturity at time of purchase of one year or less, nonparticipating
  interest-earning investment contracts (nonnegotiable certificates of deposit (CDs)) and external
  investment pools are measured at amortized cost. All other investments are reported at fair value.

#### M. Pensions

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

#### Note 2 - Deposits and Investments:

#### **Deposits**

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

#### Note 2 - Deposits and Investments:

#### **Deposits** (Continued)

Deposits are exposed to custodial credit risk if they are not covered by depository insurance and the deposits are (1) uncollateralized, (2) collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution, or (3) collateralized with securities held by the pledging financial institution's trust department or agent but not in the depositor government's name.

#### Investments

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

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

The Authority's rated debt investments as of June 30, 2019 were rated by Standard and Poor's and the ratings are presented below using the Standard and Poor's rating scale.

Rated Debt Investments' V	alues
Rated Debt Investments	Fair Quality Ratings
	AAAm
Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP)	\$ 1,613,231

The value of the positions in the external investment pools (Local Government Investment Pool) is the same as the value of the pool shares. As LGIP is not SEC registered, regulatory oversight of the pool rests with the Virginia State Treasury. LGIP is an amortized cost basis portfolio. There are no withdrawal limitations or restrictions imposed on the participants.

#### <u>Credit Risk of Investments</u>

The Authority does not have a policy related to the credit risk of investments.

#### Interest Rate Risk

The Authority has not adopted an investment policy for interest rate risk. Listed below are the Authority's investments subject to investment rate risk and their corresponding maturity dates.

	investment maturities (in years)					
Investment Type	Fair Value			Less 1 yr		1-5 yrs
LGIP	\$	1,613,231	\$	1,613,231	\$	•
Certificates of Deposits (unrated)		3,001,398		1,004,955		1,996,443
Raymond James Client Interest Program (CIP)		1,052,550		1,052,550		-
Total	\$	5,667,179	\$	3,670,736	\$	1,996,443
				<del></del>		

Incompany Make wiking tin conserv

The Raymond James Client Interest Program (CIP) is a short-term alternative for funds awaiting investment. As required by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, Raymond James separates a significant portion of CIP funds held for the exclusive benefit of clients from funds used in the company's business operations.

#### Note 2 - Deposits and Investments: (Continued)

#### **Investments** (Continued)

#### Interest Rate Risk (Continued)

This portion of CIP funds are, by regulation, required to be placed in overnight repurchase agreements that are fully collateralized by U.S. Treasury securities or deposited in qualifying trust and/or cash accounts with major U.S. banks. The remaining balance is used in the company's business operations. CIP balances are included in the coverage provided by the SIPC and excess SIPC.

#### Note 3 - Long-Term Obligations:

#### Business-type Activities Indebtedness:

The following is a summary of long-term obligation transactions of the Authority for the year ended June 30, 2019:

	 Balance uly 1, 2018	1	ncreases	ecreases	Ju	Balance ne 30, 2019	,	ount due Within ne Year
Capital lease	\$ 120,416	\$	-	\$ (96, 333)	\$	24,083	\$	24,083
postclosure liability	3,332,927		54,678	-		3,387,605		-
Net pension liability	262,843		141,243	(169, 150)		234,936		-
Compensated absences	65,463		51,305	(49,097)		67,671	_	50,753
Total	\$ 3,781,649	\$	247,226	\$ (314,580)	\$	3,714,295	\$	74,836

#### Note 4 - Capital Lease:

The Authority has entered into a lease agreement to finance the acquisition of a Bomag Compactor. This lease agreement qualifies as a capital lease for accounting purposes and, therefore, has been recorded at present value of the minimum lease payments at the date of inception.

