

Clockwise from Top left: North Gateway sign; Aquatic Center improvements; 47th Street mural; National Walk to School Day at Roesland Elementary School; City Hall Carport.

# **Annual Comprehensive Financial Report**

For the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2021



# City of Roeland Park, Kansas



#### Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021

Prepared by:

Erin Winn Assistant City Administrator/ Finance Director This page intentionally left blank.

#### CITY OF ROELAND PARK, KANSAS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ending December 31, 2021

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION



July 20, 2022

The Honorable Mayor, Members of the City Council, and Residents of the City of Roeland Park, Kansas

The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) of the City of Roeland Park for fiscal year ending December 31, 2021, is submitted to you. State law requires that every general-purpose local government publish, within six months of the close of each fiscal year, a complete set of audited financial statements. This report is published to fulfill the requirements for fiscal year ending December 31, 2021.

Responsibility for both the accuracy of the data and the completeness and fairness of the presentation, including all disclosures, rests with the management of the City. To the best of my knowledge and belief, the enclosed data is accurate in all material respects and is reported in a manner designed to present fairly the financial position and results of operations of the various funds of the government. All disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain an understanding of the City's financial activities have been included which includes management's discussion and analysis.

The management of the City is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal controls designed to ensure that the assets of the City are protected from loss, theft or misuse and to ensure that adequate accounting data is compiled to allow for the preparation of financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in the United States of America. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that; (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived; and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management.

This letter of transmittal provides a non-technical summary of City finances, economic prospects, and achievements. The Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditors' report and provides a narrative introduction, overview and analysis of the City's basic financial statements. MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

#### Letter of Transmittal

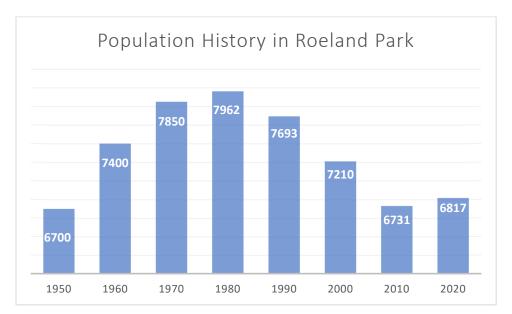
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021

City of Roeland Park, Kansas

The independent auditing firm of Gordon CPA has issued an unmodified ("clean") opinion on the City of Roeland Park's financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2021. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the Government wide and Fund Financial Statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditor's report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

#### **CITY OF ROELAND PARK PROFILE**

The City of Roeland Park was incorporated in 1951 and is located in the northeastern part of Johnson County, Kansas. The City occupies 1.64 square miles and serves a population of approximately 6,700. The City's population is at the same population as it was in 1950. During the 1960's through 1980's the city saw a 6-10% population increase each decade. During the past three decades, the City's population has decreased with the 2020 census reporting a population of 6,817. The City's population has decreased approximately 18% since 1980.



The City of Roeland Park operates under the Mayor-Council-Administrator form of government. The City is divided into four wards with two councilpersons elected from each ward to serve staggered four-year terms. The Mayor is elected by the City at large for a four-year term. Policy-making and legislative authority are vested in a Governing Body consisting of the Mayor and eight council members, all elected on a non-partisan basis. The City Council directly appoints the following officers: City Administrator, City Attorney, City Engineer, City Prosecutor, Special Ethics Attorney and Municipal Judge who have full responsibility for carrying out City Council policies and administering day-to-day City operations.

The City Administrator hires the heads of the various departments. The City Administrator is responsible for administering all City programs and departments in accordance with policies and the annual budget adopted by the council. The City provides a full range of municipal services including police protection, the construction and maintenance of streets, storm drainage and other infrastructure, and recreational and cultural activities. Fire and health services are provided by the Consolidated Fire District and County and utilities are a service provided by the outside agencies. The City has an independent contract with a solid waste collector for recycling, yard waste and residential solid waste disposal.

The City of Roeland Park is also financially accountable for a legally separate Public Building Commission and Property Owners Association, both of which are reported separately within the City of Roeland Park's financial statements. Additional information on both of these legally separate entities can be found in the notes to the financial statements (See Note 1).

The annual budget serves as the foundation for Roeland Park's financial planning and control. The City Council formally adopts the budget and legally allocates, or appropriates, available monies for the City's various funds. The Council is required to adopt a final budget for the next fiscal year by no later than August 25th of the current year. The budget is prepared by fund, function (e.g., public safety), and department (e.g., police). The City Administrator has the authority to transfer resources within a department and between departments. The City is empowered to levy a property tax on both real and personal property located within its boundaries.

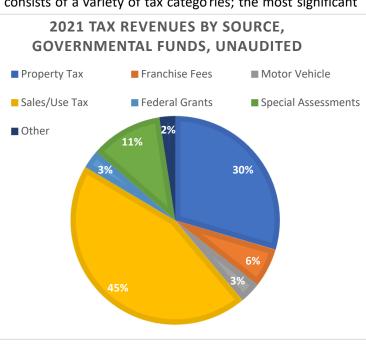
#### LOCAL ECONOMY

The City of Roeland Park is a small community that has a lot to offer its citizens and visitors. The Roeland Park Community Campus is home to the Community Center, originally built in 1971 as an elementary school, an outdoor swimming pool, a sports dome that offers volleyball and basketball, as well as soccer. The facility abuts Nall Park, a 10 ½ acre natural conservation area with a walking path, a multi -purpose trail, rain gardens, playground and covered shelter area. The City of Roeland Park's newest park, R Park was opened in March 2010. The park has basketball courts, multi-use fields, playground equipment, new tennis courts in 2018, an arboretum, a walking trail, and two new custom shade structures. In 2019 a large permanent sculpture from world-renowned artist Jorge Blanco titled "See Red Run" was installed in the park. The Governing Body adopted the R Park phased development plan in early 2019 which will bring more than \$1.8 million in total improvements to the park. In 2020 the City completed Phase 1 and 2 improvements in the park which include a medium sized pavilion and permanent restrooms. Phase 3 improvements are set to be complete by the end of 2022.

The City of Roeland Park's tax revenue base consists of a variety of tax categories; the most significant

being taxes applicable to sales and use followed by property tax. Sales taxes include the local generated sales tax as well as a share from the County sales tax that is distributed by population to cities within the County. The City has major industries located within the government's boundaries or in close proximity, which include major grocery stores, major department stores and convenience stores, as well as several financial institutions and insurance companies.

Roeland Park issued 336 building permits at a value of approximately \$4.3 million. This is significantly less than the prior year due to the issuance of permits for the new Sunflower Medical, which had a



total value of \$9.2 million in 2020, and three new residential construction permits. In 2021, the City had

4600 WEST FIFTY-FIRST STREET | ROELAND PARK, KANSAS 66205 PHONE: CITY HALL (913) 722-2600 | FAX (913) 722-3713 WWW.ROELANDPARK.NET 27 residential remodel projects with a value of \$2.16 million. There was one new residential construction permit issued for a value of \$325,000. The average sale price for a single-family home in the City in 2021 was \$287,078 – a 11.35% increase from the prior year. Assessed valuations of residential and commercial properties in Roeland Park increased by approximately 13% in 2021.

In 2014, the City adopted the Johnson County Contractor Licensing Program that requires all contractors obtaining a building, electrical, mechanical, plumbing or demolition permit are to be licensed with the County. The program ensures contractors understand building codes and requires annual continuing education classes to maintain the licensure. The program helps provide homeowners with assurance that contractors in Roeland Park understand City codes, have the required level of insurance and are professionals in their fields.

Median household incomes within the City of Roeland Park are higher than for the state and the nation. According to the 2020 census, the City's median household income was \$73,786 while the state's median income was \$61,091, and \$64,994 for the U.S.

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Under this basis of accounting, revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows.

- Property Taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied.
- Grants are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements have been met.
- Program Revenues, such as charges to customers for goods and services, are recognized in the period they are earned.

Government fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified cash basis of accounting.

Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period.

- The City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the year.
- Expenditures are generally recorded when a liability is incurred.
- Debt service expenditures and expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments are recorded only when payment is due.

#### LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING

The City began implementing long range financial forecasting in 2012 to develop the City's annual budget to assist the Governing Body in creating a sustainable budget and to stabilize taxes. Looking long-term provides a more complete picture of the City's financial future.

Each department prepares a three-year proposed budget, with the current year budget as their base. A review of each proposed departmental budget is completed by the council. The budget process includes

input from departments, the City Administrator, the City Council and residents at community budget meetings. The Governing Body adopts the budget for the following year by mid-August.

