



OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE  
**KEITH FABER**





**NORTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT  
SUMMIT COUNTY  
JUNE 30, 2019**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
Independent Auditor's Report .....	1
Prepared by Management:	
Management's Discussion and Analysis .....	5
Basic Financial Statements:	
Government-wide Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position .....	17
Statement of Activities.....	18
Fund Financial Statements:	
Balance Sheet	
Governmental Funds .....	19
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to Net Position of Governmental Activities .....	20
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds .....	21
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities .....	22
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual General Fund.....	23
Statement of Fund Net Position	
Internal Service Fund .....	24
Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position Internal Service Fund .....	25
Statement of Cash Flows	
Internal Service Fund .....	26
Statement of Fiduciary Net Position	
Fiduciary Funds .....	27
Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position Private Purpose Trust Fund .....	28
Notes to the Basic Financial Statements .....	29

**NORTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT  
SUMMIT COUNTY  
JUNE 30, 2019**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS  
(Continued)**

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
Required Supplementary Information:	
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability.....	70
Schedule of School District Contributions - Pension.....	72
Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset) .....	74
Schedule of School District Contributions - OPEB.....	76
Notes to Required Supplementary Information .....	78
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards .....	79
Notes to the Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Award.....	80
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Required by <i>Government Auditing Standards</i> .....	81
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements Applicable to the Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance .....	83
Schedule of Findings.....	85

# OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Norton City School District  
Summit County  
4128 Cleveland-Massillon Road  
Norton, Ohio 44203

To the Board of Education:

### ***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 Norton City School District, Summit County, Ohio (the District), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### ***Auditor's Responsibility***

Our responsibility is to opine on these financial statements based on our audit. We audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the financial audit standards in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the District's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

We believe the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our audit opinions.

**Opinion**

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 Norton City School District, Summit County, Ohio, as of June 30, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the budgetary comparison for the General Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

**Other Matters**

*Required Supplementary Information*

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *management's discussion and analysis*, and schedules of net pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities and pension and other post-employment benefit contributions listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

*Supplementary and Other Information*

Our audit was conducted to opine on the District's basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards presents additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and is not a required part of the financial statements.

The schedule are management's responsibility, and derives from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. We subjected this information to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling this information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, this information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

***Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards***

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated March 18, 2020, on our consideration of the District's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine 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 District's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.



Keith Faber  
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 18, 2020

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## ***Norton City School District***

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019  
Unaudited

This discussion and analysis of Norton City School District's (School District) financial performance provides an overall review of the School District's financial activities for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the School District's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the School District's financial performance.

### **Financial Highlights**

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

- Net position of governmental activities increased \$1,796,292 from fiscal year 2018.
- General revenues accounted for \$19,843,365 in revenue or 69.4% of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services, and operating grants, contributions and interest accounted for \$7,955,615 or 30.6% of total revenues of \$27,798,980.
- The School District had \$26,002,688 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$7,955,615 of these expenses was offset by program specific revenues that include charges for services, operating grants, contributions and interest and capital grants and contributions. General revenues of \$19,843,365 were able to cover these programs.
- The School District had three major governmental funds, the general fund, the bond retirement debt service fund, and the permanent improvement capital projects fund. The general fund's balance decreased \$165,170 to deficit balance of \$25,980 at June 30, 2019. The bond retirement fund balance decreased \$111,300 due to an increase in debt service payments. The permanent improvement fund's balance increased \$597,200 as there were no significant capital expenditures.
- The School District had new income tax effective January 2019 of a half percent of earned income.
- The other postemployment benefits (OPEB) liability reported last fiscal year and related to the State Teachers Retirement Board is no longer a liability but now an asset for this fiscal year

### **Using this Annual Financial Report**

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand Norton City School District as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

## ***Norton City School District***

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019  
Unaudited

The statement of net position and statement of activities provide information about the activities of the whole School District, presenting both an aggregate view of the School District's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements present how services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the School District's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column.

In the case of the School District, the general fund, the bond retirement debt service fund and the permanent improvement capital projects fund are by far the most significant funds.

### **Reporting the School District as a Whole**

#### *Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities*

While these statements contain information about the large number of funds used by the School District to provide programs and activities, the view of the School District as a whole looks at all financial transactions and helps answer the question, "How did we do financially during 2019?" These statements include all non-fiduciary assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account, all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the School District's net position and changes in net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the School District as a whole the financial position of the School District has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors, some financial, some not. Non-financial factors include the School District's current property tax base, current property tax laws in Ohio restricting revenue growth, facility conditions, required educational programs and other factors.

In the statement of net position and the statement of activities, the School District's activities are considered to be all Governmental Activities:

Governmental Activities - Most of the School District's programs and services are reported here including instruction, support services, operation of non-instructional services, extracurricular activities and food service operations.

### ***Reporting the School District's Most Significant Funds***

#### *Fund Financial Statements*

The analysis of the School District's major funds begins on page 13. Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the School District's major funds. The School District uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the School District's most significant funds. The School District's only major governmental funds are the general fund, the bond retirement debt service fund and the permanent improvement capital projects fund.

***Norton City School District***

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019  
Unaudited

***Governmental Funds*** Most of the School District's activities are reported in governmental funds, which focus on how money flows into and out of those funds and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending in future periods. These funds are reported using an accounting method called modified accrual accounting, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the School District's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Governmental fund information helps determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance educational programs. The relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the statement of net position and the statement of activities) and governmental funds is reconciled in the financial statements.

**The School District as a Whole**

Recall that the statement of net position provides the perspective of the School District as a whole. Over time, net position can serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. During fiscal year 2019, the School District had an increase in net position of \$1,796,292.

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***Norton City School District***  
Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019  
Unaudited

Table 1 provides a summary of the School District's net position for 2019 compared to 2018:

	Table 1 Net Position	
	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>Assets</b>		
Current and other assets	\$ 14,800,736	\$ 16,433,531
Net OPEB asset	1,560,328	-
Capital assets, net of depreciation	<u>39,167,854</u>	<u>39,745,387</u>
Total assets	<u>55,528,918</u>	<u>56,178,918</u>
<b>Deferred outflows of resources</b>		
Deferred charge on refunding	901,320	942,676
Pension	6,998,108	8,912,871
OPEB	<u>375,434</u>	<u>304,562</u>
Total deferred outflow of resources	<u>8,274,862</u>	<u>10,160,109</u>
<b>Liabilities</b>		
Current and other liabilities	2,221,964	2,544,342
Long-term liabilities:		
Due within one year	486,963	611,943
Due in more than one year:		
Net pension liability	28,222,289	30,271,864
Net OPEB liability	3,366,421	7,011,392
Other amounts	<u>24,622,463</u>	<u>24,971,387</u>
Total liabilities	<u>58,920,100</u>	<u>65,410,928</u>
<b>Deferred inflows of resources</b>		
Property taxes	8,713,563	9,193,689
Pension	1,773,103	1,063,757
OPEB	<u>2,746,649</u>	<u>816,580</u>
Total deferred inflow of resources	<u>13,233,315</u>	<u>11,074,026</u>
<b>Net Position</b>		
Net investment in capital assets	16,447,278	16,627,774
Restricted	2,849,494	3,549,592
Unrestricted	<u>(27,646,407)</u>	<u>(30,323,293)</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ (8,349,635)</u>	<u>\$ (10,145,927)</u>

***Norton City School District***

Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019  
Unaudited

Net investment in capital assets, reported on the government-wide statements represents a large component of net position. Capital assets include land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment, and vehicles, all of which are used to provide services to students and are not available for future spending. Although the School District's investment in capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources to repay the debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets may not be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the School District's net position, \$2,849,494, represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how the funds may be used. Of the total restricted net position, \$1,332,362 is restricted for capital projects, \$923,435 is restricted for debt service, \$418,952 is restricted for food services, and \$174,745 is restricted for other purposes. The remaining balance of net position is a deficit of (\$27,646,407) and is unrestricted.

The net pension liability is the largest single liability reported by the School District at June 30, 2019.

The School District's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual other postemployment benefits (OPEB) expense for their proportionate share of each plan's change in net pension liability and net OPEB liability or asset, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

In addition to the 3,265,762 negative expense reported for changes in net OPEB liability and related inflows/outflows, the School District is reporting a negative expense in the amount of \$2,079,895 for contractually required contributions in the net OPEB and pension liability for fiscal year 2019.

**Norton City School District**  
Management's Discussion and Analysis  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019  
Unaudited

Table 2 shows changes in net position for fiscal year 2019 compared to fiscal year 2018.

Table 2  
Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
<b>Revenues</b>		
Program revenues:		
Charges for services	\$ 5,666,738	\$ 5,885,326
Operating grants, contributions and interest	2,288,877	1,919,777
Capital grants and contributions	-	555,870
General revenues:		
Property taxes	10,042,990	10,097,410
Income taxes	408,089	-
Grants and entitlements	9,265,635	9,277,980
Investment earnings	39,811	48,526
Miscellaneous	86,840	67,228
Total revenues	<u>27,798,980</u>	<u>27,852,117</u>
<b>Program Expenses</b>		
Instruction:		
Regular	9,788,355	4,274,533
Special	3,234,230	1,766,976
Vocational	534,557	340,068
Adult/continuing	2,915	5,620
Student intervention services	300,398	312,558
Support services:		
Pupils	2,062,775	1,673,720
Instructional staff	527,653	456,764
Board of education	35,294	64,023
Administration	1,445,758	812,511
Fiscal	540,705	540,435
Business	156,178	261,273
Operation and maintenance of plant	2,341,392	2,744,592
Pupil transportation	1,697,570	1,626,383
Central	93,762	82,025
Operation non-instructional services:		
Operation of food services	1,013,260	974,699
Community services	6,296	5,436
Extracurricular activities	726,171	466,185
Intergovernmental	572,269	-
Interest and fiscal charges	923,150	907,781
Total expenses	<u>26,002,688</u>	<u>17,315,582</u>
Change in net position	1,796,292	10,536,535
Net position beginning of year	<u>(10,145,927)</u>	<u>(20,682,462)</u>
Net position end of year	<u>\$ (8,349,635)</u>	<u>\$ (10,145,927)</u>

**Norton City School District**  
 Management's Discussion and Analysis  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019  
 Unaudited

**Governmental Activities**

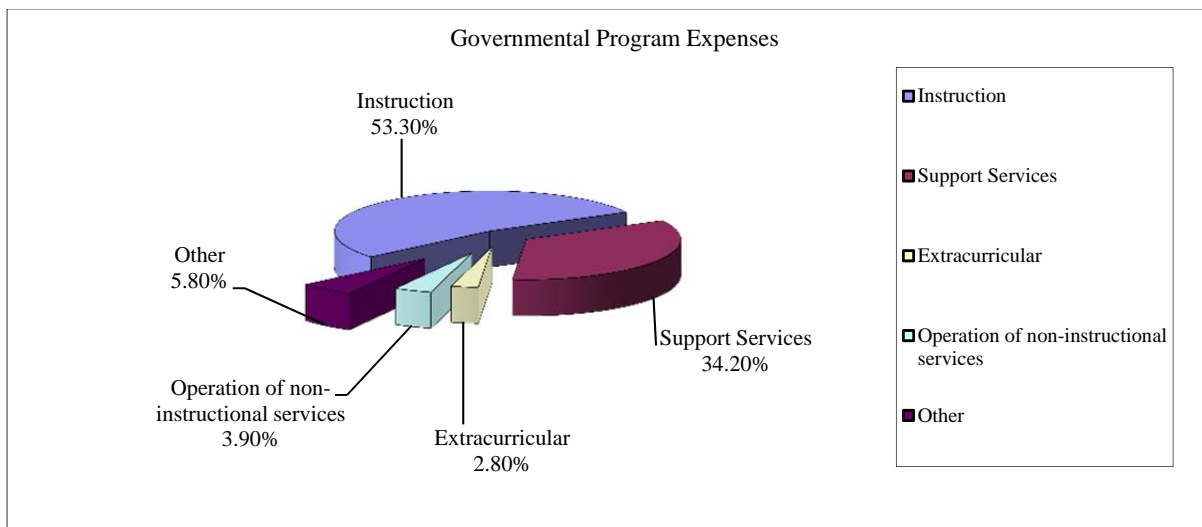
Norton City School District depends on both property taxes and State funding.

Several revenue sources fund our governmental activities with property tax and State foundation revenues being the largest contributors. Property tax levies generated over \$10.0 million in 2019. Income tax generated over .4 million. General revenues from grants and entitlements, such as the school foundation program, generated over \$9.0 million. Due to the combination of taxes and intergovernmental funding representing 70.93% of all revenues, the School District monitors both of these sources very closely for fluctuations.

A review of Table 2 reflects that the total cost of instructional services was \$13,860,455, or 53.3% of governmental program expenses. Instructional expenses include activities directly related to the teaching of pupils and the interaction between teacher and pupil. As compared to the prior year, these expenses increased \$7,160,700, or 106.9%. The reason for this increase was due to increased costs related to regular and special instruction compared to the prior year. This increase is due to significant net pension and net OPEB changes for the current fiscal year.

Pupil services and instructional staff include the activities involved in assisting staff and the content and process of teaching pupils. These expenses represent \$2,590,428 of the total governmental program expenses, or 9.96%. These expenses increased over the prior year in the amount of \$459,944 or 21.59% again, due to significant net pension and net OPEB changes for the current fiscal year.

Below is a graphical display of the program expenses in a more aggregate total than the table above.