The asset acquired through the capital lease is as follows:

		bomag
	C	ompactor
Asset	\$	577,619
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(158,845)
Takal	<b>.</b>	440 774
Total	_\$	418,774

#### Note 4 - Capital Lease: (Continued)

The future minimum lease obligations and the net present value of these minimum lease payments as of June 30, 2019, was as follows:

Year Ending June 30,	Bomag Compactor		
2020	\$ 24,1		
Less, amount representing interest		(58)	
Present Value of Lease Agreement	\$	24,083	

#### Note 5 - Capital Assets:

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A summary of changes in capital assets for the year follows:

,,	_	Beginning Balance		Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:						
Land	\$	938,385	\$	- \$	- \$	938,385
Construction in progress		275,835		1,923,502	(2,169,337)	30,000
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	s	1,214,220	\$	1,923,502 \$	(2,169,337)	968,385
Capital assets, being depreciated:						
Equipment	\$	3,021,839	\$	6,900 \$	(358,250) \$	2,670,489
Buildings		369,667		•	-	369,667
Infrastructure		11,543,830		2,169,337	-	13,713,167
Capital assets, being depreciated	\$_	14,935,336	\$	2,176,237 \$	(358,250)	16,753,323
Accumulated depreciation:						
Equipment	\$	(2,410,937)	\$	(154,053) \$	358,250 \$	(2,206,740)
Buildings		(65,606)		(9,911)	-	(75,517)
Infrastructure		(11,483,350)		(86,843)	-	(11,570,193)
Accumlated depreciation	\$_	(13,959,893)	\$_	(250,807) \$	358,250 \$	(13,852,450)
Capital assets, net	\$	2,189,663	\$	3,848,932 \$	(2,169,337) \$	3,869,258

#### Note 6 - Landfill Closure/Postclosure Liability:

State and federal laws and regulations require the Authority to place a final cover on its landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure. The total closure and postclosure care liability at June 30, 2019 represents the cumulative amount based on the use of 100% of the estimated capacity of the landfill's constructed cells and amounted to \$2,017,758 (Permit 508) and \$3,353,839 (Permit 605). This amount is based on what it would cost to perform all closure and postclosure care in 2019.

As of June 30, 2019, 100% of the landfill site, Permit 508, had been used. As a result, the amount reported as a liability in the financial statements is \$1,630,975.

As of June 30, 2019, approximately 52.38% of the landfill site, Permit 605, had been used. As a result, the amount reported as a liability in the financial statements is \$1,756,630 (approximately 52.38% of the total liability reported above). The remaining amount (\$1,597,209) will be recognized as remaining space in the landfill is used. The estimated remaining life of the landfill is 4.3 years.

#### Note 6 - Landfill Closure/Postclosure Liability: (Continued)

Actual costs for both closure and postclosure monitoring may change due to inflation or deflation, changes in technology, or changes in applicable laws or regulations. The Authority, through each of the participating localities, have demonstrated financial assurance requirements for closure and postclosure care costs through the submission of a Local Government Financial Test to the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality in accordance with Section 9VAC20-70 of the Virginia Administrative Code.

#### Note 7 - Due From BRCEDA:

On May 23, 2014, the Board voted unanimously to advance BRCEDA \$325,000 that would allow Blue Ridge Crossroads EDA (BRCEDA) to obtain a letter of credit for the Wildwood Commerce Park Project. The advance would be repaid to the Authority within 5 years from a grant received from the Tobacco Commission, Appalachian Regional Commission, and VDOT. No interest rate was stated. As of June 30, 2019, the entire amount was outstanding.

#### Note 8 - Risk Management:

The Authority is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; and natural disasters. The Authority participates with other localities in a public entity risk pool for its coverage of general liability, property, equipment, crime and auto insurance with the Virginia Association of Counties Risk Pool. Each member of this risk pool jointly and severally agrees to assume, pay and discharge any liability. The Authority pays the Risk Pool contributions and assessments into a designated cash reserve fund out of which expenses of the pool, claims and awards are to be paid. In the event of the loss, deficit or depletion of all available funds, 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. Settled claims resulting from these risks have not exceeded coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

#### Note 9 - Litigation:

As of June 30, 2019, there were no matters of litigation involving the Authority which would materially affect the Authority's financial position should any court decisions on pending matters not be favorable.