In addition to the budget process, departments submit updated five-year capital plans for review and approval based upon available funding. As of the 2019 Budget, staff developed a longer-term 10 year capital plan to assess the City's ability to pay cash for capital improvements. The Capital Improvement Plan includes all City owned facilities, equipment and infrastructure needs, including the Community Center and Aquatic Center. As part of the process, revenue from property taxes, sales/use taxes and grant revenues are updated to determine fund availabilities for long-term projects.

In September 2020 the City issued \$1.25 million in GO bonds to assist in the payment of the pool and R Park renovations. The City determined that it would also be advantageous to refinance two existing GO bonds, 2010-1 and 2011-2 as part of the new bond issuance. This refunding saved the City \$53,790 in future interest payments over the life of the debt. This refinanced debt series will retire end of 2023.

#### MAJOR PROJECTS

#### Reinhardt Street Reconstruction



As part of the Residential Street Reconstruction program, the Reinhardt reconstruction was completed in August 2021. The almost \$1 million project included new street base and surface, new curb and gutter, a new sidewalk addition north of 50<sup>th</sup> street, replacement of existing sidewalks and stormwater improvements.

#### Roe Boulevard Improvements Complete

The completion of the Roe 2020 project in 2021 marked a significant milestone. The \$9.46 million project included \$4.66 million from federal Surface Transportation grant funds, \$1.62 million from Johnson County CARS grants, \$2.91 million from Tax Increment Financing Districts and \$266 thousand from the Special Street & Highway Fund. In 2020, the City completed a 2-inch mill and overlay of the street south of 48<sup>th</sup> Street, new streetlight and traffic signal installations, enhanced intersections with improved pedestrian

refuge points, enhanced crosswalks and a new 8-foot multi-use trail on the west side of the street. In 2021, the City completed landscaping throughout the corridor, resurfacing, signals and lighting north of 48<sup>th</sup> Street and the installation of gateway signage.



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#### Roe Boulevard Gateway Signs, new Road Signs and Street Banners

As part of a City-wide branding effort, new signs and street banners were installed along Roe Boulevard to enhance the appearance of the City's major road and complement the "Uniquely Rooted" theme.





#### <u>New Public Art Commissioned in the</u> <u>City</u>

The City was the recipient of a \$10,000 grant from the Kansas Department of Commerce Creative Arts in Industry Commission. This award was used to help fund a large mural commissioned for a retaining wall on 48<sup>th</sup> Street. The mural was completed by seven different artists and each panel represents a unique component of the City's history.

#### **BUDGET ASSUMPTIONS & FUTURE PLANNING**

The 2022 budget was built with the following considerations in mind:

The recent enaction of Senate Bill 13, which requires the Governing Body to hold a public hearing and adopt a resolution if they intend to exceed the revenue neutral rate. The revenue neutral rate is the tax rate that would give the municipality the same amount of property tax revenue it received the year prior.

The Governing Body held the property tax mill levy constant for 2022 to ensure sufficient funding for significant capital investments planned during the next 5 years. During 2018 and 2019 the mill levy was reduced 2.5 mills in each year.

Sales tax collections during the first half of 2021 are considerably higher compared to the same period in 2019, the most recent 'normal' year. This is attributed to the Covid-19 pandemic creating greater demand for basic commodities such as food and health care supplies offered through the variety of regional retailers located in Roeland Park. In addition, a major retail store in Roeland Park was demolished and rebuilt in 2019 also adding to the increase experienced in the first half of 2020. Sales tax collections are

also higher due to the capital improvement sales tax increasing from a quarter to a half a percent (as approved by voters in 2020) effective with the start of the  $2^{nd}$  quarter in 2021.

A recent decision favoring large box retailers by the State Board of Tax Appeals has potential to significantly reduce the taxable value of major retailers located in Roeland Park. The retailers appealing their tax assessments are located within Tax Increment Financing districts within the community, the impact would initially impact TIF Fund revenues.

The City closed on the sale of one (Northeast RJ) of the two City owned properties offered for sale or lease at the end of 2019. The City is currently in talks with a private developer about the Rocks; the stated intent of the developer is to buy the land for a mixed-use multi-family development. The site is also home to the Public Works shop. The City is dedicating funding this year to investigate the feasibility of keeping the Public Works shop at the Rocks while continuing to look for alternative locations in surrounding communities; a necessity given the small size (1.6 square miles) of the City.

The agreement with Johnson County Parks and Recreation (JCPRD) for the management of the City's Aquatics Center (RPAC) ended May 31, 2019. This marked the end of 20 years where JCPRD split the operation and capital expenses with the City 50/50. In addition, a storm in 2018 damaged the dome beyond repair. Due to the exceptional cost associated with installing a new dome and complying with modern building standards, the Governing Body decided to make the operation a summer-only facility for 2019. A major renovation to RPAC (\$1.8 million) was completed in 2021. The renovation was a new and significant addition to the City's Capital Improvement Plan in 2020, which along with Governing Body direction to complete the first two phases of improvements at R Park in 2020 (\$1.7 million) led to their decision to plan for a \$1.25 million General Obligation Bond issue in support of these projects. A favorable bond market provided for a 1.51% interest rate on the issue in the 3rd quarter of 2020.

A new Parks and Recreation Superintendent was added in 2020 as the City prepared to complete the two significant capital projects noted above as well as positioning to bring pool operations in house in 2021 vs a contracted arrangement as has been the case since its construction. The 2022 budget reflects a complete Aquatics line-item budget in anticipation of this step along with updates to job descriptions and the pay scale to reflect the aquatics positions being added.

To remain competitive with neighboring communities and to help meet one of the City's stated goals, the 2022 Budget reflects 4.10% for merit-based salary increases for each department.

A new Menards on Roe Boulevard north of the City in Wyandotte County is anticipated to open at the beginning of 2023. Impacts to Roeland Park sales tax receipts are reflected in the 2023 and 2024 budget projections.

#### **FUTURE INITIATIVES**

The Governing Body developed several Organizational Goals and Current Objectives during the 2022 Budget process. Some of the goals include:

#### **Objectives with a Fiscal Impact**

- Purchase a neighborhood resource trailer for the police department
- Conduct a space needs, cost and site assessment for a possible new Public Works Facility at the Rocks

- Phase 2 Improvements to Cooper Creek
- Implement a Web-based map to be viewable by the public for annual leaf collection progress
- All staff and elected officials to complete Diversity, Equity and Inclusion training
- Incentivize home energy audits to promote Roeland Park achieving our carbon emissions reduction goal
- Update the City's zoning code to improve clarity as well as address barriers to building 'missing middle' housing
- Install a unitary surface as part of the playground replacement planned for Phase 3 of R Park Improvements
- Implement program to change over police vehicle inventory to hybrids
- Research property covenants and restrictions to identify those with discriminatory language

#### AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The City received the following recognitions and awards in 2021.

- AAA awarded the Roeland park Police Department the Gold Award for Community Traffic Safety. This is the fifth year in a row the City received a Traffic Award from AAA.
- The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) awarded its Distinguished Budget Presentation Award to the City for its 2021 Budget document. This is the City's second Distinguished Budget award.
- The GFOA Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Award for its 2019 ACFR for the 26<sup>th</sup> consecutive year.
- The City received the "Leading the Way" award from ETC for scoring in the top 10% of City's nationwide for citizen satisfaction.

The preparation of this report would not have been possible without the dedicated and efficient service of the entire staff of the administration department. I wish to express my appreciation to all members of the department who assisted and contributed to the preparation of this report. Credit also must be given to the City Administrator, Mayor and the Council for their constant support for maintaining the highest standards of professionalism in the management of the City of Roeland Parks finances.