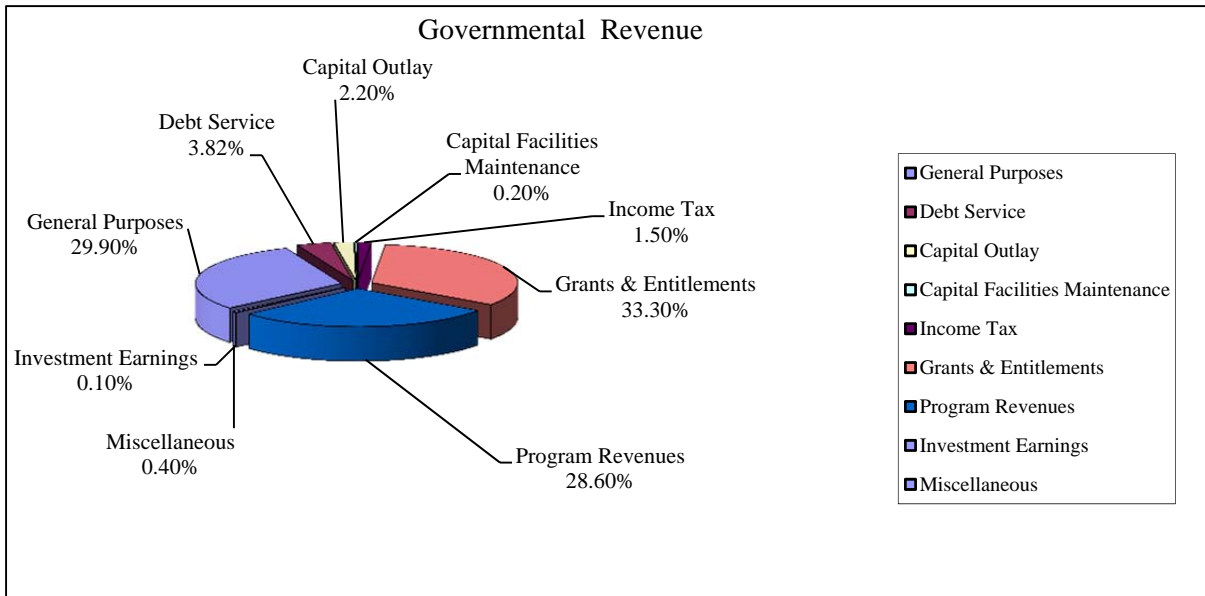
Board of Education, administration, fiscal and business classifications reflect expenses associated with establishing and administering school operation policies, financial operations and activities concerned with purchasing, receiving and maintaining goods and services for the School District. The total cost was \$2,177,935, or 8.38% of governmental program expenses.

**Norton City School District**

Management’s Discussion and Analysis  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019  
Unaudited

Operation and maintenance of plant expenses refer to the care and upkeep of the buildings, grounds, equipment and the safety of the School District’s operations. The total cost for the operation and maintenance services was \$2,341,392, or 9% of the governmental program expenses. Expenses for providing this program decreased \$403,200, or 14.69% as compared to the prior year.

Pupil transportation expenses are expenses related to the transportation of students to and from school, as well as the service and maintenance of those vehicles. Total transportation cost was \$1,697,570, or 6.53% of the total governmental program expenses. Expenses for providing this program increased \$71,187, or 4.38% as compared to the prior year.



Program revenues include charges for services, grants, contributions and interest that are program specific. Property taxes made up 36.1% of total revenues for governmental activities for the Norton City Schools in fiscal year 2019 while program revenues for governmental activities provided 28.6% of governmental revenues. The property revenue is reported by the purpose of the levy, such as; general purpose, debt service, capital outlay and capital facilities maintenance. The 33.3% provided by the grants and entitlements portion of general revenues includes monies received from the Ohio Department of Education, State Foundation Program and property tax relief such as the homestead exemptions and rollbacks provided by HB 920. Income tax represents 1.5%.

As a result of implementing the accounting standard for pension and OPEB, the School District is reporting a significant net pension liability, net OPEB liability, related deferred inflows of resources and an increase in pension expense for the fiscal year which have a negative effect on net position. In addition, the School District is reporting a net OPEB asset, deferred outflows of resources and a decrease in expenses related to OPEB, which have a positive impact on net position. The increase and decrease in pension and OPEB expense is the difference between the contractually required contributions and the pension and OPEB expense resulting from the change in the liability or asset that is not reported as deferred inflows or outflows. These amounts can be found in the reconciliation of the statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances of governmental funds to the statement of activities. To further explain the impact of these accounting standards on the School District’s net position, additional information is presented below.



**Norton City School District**  
 Management's Discussion and Analysis  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019  
 Unaudited

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Deferred outflows - pension	\$ 6,998,108	\$ 8,912,871
Deferred outflows - OPEB	375,434	304,562
Deferred inflows - pension	(1,773,103)	(1,063,757)
Deferred inflows - OPEB	(2,746,449)	(816,580)
Net pension liability	(28,222,289)	(30,271,864)
Net OPEB asset	1,560,328	-
Net OPEB liability	<u>(3,366,421)</u>	<u>(7,011,392)</u>
Impact of GASB 68 and GABB 75 on net position	<u>\$ (27,174,392)</u>	<u>\$ (29,946,160)</u>

**The School District's Funds**

The School District's governmental funds are accounted for using the modified accrual basis of accounting. The total revenues and other financing sources for governmental funds were \$28,733,959 and total expenditures and other financing uses were \$29,637,142. The net change in fund balance for governmental funds was a decrease of \$903,183. This overall decrease in fund balance was mainly due to expenditures exceeding revenues. This was not the cause of any specific item.

Table 3  
 Change in Fund Balance

<u>Fund</u>	Fund Balance <u>June 30, 2019</u>	Fund Balance <u>June 30, 2018</u>	Increase (Decrease)
General	\$ (25,980)	\$ 139,190	\$ (165,170)
Bond retirement	1,033,546	1,144,846	(111,300)
Permanent improvement	877,123	279,923	597,200
Other governmental	<u>986,161</u>	<u>2,210,074</u>	<u>(1,223,913)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 2,870,850</u>	<u>\$ 3,774,033</u>	<u>\$ (903,183)</u>

**General Fund**

The School District's general fund balance decreased by \$165,170 during the fiscal year. The tables that follow assist in illustrating the financial activities and fund balance of the general fund.

**Norton City School District**  
 Management's Discussion and Analysis  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019  
 Unaudited

Table 4  
 General Fund - Change in Revenue

	2019	2018	Percent
	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Change</u>
Property taxes	\$ 8,289,220	\$ 8,485,985	(2.32%)
Income taxes	408,089	-	n/a
Intergovernmental	9,877,144	9,735,408	1.46%
Interest	39,811	11,745	238.96%
Tuition and fees	4,673,062	4,916,622	(4.95%)
Extracurricular activities	115,385	20,818	454.26%
Gifts and donations	4,051	12,707	(68.12%)
Charges for services	134,327	211,623	(36.53%)
Rent	16,373	12,885	27.07%
Miscellaneous	59,124	94,734	(37.59%)
Total	<u>\$ 23,616,586</u>	<u>\$ 23,502,527</u>	

Overall revenues within the general fund increased \$114,059 for the fiscal year. This is due mainly to an increase in extracurricular revenue and interest for the current fiscal year.

The table that follows assists in illustrating the expenditures of the general fund.

Table 5  
 General Fund - Change in Expenditures by Type

	2019	2018	Percent
<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Change</u>
Instruction	\$ 15,232,742	\$ 14,910,067	2.16%
Support services	8,048,032	8,433,090	(4.57%)
Operation of non-instructional services	917	1,417	(35.29%)
Extracurricular activities	480,037	469,031	2.35%
Capital outlay	-	103,313	(100.00%)
Debt service	20,028	24,541	(18.39%)
Total	<u>\$ 23,781,756</u>	<u>\$ 23,941,459</u>	

Expenditures decreased \$159,503 from the prior year. This decrease is mainly due to decreased costs related to support services for the purchase of capital related items.

***Bond Retirement Fund***

The bond retirement fund balance decreased \$111,300 due to an increase in principal payments for the school improvement bonds.

***Permanent Improvement Fund***

The School District's permanent improvement fund balance increased by \$597,200, this was due to the total revenue exceeding total expenditures. There were no significant capital purchases from this fund.

***Norton City School District***

Management’s Discussion and Analysis  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019  
Unaudited

***General Fund Budgeting Highlights***

The School District’s budget is prepared according to Ohio law and is based on accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The most significant budgeted fund is the general fund.

For the general fund, the original budgeted revenue and other financing source estimate was \$23,473,664. This amount was changed during the year, resulting in a final revenue budget of \$23,163,375. Actual revenue and other financing sources reported was \$23,163,375 which is \$310,289 less than the original budgeted amounts.

The original expenditures and other financing uses estimate of \$24,216,227 was revised slightly over the course of the fiscal year. The final budgeted expenditures and other financing uses were \$23,905,938, which was a decrease of \$310,289 or 1.3 percent under the original budget. Actual expenditures, including encumbrances and other financing uses were under budget by \$72,720. This was the result of conservative spending by the School District.

**Capital Assets and Debt Administration**

***Capital Assets***

At the end of fiscal year 2019, the School District had \$39,167,854 invested in land, land improvements, buildings and improvements, furniture and equipment and vehicles. Table 6 shows fiscal year 2019 balances compared to fiscal year 2018:

Table 6  
Capital Assets, at Fiscal Year End  
(Net of Depreciation)

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Land	\$ 1,259,263	\$ 1,259,263
Land improvements	1,853,516	1,947,465
Buildings and improvements	32,981,488	33,452,555
Furniture and equipment	2,315,170	2,510,493
Vehicles	758,417	575,611
Total capital assets	<u>\$ 39,167,854</u>	<u>\$ 39,745,387</u>

The total decrease in the value of capital assets, as compared to the prior year, is due primarily to the current year’s depreciation exceeding current year additions. Significant additions for the current fiscal year included four school buses. See Note 8 to the basic financial statements for detail on the School District’s capital assets.

***Debt***

At June 30, 2019, the School District had \$23,887,467 in bonds (including unamortized bond premium and bond accretion) and capital leases outstanding with \$372,885 due within one year. Table 7 summarizes the debt outstanding:

***Norton City School District***  
 Management’s Discussion and Analysis  
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019  
 Unaudited

Table 7  
 Outstanding Debt, at Fiscal Year End

	<u>Governmental Activities</u>	
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
General obligation bonds	\$ 23,831,327	\$ 24,148,925
Capital leases	<u>56,140</u>	<u>73,248</u>
Total outstanding debt	<u>\$ 23,887,467</u>	<u>\$ 24,222,173</u>

The School District has budgeted to meet all of its debt requirements, all of which are to be repaid from the debt service fund. The capital leases are to be repaid from the general fund, which the School District has budgeted to meet these requirements.

See Note 13 & 14 to the basic financial statements for detail on the School District’s long-term obligations.

**Current Issues Affecting Financial Condition**

The Board of Education and administration closely monitor its revenues and expenditures in accordance with its financial forecast. The financial future of the School District is not without its challenges. These challenges stem from issues that are at the local and State level. The local challenges will continue to exist, as the School District must rely heavily on property taxes to fund its operations. State level challenges continue to evolve as the State of Ohio determines the outcome of the Ohio Supreme Court case dealing with the unconstitutionality of the State’s educational funding system. Although the School District relies heavily on its property taxpayers to support its operations, the community support for the schools is quite strong.

Due to the unsettled issues in the school funding, management is required to plan carefully and prudently to provide the resources to meet student needs over the next several years.

In conclusion, the School District’s system of budgeting and internal controls is well regarded. All of the School District’s financial abilities will be needed to meet the challenges of the future.

**Contacting the School District’s Financial Management**

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the School District’s finances and to show the School District’s accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions or need additional financial information, contact Stephanie Hagenbush, Treasurer/Chief Fiscal Officer of the Norton City School District, 4128 South Cleveland Massillon Road, Norton, Ohio 44203 by phone (330) 825-2114 or e-mail [shagenbush@nortonschools.org](mailto:shagenbush@nortonschools.org).

**Norton City School District**  
**Statement of Net Position**  
**June 30, 2019**

	Governmental Activities
<u>Assets:</u>	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,152,624
Cash and cash equivalents:	
In segregated accounts	12,907
Receivables:	
Property taxes	10,097,949
Income taxes	303,998
Accounts	1,034,818
Intergovernmental	160,932
Inventory held for resale	13,575
Materials and supplies inventory	23,933
Net OPEB asset	1,560,328
Capital assets:	
Land and construction in progress	1,259,263
Depreciable capital assets	48,811,288
Accumulated depreciation	(10,902,697)
Total capital assets	<u>39,167,854</u>
Total assets	<u>55,528,918</u>
<u>Deferred outflows of resources</u>	
Deferred charge on refunding	901,320
Pension	6,998,108
OPEB	375,434
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>8,274,862</u>
<u>Liabilities:</u>	
Accounts payable	180,118
Accrued wages	1,568,099
Intergovernmental payable	333,878
Accrued interest payable	139,869
Long-term liabilities:	
Due within one year	486,963
Due in more than one year:	
Net pension liability	28,222,289
Net OPEB liability	3,366,421
Other amounts due in more than one year	24,622,463
Total liabilities	<u>58,920,100</u>
<u>Deferred inflows of resources</u>	
Property taxes	8,713,563
Pension	1,773,103
OPEB	2,746,649
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>13,233,315</u>
<u>Net position:</u>	
Net investment in capital assets	16,447,278
Restricted for:	
Capital projects	1,332,362
Debt service	923,435
Food services	418,952
Other purposes	174,745
Unrestricted	(27,646,407)
Total net position	<u>\$ (8,349,635)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

**Norton City School District**  
**Statement of Activities**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	Program Revenues			Net (Expense)
	Expenses	Charges for Services	Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	Revenue and Changes in Net Position
<u>Governmental Activities:</u>				
Instruction:				
Regular	\$ 9,788,355	\$ 4,188,439	\$ 790,096	\$ (4,809,820)
Special	3,234,230	779,890	454,465	(1,999,875)
Vocational	534,557	-	-	(534,557)
Adult/continuing	2,915	-	-	(2,915)
Student intervention services	300,398	-	-	(300,398)
Support services:				
Pupils	2,062,775	-	342,052	(1,720,723)
Instructional staff	527,653	-	36,045	(491,608)
Board of education	35,294	-	-	(35,294)
Administration	1,445,758	-	4,218	(1,441,540)
Fiscal	540,705	-	-	(540,705)
Business	156,178	-	-	(156,178)
Operation and maintenance of plant	2,341,392	16,373	14,278	(2,310,741)
Pupil transportation	1,697,570	-	120,098	(1,577,472)
Central	93,762	-	-	(93,762)
Operation of non-instructional services:				
Operation of food services	1,013,260	475,954	509,825	(27,481)
Community services	6,296	-	-	(6,296)
Extracurricular activities	726,171	206,082	17,800	(502,289)
Interest and fiscal charges	923,150	-	-	(923,150)
Intergovernmental	572,269	-	-	(572,269)
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 26,002,688</u>	<u>\$ 5,666,738</u>	<u>\$ 2,288,877</u>	<u>(18,047,073)</u>

General Revenues:

Property taxes levied for:

General purposes	8,308,187
Debt service	1,070,098
Capital outlay	609,702
Capital facilities maintenance	55,003
Income taxes levied for general purposes	408,089
Grants and entitlements not restricted to specific programs	9,265,635
Investment earnings	39,811
Miscellaneous	86,840
Total general revenues	<u>19,843,365</u>