#### Note 10 - Pension Plan:

#### Plan Description

All full-time, salaried permanent employees of the Carroll-Grayson-Galax Solid Waste Authority are automatically covered by a VRS Retirement Plan upon employment, through the County of Carroll, Virginia. 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. However, several entities participate in the VRS plan through the County of Carroll, Virginia and the participating entities report their proportionate information on the basis of a cost-sharing plan. 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.

Note 10 - Pension Plan: (Continued)

#### Benefit Structures

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

- a. Employees hired before July 1, 2010, vested as of January 1, 2013, and have not taken a refund, are covered under Plan 1, a defined benefit plan. Non-hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced retirement benefit beginning at age 65 with at least 5 years of creditable service or age 50 with at least 30 years of creditable service. Non-hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 55 with at least 5 years of creditable service or age 50 with at least 10 years of creditable service.
- b. Employees hired on or after July 1, 2010, or their membership date is before July 1, 2010, and they were not vested as of January 1, 2013 are covered under Plan 2, a defined benefit plan. Non-hazardous duty employees are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at their normal social security retirement age with at least 5 years of creditable service or when the sum of their age and service equals 90. Non-hazardous duty employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least 5 years of creditable service.
- c. Non-hazardous duty employees hired on or after January 1, 2014 are covered by the Hybrid Plan combining the features of a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan. Plan 1 and Plan 2 members also had the option of opting into this plan during the election window held January 1 April 30, 2014 with an effective date of July 1, 2014. Employees covered by this plan are eligible for an unreduced benefit beginning at their normal social security retirement age with at least 5 years of creditable service, or when the sum of their age and service equal 90. Employees may retire with a reduced benefit as early as age 60 with at least 5 years of creditable service. For the defined contribution component, members are eligible to receive distributions upon leaving employment, subject to restrictions.

#### Average Final Compensation and Service Retirement Multiplier

The VRS defined benefit is a lifetime monthly benefit based on a retirement multiplier as a percentage of the employee's average final compensation multiplied by the employee's total creditable service. Under Plan 1, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 36 consecutive months of highest compensation and the multiplier is 1.7% for non-hazardous duty employees, 1.85% for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents. Under Plan 2, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation and the retirement multiplier is 1.65% for non-hazardous duty employees, 1.85% for sheriffs and regional jail superintendents. Under the Hybrid Plan, average final compensation is the average of the employee's 60 consecutive months of highest compensation and the multiplier is 1.00%. For members who opted into the Hybrid Retirement Plan from Plan 1 or Plan 2, the applicable multipliers for those plans will be used to calculate the retirement benefit for service credited in those plans.

#### Note 10 - Pension Plan: (Continued)

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

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

#### **Contributions**

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

The Carroll-Grayson-Galax Solid Waste Authority's contractually required employer contribution rate for the year ended June 30, 2019 was 10.08% of covered employee compensation. This rate was based on an actuarially determined rate from an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017.

This rate, when combined with employee contributions, was expected to finance the costs of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability. Contributions to the pension plan from the Carroll-Grayson-Galax Solid Waste Authority were \$35,031 and \$38,389 for the years ended June 30, 2019 and June 30, 2018, respectively.

#### **Net Pension Liability**

At June 30, 2019, the Authority reported a liability of \$234,936 for its proportionate share of the net pension liability. The Authority's net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018. The total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation performed as of June 30, 2017, and rolled forward to the measurement date of June 30, 2018. The Authority's proportionate share of the same was calculated using creditable compensation as of June 30, 2018 and 2017 as a basis for allocation. At June 30, 2018 and 2017 the Authority's proportion was 4.4563% and 4.4595%, respectively.

#### Actuarial Assumptions - General Employees

The total pension liability for General Employees in the Authority's Retirement Plan was based on an actuarial valuation as of June 30, 2017, 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, 2018.