Respectfully Submitted,

Enipun

Erin Winn Assistant City Administrator/Director of Finance

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

## City of Roeland Park Kansas

For its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2020

Christophen P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO



### 2021 Governing Body

Mayor Mike Kelly Trisha Brauer Benjamin Dickens Jan Faidley Jennifer Hill Michael Poppa Tom Madigan Kate Raglow Michael Rebne

#### CITY OF ROELAND PARK, KANSAS 2021 DEPARTMENT HEADS AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS

Department Heads:

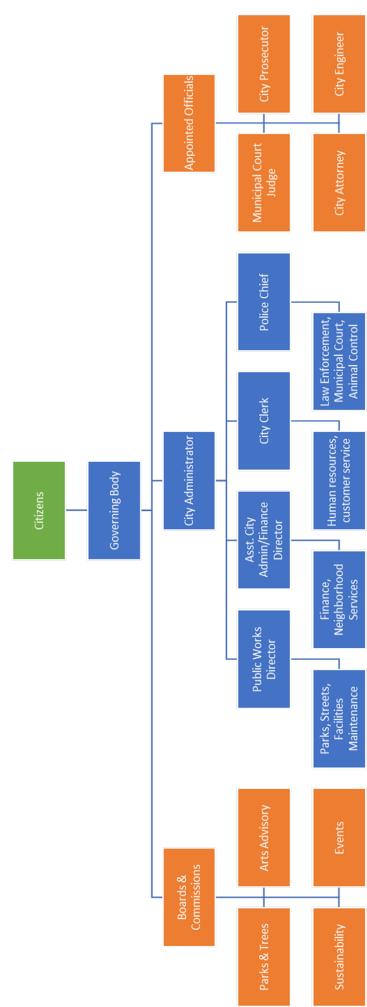
City Administrator Assistant City Administrator/Director of Finance City Clerk Chief of Police Director of Public Works Keith Moody Erin Winn Kelley Nielsen John Morris Donnie Scharff

Appointed Officials:

City Attorney City Prosecutor Municipal Court Judge City Engineer Steve Mauer Frank Gilman Karen Torline Dan Miller, Lamp Rynearson



# **Organizational Chart**



**FINANCIAL SECTION** 

## GORDONCPA AUDITING ACCOUNTING CONSULTING

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Mayor and City Council City of Roeland Park, Kansas

#### Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Roeland Park, Kansas, as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Roeland Park, Kansas, as of December 31, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund, CID #1 - Roeland Park Shopping Center Fund, the Special Street Fund and the Special Infrastructure Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Basis for Opinions**

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the *Kansas Municipal Accounting and Audit Guide*. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

#### **Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements**

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for twelve months beyond the financial statement date.

#### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve, collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the economic decisions of users made on the basis of these financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we:

• Exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amount and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgement, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control-related matters that we identified during the audit.

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis, the schedule of the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability, the schedule of City contributions, and the schedule of changes in the City's total OPEB liability and related ratios, as listed in the table of contents, be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's financial statements as a whole. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules, as listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying account and other records used to prepare the financial statements or to the financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statements as a whole.

Gordon CPA LLC

Certified Public Accountant Lawrence, Kansas

July 20, 2022

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021

We offer those interested in the City of Roeland Park's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of Roeland Park for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found in the introductory section of this report.

#### **Financial Highlights**

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City of Roeland Park exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources as of December 31, 2021, by \$36,005,955 (net position). The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City of Roeland Park exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources as of December 31, 2020, by \$32,021,396 (net position).
- The government's total net position increased by \$3,984,559 and \$4,816,371 for 2021 and 2020, respectively. The increase in total net position during fiscal year 2021 was primarily due to a 14% increase in sales and use tax overall from the prior year and an increase in real property taxes due to increased property values. Additionally, while significant capital improvements occurred in 2021, the majority of planned capital improvements at the Community Center budgeted in 2021 will now occur in 2022. Finally, the City received it's first tranche of American Rescue Plan Act federal funding, approximately \$514,000. The majority of that money is slated to be spent on infrastructure improvements over the next few years. The City has built substantial reserves to ensure ongoing operations at current day levels.
- The City of Roeland Park's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$10,875,929 and \$9,675,221 as of December 31, 2021, and 2020, respectively. Unassigned fund balance for fiscal years 2021 and 2020 was \$(385,741) and \$(1,135,306), respectively.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$1,541,872, or 32 percent of total General Fund expenditures compared to the 2020 balance of \$1,232,026, or 25 percent of total General Fund expenditures.
- The City of Roeland Park's total debt, excluding compensated absences, net pension liability and OPEB liabilities, decreased by \$905,477 (16 percent) during fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. The City of Roeland Park's total debt, excluding compensated absences, net pension liability and OPEB liabilities, decreased by \$81,019 (1.4 percent) during fiscal year ended December 31, 2020. The decrease was due to the scheduled principal payments on the debt.

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

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Roeland Park's basic financial statements. The City of Roeland Park's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements; 2) fund financial statements; and 3) notes to basic financial statements.

**Government-wide financial statements.** The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide a broad overview of the City of Roeland Park's finances in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the City of Roeland Park's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, with the difference between them reported as net position. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the City of Roeland Park is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the government's net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. All changes in net position are reported as soon as the underlying event giving rise to the change occurs, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Thus, revenues and expenses are reported in this statement for some items that will only result in cash flows in future fiscal periods (e.g., uncollected taxes and earned but unused vacation leave).

The government-wide financial statements reflect functions of the City of Roeland Park that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities). The governmental activities of the City of Roeland Park include public safety, highways and streets, culture and recreation, employee benefits and general government.

The government-wide financial statements include the City of Roeland Park itself (known as the primary government). The financial statements also include the Public Building Commission and the Roeland Park City Hall Property Owners

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021

Association, the component units of the City of Roeland Park. The component units, although legally separate entities, are included in the City's reporting entity as blended component units because of their significant operational or financial relationship with the City.

**Fund financial statements.** A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The City of Roeland Park, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the City of Roeland Park are governmental funds.

**Governmental funds.** Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on near-term inflows and outflows of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financial requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the government's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

The City of Roeland Park maintains 15 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, Bella Roe/Walmart TIF Fund, Equipment and Building Reserve Fund, Debt Service Fund, Special Street Fund, Special Infrastructure Fund, TDD #1 - Price Chopper Fund, TDD #2 - Lowe's Fund and CID #1 Roeland Park Shopping Center Fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other 6 governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

**Notes to basic financial statements.** The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

**Other information.** The City's other postemployment benefit plan, pension plan and budgetary comparison schedules are presented as required supplementary information immediately following the notes to the basic financial statements. The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds are presented immediately following the required supplementary information.

#### **Government-Wide Financial Analysis**

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The City's total net position has increased from a year ago by \$3,984,559. The following table is a condensed version of the government-wide statement of net position comparing fiscal years 2021 and 2020.

The City of Roeland Park's restricted net position, \$8,137,672 and \$7,858,659 for fiscal years 2021 and 2020, respectively, represent resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance is unrestricted net position of \$1,238,729 and \$522,959 for 2021 and 2020, respectively.

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021

Current and other assets Capital assets Total assets	Governmental Activities 2021 \$ 19,239,490 29,150,827 48,390,317	Governmental Activities 2020 \$ 18,244,355 26,673,746 44,918,101	<u>Change</u> \$ 995,135 2,477,081 3,472,216
Total deferred outflows of resources	723,483	809,036	[85,553]
Current liabilities Noncurrent liabilities Total liabilities	3,875,449 4,178,875 8,054,324	3,748,514 5,412,203 9,160,717	126,935 [1,233,328] [1,106,393]
Total deferred inflows of resources	5,053,521	4,545,024	508,497
Net position: Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted [deficit] Total net position	26,629,554 8,137,672 <u>1,238,729</u> \$ 36,005,955	23,639,778 7,858,659 <u>522,959</u> \$ 32,021,396	2,989,776 279,013 <u>715,770</u> \$ 3,984,559

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Roeland Park is able to report positive balances in all three categories of net position for the government as a whole. The City's investment in capital assets is net of any debt used to acquire capital assets, less any unspent debt proceeds. Retroactive reporting of infrastructure assets is not required to be reported by the City of Roeland Park; however, the net position category invested in capital assets is reduced by debt funding used to purchase prior year's infrastructure.

Net position may serve over time as one useful indicator of a government's financial condition. The City's net position increased by \$3,984,559, or 15 percent, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.

Current and Other Assets - The City's current and other assets increased by \$1 million from \$18.2 million to \$19.2 million. The City's capital assets increased by \$2.5 million or a 9.3 percent increase. The primary element of this increase is due to the addition of approximately \$3.4 million in net capital assets.

Noncurrent liabilities decreased by 22.3 percent due to a decrease in general obligation bond liabilities. Noncurrent liabilities, excluding debt, include \$191,431 of other postemployment benefits. The City's net pension liability decreased by 26 percent.

The largest portion of the government's net position for governmental activities (74 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, equipment and infrastructure), less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. The government uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the government's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. Capital assets include all assets, still in use, acquired from 1952 through December 31, 2021.

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021

Restricted net position totals \$8,137,672 and represent assets with constraints placed on their use by either external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments, or law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Unrestricted net position of \$1,238,729, consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

The changes in net position are highlighted in the following table, which shows the City's revenues and expenses for the fiscal year. These two main components are subtracted to yield the change in net position.