Change in net position	1,796,292
Net position at beginning of year	<u>(10,145,927)</u>
Net position at end of year	<u>\$ (8,349,635)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

**Norton City School District**  
**Balance Sheet**  
**Governmental Funds**  
**June 30, 2019**

	General	Bond Retirement	Permanent Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<u>Assets:</u>					
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 262,152	\$ 915,196	\$ 869,691	\$ 1,088,772	\$ 3,135,811
Receivables:					
Property taxes	8,325,196	1,093,381	679,372	-	10,097,949
Income taxes	303,998				303,998
Accounts	1,034,818	-	-	-	1,034,818
Intergovernmental	149,212	-	-	11,720	160,932
Interfund	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
Inventory held for resale	-	-	-	13,575	13,575
Materials and supplies inventory	23,933	-	-	-	23,933
Advances to other funds	50,411	-	-	-	50,411
Total assets	<u>\$ 10,154,720</u>	<u>\$ 2,008,577</u>	<u>\$ 1,549,063</u>	<u>\$ 1,114,067</u>	<u>\$ 14,826,427</u>
<u>Liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances:</u>					
<u>Liabilities:</u>					
Accounts payable	\$ 101,038	\$ -	\$ 70,523	\$ 8,557	\$ 180,118
Accrued wages	1,520,438	-	-	47,661	1,568,099
Intergovernmental payable	312,601	-	-	21,277	333,878
Advances from other funds	-	-	-	50,411	50,411
Total liabilities	<u>1,934,077</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>70,523</u>	<u>127,906</u>	<u>2,132,506</u>
<u>Deferred inflows of resources</u>					
Property taxes	7,186,474	945,273	581,816	-	8,713,563
Unavailable revenue - delinquent property taxes	228,791	29,758	19,601	-	278,150
Unavailable revenue - other	831,358	-	-	-	831,358
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>8,246,623</u>	<u>975,031</u>	<u>601,417</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>9,823,071</u>
<u>Fund balances:</u>					
Nonspendable	74,344	-	-	-	74,344
Restricted	-	1,033,546	877,123	1,050,886	2,961,555
Committed	11,000	-	-	-	11,000
Unassigned	(111,324)	-	-	(64,725)	(176,049)
Total fund balances	<u>(25,980)</u>	<u>1,033,546</u>	<u>877,123</u>	<u>986,161</u>	<u>2,870,850</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 10,154,720</u>	<u>\$ 2,008,577</u>	<u>\$ 1,549,063</u>	<u>\$ 1,114,067</u>	<u>\$ 14,826,427</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

***Norton City School District***  
**Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to**  
**Net Position of Governmental Activities**  
**June 30, 2019**

Total governmental funds balances		\$ 2,870,850
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		39,167,854
Other long-term assets that are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are unavailable revenue in the funds:		
Property taxes	\$ 278,150	
Tuition and fees	831,358	
Total	<u>1,109,508</u>	1,109,508
The net pension and net OPEB liability are not due and payable in the current period; the net OPEB asset is not a financial resource; therefore, the asset, liability and related deferred inflows/outflows are not reported in the funds:		
Deferred outflows - pension	6,998,108	
Deferred inflows - pension	(1,773,103)	
Net pension liability	(28,222,289)	
Deferred outflows - OPEB	375,434	
Deferred inflows - OPEB	(2,746,649)	
Net OPEB liability	(3,366,421)	
Net OPEB asset	1,560,328	
Total	<u>(27,174,592)</u>	(27,174,592)
An internal service fund is used by management to charge the costs of insurance to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service fund are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		24,720
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.		(139,869)
Long-term liabilities that are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
General obligation bonds	\$ (14,664,287)	
Refunding general obligation bonds	(7,499,923)	
Premium and accretion on bonds	(1,667,117)	
Unamortized cost of refunding	901,320	
Compensated absences	(1,221,959)	
Capital leases	(56,140)	
Total	<u>(24,208,106)</u>	(24,208,106)
Net position of governmental activities		<u>\$ (8,349,635)</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.



**Norton City School District**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances**  
**Governmental Funds**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	General	Bond Retirement	Permanent Improvement	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>Revenues:</b>					
Property taxes	\$ 8,289,220	\$ 1,066,154	\$ 607,004	\$ 55,003	\$ 10,017,381
Income taxes	408,089	-	-	-	408,089
Intergovernmental	9,877,144	35,787	94,976	1,558,957	11,566,864
Interest	39,811	-	-	2,813	42,624
Tuition and fees	4,673,062	-	-	-	4,673,062
Extracurricular activities	115,385	-	-	123,929	239,314
Gifts and donations	4,051	-	-	10,600	14,651
Charges for services	134,327	-	-	475,446	609,773
Rent	16,373	-	-	-	16,373
Miscellaneous	59,124	-	29,810	24,453	113,387
Total revenues	<u>23,616,586</u>	<u>1,101,941</u>	<u>731,790</u>	<u>2,251,201</u>	<u>27,701,518</u>
<b>Expenditures:</b>					
<b>Current:</b>					
<b>Instruction:</b>					
Regular	11,145,457	-	107,259	70,650	11,323,366
Special	3,158,479	-	-	494,466	3,652,945
Vocational	625,600	-	3,899	-	629,499
Adult/continuing	2,808	-	-	-	2,808
Student intervention services	300,398	-	-	-	300,398
<b>Support services:</b>					
Pupils	1,859,278	-	-	340,010	2,199,288
Instructional staff	492,648	-	-	44,030	536,678
Board of education	34,921	-	-	-	34,921
Administration	1,582,872	-	-	4,325	1,587,197
Fiscal	502,101	15,641	9,847	-	527,589
Business	114,898	-	13,348	26,544	154,790
Operation and maintenance of plant	1,821,835	-	14,339	196,513	2,032,687
Pupil transportation	1,549,371	-	11,641	-	1,561,012
Central	90,108	-	-	-	90,108
<b>Operation of non-instructional services:</b>					
Operation of food services	-	-	-	960,527	960,527
Community services	917	-	-	5,747	6,664
Extracurricular activities	480,037	-	-	152,966	633,003
Capital outlay	-	-	168,424	412,900	581,324
<b>Debt service:</b>					
Principal retirement	17,108	355,000	-	-	372,108
Interest and fiscal charges	2,920	842,600	-	-	845,520
Intergovernmental	-	-	-	572,269	572,269
Total expenditures	<u>23,781,756</u>	<u>1,213,241</u>	<u>328,757</u>	<u>3,280,947</u>	<u>28,604,701</u>
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	<u>(165,170)</u>	<u>(111,300)</u>	<u>403,033</u>	<u>(1,029,746)</u>	<u>(903,183)</u>
<b>Other financing sources (uses):</b>					
Transfers in	-	-	194,167	838,274	1,032,441
Transfers out	-	-	-	(1,032,441)	(1,032,441)
Total other financing sources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>194,167</u>	<u>(194,167)</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balances	(165,170)	(111,300)	597,200	(1,223,913)	(903,183)
Fund balances at beginning of year	<u>139,190</u>	<u>1,144,846</u>	<u>279,923</u>	<u>2,210,074</u>	<u>3,774,033</u>
Fund balances at end of year	<u>\$ (25,980)</u>	<u>\$ 1,033,546</u>	<u>\$ 877,123</u>	<u>\$ 986,161</u>	<u>\$ 2,870,850</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

***Norton City School District***

**Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes  
in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities  
For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds \$ (903,183)

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

Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of capital assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. In the current period, these amounts are:

Capital asset additions	\$ 581,324	
Depreciation expense	(1,158,857)	
		(577,533)
Excess of capital asset additions and contributions over depreciation expense		(577,533)

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds. These activities consist of:

Property taxes	\$ 25,609	
Intergovernmental	(26,816)	
Tuition and fees	98,669	
		97,462
Net change in deferred inflows of resources during the year		97,462

Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds however, the statement of activities reports these amounts as deferred outflows.

Pension		(2,574,089)
OPEB		3,265,762

Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in the net pension liability and net OPEB asset/liability are reported as pension and OPEB expense in the statement of activities.

Pension		1,999,555
OPEB		80,340

Repayment of bond and capital lease principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduced long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.

372,108

Some items 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.

These activities consist of:

Decrease in compensated absences	139,198	
Decrease in accrued interest	1,128	
Amortization of:		
Premium	66,285	
Deferred cost of refunding	(41,356)	
Bond accretion	(103,687)	
		61,568
Total reduced expenditures		61,568

The internal service fund used by management to charge the costs of medical, prescription drug, dental and vision claims to individual funds are not reported in the statement of activities. Governmental fund expenditures and related internal service fund revenues are eliminated.

(25,698)

Change in net position of governmental activities

\$ 1,796,292

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

**Norton City School District**  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance-**  
**Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual**  
**General Fund**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
<u>Revenues:</u>				
Property taxes	\$ 8,517,920	\$ 8,213,323	\$ 8,213,323	\$ -
Income taxes	-	104,091	104,091	-
Intergovernmental	9,685,277	9,890,994	9,890,994	-
Interest	16,329	31,829	31,829	-
Tuition and fees	4,904,984	4,504,794	4,504,794	-
Extracurricular activities	-	76,180	76,180	-
Gifts and donations	1,380	3,000	3,000	-
Charges for services	216,859	192,397	192,397	-
Rent	15,835	16,498	16,498	-
Miscellaneous	49,462	21,532	21,532	-
Total revenues	<u>23,408,046</u>	<u>23,054,638</u>	<u>23,054,638</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Expenditures:</u>				
Current:				
Instruction:				
Regular	11,201,900	11,152,521	11,078,614	73,907
Special	3,139,391	3,129,312	3,129,312	-
Vocational	616,420	617,436	617,436	-
Adult/continuing	4,082	2,895	2,895	-
Student intervention services	338,951	304,239	304,239	-
Support services:				
Pupils	1,989,335	1,862,935	1,864,124	(1,189)
Instructional staff	551,021	494,761	494,761	-
Board of education	66,670	34,921	34,921	-
Administration	1,610,894	1,612,667	1,612,667	-
Fiscal	564,946	508,583	508,583	-
Business	194,958	158,965	158,963	2
Operation and maintenance of plant	1,753,292	1,839,695	1,839,695	-
Pupil transportation	1,633,506	1,564,984	1,564,984	-
Central	91,484	92,524	92,524	-
Operation of non-instructional services	1,417	917	917	-
Extracurricular activities	457,960	480,377	480,377	-
Total expenditures	<u>24,216,227</u>	<u>23,857,732</u>	<u>23,785,012</u>	<u>72,720</u>
Excess of revenues under expenditures	<u>(808,181)</u>	<u>(803,094)</u>	<u>(730,374)</u>	<u>72,720</u>
<u>Other financing sources (uses):</u>				
Proceeds from the sale of capital assets	21,465	3,068	3,068	-
Refund of prior year expenditures	40,365	54,749	54,749	-
Insurance recoveries	3,788	29,950	29,950	-
Advances in	-	5,000	5,000	-
Advances out	-	(5,000)	(5,000)	-
Transfers in	-	15,970	15,970	-
Transfers out	-	(43,206)	(43,206)	-
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>65,618</u>	<u>60,531</u>	<u>60,531</u>	<u>-</u>
Net change in fund balance	<u>(742,563)</u>	<u>(742,563)</u>	<u>(669,843)</u>	<u>72,720</u>
Fund balances at beginning of year	631,857	631,857	631,857	-
Prior year encumbrances appropriated	110,706	110,706	110,706	-
Fund balances at end of year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 72,720</u>	<u>\$ 72,720</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

***Norton City School District***  
**Statement of Fund Net Position**  
**Internal Service Fund**  
**June 30, 2019**

	<u>Self Insurance</u>
<u>Assets:</u>	
Current:	
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16,813
Cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts	<u>12,907</u>
Total assets	<u><u>\$ 29,720</u></u>
<u>Liabilities:</u>	
Current:	
Interfund payable	<u>\$ 5,000</u>
<u>Net position:</u>	
Unrestricted	<u>\$ 24,720</u>
Total liabilities and net position	<u><u>\$ 29,720</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

***Norton City School District***  
**Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position**  
**Internal Service Fund**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	Self Insurance
<u>Operating revenues:</u>	
Charges for services	\$ 54,465
<u>Operating expenses:</u>	
Purchased services	80,163
Change in net position	(25,698)
Net position at beginning of year	50,418
Net position at end of year	\$ 24,720

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

***Norton City School District***  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**Internal Service Fund**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	Self Insurance
<u>Cash flows from operating activities:</u>	
Cash received for charges for services	\$ 54,465
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	<u>(80,163)</u>
Net cash used for operating activities	<u>(25,698)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(25,698)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	<u>55,418</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u><u>\$ 29,720</u></u>
Reconciliation of operating loss to net <u>cash used for operating activities:</u>	
Operating loss	<u>\$ (25,698)</u>
Net cash used for operating activities	<u><u>\$ (25,698)</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

***Norton City School District***  
**Statement of Fiduciary Net Position**  
**Fiduciary Funds**  
**June 30, 2019**

	Private Purpose Trust	
	Scholarships	Agency
<u>Assets:</u>		
Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,320	\$ 90,896
Cash and cash equivalents:		
In segregated accounts	61,877	-
Interest receivable	344	-
Total assets	<u>\$ 65,541</u>	<u>\$ 90,896</u>
 <u>Liabilities:</u>		
Accounts payable	\$ -	\$ 4,157
Due to students	-	86,739
Total liabilities	<u>-</u>	<u>\$ 90,896</u>
 <u>Net position:</u>		
Held in trust for scholarships	<u>\$ 65,541</u>	

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.

***Norton City School District***  
**Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position**  
**Private Purpose Trust Fund**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

	Private Purpose Trust <u>Scholarships</u>
<u>Additions:</u>	
Interest	\$ 465
Gifts and donations	15,079
Total additions	<u>15,544</u>
 <u>Deductions:</u>	
Payments in accordance with trust agreements	<u>25,531</u>
Change in net position	(9,987)
Net position at beginning of year	<u>75,528</u>
Net position at end of year	<u>\$ 65,541</u>

See accompanying notes to the basic financial statements.



**NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SCHOOL DISTRICT**

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The Norton City School District (the "School District") is a body politic and corporate established for the purpose of exercising the rights and privileges conveyed to it by the constitution and laws of the State of Ohio.

The School District operates under a locally elected five-member Board form of government and provides educational services as mandated by state and/or federal agencies. The Board controls the School District's six instructional/support facilities staffed by 122 non-certificated employees and 156 certificated teaching and support personnel, including 20 administrators that provide services to 2,451 students and other community members.