> Inflation 2.5%

Salary increases, including inflation 3.5% - 5.35%

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

expenses, including inflation\*

Note 10 - Pension Plan: (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - General Employees (Continued)

\* 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:

Largest 10 - Non-Hazardous Duty: 20% of deaths are assumed to be service related Pre-Retirement:

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

#### Post-Retirement:

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

#### Post-Disablement:

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

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

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

#### Post-Retirement:

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

#### Post-Disablement:

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

#### Note 10 - Pension Plan: (Continued)

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2017 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period from July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2016. Changes to the actuarial assumptions as a result of the experience study are as follows:

#### Largest 10 - Non-Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post- retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 20%

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

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post- retirement healthy, and disabled)	Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 15%

#### Note 10 - Pension Plan: (Continued)

#### Long-Term Expected Rate of Return

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

Asset Class (Strategy)	Target Allocation	Arithmetic Long-term Expected Rate of Return	Weighted Average Long-term Expected Rate of Return
Public Equity	40.00%	4.54%	1.82%
Fixed Income	15.00%	0.69%	0.10%
Credit Strategies	15.00%	3.96%	0.59%
Real Assets	15.00%	5.76%	0.86%
Private Equity	15.00%	9.53%	1.43%
Total	100.00%		4.80%
		Inflation	2.50%
	*Expected arithm	netic nominal return	7.30%

<sup>\*</sup> The above allocation provides a one-year return of 7.30%. However, one-year returns do not take into account the volatility present in each of the asset classes. In setting the long-term expected return for the system, stochastic projections are employed to model future returns under various economic conditions. The results provide a range of returns over various time periods that ultimately provide a median return of 6.83%, including expected inflation of 2.50%.

#### 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. Consistent with the phased-in funding provided by the General Assembly for state and teacher employer contributions; the Authority was also provided with an opportunity to use an alternative employer contribution rate. For the year ended June 30, 2018, the alternate rate was the employer contribution rate used in FY2012 or 90% of the actuarially determined employer contribution rate from the June 30, 2015 actuarial valuations, whichever was greater. From July 1, 2018 on, participating employers are assumed to continue to contribute 100% of the actuarially determined contribution rates. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore the long-term expected rate of return was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

#### Note 10 - Pension Plan: (Continued)

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

The following presents the Authority's proportionate share of the net pension liability using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the Authority'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						
		Decrease (6.00%)	Curr	ent Discount (7.00%)		6 Increase (8.00%)	
Carroll-Grayson-Galax Solid Waste Authority's proportionate share of the County Retirement Plan Net Pension Liability	\$	442,321	\$	234,936	\$	62,775	

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

For the year ended June 30, 2019, the Authority recognized pension expense of \$22,159. Since there was a change in proportionate share between measurement dates, a portion of the pension expense was related to deferred amounts from changes in proportion and from differences between employer contributions and the proportionate share of employer contributions.

At June 30, 2019, the Carroll-Grayson-Galax Solid Waste Authority reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

		Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	6,253	\$	21,556
Change in proportion and differences between contribut and proportionate share of same	ions	3,096		
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		-		11,851
Changes in assumptions		-		3,759
Employer contributions subsequent to the measurement date	_	35,031		<u> </u>
Total	\$_	44,380	\$_	37,166

#### Note 10 - Pension Plan: (Continued)

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

\$35,031 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Authority's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Net Pension Liability in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense in future reporting periods as follows:

Year ended June 30	
2020	\$ 1,194
2021	(10,839)
2022	(17,036)
2023	(1,136)
Thereafter	

#### Pension Plan Data

Information about the VRS Political Subdivision Retirement Plan is also available in the separately issued VRS 2018 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR). A copy of the 2018 VRS CAFR may be downloaded from the VRS website at <a href="http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2018-annual-report-pdf">http://www.varetire.org/Pdf/Publications/2018-annual-report-pdf</a>, or by writing to the System's Chief Financial Officer at P.O. Box 2500, Richmond, VA 23218-2500.

#### Note 11 - Adoption of Accounting Principles:

The Authority implemented the financial reporting provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, Including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. This Statement clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. It also requires that additional essential information related to debt be disclosed in notes to financial statements. No restatement was required as a result of this implementation.