Revenue is further divided into two major components: program revenue and general revenue. Program revenue is defined as charges for sales and services, operating grants and contributions, and capital grants and contributions. General revenue includes taxes, investment income and other unrestricted revenue sources.

A summary of the City's changes in net position follows:

City of Roeland Park's Changes in Net Position

		vernmental ivities 2021	-	overnmental ctivities 2020	<u>Change</u>	2
Revenues:						
Program revenues:	\$	467 260	\$	407.050	\$ 59.3	01
Charges for services Operating grants and contributions	φ	467,260 197,501	φ	407,959 388,681	\$ 59,3 [191,1	
Capital grants and contributions		851,569		2,046,445	[1,194,8	-
General revenues:		001,000		2,040,440	[1,134,0	10]
Property taxes		4,091,628		3,819,267	272,3	61
Sales and use taxes		4,534,189		3,784,834	749,3	55
Franchise taxes		456,259		447,629	8,6	30
Investment earnings		24,920		80,124	[55,2	04]
Miscellaneous		304,412		539,642	[235,2	30]
Total revenues		10,927,738		11,514,581	[586,8	<u>43]</u>
Expenses:						
General government		1,616,027		1,924,882	[308,8	55]
Public works		2,771,841		2,313,717	458,1	24
Public safety		1,781,160		1,919,767	[138,6	07]
Culture and recreation		709,393		475,554	233,8	
Interest on long-term debt		64,758		64,290	4	68
Total expenses		6,943,179		6,698,210	244,9	69
Increase in net position		3,984,559		4,816,371	[831,8	-
Net position, beginning		32,021,396		27,205,025	4,816,3	71
Net position, ending	\$	36,005,955	\$	32,021,396	\$ 3,984,5	59

Total governmental activities revenue was \$10,927,738 and \$11,514,581 in fiscal years 2021 and 2020, respectively.

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021

Certain revenues are generated that are specific to governmental program activities. These totaled \$1,516,330 and \$2,843,085 in 2021 and 2020, respectively. The graphs in Tables 1 and 2 of the statistical section as listed in the table of contents, show the composition of the fiscal year's governmental activities revenue and expenses.

Total governmental activities expenses were \$6,943,179 and \$6,698,210 in fiscal years 2021 and 2020, respectively.

Several of the revenue and expense categories fluctuated between 2021 and 2020. Highlights include the following:

#### Revenues:

- Property taxes increased by \$272,361 due to the addition of a new house and an increase in property values.
- Capital improvement revenues decreased by \$1,194,876 or 158% from the prior year due receipt of \$1.43 million in CARS grants for the Roe 2020 project.
- Sales tax revenue increased by \$749,355 or 20% from 2020 likely due to an increase in retail and consumer activity post COVID-19 restrictions.
- Franchise fees were up \$8,630 or 2% in 2021 compared to the prior year.
- Culture and recreation revenues were up \$102,424 or 100% in 2021 compared to 2020 due to the City's aquatic center being reopened after being closed in 2020 due to the COVID-19 outbreak.

#### Expenses:

- Culture and Recreation expenses increased by \$233,839 in 2021 from the prior year due to cancelling the pool season for 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Public Works expenses increased from the prior year by \$458,124 due to having a more investment in capital projects in 2021.
- General Government expenses were down \$308,855 due to staffing shortages and measures taken to deliver services more efficiently.

#### **Financial Analysis of the Governmental Funds**

As noted earlier, the City of Roeland Park uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with financerelated legal requirements.

**Governmental funds**. The focus of the City of Roeland Park's governmental funds is to provide information on nearterm inflows, outflows and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City of Roeland Park's financing requirements. In particular, unrestricted fund balance may serve as a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Roeland Park's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$10,875,929, an increase of \$1,200,708 in comparison with the prior year. Fund balance that is restricted to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been committed to pay for debt service totaled \$1,360,689, for capital expansion and improvements totaled \$6,472,712, for culture and recreation totaled \$280,149 and for Roeland Park Property Owners' Association totaled \$24,122.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City of Roeland Park. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$1,541,872, while total fund balance was \$3,019,451. This is more than the 2020 unassigned fund balance of \$1,232,026 and more than the total 2020 General Fund balance of \$2,703,895. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 32 percent of total General Fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 32 percent of total General Fund balance represented 25 percent of total General Fund expenditures for 2020, while total fund balance represents 54 percent of that same amount.

The fund balance of the City of Roeland Park's General Fund increased by \$315,556 in 2021 and increased by \$79,831 during 2020. The increase in 2021 is due to sales tax revenues coming in much stronger than anticipated, a 20%

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021

increase from 2020. Total expenditures in the general fund increased \$364,680 or 7.8 percent, while revenues increased \$212,340 or 3.7 percent. The majority of the revenue increase is attributable to sales tax increases.

CID #1 - Roeland Park Shopping Center Fund had an ending fund balance of \$3,003,456. The net increase in fund balance was \$648 for the year. Since inception, the fund has had almost no draws on the balance. The CID is meant for economic development of the district and expenses are made when the property owner submits a request for a qualifying expense. The CID was established to help redevelop the shopping center if and when Wal-Mart left. To date, the retailer has decided not to move from the site. As such, the net increase in fund balance was due to no significant expenditures being made in the fund.

Special Street & Highway Fund had an ending fund balance of \$1,368,421. The net increase in fund balance was \$150,962 for the year. The net increase in fund balance was due to the timing of revenues for funding of various capital improvement projects that were constructed in 2021, notably the Reinhardt street reconstruction and the Cedar Street sidewalk project.

Special Infrastructure Fund had an ending fund balance of \$1,451,120. The net decrease in fund balance was [\$138,443] for the year. The net decrease in fund balance was due to the funding of various capital improvement projects that were constructed in 2021.

The Bella Roe/Walmart TIF Fund had an ending fund balance of \$202,855. The net decrease in fund balance was \$[260,106] for the year. The net increase was due to the receipt of CARS funding and the adjustment of some aspects of the Roe Blvd construction project.

The Debt Service Fund had a total fund balance of \$108,274, all of which is restricted for the payment of debt service (i.e., payment of general obligation principal and interest). The net decrease in fund balance during the current year in the Debt Service Fund was [\$25,607]. The net decrease is due to the expiration of a general obligation bond. The reserves in the Debt Service Fund are at nearly 20 percent of principal and interest payments for 2021, which is above the 10 percent to 15 percent fund balance policy adopted by Council.

The TDD #1 - Price Chopper Fund had an ending fund balance deficit of [\$1,662,653]. The net increase in fund balance was \$282,877 for the year. The net increase in fund balance was due to paying \$252,797 of principal on the defaulted bonds.

The TDD #2 - Lowes's Fund had an ending fund balance deficit of [\$264,960]. The net increase in fund balance was \$156,842 for the year. The net increase in fund balance was due to paying \$139,985 of principal on the defaulted bonds that were called in 2017.

#### General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The legally adopted budget for the General Fund was not amended by the Governing Body in 2021. On a budgetary basis, which can be found in the basic financial statements on page 19, expenditures and other uses were less than revenues and other sources, which resulted in an increase in fund balance by \$315,556. The increase in the fund balance is due to an unanticipated increase in local sales and use tax. Actual revenues were \$132,412 less than budgeted revenues.

General Fund expenditures were lower than the final budget by \$631,354. The following general fund expenditure categories experienced significant differences between budgeted amount and the actual amount. A brief explanation is included:

- Public Works expenditures reflect less expense on tree and street maintenance in the General Fund in 2021 than originally planned.
- Public Safety expenditures the City spent less on salaries due to staffing shortages in both the police department and the municipal court.
- Employee Benefits expenditures the City spent less on KP&F contributions than originally planned due to retirement of a long-term employee.

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021

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

**Capital assets**. The City of Roeland Park's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of December 31, 2021, and 2020, respectively, was \$29,150,827 and \$26,673,746 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, construction-in-progress, buildings, improvements and infrastructure and machinery and equipment. The total increase in the City of Roeland Park's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was 9.3 percent.

City of Roeland Park's Capital	Asse	ets				
	Governmental Activities					
		<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>			
Land	\$	2,216,272	\$ 2,216,272			
Artwork		71,468	71,468			
Buildings		5,303,878	4,572,919			
Improvements other than buildings and infrastructure		35,384,040	32,487,495			
Machinery and equipment		2,231,109	2,208,726			
Construction-in-progress		4,684,919	4,895,274			
Accumulated depreciation		[20,740,859]	[19,778,408]			
Total	\$	29,150,827	\$ 26,673,746			

Additional information on the City of Roeland Park's capital assets can be found in Note III B. of this report.