Reporting Entity

The reporting entity is composed of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the School District are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the School District. For the School District, this includes general operations, food service, and student-related activities of the School District.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the School District is financially accountable. The School District is financially accountable for an organization if the School District appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the School District is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the School District is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the School District is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the School District is obligated for the debt of the organization.

Component units may also include organizations that are fiscally dependent on the School District in that the School District approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes. The School District has no material component units.

The School District is associated with the Metropolitan Regional Service Council (MRSC) also known as Northeast Ohio Network for Educational Technology (NEOnet), Ohio Schools Council and the Four Cities Educational Compact, which are defined as jointly governed organizations. Jointly governed organizations are governed by representatives from each of the governments that create the organizations, but there is no ongoing financial interest or responsibility by the participating governments. Information regarding these organizations is presented in Note 15.

The financial statements of the School District have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting entity for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Following are the more significant of the School District's accounting polices.

# *Norton City School District*

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## **A. Basis of Presentation - Fund Accounting**

The School District's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements, which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

### Government-wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the School District as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service fund is eliminated to avoid "doubling-up" revenues and expenses. However, the services provided and used are not eliminated in the process of consolidation.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental activities of the School District at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the School District's governmental activities. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program, or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program and grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used to support a particular program. Revenues that are not classified as program revenues are presented as general revenues of the School District, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental function is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the School District.

### Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the School District segregates transactions related to certain School District functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the School District at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental fund financial statements is on major funds rather than reporting funds by type. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. The internal service fund is presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by fund type.

## **B. Fund Accounting**

The School District uses funds to maintain its financial records during the fiscal year. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid management by segregating transactions related to certain School District functions or activities. A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. The various funds of the School District are grouped into the categories governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

### Governmental Fund Types:

Governmental funds focus on the sources, uses, and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets, deferred outflows of resources and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The School District's has three major governmental funds:

## *Notes to the Basic Financial Statements*

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*General Fund:* The general fund is the operating fund of the School District and is used to account for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the School District for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

*Bond Retirement Fund:* The bond retirement fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, general long-term debt principal, interest, and related costs.

*Permanent Improvement Fund:* The permanent improvement capital projects fund is used to account for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities other than those financed by proprietary and trust funds.

The other governmental funds of the School District account for grants and other resources to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of resources.

### Proprietary Fund Type

Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as enterprise or internal service; the School District has no enterprise funds.

*Internal Service Fund:* The internal service fund accounts for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agency of the School District on a cost reimbursement basis. The School District's only internal service fund accounts for employee health care benefits. Insurance premiums and related costs are paid from revenue received from other funds as well as employee withholdings. The payments will continue to be made from these sources and the residual cash balance as the School District make a transition from being self-insured to participating in a public entity risk pool.

### Fiduciary Fund Types

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications: pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds, and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the School District under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore not available to support the School District's own programs. The School District's only trust fund is a private purpose trust fund, which accounts for several scholarship programs for students. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The School District's agency funds report resources that belong to the student bodies of the various schools and for money temporarily held for Ohio High School Athletic Association (OHSAA) tournaments.

### **C. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting**

Government-wide Financial Statements - The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All non-fiduciary assets, liabilities, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the School District are included on the statement of net position.

## *Norton City School District*

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Fund Financial Statements - All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets and deferred outflows of resources and current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the balance sheet. The statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include a reconciliation with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

The private purpose trust fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus.

Like the government-wide statements, the internal service fund is accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflow of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the fund are included on the statement of net position. The statement of revenues, expenses and changes in fund net position present increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in total net position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the School District finances and meets the cash flow needs of its internal service fund activity.

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Proprietary and fiduciary funds also use the accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred inflows of resources and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

### Revenue - Exchange and Nonexchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the fiscal year in which the resources are measurable and become available. Available means that the resources will be collected within the current fiscal year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current fiscal year. For the School District, available means expected to be received within sixty days of year-end.

Nonexchange transactions, in which the School District receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include income taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from income taxes is recognized in the fiscal year in which the income is earned and revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the fiscal year when use is first permitted; matching requirements, in which the School District must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose; and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the School District on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from nonexchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized.

Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at fiscal year-end: property taxes available as an advance, interest, tuition, grants, student fees and rentals.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the School District, deferred outflows of resources are reported on the government-wide statement of net position for pension, OPEB, and a deferred charge on refunding. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes 11 and 12. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of net position reports a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the School District, deferred inflows of resources are related to property taxes, pension and OPEB plans and unavailable revenue. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of June 30, 2019, but which were levied to finance year 2020 operations. These amounts have been recorded as deferred inflows on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Unavailable revenue is reported on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the School District, unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, income taxes, and intergovernmental grants. These amounts are deferred and recognized as inflows of resources in the period the amounts become available. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB plans are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. (See Notes 11 and 12)

Expenditures/Expenses

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The fair value of donated commodities used during the year is reported in the fund financial statements as intergovernmental revenue and an expenditure of food service operations. In addition, this amount is reported on the statement of activities as an expense with a like amount reported within the “Operating grants and contributions” program revenue account.

The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in the governmental funds.

The budgetary process is prescribed by provisions of the Ohio Revised Code and entails the preparation of budgetary documents within an established timetable. The major documents prepared are the Tax Budget, the Certificate of Estimated Resources, and the Appropriation Resolution, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The primary level of budgetary control is at the fund level. Any budgetary modifications at this level may only be made by resolution of the Board of Education.

**D. Budgets and Budgetary Accounting**

The Certificate of Estimated Resources and the Appropriations Resolution are subject to amendment throughout the year with the legal restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources, as certified. The amounts reported as the original budget revenue in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the certificate when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted revenue amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final amended certificate issued during fiscal year 2019. The amounts reported as the original budgeted expenditure amounts reflect the first appropriation for that fund that covered the entire fiscal year, including amounts automatically carried over from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted expenditure amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Board during the year.

At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriation. Encumbered appropriations are carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and are not reappropriated.

**E. Cash and Investments**

To improve cash management, all cash received by the School District is pooled in a central bank account. Monies for all funds are maintained in this account or temporarily used to purchase short-term investments. Individual fund integrity is maintained through School District records. Each fund's interest in the pool is presented as "Equity in pooled cash and cash equivalents". During the fiscal year, investments were limited to certificates of deposit, a mutual fund money market, and interest in STAR Ohio, the State Treasurer's Investment Pool. These investments are stated at market value (fair value).

The School District's investment in the State Treasury Asset Reserve of Ohio (STAR Ohio) is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company and is recognized as an external investment pool by the School District. The School District measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For the fiscal year 2019, there were no limitation or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice is appreciated 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

Under existing Ohio statutes, all investment earnings accrue to the general fund except those specifically related to certain trust funds, unless the Board specifically allows the interest to be recorded in other funds. The Board has passed a resolution to allow interest to also be recorded in other funds as listed in Note 4.

Some of the School District's monies for the internal service funds health coverage are held separate from the School District's central bank account and are reflected as "Cash and cash equivalents in segregated accounts". The School District also holds monies separate from the School District's central bank account for monies held for future scholarships, which are reported in the scholarships private purpose trust fund.

**F. Prepaid items**

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond June 30, 2019, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method when applicable. A current asset for the prepaid amount is recorded at the time of purchase and an expenditure/expense is reported in the year which services are consumed.

**G. Interfund balances**

On the fund financial statements, receivables and payables resulting from short-term interfund loans are classified as "interfund receivables/payables" whereas long-term interfund loans are classified as "advances to/from other funds". These amounts are eliminated in the governmental activities column of the statement of net position.

**H. Inventory**

On the governmental-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at cost on a first-in, first-out basis and are expended when used.

Inventories on the fund financial statements are stated at cost on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventories of the general fund consist of expendable supplies held for consumption. Inventories of the food service special revenue fund consist of donated food, purchased food and supplies held for resale. Inventories reported on the fund financial statements are expended when purchased.

**I. Bond Premiums**

In governmental fund types, bond premiums are recognized in the current period. On the statement of net position, bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the bonds outstanding method, which approximates the effective interest method. Bond premiums are presented as an addition to the face amount of bonds payable.

**J. Deferred Charge on Refunding**

On the government-wide financial statements, the difference between the reacquisition price (funds required to refund the old debt) and the net carrying amount of the old debt, the gain/loss on the refunding, is being amortized as a component of interest expense. This deferred amount is amortized over the life of the old or new debt, whichever is shorter, using the effective interest method and is presented as deferred outflows of resources on the statement of net position.

**K. Capital Assets**

General capital assets are those assets resulting from expenditures in the governmental funds. These assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported on the fund financial statements.

## *Norton City School District*

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All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and reductions during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their acquisition value as of the date received. The School District maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars. The School District does not possess any infrastructure. Improvements are capitalized; 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. The School District's policy is not to capitalize interest costs incurred as part of construction.

All reported capital assets, other than land and construction in progress, are depreciated. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Estimated Lives</u>
Land improvements	10 - 30 years
Buildings and improvements	30 - 50 years
Furniture and equipment	5 - 20 years
Vehicles	10 - 15 years

### **L. Pension and other postemployment benefits (OPEB)**

For purposes of measuring the net pension/OPEB liability or asset, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions/OPEB, and pension/OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB plan. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB plans report investments at fair value.

The current accounting standard requires school districts to report their proportionate share of the net pension/OPEB liability or asset using the earning approach to pension and OPEB accounting instead of the funding approach as previously used. The funding approach limited pension and postemployment costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's net pension/OPEB liability. Under the new standards, the net pension/OPEB liability or asset equals the School District's proportionate share of each plan's collective present value of estimated future pension/OPEB benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service minus plan assets available to pay these benefits.

Pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the employment exchange. The employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. The unfunded portion of this benefit of exchange is a liability of the School District. However, the School District is not responsible for key factors affecting the balance of this liability. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Benefit provisions and both employer and employee contribution rates are determined by State statute. The employee and employer enter the employment exchange with the knowledge that the exchange is limited by law. The pension system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. The School District has no control over the changes in the benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affecting the balance of the liabilities. In the event that contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the pension liability and the OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.



**M. Compensated Absences**

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employee's rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the School District will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination payment method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent it is probable that benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is an estimate based on the School District's past experience of making termination payments. The entire compensated absences liability is reported on the government-wide financial statements.

For the governmental fund financial statements, the matured portion of unpaid compensated absences is the amount that is normally expected to be paid using expendable available financial resources. These amounts are recorded in the account "compensated absences payable" in the fund from which the employees who have accumulated leave are paid.

**N. Net Position**

Net position represents the difference between all other elements in the statement of financial position. Net position investment in capital assets, consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net position are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the School District or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws, or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes primarily include amounts generated by individual school buildings to supplement co-curricular and extra-curricular programs, and for operating or capital costs for any new and innovative programs designed to enhance or promote education within the School District.

The School District applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net positions are available.

**O. Accrued Liabilities and Long-term Obligations**

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements. In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims, judgments and compensated absences that will be paid from governmental funds are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Long-term loans are recognized as a liability on the governmental fund financial statements when due. Net pension/OPEB liability should be recognized in the governmental funds to the extent that benefit payments are due and payable and the pension/OPEB plan's fiduciary net position is not sufficient for payment of those benefits.

**P. Fund Balances**

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

## *Norton City School District*

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Nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The “not in spendable form” criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable, as well as property acquired for resale, unless the use of the proceeds from the collection of those receivables or from the sale of those properties is restricted, committed, or assigned.

Restricted fund balance category includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purpose stipulated by constitution, external resource providers, or through enabling legislation. Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or is imposed by law through constitutional provisions.

Committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the School District Board of Education. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the School District Board of Education removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned fund balance classifications are intended to be used by the School District for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. The purpose constraint that represents the intended use is established by the Board of Education or by their designated official. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by policies of the School District or by State statute. The Treasurer is authorized to assign fund balance using encumbrances for planned purchases, provided such amounts have been lawfully appropriated. The Board of Education may also assign fund balance as it does when appropriating fund balance to cover a gap between estimated revenue and appropriations in the subsequent year’s appropriated budget.

Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

The School District applies restricted resources first when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which either restricted or unrestricted (committed, assigned, and unassigned) amounts are available. Similarly, within unrestricted fund balance, committed amounts are reduced first followed by assigned, and then unassigned amounts when expenditures are incurred for purposes for which amounts in any of the unrestricted fund balance classifications could be used.

### **Q. Operating Revenues and Expenses**

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary fund. For the School District, these revenues are charges for services for the self-insurance program. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the good or service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are classified as non-operating.

*Notes to the Basic Financial Statements*

**R. Interfund Transactions**

Interfund transactions are reported as other financing sources/uses for governmental funds in the fund financial statements. All transfers between governmental funds have been eliminated within the governmental activities column of the statement of net position.

**S. Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

**NOTE 2 – FUND BALANCES**

Fund balance is classified as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and/or unassigned based primarily on the extent to which the School District is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the government funds. The constraints placed on fund balance for the major governmental funds and all other governmental funds are presented below:

Fund Balances	<u>General</u>	<u>Bond Retirement</u>	<u>Permanent Improvement</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<u>Nonspendable</u>					
Materials and supplies inventory	\$ 23,933	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 23,933
Advances to other funds	<u>50,411</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>50,411</u>
Total nonspendable	<u>74,344</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>74,344</u>
<u>Restricted for</u>					
Food service	-	-	-	440,503	440,503
Classroom facilities maintenance	-	-	-	164,427	164,427
Special education	-	-	-	1,702	1,702
Instructional programs	-	-	-	8,616	8,616
Capital improvements	-	-	877,123	435,638	1,312,761
Debt service payments	<u>-</u>	<u>1,033,546</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,033,546</u>
Total restricted	<u>-</u>	<u>1,033,546</u>	<u>877,123</u>	<u>1,050,886</u>	<u>2,961,555</u>
<u>Committed</u>					
Underground storage tanks	<u>11,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,000</u>
Unassigned (deficit)	<u>(111,324)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(64,725)</u>	<u>(176,049)</u>
Total fund balances	<u>\$ (25,980)</u>	<u>\$ 1,033,546</u>	<u>\$ 877,123</u>	<u>\$ 986,161</u>	<u>\$ 2,870,850</u>

# Norton City School District

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## NOTE 3 - BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

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While the School District is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law and described above is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances - Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual presentation for the general fund is presented on the budgetary basis to provide a meaningful comparison of actual results with the budget. The major differences between the budget basis and GAAP basis are that:

1. Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
2. Expenditures are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
3. Advances in and advances out are operating transactions (budget basis) as opposed to balance sheet transactions (GAAP basis).
4. Encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than assigned fund balance (GAAP basis).
5. The revenues, expenditures and other financing sources and uses of the general fund include activity that is budgeted within special revenue funds (GAAP basis). However, on the budgetary basis, the activity of the special revenue funds is excluded resulting in perspective differences.