#### Note 12 - Upcoming Pronouncements:

Statement No. 84, *Fiduciary Activities*, establishes criteria for identifying fiduciary activities of all state and local governments for accounting and financial reporting purposes and how those activities should be reported. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018.

Statement No. 87, Leases, requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

#### Note 12 - Upcoming Pronouncements: (Continued)

Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period, provides guidance for reporting capital assets and the cost of borrowing for a reporting period and simplifies accounting for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2019.

Statement No. 90, Majority Equity Interests - An Amendment of GASB Statements No, 14 and No. 61, provides guidance for reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and for reporting financial statement information for certain component units. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2018.

Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations, provides a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminates diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. The requirements of this Statement are effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2020.

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

## CARROLL-GRAYSON-GALAX SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY Schedule of the Authority's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability For the Measurement Dates of June 30, 2014 through June 30, 2018

Carroll County, Virginia's Pension Plan (a cost-sharing multiple employer plan administered by the VRS)

Date	Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (NPL)	Proportionate Share of the NPL	Covered Payroll	Proportionate Share of the NPL as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (3)/(4)	Pension Plan's Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of Total Pension Liability
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2018	4.4563% \$	234,936	\$ 353,236	66.51%	85,46%
2017	4.4595%	262,843	342,614	76.72%	83.27%
2016	4.4596%	345,973	339,549	101.89%	77.51%
2015	4.1942%	256,150	314,762	81.38%	81.30%
2014	4.1942%	211,533	303,257	69.75%	83.61%

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

#### CARROLL-GRAYSON-GALAX SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY Schedule of Employer Contributions

For The Years Ended June 30, 2015 through June 30, 2019

#### Carroll County, Virginia's Pension Plan (a cost-sharing multiple employer plan administered by the VRS)

Date		Contractually Required Contribution		Contributions in Relation to tractually Required Contribution	Contrib Deficiency (1)	(Excess)	mployer's ered Payroll	Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll (2)/(4)
(1)		(1)		(2)	(3	.)	(4)	(5)
2019	\$	35,031	Ş	35,031	ş	-	\$ 357,828	9.79%
2018	•	38,389		38,389		-	353,236	10.87%
2017		38,375		38,375		-	342,614	11.20%
2016		41,322		41,322		-	339,549	12.17%
2015		38,157		38,157		-	314,762	12.12%

Contributions are from the County of Carroll, Virginia records.

Schedule is intended to show information for 10 years. Since 2015 is the first year for this presentation, only five years of data are available. However, additional years will be included as they become available.

## CARROLL-GRAYSON-GALAX SOLID WASTE AUTHORITY Notes to Required Supplementary Information For the Year Ended June 30, 2019

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

Changes of assumptions - The following changes in actuarial assumptions were made effective June 30, 2016 based on the most recent experience study of the System for the four-year period ending June 30, 2016:

Largest 10 - Non-Hazardous Duty:

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post healthy, and disabled)	retirement Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 20%

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

Mortality Rates (pre-retirement, post healthy, and disabled)	t-retirement Updated to a more current mortality table - RP-2014 projected to 2020
Retirement Rates	Lowered rates at older ages and changed final retirement from 70 to 75
Withdrawal Rates	Adjusted rates to better fit experience at each year age and service through 9 years of service
Disability Rates	Lowered rates
Salary Scale	No change
Line of Duty Disability	Increased rate from 14% to 15%



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Compliance



### ROBINSON, FARMER, COX ASSOCIATES, PLLC

Certified Public Accountants

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

To the Members of the Board of Directors Carroll-Grayson-Galax Solid Waste Authority Hillsville, Virginia

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States; and the *Specifications for Audits of Authorities, Boards, and Commissions*, issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts of the Commonwealth of Virginia, the financial statements of the business-type activities of Carroll-Grayson-Galax Solid Waste Authority as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise Carroll-Grayson-Galax Solid Waste Authority's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated October 16, 2019.

#### Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

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

#### **Compliance and Other Matters**

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

#### Purpose of this Report

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

Rolinse, Janes, lox associates Blacksburg, Virginia October 16, 2019