City of Roeland Park's Outstanding Debt General Obligation and Revenue Bonds								
	Governmental Activitie							
		<u>2021</u>		<u>2020</u>				
General obligation bonds	\$	2,540,183	\$	3,059,204				
Transportation development district sales tax revenue bonds		2,215,527		2,608,308				
Total	\$	4,755,710	\$	5,667,512				

**Long-term debt.** At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Roeland Park had total bonded debt outstanding of \$4,755,709. Of this amount, \$2,540,183 comprises of debt backed by the full faith and credit of the City. The remainder of the City of Roeland Park's debt represents bonds secured solely by specified revenue sources (i.e., revenue bonds) of \$2,215,527.

The City of Roeland Park's total debt decreased by \$911,803 (16 percent) during the current fiscal year. The decrease was due to the scheduled principal payments on the debt.

Additional information on the City of Roeland Park's long-term debt can be found in Note III C. of this report.

#### Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

The City of Roeland Park had a positive financial outlook due to increased property tax values, solid reserves in operation and capital funds, and the decision of the City's largest retailer to remain at their current location in Roeland Park rather than moving to a neighboring community. The 2022 Budget reflects no increase in mill rate. 2021 reflected a significant increase in sales and use taxes. This increase, combined with salary savings and additional measures to improve cost efficiency, have led to an increased fund balance.

In 2021, we anticipated steady sales tax revenues that are actually an average of collections in 2019 and 2020, which is approximately 6.5% less than the prior year. In actuality, we received a 20% increase compared to 2020, which already reflected a five-year high in sales tax collections for the city's share of sales and use taxes.

The City has financial policies that govern financial decision making. These policies help the governing body:

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2021

- Ensure financial sustainability
- Provide transparency to residents and stakeholders
- · Establish strategic intent for financial management and a consistent methodology

#### 2022 Budget

The Council approved the 2022 budget based upon information provided in the three-year forecast.

Factors considered in projecting revenues and expenditures in 2022 include:

- No significant decline in sales tax other than those anticipated due to the construction on Roe Boulevard.
- Property values increased by at least 1.5% annually.
- Franchise fees and court revenues remain in line with 3-year history.
- Personnel costs, supplies and contractual services grow at a rate consistent with inflation
- Property tax supported debt service remains at expected levels.

Proposed Three Year Outlook - Mill Levy

	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>	<u>2023</u>
City of Roeland Park mill levy	28.531	28.548	27.999

All of these factors were considered in preparing the City of Roeland Park's budget for fiscal year 2022.

#### **Requests for Information**

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Roeland Park's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to: Erin Winn, Assistant City Administrator/Director of Finance, City of Roeland Park, 4600 West 51<sup>st</sup> Street, Roeland Park, Kansas 66205.

#### **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### STATEMENT OF NET POSITION December 31, 2021

Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	Governmental Activities
Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents Investments	\$ 1,847,806 6,215,507
Receivables: Taxes Special assessments Intergovernmental Other	5,218,445 875,197 10,449 296,432
Prepaid items	43,374
Total current assets	14,507,210
Noncurrent assets: Restricted assets, cash and cash equivalents Restricted investments Capital assets not being depreciated: Land	160,900 4,571,380 2,216,272
Artwork Construction in progress Capital assets being depreciated:	71,468 5,303,878
Buildings Improvements other than buildings and infrastructure Machinery and equipment Less: accumulated depreciation	4,684,919 35,384,040 2,231,109 [20,740,859]
Total noncurrent assets	33,883,107
Total assets	48,390,317
Deferred outflows of resources KPERS pension related OPEB related	661,141 55,360
KPERS OPEB related	6,982
Total deferred outflows of resources	723,483
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 49,113,800
Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources Current liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Accrued interest payable Unearned revenue Compensated absences payable Current portion of general obligation bonds payable Current portion of transportation development district sales tax revenue bonds Total current liabilities (payable from current assets)	\$ 445,762 14,476 508,421 151,299 539,964 2,215,527 3,875,449
Noncurrent liabilities: General obligation bonds payable, including bond premiums Net pension liability KPERS OPEB liability OPEB liability Total noncurrent liabilities	1,981,309 2,006,135 28,713 <u>162,718</u> 4,178,875
Total liabilities	8,054,324
Deferred inflows of resources: Deferred revenue - property taxes KPERS pension related OPEB related KPERS OPEB related	4,318,654 711,825 12,611 10,431
Total deferred inflows of resources	5,053,521
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	<u>\$ 13,107,845</u>
Net Position Net investment in capital assets Restricted for:	\$ 26,629,554
Debt service Culture and recreation Capital expansion and improvement Roeland Park property owners association Unrestricted	1,360,689 280,149 6,472,712 24,122 1,238,729
Total net position	<u>\$ 36,005,955</u>

#### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Expenses		Pi narges for Services	0 Gr	m Revenue perating ants and htributions	G	Capital rants and ntributions	Re	Net [Expenses] venue and Changes In Net Position Total Governmental Activities
Governmental activities:									
General government Public works Public safety Culture and recreation Interest on long-term debt	\$ 1,616,027 2,771,841 1,781,160 709,393 64,758	\$	156,833 - 208,003 102,424 -	\$	1,904 195,157 440 - -	\$	851,569 - - -	\$	[1,457,290] [1,725,115] [1,572,717] [606,969] [64,758]
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 6,943,179</u>	\$	467,260	\$	197,501	\$	851,569		[5,426,849]
	General Reve Property taxe Sales and us Franchise ta Investments Miscellaneou	es se ta x inco	x						4,091,628 4,534,189 456,259 24,920 304,412
	Total general	reve	nues						9,411,408
	Change in net	pos	ition						3,984,559
	Net position -	begi	nning						32,021,396
	Net position -	endi	ng					\$	36,005,955

#### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS December 31, 2021

		General <u>Fund</u>	CID #1 Roeland Park opping Center <u>Fund</u>	Special Street <u>Fund</u>	In	Special frastructure <u>Fund</u>
ASSETS						
Pooled cash	\$	1,593,515	\$ -	\$ 347,254	\$	960
Investments		1,325,002	-	-		1,345,051
Receivables: Taxes		3,359,756	_	290,935		105,109
Special assessments		0,000,700	-	- 200,000		-
Intergovernmental		-	-	-		-
Other		47,703	-	-		-
Prepaid items		43,374	-	-		-
Restricted cash		-	21,499	-		-
Restricted investments	<u>_</u>	-	 2,981,957	 806,294	_	-
Total assets	\$	6,369,350	\$ 3,003,456	\$ 1,444,483	\$	1,451,120
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Unearned revenue Matured long-term debt in default Total liabilities	\$	359,166 - - 359,166	\$ 	\$ 76,062 - - 76,062	\$	
Deferred inflows of resources:		0 000 700				
Unavailable revenue - property taxes		2,990,733	-	-		-
Unavailable revenue - special assessments Total deferred inflows of resources		2,990,733	 	 		
Total deferred innows of resources		2,330,733	 	 		<u> </u>
Fund balance: Nonspendable Restricted Committed Assigned		43,374 - 1,410,000 24,205	- 3,003,456 - -	- 1,368,421 - -		- 1,451,120 - -
Unassigned		1,541,872	 -	 -		-
Total fund balance [deficit]		3,019,451	 3,003,456	 1,368,421		1,451,120
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of						
resources and fund balances	\$	6,369,350	\$ 3,003,456	\$ 1,444,483	\$	1,451,120