The following table summarizes the adjustments necessary to reconcile the GAAP basis statements to the budgetary basis statements for the general fund.

	<u>General</u>
GAAP basis	\$ (165,170)
Net adjustment for revenue accruals	(314,967)
Net adjustment for expenditure accruals	(147,831)
Encumbrances (Budget basis) outstanding at year-end	(26,900)
Perspective differences from funds budgeted as special revenue funds:	
Revenues	(143,244)
Transfers from general fund	(27,236)
Expenditures	<u>155,505</u>
Budget basis	<u>\$ (669,843)</u>

**NOTE 4 - DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS**

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State statutes classify monies held by the School District into three categories.

Active deposits are public deposits necessary to meet current demands on the treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash in the School District Treasury, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Inactive deposits are public deposits the Board of Education has identified as not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those monies which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing within five years from the date of deposit, or by savings or deposit accounts, including passbook accounts.

Interim monies may be invested in the following obligations provided they mature or are redeemable within five years from the date of settlement, unless the investment is matched to a specific obligation or debt of the School District and the investment is not a commercial paper note, a banker's acceptance or a repurchase agreement:

1. United States Treasury bills, notes, bonds, or any other obligations or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal and interest by the United States;
2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligation or security issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality including, but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above provided that the market value of the securities subject to the repurchase agreement must exceed the principal value of the agreement by at least 2% and be marked to market daily, and that the term of the agreement must not exceed thirty days;
4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio;
5. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in item (1) or (2) above and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations, provided that investments in securities described in this division are made only through eligible institutions;
6. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio);

## Norton City School District

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7. Commercial paper notes, limited to 40% (5% for a single issuer) in total of the interim monies available for investment at any one time and for a period not to exceed two hundred seventy days; and,
8. Bankers acceptances, limited to 40% of the interim monies available for investment at any one time and for a period not to exceed one hundred eighty days.

Protection of the School District's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the Treasurer by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by a certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

### A. Deposits:

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a bank failure, the School District's deposits may not be returned. According to state law, public depositories must provide security for the repayment of all public deposits. These institutions shall give security for all public funds on deposit in excess of those funds that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). The security for these deposits will be made under an agreement using a surety bond and/or by means of pledging allowable securities as collateral to be held by a qualified trustee. The pledged collateral can be held for each public depositor and must have a market value of at least 105% of the total value of public monies on deposit at the institution. In addition, the financial institution can participate in a pooled collateral arrangement with the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS). If the institution participates in the OPCS, the total market value of the securities pledged can be 102% or lower if permitted by the Treasurer of State.

As of June 30, the carrying amount of the School District's deposits was \$3,032,866. At June 30, 2019, \$1,124,440 of the School District's bank balance of \$3,489,244 was exposed to custodial credit risk. The School District's financial institution participates in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS) and was approved for a reduced collateral floor of 50 percent resulting in the uninsured and uncollateralized balance.

### B. Investments:

As of June 30, 2019, the School District had the following investment and maturity:

<u>Investment type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Percentage of Portfolio</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Standard and Poor's Rating</u>
STAR Ohio	\$ 288,758	100.00%	53.3 <sup>(1)</sup>	AAAm

<sup>(1)</sup> Days (Average)

## *Notes to the Basic Financial Statements*

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The School District categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs. Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. The above tables identify the School District's recurring fair value measurement as of June 30, 2019. As previously discussed Star Ohio is reported at its net asset value.

All interest is legally required to be placed in the general fund, the food service special revenue fund and the scholarships private purpose trust fund. Interest revenue credited to the general fund during fiscal year 2019 amount to \$39,811, which includes \$30,532 assigned from other School District funds.

Interest rate risk is the possibility that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The School District's investment policy does not address limits on investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

Credit risk is the possibility that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligation. Standard and Poor's has assigned STAR Ohio and the Federated Treasury Obligation money market an AAAM rating. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard service rating.

### **NOTE 5 - PROPERTY TAX**

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Property taxes are levied and assessed on a calendar year basis while the School District fiscal year runs from July through June. First half tax collections are received by the School District in the second half of the fiscal year. Second half tax distributions occur in the first half of the following fiscal year.

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property (used for public utilities) located in the School District. Real property tax revenue received in calendar 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Real property taxes received in calendar year 2019 were levied after April 1, 2018, on the assessed value listed as of January 1, 2018, the lien date. Assessed values for real property taxes are established by State law at 35 percent of appraised market value. Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31 with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statute permits alternate payment dates to be established.

Public utility property tax revenue received in calendar 2019 represents collections of calendar year 2018 taxes. Public utility real and tangible personal property taxes received in calendar year 2019 became a lien December 31, 2017, were levied after April 1, 2018 and are collected with real property taxes. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value; public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value

The School District receives property taxes from Summit County. The County Fiscal Officer periodically advances to the School District its portion of the taxes collected. Second-half real property tax payments collected by the County by June 30, 2019, are available to finance fiscal year 2019 operations. The amount available to be advanced can vary based on the date the tax bills are sent.

## *Norton City School District*

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Accrued property taxes receivable includes real property and public utility property taxes which are measurable as of June 30, 2019 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next fiscal year are measurable, only the amount of real property taxes available as an advance at June 30 was levied to finance current fiscal year operations and is reported as revenue at fiscal year end. The portion of the receivable not levied to finance current fiscal year operations is offset by a credit to deferred revenue.

The amount available as an advance at year-end was \$909,931 in the general fund, \$118,350 in the bond retirement debt service fund and \$77,955 in the permanent improvement capital projects fund.

On the accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue, while on a modified accrual basis the revenue has been recorded as a deferred inflow.

The assessed values upon which the fiscal year 2019 taxes were collected are:

<u>Property Category</u>	<u>2018 Assessed Value</u>	<u>2017 Assessed Value</u>
<u>Real Property</u>		
Residential and agricultural	\$ 249,314,900	\$ 249,414,360
Commercial , industrial and mineral	41,222,240	39,184,240
Public utilities	43,550	43,720
<u>Tangible Personal Property</u>		
Public utilities	<u>13,141,350</u>	<u>12,871,670</u>
Total	<u>\$ 303,722,040</u>	<u>\$ 301,513,990</u>

### **NOTE 6 – INCOME TAX**

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The School District levies a voted tax of a half percent for general operations on the earned income of residents and of estates. The tax was effective on January 1, 2019, and is a continuing tax. Employers of residents are required to withhold income tax on compensation and remit the tax to the State. Taxpayers are required to file an annual return. The State makes quarterly distributions to the School District after withholding amounts for administrative fees and estimated refunds. Income tax revenue is credited to the general fund.

### **NOTE 7 - RECEIVABLES**

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Receivables at year-end consisted of taxes, interfund, accrued interest, accounts, intergovernmental grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered collectible in full due to the ability to foreclose for the nonpayment of taxes, the stable condition of State programs, and the current year guarantee of federal funds. The general fund and the other governmental funds reported intergovernmental receivables in the amounts of \$149,212 and \$11,720.



*Notes to the Basic Financial Statements*

**NOTE 8 - CAPITAL ASSETS**

Capital asset activity for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, was as follows:

<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Balance July 1, 2018</u>	<u>Increases</u>	<u>Decreases</u>	<u>Balance June 30, 2019</u>
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 1,259,263	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,259,263
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	<u>1,259,263</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,259,263</u>
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Land improvements	3,080,711	11,457	-	3,092,168
Buildings and improvements	39,639,723	258,344	-	39,898,067
Furniture and equipment	3,852,996	23,000	-	3,875,996
Vehicles	1,864,665	288,523	(208,131)	1,945,057
Total capital assets, being depreciated	<u>48,438,095</u>	<u>581,324</u>	<u>(208,131)</u>	<u>48,811,288</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation				
Land improvements	(1,133,246)	(105,406)	-	(1,238,652)
Buildings and improvements	(6,187,168)	(729,411)	-	(6,916,579)
Furniture and equipment	(1,342,503)	(218,323)	-	(1,560,826)
Vehicles	(1,289,054)	(105,717)	208,131	(1,186,640)
Total accumulated depreciation	<u>(9,951,971)</u>	<u>(1,158,857)</u>	<u>208,131</u>	<u>(10,902,697)</u>
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	<u>38,486,124</u>	<u>(577,533)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,908,591</u>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 39,745,387</u>	<u>\$ (577,533)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 39,167,854</u>

*Norton City School District*

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Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Instruction:	
Regular	\$ 458,194
Special	13,569
Vocational	31,144
Support services:	
Pupils	1,001
Instructional staff	17,919
Administration	33,785
Fiscal	1,979
Business	14,097
Operation and maintenance of plant	282,138
Pupil transportation	97,793
Operation of food services	42,880
Extracurricular activities	<u>164,358</u>
Total depreciation expense	<u>\$ 1,158,857</u>

**NOTE 9 – INTERFUND BALANCES**

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Interfund balances result from the time lag between dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, or (3) payments between funds are made. In a prior year, the general fund advanced money to two nonmajor special revenue funds and advanced money to the internal service fund during the current fiscal year. The advances to the special revenue funds were used to fund state and federal grants where the money has not yet been received. All of these interfund balances are expected to be repaid when anticipated revenue is received.

	<u>Interfund Receivable</u>	<u>Interfund Payable</u>	<u>Advances to other funds</u>	<u>Advances from other funds</u>
General fund	\$ 5,000	\$ -	\$ 50,411	\$ -
Nonmajor governmental funds	-	-	-	50,411
Internal service fund	-	<u>5,000</u>	-	-
	<u>\$ 5,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,000</u>	<u>\$ 50,411</u>	<u>\$ 50,411</u>

**NOTE 10 – RISK MANAGEMENT**

A. Property and Liability

The School District is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. These risks are covered by commercial insurance purchased from independent third parties. There have been no settlements paid in excess of insurance nor has insurance coverage been significantly reduced in the past three years.

B. Health Insurance

The School District has ceased being self-insured. On July 1, 2010, the School District became a participant in the Summit Regional Health Care Consortium (SRHCC) to provide medical/surgical, dental, vision, life insurance and accidental death and dismemberment insurance for its employees and their covered dependents. The SRHCC is a shared risk pool comprised of five Summit County school districts. The employer participants pay monthly contributions that are placed in a common fund from which eligible claims and expenses are paid for employees and their covered dependents. Claims are paid for all participants regardless of claims flow. This plan contains a stop-loss provision of \$200,000 per participant and an aggregate stop-loss provision of \$2,000,000.

Premium contributions are determined annually in a manner that ensures the pool is funded up to the aggregate stop loss attachment point of \$2,000,000. In the event of termination, all participating school districts' claims would be paid without regard to their individual account balances. The SRHCC Board of Directors has authority to return monies to an exiting school district subsequent to the settlement of all claims and expenditures.

The School District pays the State Workers' Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is calculated based on accident history and administrative costs.

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**NOTE 11 - DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS**

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**Net Pension Liability**

The net pension liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for pensions. Pensions are a component of exchange transactions between an employer and its employees of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions are provided to an employee on a deferred-payment basis as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period. The obligation to sacrifice resources for pensions is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

The net pension liability represents the School District's proportionate share of each pension plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension liability calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting this estimate annually.

Ohio Revised Code limits the School District's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The School District cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions are financed; however, the School District does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension.

# Norton City School District

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GASB 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term net pension liability on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in intergovernmental payable on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

## School Employees Retirement System

Plan Description – School District non-teaching employees participate in SERS, a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan administered by SERS. SERS provides retirement, disability and survivor benefits, annual cost-of-living adjustments, and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3309. SERS issues a publicly available, stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about SERS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by visiting the SERS website at [www.ohsers.org](http://www.ohsers.org) under Employers/Audit Resources.

Age and service requirements for retirement are as follows:

	Eligible to Retire on or before <u>August 1, 2017</u> *	Eligible to Retire after <u>August 1, 2017</u>
Full benefits	Age 65 with 5 years of service credit or Any age with 30 years of service credit	Age 67 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 57 with 30 years of service credit
Actuarially reduced benefits	Age 60 with 5 years of service credit; or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age 62 with 10 years of service credit; or Age 60 with 25 years of service credit

\* Members with 25 years of service credit as of August 1, 2017, will be included in this plan.

Annual retirement benefits are calculated based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service; 2.2 percent for the first thirty years of service and 2.5 percent for years of service credit over 30. Final average salary is the average of the highest three years of salary.

An individual whose benefit effective date is before April 1, 2018, is eligible for a cost of living adjustment (COLA) on the first anniversary date of the benefit. Beginning April 1, 2018, new benefit recipients must wait until the fourth anniversary of their benefit for COLA eligibility. The COLA is added each year to the base benefit amount on the anniversary date of the benefit. A three-year COLA suspension is in effect for all benefit recipients for the years 2018, 2019, and 2020. Upon resumption of the COLA, it will be indexed to the percentage increase in the CPI-W, not to exceed 2.5 percent and with a floor of 0 percent.

Funding Policy – Plan members are required to contribute 10 percent of their annual covered salary and the School District is required to contribute 14 percent of annual covered payroll. The contribution requirements of plan members and employers are established and may be amended by the SERS' Retirement Board up to statutory maximum amounts of 10 percent for plan members and 14 percent for employers. The Retirement Board, acting with the advice of the actuary, allocates the employer contribution rate among four of the System's funds (Pension Trust Fund, Death Benefit Fund, Medicare B Fund, and Health Care Fund). For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the allocation to pension, death benefits, and Medicare B was 13.5 percent. The remaining 0.5 percent was allocated to the Health Care Fund.

The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$464,466 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$2,779 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

### **State Teachers Retirement System**

Plan Description – School District licensed teachers and other faculty members participate in STRS Ohio, a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system administered by STRS. STRS provides retirement and disability benefits to members and death and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. STRS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about STRS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by writing to STRS, 275 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS Web site at [www.strsoh.org](http://www.strsoh.org).

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307.

The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 27 years of service, or 30 years of service regardless of age. Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.53 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC Plan and the remaining 2 percent goes to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity after termination of employment at age 50 or later.

## Norton City School District

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New members who choose the DC plan or Combined Plan will have another opportunity to reselect a permanent plan during their fifth year of membership. Members may remain in the same plan or transfer to another STRS plan. The optional annuitization of a member's defined contribution account or the defined contribution portion of a member's Combined Plan account to a lifetime benefit results in STRS bearing the risk of investment gain or loss on the account. STRS has therefore included all three plan options as one defined benefit plan for GASB 68 reporting purposes.

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. New members on or after July 1, 2013, must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit to apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. If a member of the DC Plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, plan members were required to contribute 14 percent of their annual covered salary. The School District was required to contribute 14 percent; the entire 14 percent was the portion used to fund pension obligations. The fiscal year 2019 contribution rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates.

The School District's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$1,535,089 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$208,530 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

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

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the School District's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the net pension liability - prior measurement date	0.117930%	0.0977714%	
Proportion of the net pension liability - current measurement date	<u>0.119985%</u>	<u>0.0971018%</u>	
Change in proportionate share	<u>0.002055%</u>	<u>-0.000670%</u>	
Proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 6,871,775	\$ 21,350,514	\$ 28,222,289
Pension expense	\$ 570,272	\$ 2,003,817	\$ 2,574,089

At June 30, 2019, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

*Notes to the Basic Financial Statements*

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Deferred outflows of resources</b>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 376,873	\$ 492,835	\$ 869,708
Changes of assumptions	155,180	3,783,714	3,938,894
Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	117,454	72,497	189,951
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>464,466</u>	<u>1,535,089</u>	<u>1,999,555</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 1,113,973</u>	<u>\$ 5,884,135</u>	<u>\$ 6,998,108</u>
<b>Deferred inflows of resources</b>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 139,432	\$ 139,432
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	190,396	1,294,672	1,485,068
Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>48,873</u>	<u>99,730</u>	<u>148,603</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 239,269</u>	<u>\$ 1,533,834</u>	<u>\$ 1,773,103</u>

\$1,999,555 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Fiscal		<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year				
2020	\$	570,458	\$ 1,822,586	\$ 2,393,044
2021		123,686	1,189,319	1,313,005
2022		(225,513)	105,222	(120,291)
2023		<u>(58,393)</u>	<u>(301,915)</u>	<u>(360,308)</u>
Total	\$	<u>410,238</u>	<u>\$ 2,815,212</u>	<u>\$ 3,225,450</u>

**Actuarial Assumptions - SERS**

SERS' total pension liability was determined by their actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 67, as part of their annual actuarial valuation for each defined benefit retirement plan. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts (e.g., salaries, credited service) and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future (e.g., mortality, disabilities, retirements, employment termination). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

## *Norton City School District*

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Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations.

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. For a newly hired employee, actuarial calculations will take into account the employee's entire career with the employer and also take into consideration the benefits, if any, paid to the employee after termination of employment until the death of the employee and any applicable contingent annuitant. In many cases actuarial calculations reflect several decades of service with the employer and the payment of benefits after termination.

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation, prepared as of June 30, 2018, are presented below:

Wage inflation	3 percent
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.5 percent to 18.2 percent
COLA or Ad Hoc COLA	2.5 percent
Investment rate of return	7.5 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal

The actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an experience study that was completed June 30, 2015.

With the authority granted the Board under Senate Bill 8, the Board enacted a three year COLA delay for future recipients commencing benefits on or after April 1, 2018.

Mortality among active members was updated to RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and a five year age set-back for both males and females. Mortality among service retired members, and beneficiaries was updated to the following RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection with Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates, and 110 percent of female rates. Mortality among disabled members was updated to RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table, 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates, set back five years is used for the period after disability retirement.

The long-term return expectation for the Pension Plan Investments has been determined using a building-block approach and assumes a time horizon, as defined in SERS' Statement of Investment Policy. A forecasted rate of inflation serves as the baseline for the return expectation. Various real return premiums over the baseline inflation rate have been established for each asset class. The long-term expected nominal rate of return has been determined by calculating a weighted average of the expected real return premiums for each asset class, adding the projected inflation rate, and adding the expected return from rebalancing uncorrelated asset classes. The target allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major assets class are summarized in the following table:



## Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

<u>Asset class</u>	<u>Target allocation</u>	<u>Long term expected real rate of return</u>
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US stocks	22.50	4.75
Non-US stocks	22.50	7.00
Fixed income	19.00	1.50
Private equity	10.00	8.00
Real assets	15.00	5.00
Multi-asset strategies	<u>10.00</u>	3.00
 Total	 <u>100.00 %</u>	

**Discount Rate** The total pension liability was calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed the contributions from employers and from the members would be computed based on contribution requirements as stipulated by State statute. Projected inflows from investment earning were calculated using the long-term assumed investment rate of return (7.50 percent). Based on those assumptions, the plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all future benefit payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefits to determine the total pension liability.

**Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate** Net pension liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate, and to illustrate the potential impact the following table presents the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50 percent, as well as what each plan's net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.50 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.50 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease <u>(6.50%)</u>	Current discount rate <u>(7.50%)</u>	1% Increase <u>(8.50%)</u>
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 9,679,413	\$6,871,775	\$4,517,758

### Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

The total pension liability in the June 30, 2018, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.5 percent
Projected salary increases	2.5 percent at age 65 to 12.5 percent at age 20
Investment rate of return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Discount rate of return	7.45 percent
Payroll increases	3 percent
Cost of living adjustments (COLA)	0 percent, effective July 1, 2017

## Norton City School District

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Post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

Actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2018 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

STRS's investment consultant develops an estimate range for the investment return assumption based on the target allocation adopted by the Retirement Board. The target allocation and long-term expected rate of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

<u>Asset class</u>	<u>Target allocation **</u>	<u>Long-term expected real rate of return*</u>
Domestic equity	28.00 %	7.35 %
International equity	23.00	7.55
Alternatives	17.00	7.09
Fixed income	21.00	3.00
Real estate	10.00	6.00
Liquidity reserves	<u>1.00</u>	2.25
Total	<u>100.00 %</u>	

\*10 year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25% and does not include investment expenses. Over a 30 year period, STRS's investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

\*\*Target weights will be phased in over a 24 month period concluding on July 1, 2019.

**Discount Rate** The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with rate increases described above. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Projected employer contributions that are intended to fund the service costs of future plan members and their beneficiaries, as well as projected contributions from future plan members, are not included. Based on those assumptions, STRS' fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2018. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payment to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2018.

**Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate** The following table presents the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.45 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.45 percent) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Current discount rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 31,179,616	\$21,350,514	\$13,031,514

**NOTE 12 – DEFINED BENEFITS OPEB PLANS**

**Net OPEB Liability**

The net OPEB liability or asset reported on the statement of net position represents a liability or asset to employees for OPEB. OPEB is a component of exchange transactions between an employer and its employees of salaries and benefits for employee services. OPEB are provided to an employee on a deferred payment basis as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period. The obligation to sacrifice resources for OPEB is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

The net OPEB liability or asset represents the School District's proportionate share of each OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net OPEB liability or asset calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and others. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting these estimates annually.

Ohio Revised Code limits the School District's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The School District cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which OPEB are financed; however, the School District does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including OPEB.

GASB 75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because they benefit from employee services. OPEB contributions come from these employers and health care plan enrollees which pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. The Ohio Revised Code permits, but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. Any change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net OPEB liability or asset. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability or asset would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

The proportionate share of each plan's funded/unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term net OPEB liability or asset on the accrual basis of accounting. Any liability for the contractually required OPEB contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in intergovernmental payable on both the accrual and modified accrual bases of accounting.

### **School Employees Retirement System**

Health Care Plan Description - The School District contributes to the SERS Health Care Fund, administered by SERS for non-certificated retirees and their beneficiaries. For GASB 75 purposes, this plan is considered a cost-sharing other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan. SERS' Health Care Plan provides healthcare benefits to eligible individuals receiving retirement, disability, and survivor benefits, and to their eligible dependents. Members who retire after June 1, 1986, need 10 years of service credit, exclusive of most types of purchased credit, to qualify to participate in SERS' health care coverage. In addition to age and service retirees, disability benefit recipients and beneficiaries who are receiving monthly benefits due to the death of a member or retiree, are eligible for SERS' health care coverage. Most retirees and dependents choosing SERS' health care coverage are over the age of 65 and therefore enrolled in a fully insured Medicare Advantage plan; however, SERS maintains a traditional, self-insured preferred provider organization for its non-Medicare retiree population. For both groups, SERS offers a self-insured prescription drug program. Health care is a benefit that is permitted, not mandated, by statute. The financial report of the Plan is included in the SERS Comprehensive Annual Financial Report which can be obtained on SERS' website at [www.ohsers.org](http://www.ohsers.org) under Employers/Audit Resources.

Access to health care for retirees and beneficiaries is permitted in accordance with Section 3309 of the Ohio Revised Code. The Health Care Fund was established and is administered in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 105(e). SERS' Retirement Board reserves the right to change or discontinue any health plan or program. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. The SERS Retirement Board established the rules for the premiums paid by the retirees for health care coverage for themselves and their dependents or for their surviving beneficiaries. Premiums vary depending on the plan selected, qualified years of service, Medicare eligibility, and retirement status.

Funding Policy - State statute permits SERS to fund the health care benefits through employer contributions. Each year, after the allocation for statutorily required pensions and benefits, the Retirement Board may allocate the remainder of the employer contribution of 14 percent of covered payroll to the Health Care Fund in accordance with the funding policy. For fiscal year 2019, 0.5 percent of covered payroll was made to health care. An additional health care surcharge on employers is collected for employees earning less than an actuarially determined minimum compensation amount, prorated if less than a full year of service credit was earned.

For fiscal year 2019, this amount was \$21,600. Statutes provide that no employer shall pay a health care surcharge greater than 2 percent of that employer's SERS-covered payroll; nor may SERS collect in aggregate more than 1.5 percent of the total statewide SERS-covered payroll for the health care surcharge. For fiscal year 2019, the School District's surcharge obligation was \$63,138.

The surcharge, added to the allocated portion of the 14 percent employer contribution rate is the total amount assigned to the Health Care Fund. The School District's contractually required contribution to SERS was \$80,340 for fiscal year 2019. Of this amount \$63,241 is reported as an intergovernmental payable.

**State Teachers Retirement System**

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians’ fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued effective January 1, 2020. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting [www.strsoh.org](http://www.strsoh.org) or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

**OPEB Liability or Asset, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB**

The net OPEB liability or asset was measured as of June 30, 2018, and the total OPEB liability or asset used to calculate the net OPEB liability or asset was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability or asset was based on the School District's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share:

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Proportion of the net OPEB liability - prior measurement date	0.119114%	0.0977714%	
Proportion of the net OPEB liability - current measurement date	<u>0.121344%</u>	<u>0.0971018%</u>	
Change in proportionate share	<u>0.002230%</u>	<u>-0.000670%</u>	
Proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ 3,366,421	\$ (1,560,328)	\$ 1,806,093
OPEB expense	\$ 123,898	\$ (3,389,660)	\$ (3,265,762)

At June 30, 2019, the School District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

## Norton City School District

	<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
<b>Deferred outflows of resources</b>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ 54,952	\$ 182,249	\$ 237,201
Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	55,176	2,717	57,893
School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date	<u>80,340</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>80,340</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>\$ 190,468</u>	<u>\$ 184,966</u>	<u>\$ 375,434</u>
<b>Deferred inflows of resources</b>			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ -	\$ 90,910	\$ 90,910
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	5,051	178,255	183,306
Changes of assumptions	302,448	2,126,069	2,428,517
Changes in proportionate share and difference between School District contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>21,970</u>	<u>21,946</u>	<u>43,916</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 329,469</u>	<u>\$ 2,417,180</u>	<u>\$ 2,746,649</u>

\$80,340 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from School District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ending June 30, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Fiscal		<u>SERS</u>	<u>STRS</u>	<u>Total</u>
Year				
2020	\$	(125,373)	\$ (399,323)	\$ (524,696)
2021		(95,507)	(399,323)	(494,830)
2022		(924)	(399,324)	(400,248)
2023		1,225	(358,841)	(357,616)
2024		876	(344,639)	(343,763)
Thereafter		<u>362</u>	<u>(330,764)</u>	<u>(330,402)</u>
Total	\$	<u>(219,341)</u>	<u>\$ (2,232,214)</u>	<u>\$ (2,451,555)</u>

### Actuarial Assumptions - SERS

The total OPEB liability is determined by SERS' actuaries in accordance with GASB Statement No. 74, as part of their annual actuarial valuation for each retirement plan. Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts (e.g., salaries, credited service) and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future (e.g., mortality, disabilities, retirements, employment terminations). Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review and potential modifications, as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

## *Notes to the Basic Financial Statements*

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Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and plan members to that point. The projection of benefits for financial reporting purposes does not explicitly incorporate the potential effects of legal or contractual funding limitations.

Actuarial calculations reflect a long-term perspective. For a newly hired employee, actuarial calculations will take into account the employee's entire career with the employer and also take into consideration the benefits, if any, paid to the employee after termination of employment until the death of the employee and any applicable contingent annuitant. In many cases, actuarial calculations reflect several decades of service with the employer and the payment of benefits after termination.

Key methods and assumptions used in calculating the total OPEB liability in the latest actuarial valuation date of June 30, 2018 are presented below:

Wage inflation	3 percent
Future salary increases, including inflation	3.5 percent to 18.2 percent
Investment rate of return	7.5 percent net of investments expense, including inflation
Municipal bond index rate:	
Measurement date	3.62 percent
Prior measurement date	3.56 percent
Single equivalent interest rate, net of plan investment expense, including price inflation	
Measurement date	3.70 percent
Prior measurement date	3.63 percent
Medical trend assumption	
Medicare	5.375 to 4.75 percent
Pre-Medicare	7.25 to 4.75 percent

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Blue Collar Mortality Table with fully generational projection and Scale BB, 120 percent of male rates and 110 percent of female rates. RP-2000 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent for male rates and 100 percent for female rates set back five years.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five year period ended June 30, 2015.

The long-term expected rate of return on plan assets is reviewed as part of the actuarial five-year experience study. The most recent study covers fiscal years 2010 through 2015, and was adopted by the Board on April 21, 2016. Several factors are considered in evaluating the long-term rate of return assumption including long-term historical data, estimates inherent in current market data, and a log-normal distribution analysis in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return were developed by the investment consultant for each major asset class. These ranges were combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return, 7.50 percent, by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and then adding expected inflation. The capital market assumptions developed by the investment consultant are intended for use over a 10-year horizon and may not be useful in setting the long-term rate of return for funding pension plans which covers a longer timeframe. The assumption is intended to be a long-term assumption and is not expected to change absent a significant change in the asset allocation, a change in the inflation assumption, or a fundamental change in the market that alters expected returns in future years.