ella Roe/ almart TIF <u>Fund</u>	De	bt Service <u>Fund</u>	Pri	TDD #1 ice Chopper <u>Fund</u>	TDD #2 Lowe's <u>Fund</u>	Equipment nd Building Reserve <u>Fund</u>	Go	Other overnmental <u>Funds</u>	Gc	Total overnmental <u>Funds</u>
\$ [342,752] 169,878	\$	23,233 85,041	\$	1,569 110,000	\$ 41,775 40,000	\$ 43,734 1,475,685	\$	138,518 1,664,850	\$	1,847,806 6,215,507
789,545 -		183,313 875,197		55,609 -	26,560 -	-		407,618 -		5,218,445 875,197
- 248,729		-		-	-	-		10,449 -		10,449 296,432 43,374
- 127,000 -		-		- 12,038 -	363	-		- - 783,129		43,374 160,900 4,571,380
\$ 992,400	\$	1,166,784	\$	179,216	\$ 108,698	\$ 1,519,419	\$	3,004,564	\$	19,239,490
\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$	10,534 508 421	\$	445,762
\$ - - -	\$	- - -	\$	- - 1,841,869	\$ - - 373,658	\$ - -	\$	10,534 508,421 -	\$	445,762 508,421 2,215,527
\$ - - -	\$	- - - -	\$	- - 1,841,869 1,841,869	\$ - 373,658 373,658	\$ 	\$	508,421	\$	508,421
\$ - - - - 789,545	\$	- - - - 183,313 875,197	\$		\$	\$ - - - - -	\$	508,421 -	\$	508,421 2,215,527
\$ - - - - - - 789,545 - -			\$		\$	\$ - 	\$	508,421 <u>-</u> 518,955	\$	508,421 2,215,527 3,169,710 4,318,654
\$ - 789,545		875,197 1,058,510 -	\$		\$	\$  - 	\$	508,421 - 518,955 355,063 - 355,063	\$ 	508,421 2,215,527 3,169,710 4,318,654 875,197 5,193,851 43,374
\$ 789,545		875,197	\$		\$	\$  - 	\$ 	508,421 	\$ 	508,421 2,215,527 3,169,710 4,318,654 875,197 5,193,851 43,374 8,137,672
\$ - 789,545		875,197 1,058,510 -	\$	1,841,869 - - - - - - - - - - -	\$ 373,658	\$  - - - - - - 1,519,419	\$	508,421 - 518,955 355,063 - 355,063	\$	508,421 2,215,527 3,169,710 4,318,654 875,197 5,193,851 43,374 8,137,672 1,537,000 1,543,624
\$ - 789,545 75,855 127,000 -		875,197 1,058,510 - 108,274 - -	\$	1,841,869 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	\$ 373,658	\$ 	\$	508,421 		508,421 2,215,527 3,169,710 4,318,654 875,197 5,193,851 43,374 8,137,672 1,537,000 1,543,624 [385,741]
\$ 789,545		875,197 1,058,510 -	\$	1,841,869 - - - - - - - - - - -	\$ 373,658	\$ - - - - - 1,519,419 - 1,519,419	\$ 	508,421 - 518,955 355,063 - 355,063		508,421 2,215,527 3,169,710 4,318,654 875,197 5,193,851 43,374 8,137,672 1,537,000 1,543,624

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of this statement.  $$14\ensuremath{$ 

#### RECONCILIATION OF THE TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES December 31, 2021

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$ 10,875,929
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		
The cost of capital assets is Accumulated depreciation is	49,891,686 [20,740,859]	29,150,827
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are not reported in the funds.		875,197
Pension contributions are reported as an expense in the funds and as a deferred outflow of resources in the governmental activities in the statement of net position.		723,483
Pension fundings are reported as a revenue in the funds and as a deferred inflow of resources in the governmental activities in the statement of net position.		[722,256]
A long-term liability is recorded for the unfunded portion of post-employment benefits other than pensions, while in the governmental funds liabilities that do not require satisfaction with current resources are not recorded		[204,042]
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. Long term liabilities at year end consist of:		
General obligation bonds payable Interest payable	2,521,273 14,476	
Compensated absences payable Net pension liability	151,299 2,006,135	[4,693,183]
Net Position of Governmental Activities		<u>\$ 36,005,955</u>

#### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

		General <u>Fund</u>		CID #1 Roeland Park hopping Center <u>Fund</u>		Special Street <u>Fund</u>	In	Special frastructure <u>Fund</u>
REVENUES: Taxes	\$	4,775,835	\$	-	\$	1,153,669	\$	824,144
Special assessments	Ŧ	565,661	Ŧ	-	Ŧ	-	Ŧ	-
Intergovernmental		-		-		195,157		-
Charges for services		-		-		-		-
Licenses and permits Fines and forfeitures		156,833 208,003		-		-		-
Investment income		8,417		648		492		1,783
Other		278,420		-		-		-
Total revenues	_	5,993,169		648		1,349,318		825,927
EXPENDITURES: Current								
General government Public works		1,454,566		-		-		21,093
Public works Public safety		1,528,462 1,775,003		-		1,198,356		34,495
Culture and recreation		95,097		-		-		-
Capital outlay		-		-		-		1,111,965
Debt service								
Principal		-		-		-		-
Interest and other charges	_	-		-		-		
Total expenditures		4,853,128				1,198,356		1,167,553
Excess [deficiency] of revenues over [under] expenditures		1,140,041		648		150,962		[341,626]
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES [USES]:								
Transfers in		273,865		-		-		203,183
Transfers [out]		[1,098,350]		-		-		-
Total other financing sources [uses]	_	[824,485]		_		-		203,183
Excess [deficiency] of revenues and other sources over [under]								
expenditures and other sources [uses]		315,556		648		150,962		[138,443]
Fund balance - Beginning of year	_	2,703,895		3,002,808		1,217,459		1,589,563
Fund balance - End of year	\$	3,019,451	\$	3,003,456	\$	1,368,421	\$	1,451,120

	ella Roe/ almart TIF <u>Fund</u>	Del	ot Service <u>Fund</u>	Pr	TDD #1 ice Chopper <u>Fund</u>		TDD #2 Lowe's <u>Fund</u>		Equipment and Building Reserve <u>Fund</u>		Nonmajor overnmental <u>Funds</u>	G	Total overnmental <u>Funds</u>
\$	774,031	\$	177,089	\$	296,544	\$	165,322	\$	-	\$	921,805	\$	9,088,439
	-		257,192		-		-		-		-		822,853
	-		-		-		-		-		1,904 94,970		197,061 94,970
	-		_		-		-		-		54,570		156,833
	-		-		-		-		-		-		208,003
	3,902		2,087		6		3		3,059		4,525		24,922
	248,729		-		-		-	_	-		33,847		560,996
	1,026,662		436,368		296,550		165,325		3,059		1,057,051		11,154,077
	-		-		6,470		4,468		-		34,151		1,520,748
	-		-		-		-		-		331,502		3,092,815
	-		-		-		-		-		- 432,331		1,775,003 527,428
	1,036,768		-		-		-		156,369		144,080		2,449,182
	,,								,		,		, -, -
	-		519,021		-		-		-		-		519,021
	-		57,954		7,203		4,015		-		-		69,172
	1,036,768		576,975		13,673		8,483		156,369		942,064		9,953,369
	[10,106]		[140,607]		282,877		156,842		[153,310]		114,987		1,200,708
	[,]		<u>[····</u> ]						[,.,.,				.,
	-		115,000		-		-		228,167		552,000		1,372,215
	[250,000]		-						-		[23,865]		[1,372,215]
	[250,000]		115,000						228,167		528,135		<u> </u>
	[260,106]		[25,607]		282,877		156,842		74,857		643,122		1,200,708
	462,961		133,881		[1,945,530]		[421,802]		1,444,562		1,487,424		9,675,221
¢		¢		¢		¢		¢		¢		¢	
\$	202,855	\$	108,274	\$	[1,662,653]	\$	[264,960]	\$	1,519,419	\$	2,130,546	\$	10,875,929

## RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES WITH THE GOVERNMENT WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Total Net Change In Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		\$ 1,200,708
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because		
Capital outlays to purchase or build assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are shown in the statement of net assets and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expenses in the statement of activities. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeds depreciation in the period. Capital outlays Depreciation expense	3,439,532 [962,451]	2,477,081
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		[220,013]
Interest on long-term debt in the statement of activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds because interest is recorded as an expenditure in the funds when it is due, and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the statement of activities, however, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due. This is the amount by which interest decreased.		4,414
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences Other postemployment benefits	[13,247] [22,035]	[35,282]
Pension payments are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds and do not affect the statement of net activities.		44,956
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but it reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets and does not affect the statement of activities.		 512,695
Changes In Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$ 3,984,559