## Norton City School District

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The target asset allocation and best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class, as used in the June 30, 2015 five-year experience study, are summarized as follows:

Asset class	Target allocation	Long term expected real rate of return
Cash	1.00 %	0.50 %
US stocks	22.50	4.75
Non-US stocks	22.50	7.00
Fixed income	19.00	1.50
Private equity	10.00	8.00
Real assets	15.00	5.00
Multi-asset strategies	<u>10.00</u>	3.00
Total	<u>100.00</u> %	

**Discount Rate** The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability at June 30, 2018 was 3.70 percent. The discount rate used to measure total OPEB liability prior to June 30, 2018 was 3.63 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions will be made from members and the System at the state statute contribution rate of 2.00 percent of projected covered employee payroll each year, which includes a 1.50 percent payroll surcharge and 0.50 percent of contributions from the basic benefits plan. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to become insufficient to make future benefit payments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan assets was used to present value the projected benefit payments through the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025 and the Fidelity General Obligation 20-year Municipal Bond Index rate of 3.62 percent, as of June 30, 2018 (i.e. municipal bond rate), was used to present value the projected benefit payments for the remaining years in the projection. The total present value of projected benefit payments from all years was then used to determine the single rate of return that was used as the discount rate. The projection of future benefit payments for all current plan members was until the benefit payments ran out.

**Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates** The net OPEB liability is sensitive to changes in the discount rate and the health care cost trend rate. The following table presents the net OPEB liability of SERS, what SERS' net OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (2.70%) and higher (4.70%) than the current discount rate (3.70%). Also shown is what SERS' net OPEB liability would be based on health care cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.25% decreasing to 3.75%) and higher (8.25% decreasing to 5.75%) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease ( <u>2.70%</u> )	Current discount rate ( <u>3.70%</u> )	1% Increase ( <u>4.70%</u> )
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 4,084,888	\$3,366,421	\$2,797,531
	1% Decrease (6.25% decreasing to <u>3.75%</u> )	Current trend rate (7.25% decreasing to <u>4.75%</u> )	1% Increase (8.25% decreasing to <u>5.75%</u> )
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 2,716,085	\$3,366,421	\$4,227,584



**Actuarial Assumptions – STRS**

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2018, actuarial valuation are presented below:

Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment rate of return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll increases	3 percent
Discount rate of return	7.45 percent
Health care cost trends:	
Medical	
Pre-Medicare	6 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	5 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Prescription drug	
Pre-Medicare	8 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	-5.23 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate

Projections of benefits include the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and retired plan members.

For healthy retirees the mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. For disabled retirees, mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2018 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

Since the prior measurement date, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB *Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB)*. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated.

Also since the prior measurement date, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were scheduled to be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020. However, in June of 2019, the STRS Board voted to extend the current Medicare Part B partial reimbursement for one year.

STRS' investment consultant develops an estimate range for the investment return assumption based on the target allocation adopted by the Retirement Board. The target allocation and long-term expected rate of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

## Norton City School District

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Asset class	Target allocation	Long term expected real rate of return*
Domestic equity	28.00 %	7.35 %
International equity	23.00	7.55
Alternatives	17.00	7.09
Fixed income	21.00	3.00
Real estate	10.00	6.00
Liquidity reserves	<u>1.00</u>	2.25
Total	<u>100.00</u> %	

\*10 year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25% and does not include investment expenses. Over a 30 year period, STRS's investment consultant indicated that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

**Discount Rate** The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB asset was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2018. The blended discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 4.13 percent as of June 30, 2017. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45 percent was used to measure the total OPEB asset as of June 30, 2018. The blended discount rate of 4.13 percent, which represents the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent for the unfunded benefit payments, was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017.

**Sensitivity of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate** The following table represents the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2018, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as if it were calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

	1% Decrease <u>(3.13%)</u>	Current discount rate <u>(4.13%)</u>	1% Increase <u>(5.13%)</u>
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ (1,337,347)	(\$1,560,328)	(\$1,747,732)
	1% Decrease	Current trend rate	1% Increase
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$ (1,737,153)	(\$1,560,328)	(\$1,380,747)

*Notes to the Basic Financial Statements*

**NOTE 13 - LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS**

The changes in long-term obligations of the School District during the fiscal year were as follows:

	<u>Balance</u> <u>July 1</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>	<u>Balance</u> <u>June 30</u>	<u>Due within</u> <u>one year</u>
<u>Governmental activities</u>					
<u>General obligation bonds</u>					
2016 School Improvement					
Refunding, 1 - 4%					
Serial and term bonds	\$ 7,345,000	\$ -	\$ (45,000)	\$ 7,300,000	\$ 45,000
Capital appreciation bonds	199,923	-	-	199,923	-
Accretion on bonds	87,667	73,809	-	161,476	-
Premium	1,237,839	-	(54,305)	1,183,534	-
2014A School improvement, 2 - 4.25%					
Serial and term bonds	5,175,000	-	(300,000)	4,875,000	250,000
Capital appreciation bonds	59,287	-	-	59,287	16,401
Accretion on bonds	74,217	29,878	-	104,095	33,599
Premium	106,099	-	(4,955)	101,144	-
2014B School improvement, 2 - 4%					
Serial bonds	9,740,000	-	(10,000)	9,730,000	10,000
Premium	123,893	-	(7,025)	116,868	-
Total bonds	<u>24,148,925</u>	<u>103,687</u>	<u>(421,285)</u>	<u>23,831,327</u>	<u>355,000</u>
<u>Other obligations</u>					
Compensated absences	1,361,157	117,214	(256,412)	1,221,959	114,078
Capital leases payable	73,248	-	(17,108)	56,140	17,885
Total other liabilities	<u>1,434,405</u>	<u>117,214</u>	<u>(273,520)</u>	<u>1,278,099</u>	<u>131,963</u>
<u>Net pension liability</u>					
STRS	23,225,813	-	(1,875,299)	21,350,514	-
SERS	7,046,051	-	(174,276)	6,871,775	-
Total net pension liability	<u>30,271,864</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,049,575)</u>	<u>28,222,289</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Net OPEB liability</u>					
STRS	3,814,680	-	(3,814,680)	-	-
SERS	3,196,712	169,709	-	3,366,421	-
Total net OPEB liability	<u>7,011,392</u>	<u>169,709</u>	<u>(3,814,680)</u>	<u>3,366,421</u>	<u>-</u>
Governmental activities					
Total long-term liabilities	<u>\$ 62,866,586</u>	<u>\$ 390,610</u>	<u>\$ (6,559,060)</u>	<u>\$ 56,698,136</u>	<u>\$ 486,963</u>

## Norton City School District

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General Obligation Bonds: During fiscal year 2014, the School District issued \$12,999,287 and \$9,770,000 in School Improvement bonds. The School Improvement bonds are direct obligations of the School District for which its full faith and credit are pledged for repayment. The bonds were issued for providing resources for constructing, furnishing, and equipping a new high school and athletic complex with the first payment due on November 1, 2015. The bonds and interest are to be repaid by the debt service fund from the proceeds of property taxes collected from a levy that was approved by the taxpayers.

On September 28, 2016, the School District issued \$7,734,923 in General Obligation Bonds with interest rates ranging from 1% to 4% to advance refund \$7,735,000 of outstanding School Improvement Bonds with interest rates ranging from 3% to 5%. The bond proceeds consisted of bond principal and \$1,347,530 of premium. The net proceeds of \$8,934,844 (after payment of \$147,609 in underwriting fees, insurance, and other issuance costs) was deposited into an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for future debt service payments of the portion of School Improvement Bonds refunded. As a result of this issue, a portion of the School Improvement Bonds are considered to be redeemed and the liability has been removed. The difference between the reacquisition price and the net carrying amount of the old debt is reported as a deferred outflow of resources on the Statements of Net Position. The premium of the new debt was significant and is amortized over the life of the new bonds using the bonds outstanding method of amortization. All of the old bonds will be called and redeemed on November 1, 2020. The School District advance refunded the School Improvement Bonds to reduce their total debt service payments over the next 33 years and to obtain an economic gain (difference between the present values of the debt service payments on the old and new debt) of \$790,341.

Compensated absences will be paid from the fund from which the employee is paid. In prior years, this fund has primarily been the general fund. Capital lease obligations will be paid from the general fund.

There is not a repayment schedule for the net pension liability and net OPEB liability; however the School District pays pension and OPEB obligations related to employee compensation from the fund benefitting from their service.

Principal and interest requirements to amortize all bonds outstanding at June 30, 2019 are as follows:

Fiscal Year	School Improvement Bonds			
	Principal	Compounded Interest		Total
2020	\$ 321,401	\$ 33,599	\$ 836,281	\$ 1,191,281
2021	247,886	117,114	831,031	1,196,031
2022	390,000	-	823,575	1,213,575
2023	405,000	-	812,644	1,217,644
2024	93,167	316,833	806,557	1,216,557
2025-2029	1,576,756	738,244	3,944,181	6,259,181
2030-2034	2,975,000	-	3,456,181	6,431,181
2035-2039	3,850,000	-	2,775,281	6,625,281
2040-2044	4,895,000	-	1,894,519	6,789,519
2045-2049	6,065,000	-	792,384	6,857,384
2050	<u>1,345,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>22,650</u>	<u>1,367,650</u>
Total	<u>\$ 22,164,210</u>	<u>\$ 1,205,790</u>	<u>\$ 16,995,284</u>	<u>\$ 40,365,284</u>

**NOTE 14 - CAPITALIZED LEASES - LESSEE DISCLOSURE**

During fiscal year 2018, the School District entered into a capitalized lease for the acquisition of copiers. The terms of the agreements provide options to purchase the equipment. Each lease meets the criteria of a capital lease as defined by generally accepted accounting standards, which defines a capital lease generally as one which transfers benefits and risks of ownership to the lessee. Capital lease payments have been reclassified and are reflected as debt service expenditures in the fund financial statements of governmental funds. These expenditures are reflected as program/function expenditures on a budgetary basis.

Capital assets acquired by this lease have been capitalized as equipment in the amount of \$89,611, which is equal to the present value of the future minimum lease payments on the government-wide financial statements. Principal payments in the current fiscal year totaled \$17,108 for the lease.

The following is a schedule of the future minimum lease payments required under the capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments at year-end.

Fiscal <u>Year</u>	Lease <u>Payments</u>
2020	\$ 20,028
2021	20,028
2022	<u>20,028</u>
Total minimum lease payments	60,084
Less: amount representing interest	<u>(3,944)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 56,140</u>

**NOTE 15 - JOINTLY GOVERNED ORGANIZATIONS**

The Metropolitan Regional Service Council (MRSC) is the computer service organization or Information Technology Center (ITC) used by the School District. MRSC is also known as Northeast Ohio Network for Educational Technology (NEOnet), which is the name used exclusively prior to their reorganization from a consortium to a council of governments. The superintendent from each member entity is appointed to the legislative body of MRSC known as the assembly. The assembly elects a board of directors consisting of nine members. These members comprise the managerial body of the council and meet at least five times yearly. The operations of MRSC are under the control of the board of directors and the executive director. The purpose of the MRSC is to develop and employ a computer system efficiently and effectively for the needs of the member school districts. All members are required to pay fees, charges and assessments as charged. The School District does not maintain an ongoing financial interest or an ongoing financial responsibility. Payments to MRSC are made from various funds. During fiscal year 2019, the School District contributed \$176,298 to MRSC. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the fiscal agent at 700 Graham Road, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio 44221.

## *Norton City School District*

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The Four Cities Educational Compact is a jointly governed organization that provides for the vocational and special education needs of the students of four participating school districts. The four-member board consists of the superintendent from each of the participating school districts. Students may attend any vocational or special education class offered by any of the four districts. If a student elects to attend a class offered by a school district other than the school district in which the student resides, the school district of residence pays an instructional fee to the school district that offered the class.

Wadsworth City School District serves as the fiscal agent for this organization, collecting fees and distributing payments. The committee exercises total control over the operation of the compact, including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. All revenues are generated from charges for services. Financial information can be obtained by contacting the Treasurer at the Wadsworth City School District, 360 College St., Wadsworth, Ohio 44281.

The Ohio Schools Council Association (Council) is a jointly governed organization among school districts. The jointly governed organization was formed to purchase quality products and services at the lowest possible cost to the member districts. Each district supports the Council by paying an annual participation fee. The Council's Board consists of seven superintendents of the participating districts whose term rotates every year. The degree of control exercised by any school district is limited to its representation on the Board. During fiscal year 2019, the School District paid \$6,143 to the Council in the form of program membership fees and \$47,959 for natural gas purchases. Financial information can be obtained by contacting William Zelei, the Executive Director of the Ohio Schools Council at 6393 Oak Tree Blvd., Suite 377, Independence, Ohio 44131.

### **NOTE 16 – FUND DEFICITS**

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As of June 30, 2019, the general fund and several nonmajor special revenue funds had deficit fund balances. This deficit was caused by the application of generally accepted accounting principles. The general fund provides transfers to cover deficit balances in other funds; however, this is done when cash is needed rather than when accruals occur. The following funds had a deficit at year-end:

	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Deficit</u>
General		\$ 25,980
Nonmajor funds:		
District managed student activities		16,386
IDEA grant		14,826
Title I		33,102
Title II-A		411

### **NOTE 17 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES**

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The School District received financial assistance from Federal and State agencies in the form of grants. The expenditure of funds received under these programs generally requires compliance with terms and conditions specified in the grant agreements and are subject to audit by the grantor agencies. Any disallowed claims resulting from such audits could become a liability of the general fund or other applicable funds. However, the effect of any such disallowed claims on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2019, if applicable, cannot be determined at this time. In the opinion of management, any such disallowed claims will not have a material adverse effect on the overall financial position of the School District at June 30, 2019.

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## *Notes to the Basic Financial Statements*

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School District foundation funding is based on the annualized full-time equivalent (FTE) enrollment of each student. The Ohio Department of Education (ODE) is legislatively required to adjust/reconcile funding as enrollment information is updated by schools throughout the State, which can extend past the fiscal year end. The ODE's final FTE adjustments did not have a material impact on the School District's financial statements.

### **NOTE 18 - SET-ASIDES**

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The School District is required by the state law to annually set aside in the general fund an amount based on a statutory formula for the acquisition and construction of capital improvements. The School District may replace using general fund revenues with proceeds from various sources (offsets), such as bond or levy proceeds related to the acquisition, replacement, enhancement, maintenance or repair of permanent improvements. Amounts not spent by fiscal year end or offset by similarly restricted resources received during the fiscal year must be held in cash at fiscal year end and carried forward to be used for the same purposes in future fiscal years.