## GENERAL FUND

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Budgeted <u>Original</u>	Amounts <u>Final</u>	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive [Negative]
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$ 4,824,789	\$ 4,824,789	\$ 4,775,835	\$ [48,954]
Special assessments	570,750	570,750	565,661	[5,089]
Licenses and permits	164,450	164,450	156,833	[7,617]
Fines and forfeitures	278,323	278,323	208,003	[70,320]
Investment income	71,330	71,330	8,417	[62,913]
Other	215,939	215,939	278,420	62,481
Total Revenues	6,125,581	6,125,581	5,993,169	[132,412]
Expenditures:				
General government	1,628,845	1,628,845	1,212,899	415,946
Public works	1,313,221	1,313,221	1,335,128	[21,907]
Public safety	1,312,563	1,312,563	1,243,335	69,228
Culture and recreation	95,110	95,110	95,097	13
Employee benefits	1,134,743	1,134,743	966,669	168,074
Total Expenditures	5,484,482	5,484,482	4,853,128	631,354
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues				
Over [Under] Expenditures	641,099	641,099	1,140,041	498,942
Other Financing Sources [Uses]:				
Transfers in	273,865	273,865	273,865	-
Transfers [out]	[1,014,032]	[1,014,032]	[1,098,350]	[84,318]
Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]	[740,167]	[740,167]	[824,485]	[84,318]
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under]				
Expenditures and Other [Uses]	<u>\$ [99,068]</u>	<u>\$ [99,068]</u>	315,556	\$ 414,624
Fund Balance, January 1			2,703,895	
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 3,019,451</u>	

## CID #1 - ROELAND PARK SHOPPING CENTER FUND

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

		Budgetec	l Amo	ounts			ariance with Final Budget Positive
	<u>C</u>	<u>Driginal</u>		<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>		[Negative]
Revenues:							
Investment income	\$	33,665	\$	33,665	<u>\$</u> 64	<u>3</u>	[33,017]
Total Revenues		33,665		33,665	64	<u> </u>	[33,017]
Expenditures:							
Capital outlay		-		-			-
Total Expenditures		-		-			-
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues							
Over [Under] Expenditures	\$	33,665	\$	33,665	64	3 <u>\$</u>	[33,017]
Fund Balance, January 1					3,002,80	<u>3</u>	
Fund Balance, December 31					<u>\$ 3,003,45</u>	6	

## SPECIAL STREET FUND

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

		Budgeted	Am	nounts			Fin	iance with al Budget Positive
	(	<u>Driginal</u>	7 41	Final	•	Actual		legative]
	2	original		<u>- mai</u>		<u>/ lotual</u>	Ľ	logativoj
Revenues:								
Taxes	\$	921,662	\$	921,662	\$	1,153,669	\$	232,007
Intergovernmental		153,060		153,060		195,157		42,097
Investment income		9,784		9,784		492		[9,292]
Total Revenues		1,084,506		1,084,506		1,349,318		264,812
Expenditures:								
Public works		1,369,354		1,369,354		1,296,448		72,906
Total Expenditures		1,369,354		1,369,354		1,296,448		72,906
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues								
Over [Under] Expenditures	\$	[284,848]	\$	[284,848]		52,870	\$	337,718
Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1						1,158,336		
Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31						1,211,206		
Reconciliation to GAAP Encumbrances						157,215		
GAAP Fund Balance, December 31					\$	1,368,421		

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

## SPECIAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	 Budgeted Original	Am	nounts <u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive <u>Negative]</u>
Revenues:						
Taxes	\$ 402,958	\$	402,958	\$ 824,144	\$	421,186
Investment income	 11,039		11,039	 1,783		[9,256]
Total Revenues	 413,997		413,997	 825,927		411,930
Expenditures:						
General government	51,000		51,000	21,093		29,907
Public works	-		-	34,495		[34,495]
Capital outlay	 897,060		897,060	 719,084		177,976
Total Expenditures	 948,060		948,060	 774,672		173,388
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues						
Over [Under] Expenditures	 [534,063]		[534,063]	 51,255		585,318
Other Financing Sources [Uses]						
Transfers in	 245,865		245,865	 203,183		[42,682]
Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]	 245,865		245,865	 203,183		[42,682]
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under]						
Expenditures and Other [Uses]	\$ [288,198]	\$	[288,198]	254,438	\$	542,636
Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1				 1,036,371		
Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31				1,290,809		
Reconciliation to GAAP Encumbrances				 160,311		
GAAP Fund Balance, December 31				\$ 1,451,120		

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## I. NATURE OF OPERATIONS, REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### A. Nature of Operations

The City of Roeland Park (the City), is a second-class city with a mayor-council form of government and a City Administrator. The City was incorporated in 1951 and covers an area approximately 1.64 square miles in Johnson County, Kansas. The city has approximately 6,800 residents. The City's organization consists of the general governmental departments of Administration, Police, Public Works and Recreation.

The accounting and reporting policies of the City conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to local governments. The following represent the more significant accounting and reporting policies and practices of the City.

### B. Reporting Entity

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require the financial reporting entity include (1) the primary government, (2) organizations for which the primary government is financially accountable and (3) other organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the reporting entity's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

As required, the accompanying basic financial statements present the City and its component units for which the City is considered to be financially accountable. Financial accountability is based primarily on operational or financial relationships with the City (as distinct from legal relationships).

Component units' year-ends are December 31 and are reported in the City's basic financial statements as follows:

Blended component units are the Public Building Commission (PBC) of Roeland Park and the Roeland Park City Hall Property Owners Association (the Association), both of which are governed by the same governing body as the City. Although they are legally separate from the City, the PBC and the Association are reported as if they were part of the primary government as blended component units. The PBC's sole function is to finance through issuance of bonds the construction, equipping and furnishing of a building or buildings or other facilities of a revenue-producing character, including parking facilities. The Association's primary function is to act as an agent for the unit owners within City Hall. The Association administers various functions within City Hall, establishes the means and methods of collecting assessments and charges and arranges for the management of City Hall. The activities of the Association are included in the accompanying basic financial activities as part of the Special Revenue Funds. The PBC had no current year activity to present in the financial statements. Complete unaudited financial statements of the individual component units can be obtained from the Finance Department at City Hall:

City of Roeland Park Finance Department 4600 West 51st Street Roeland Park, Kansas 66205

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## I. NATURE OF OPERATIONS, REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### C. Basis of Presentation

## Government-wide and fund financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the City. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. Interfund services provided and used are not eliminated from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business- type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. The City does not have any business-type activities.

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

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds. The focus of fund financial statements is on major funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

### Fund Accounting

The accounts of the City are organized on the basis of funds, each of which is considered to be a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are accounted for by providing a separate set of self-balancing accounts which comprise its assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, fund balance, revenues and expenditures. The City has the following funds:

### Governmental Fund Types

Governmental fund types are those funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses 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 are paid; and the difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities, the fund equity, is referred to as "fund balance." The measurement focus is upon determination of changes in financial position, rather than upon net income determination. The following are the City's major governmental funds:

*General Fund*: The General Fund is the government's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

*CID #1 - Roeland Park Shopping Center Fund*: A special revenue fund created to account for monies received within the Community Improvement District to be solely used to pay the costs of the approved project.

*Special Street Fund:* Created for the purpose of paying for the repair, maintenance and improvement of streets, curbs and sidewalks located within the City. Revenues generated in this fund come from a retailer's sales tax of one-half of one percent (.5 percent). In addition, payments are made from this fund to service General Obligation long-term debt of the City. This fund is referred to as the "27A Fund" of the City.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## I. NATURE OF OPERATIONS, REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## C. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

*Special Infrastructure Fund:* Established to pay the cost of public infrastructure projects including buildings and parks and recreation projects. Revenues generated in this fund come from an additional City Retailers' Sales Tax in the amount of one fourth of one percent (.25 percent) beginning on April 1, 2003, and ending on March 31, 2023. This fund is referred to as the "27D Fund" of the City.

*Bella Roe/Walmart TIF Fund*: A debt service fund created to account for monies received which were restricted for the purpose of retiring tax increment bonds issued by the Roeland Park Redevelopment LLC project. In 2018, the redevelopment plan was amended to allow for use of the funds on infrastructure projects impacting the district.

*Debt Service Fund:* A debt service fund used to account for the servicing of the general long-term debt of the City.

*TDD #1 - Price Chopper Fund:* A debt service fund created to establish transportation development districts ("transportation districts") to acquire interests in property and to construct any project or undertaking relating thereto to improve any bridge, street, road, highway access road, interchange, intersection, signing, signalization, parking lot, bus stop, station, garage, terminal, hangar, shelter, rest area, dock, wharf, lake or river port, airport, railroad, light rail or other mass transit facility and any similar or related project or infrastructure (collectively, "transportation projects"); and the Act further authorizes said governing body, in order to pay the costs of such transportation projects, to impose a transportation district sales tax on the selling of tangible personal property at retail or rendering or furnishing services within transportation districts in any increment of .10 percent or .25 percent not to exceed 1.0 percent and/or the levy of special assessments upon property within such transportation districts, and to issue revenue bonds payable from such sales taxes and/or special assessments. The District covers all of Lots 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and Tract "A", Roeland Park Shopping Center, a subdivision of land in Roeland Park, Kansas.