Although the School District had qualifying disbursements and current year offsets during the fiscal year that reduced the set-aside amount to below zero for the capital maintenance reserve, this amount may not be used to reduce the set aside requirement for future years. This negative balance is, therefore, not presented as being carried forward to future years.

The following information describes the change in the year-end set-aside amounts for capital maintenance.

	Capital Maintenance Reserve
Set-aside reserve balance as of June 30, 2018	\$ -
Current year set-aside requirement	435,116
Current year offsets	<u>(776,027)</u>
Total	<u>\$ (340,911)</u>
Set-aside balance carried forward to future fiscal years	<u>\$ -</u>

### **NOTE 19 – SUBSEQUENT EVENT**

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Following the close of the fiscal year the School District issued a current tax revenue note for \$1 million on January 21, 2020. The note has a maturity date of June 24, 2020 and has an interest rate of 3.40%.

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**Required Supplementary Information**

***Norton City School District***  
**Required Supplementary Information**  
**Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability**  
**Last Six Fiscal Years (1)**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<b>School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio</b>				
School District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.119985%	0.117930%	0.119634%	0.115377%
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 6,871,775	\$ 7,046,051	\$ 8,756,083	\$ 6,583,495
School District's covered payroll	\$ 3,445,733	\$ 4,223,900	\$ 3,673,100	\$ 3,437,314
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	199.43%	166.81%	238.38%	191.53%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	71.36%	69.50%	62.98%	69.16%
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
<b>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio</b>				
School District's proportion of the net pension liability	0.0971018%	0.0977714%	0.0977003%	0.0974650%
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 21,350,514	\$ 23,225,813	\$ 32,703,232	\$ 26,936,464
School District's covered payroll	\$ 11,057,786	\$ 10,924,521	\$ 10,505,957	\$ 10,253,586
School District's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	193.08%	212.60%	311.28%	262.70%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability	77.30%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%

(1) Ten years of information will be presented as information becomes available. Information prior to 2014 is not available.  
The amounts presented are as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
0.114086%	0.114086%
\$ 5,773,828	\$ 6,784,328
\$ 3,276,089	\$ 3,213,316
176.24%	211.13%
71.70%	65.52%

<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
0.0967810%	0.0967810%
\$ 23,540,486	\$ 28,041,273
\$ 10,020,169	\$ 9,777,115
234.93%	286.81%
74.70%	69.30%

***Norton City School District***  
**Required Supplementary Information**  
**Schedule of School District Contributions - Pension**  
**Last Seven Fiscal Years (1)**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
<b>School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio</b>					
Contractually required contribution	\$ 464,466	\$ 465,174	\$ 591,346	\$ 514,234	\$ 453,038
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution	<u>(464,466)</u>	<u>(465,174)</u>	<u>(591,346)</u>	<u>(514,234)</u>	<u>(453,038)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School District covered payroll	\$ 3,440,489	\$ 3,445,733	\$ 4,223,900	\$ 3,673,100	\$ 3,437,314
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.50%	13.50%	14.00%	14.00%	13.18%

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
<b>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio</b>					
Contractually required contribution	\$ 1,535,089	\$ 1,548,090	\$ 1,529,433	\$ 1,470,834	\$ 1,435,502
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution	<u>(1,535,089)</u>	<u>(1,548,090)</u>	<u>(1,529,433)</u>	<u>(1,470,834)</u>	<u>(1,435,502)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School District covered payroll	\$ 10,964,921	\$ 11,057,786	\$ 10,924,521	\$ 10,505,957	\$ 10,253,586
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%

(1) Ten years of information will be presented as information becomes available. Information prior to 2013 is not available.

See accompanying notes to required supplementary information.

<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
\$ 454,066	\$ 444,723
<u>(454,066)</u>	<u>(444,723)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 3,276,089	\$ 3,213,316
13.86%	13.84%

<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
\$ 1,302,622	\$ 1,271,025
<u>(1,302,622)</u>	<u>(1,271,025)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 10,020,169	\$ 9,777,115
13.00%	13.00%

***Norton City School District***  
**Required Supplementary Information**  
**Schedule of the School District's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability (Asset)**  
**Last Three Fiscal Years (1)**

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b>School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio</b>			
School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability	0.121344%	0.119114%	0.120761%
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability	\$ 3,366,421	\$ 3,196,712	\$ 3,442,130
School District's covered payroll	\$ 3,445,733	\$ 4,223,900	\$ 3,673,100
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	97.70%	75.68%	93.71%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability	13.57%	12.46%	11.49%
	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
<b>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio</b>			
School District's proportion of the net OPEB liability or asset	0.097102%	0.097771%	0.097700%
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset)	\$ (1,560,328)	\$ 3,814,680	\$ 5,225,037
School District's covered payroll	\$ 11,057,786	\$ 10,924,521	\$ 10,505,957
School District's proportionate share of the net OPEB liability (asset) as a percentage of its covered payroll	(14.11%)	34.92%	49.73%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total OPEB liability or asset	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

(1) Ten years of information will be presented as information becomes available. Information prior to 2017 is not available. The amounts presented are as of the School District's measurement date which is the prior fiscal year end.

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***Norton City School District***  
**Required Supplementary Information**  
**Schedule of School District Contributions - OPEB**  
**Last Seven Fiscal Years (1)**

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
<b>School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio</b>					
Contractually required contribution (2)	\$ 80,340	\$ 81,094	\$ 62,342	\$ 59,068	\$ 85,715
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution	(80,340)	(81,094)	(62,342)	(59,068)	(85,715)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School District covered payroll	\$ 3,440,489	\$ 3,445,733	\$ 4,223,900	\$ 3,673,100	\$ 3,437,314
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	2.34%	2.35%	1.48%	1.61%	2.49%

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
<b>State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio</b>					
Contractually required contribution	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Contributions in relation to contractually required contribution	-	-	-	-	-
Contribution deficiency (excess)	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
School District covered payroll	\$ 10,964,921	\$ 11,057,786	\$ 10,924,521	\$ 10,505,957	\$ 10,253,586
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(1) Ten years of information will be presented as information becomes available. Information prior to 2013 is not available.

(2) Includes surcharge



<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
\$ 59,503	\$ 58,060
<u>(59,503)</u>	<u>(58,060)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 3,276,089	\$ 3,213,316
1.82%	1.81%

<u>2014</u>	<u>2013</u>
\$ 100,202	\$ 97,771
<u>(100,202)</u>	<u>(97,771)</u>
<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
\$ 10,020,169	\$ 9,777,115
1.00%	1.00%

***Norton City School District***  
**Notes to Required Supplementary Information**  
**For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2019**

**Pension**

**School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio**

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financial statements for benefit term

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financial statements for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

**State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio**

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financial statements for benefit term

Changes in assumptions: There were no changes in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financial statements for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

**OPEB**

**School Employees Retirement System (SERS) of Ohio**

Changes in benefit terms: There were no changes in benefit terms for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financial statements for benefit term

Changes in assumptions: There was a change in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financial statements for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

**State Teachers Retirement System (STRS) of Ohio**

Changes in benefit terms: There was a change in benefit terms for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financial statements for benefit terms.

Changes in assumptions: There was a change in methods and assumptions used in the calculation of actuarial determined contributions for fiscal year 2019. See the notes to the basic financial statements for the methods and assumptions in this calculation.

**NORTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT  
SUMMIT COUNTY, OHIO  
SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

<b>Federal Grantor/ Pass-Through Grantor/ Program or Cluster Title</b>	<b>Federal CFDA Number</b>	<b>Pass Through Grantor Number</b>	<b>Federal Expenditures</b>	<b>Non-Cash Expenditures</b>
<b><u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u></b>				
<b>Passed Through Ohio Department of Education</b>				
<i>Child Nutrition Cluster:</i>				
National School Lunch Program	10.555	044552-3L60-19	\$ 465,910	\$ 73,221
<i>Total Child Nutrition Cluster</i>			<u>\$ 465,910</u>	<u>\$ 73,221</u>
<b>Total U.S. Department of Agriculture</b>			<u>465,910</u>	<u>73,221</u>
<b><u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</u></b>				
<b>Passed Through Ohio Department of Education:</b>				
Title I, Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	044552-3M00-18	28,896	-
Title I, Grants to Local Educational Agencies	84.010	044552-3M00-19	226,708	-
Total Title I, Grants to Local Educational Agencies			<u>255,604</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Special Education Cluster (IDEA):</i>				
Special Education-Grants to States, IDEA-B	84.027	044552-3M20-19	488,878	-
Special Education-Grants to States, IDEA-B	84.027	044552-3M20-19	67,105	-
Special Education - Preschool Program	84.173	044552-3C50-19	9,399	-
<i>Total Special Education Cluster</i>			<u>565,382</u>	<u>-</u>
Title II-A, Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	044552-3Y60-18	1,601	-
Title II-A, Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	84.367	044552-3Y60-19	62,858	-
Total Title II-A, Improving Teacher Quality State Grants			<u>64,459</u>	<u>-</u>
Title IV-A, Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	044164-3H10-18	3,002	-
Title IV-A, Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program	84.424	044164-3H10-19	24,178	-
Total Title IV-A, Student Support and Academic Enrichment Program			<u>27,180</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total U.S. Department of Education</b>			<u>912,625</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total Expenditures of Federal Awards</b>			<u>\$ 1,378,535</u>	<u>\$ 73,221</u>

See accompanying notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards.

**NORTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT  
SUMMIT COUNTY**

**NOTES TO THE SCHEDULE OF EXPENDITURES OF FEDERAL AWARDS  
2 CFR 200.510(b)(6)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2019**

**NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Norton City School District (the District's) under programs of the federal government for the year ended June 30, 2019. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the District, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the District.

**NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement.

**NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE**

The District has elected not to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

**NOTE D - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER**

The District commingles cash receipts from the U.S. Department of Agriculture with similar State grants. When reporting expenditures on this Schedule, the District assumes it expends federal monies first.

**NOTE E – FOOD DONATION PROGRAM**

The District reports commodities consumed on the Schedule at the fair value. The District allocated donated food commodities to the respective programs that benefitted from the use of those donated food commodities.

**NOTE F - TRANSFERS BETWEEN PROGRAM YEARS**

Federal regulations require schools to obligate certain federal awards by June 30. However, with ODE's consent, schools can transfer unobligated amounts to the subsequent fiscal year's program. The District transferred the following amounts from 2019 to 2020 programs:

<u>Program Title</u>	<u>CFDA Number</u>	<u>Amt. Transferred</u>
Special Education - Preschool Program	84.173	3,574

# OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



101 Central Plaza South  
700 Chase Tower  
Canton, Ohio 44702-1509  
(330) 438-0617 or (800) 443-9272  
EastRegion@ohioauditor.gov

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS REQUIRED BY *GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS*

Norton City School District  
Summit County  
4128 Cleveland-Massillon Road  
Norton, Ohio 44203

To the Board of Education:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Norton City School District, Summit County, (the District) as of and for the year ended June 30, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the District's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated March 18, 2020.

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

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the District's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinion on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the District's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

*A deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and timely correct misstatements. *A material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of internal control deficiencies resulting in a reasonable possibility that internal control will not prevent or detect and timely correct a material misstatement of the District's financial statements. *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 internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. However, unidentified material weaknesses may exist.

***Compliance and Other Matters***

As part of reasonably assuring whether the District's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

***Purpose of this Report***

This report only describes the scope of our internal control and compliance testing and our testing results, and does not opine on the effectiveness of the District's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the District's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.



Keith Faber  
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 18, 2020

# OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO THE MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE

Norton City School District  
Summit County  
4128 Cleveland-Massillon Road  
Norton, Ohio 44203

To the Board of Education:

### ***Report on Compliance for the Major Federal Program***

We have audited Norton City School District's (the District) compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect Norton City School District's major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2019. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the District's major federal program.

### ***Management's Responsibility***

The District's Management is responsible for complying with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

### ***Auditor's Responsibility***

Our responsibility is to opine on the District's compliance for the District's major federal program based on our audit of the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. Our compliance audit followed auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards for financial audits included in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). These standards and the Uniform Guidance require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure whether noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the District's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our compliance opinion on the District's major program. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the District's compliance.

***Opinion on the Major Federal Program***

In our opinion, Norton City School District complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect its major federal program for the year ended June 30, 2019.

***Report on Internal Control Over Compliance***

The District's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our compliance audit, we considered the District's internal control over compliance with the applicable requirements that could directly and materially affect a major federal program, to determine our auditing procedures appropriate for opining on each major federal program's compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the District's internal control over compliance.

*A deficiency in internal control over compliance* exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or to timely detect and correct, noncompliance with a federal program's applicable compliance requirement. 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 federal program compliance requirement will not be prevented, or timely detected and corrected. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with federal program's applicable compliance requirement 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 would not necessarily 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.

This report only describes the scope of our internal control over compliance tests and the results of this testing based on Uniform Guidance requirements. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.



Keith Faber  
Auditor of State

Columbus, Ohio

March 18, 2020



**NORTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT  
SUMMIT COUNTY**

**SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS  
2 CFR § 200.515  
JUNE 30, 2019**

**1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS**

<i>(d)(1)(i)</i>	<b>Type of Financial Statement Opinion</b>	Unmodified
<i>(d)(1)(ii)</i>	<b>Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?</b>	No
<i>(d)(1)(ii)</i>	<b>Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?</b>	No
<i>(d)(1)(iii)</i>	<b>Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?</b>	No
<i>(d)(1)(iv)</i>	<b>Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?</b>	No
<i>(d)(1)(iv)</i>	<b>Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?</b>	No
<i>(d)(1)(v)</i>	<b>Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion</b>	Unmodified
<i>(d)(1)(vi)</i>	<b>Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?</b>	No
<i>(d)(1)(vii)</i>	<b>Major Programs (list):</b>	Special Education Cluster
<i>(d)(1)(viii)</i>	<b>Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs</b>	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
<i>(d)(1)(ix)</i>	<b>Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?</b>	Yes

**2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS**

None

**3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS**

None

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# OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



**NORTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT**

**SUMMIT COUNTY**

## **CLERK'S CERTIFICATION**

**This is a true and correct copy of the report which is required to be filed in the Office of the Auditor of State pursuant to Section 117.26, Revised Code, and which is filed in Columbus, Ohio.**

*Susan Babbitt*

**CLERK OF THE BUREAU**

**CERTIFIED  
APRIL 2, 2020**