*TDD* #2 - *Lowe's Fund*: Created to establish transportation development districts ("transportation districts") within such jurisdiction, to acquire interests in property and to construct any project or undertaking relating thereto to improve and bridge, street, road, highway access road, interchange, intersection, signing, signalization, parking lot, bus stop, station, garage, terminal, hangar, shelter, rest area, dock, wharf, lake or river point, airport, railroad, light rail or other mass transit facility and similar or related project or infrastructure (collectively, "transportation projects"); and the act further authorizes said governing body, in order to pay the costs of such transportation projects, to impose a transportation district sales tax on the selling of tangible personal property at retail or rendering or furnishing services within transportation district in any increment of .10 percent not to exceed 1.00 percent and/or the levy of special assessments upon property within such transportation districts, and to issue revenue bonds payable from such sales taxes and/or special assessments. The district covers all of Lot 2, Roeland Park Shopping Center, a subdivision of land in Roeland Park, Kansas.

*Equipment and Building Reserve:* A fund created to account for the scheduled purchase and replacement of vehicles and equipment as well as reserves from facility improvements.

### D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## I. NATURE OF OPERATIONS, REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

### D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting (Continued)

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

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

In applying the susceptible to accrual concept to intergovernmental revenues, the legal and contractual requirements of the numerous individual programs are used as guidance. There are, however, essentially two types of these revenues. In one, monies must be expended on the specific purpose or project before any amounts will be paid to the City; therefore, revenues are recognized based upon the expenditures recorded and the availability criteria. In the other, monies are virtually unrestricted as to purpose of expenditure and are usually revocable only for failure to comply with prescribed requirements. These resources are reflected as revenues at the time of receipt or earlier if the susceptible to accrual criteria are met.

Charges for sales and services, licenses and permits, fines and forfeitures and miscellaneous revenues are generally recorded as revenue when received in cash, because they are generally not measurable until actually received. Investment earnings are recorded as revenue when earned since they are both measurable and available.

Property taxes are recognized as a receivable at the time they become an enforceable legal claim. The current taxes receivable represent the 2021 levy plus any uncollected amounts from the 2020 levy. Property taxes that are not available for current year operations are shown as a deferred inflow of resources. Property taxes are levied each year on all taxable real and personal property in the City. The City's property tax is levied, and a lien attached each November 1 on the assessed value as of the prior January 1. The first half is paid on or before December 20 and the second half paid on or before May 10 of the following year.

Taxes receivable represent property, sales and franchise taxes, including interest and penalties, reduced by an appropriate allowance for uncollectible taxes.

E. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies followed by the City include the following:

#### Cash and Investments

The City maintains a cash and investment pool to maximize investment opportunities. Income from investments purchased with pooled cash is allocated to individual funds based on the fund's average cash balance and legal requirements. Each fund's portion of total cash and investments is reported as such within this report. In addition, certain investments are separately held by several of the City's funds.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## I. NATURE OF OPERATIONS, REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## E. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

### Cash and Investments (Continued)

Investments, other than the external investment pool and money market funds, are reported at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. For some assets and liabilities, observable market transactions or market information might be available; for others, it might not be available. However, the objective of a fair value measurement in both cases is the same—that is, to determine the price at which an orderly transaction to sell the asset or to transfer the liability would take place between the market and participants at the measurement date under current market conditions. Fair value is an exit price at the measurement date from the perspective of a market participant that controls the asset or is obligated for the liability. Purchases and sales of securities are recorded on a trade-date basis. Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis. See Note 2 for additional information regarding fair value measures.

The City invests in the Federated Money Market Treasury Obligations Fund. The City's money market funds are reported at amortized cost.

In addition, certain resources set aside are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because their use is limited by applicable bond requirements, as either bond reserve accounts or debt service accounts.

### Accounts Receivable

Results primarily from miscellaneous services provided to citizens in the governmental funds. All are net of an allowance for uncollectibles.

### Capital Assets

Including land, construction-in-progress, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment and infrastructure are reported in the applicable governmental activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an initial useful life of one year or greater. Such assets are recorded at historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

The City has not capitalized general governmental infrastructure assets purchased or constructed prior to January 1, 2003, as allowed by Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 34. Retroactive reporting of general governmental infrastructure assets is not required for the City of Roeland Park, Kansas.

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## I. NATURE OF OPERATIONS, REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## E. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Depreciation has been provided over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets using the straightline method. The estimated useful lives for each capital asset type are as follows:

	Years
Buildings	20 - 50
Improvements other than buildings	20
Vehicles	3 - 15
Machinery and equipment	5 - 20
Infrastructure	65

The City's collection of works of art, library books and other similar assets are not capitalized, except for any individual items greater than \$5,000, which are reported as nondepreciable capital assets. These collections are unencumbered, held for public exhibition and education, protected, cared for and preserved and subject to City policy that requires proceeds from the sale of these items to be used to acquire other collection items.

### Deferred Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. The City has two items that qualify for reporting in this category. These items consist of unrecognized items not yet charged to pension expense and other post-employment benefits (OPEB) expense and contributions from the City after the measurement date but before the end of the City's reporting period.

### **Deferred Inflows of Resources**

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from two sources: property taxes and special assessments. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.

In the City's government-wide statements, the property tax revenues remain as a deferred inflow of resources and will become an inflow in the year for which they are levied. The City's government-wide statements also include pension and OPEB related deferred inflows, which are the unamortized portion of the difference between expected and actual experience, changes in assumptions and the change in proportion and differences between the City's contributions and proportionate share of contributions all related to the net pension liability and the OPEB liability.

### Unearned Revenue

Governmental funds report a liability in connection with resources that have been received as of year-end, but not yet earned. This resource, unearned revenue, is derived from the City's American Rescue Act Plan (ARPA) grant funds received, but not yet spent, as of year-end.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## I. NATURE OF OPERATIONS, REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## E. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

### Pensions

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

### Interfund Transactions

Transactions, among City funds that would be treated as revenues and expenditures if they involved organizations external to City government, are accounted for as revenues and expenditures in the funds involved.

Transactions which constitute reimbursements to a fund for expenditures initially made from it which are properly applicable to another fund, are recorded as expenditures in the reimbursing fund and as reductions of expenditures in the reimbursed fund.

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as "due to/from other funds." Those that are longer term in nature are reported as advances to/from other funds.

### Compensated Absences

Under terms of the City's personnel policy, City employees are granted vacation and sick leave in varying amounts. In the event of termination, an employee is paid for accumulated vacation days up to the amount earned in one year. These benefits of the governmental funds that are considered matured or due are reported as an expenditure and a fund liability of the fund that will pay it. Employees are not paid for accumulated sick leave upon termination. The amount of accumulated unpaid vacation which is payable from available resources is recorded as a liability of the respective fund only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee retirements and resignations.

### Fund Balance

In the governmental fund financial statements, fund balances are classified as follows:

Nonspendable: Amounts which cannot be spent either because they are in a nonspendable form or because they are legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted: Amounts restricted to specific purposes when constraints placed on the use of the resources are either externally imposed by creditors, grantors or state or federal laws or imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

Committed: Amounts which can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints formally imposed by the City Council through ordinance approved prior to year-end. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the City Council removes or changes the specified use by taking the same action it employed to commit those amounts.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## I. NATURE OF OPERATIONS, REPORTING ENTITY, BASIS OF PRESENTATION, MEASUREMENT FOCUS AND BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## E. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Assigned: Amounts constrained by the City's intent to use them for a specific purpose. It is the City's policy that the authority to assign fund balance has been delegated by the City Council to the Assistant City Administrator/Director of Finance and City Administrator.

Unassigned: All amounts not included in other spendable classifications. The General Fund is the only fund that would report a positive amount in unassigned fund balance. Restricted deficit amounts of other governmental funds would also be reported as unassigned.

When an expenditure is incurred in governmental funds which can be paid using either restricted or unrestricted resources, the City's procedure is to pay the expenditure from restricted fund balance and then from less-restrictive classifications—committed, assigned and then unassigned fund balances.

### Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consist 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 is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted through enabling legislation consists of \$1,360,689 for debt service, \$6,472,712 for capital expansion and improvements, \$280,149 for culture and recreation and \$24,122 for Roeland Park property owner's association.

The City first applies restricted resources when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

### Bond Discount, Premium and Issuance Costs

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using a method which approximates the effective interest method. Bond issuance costs are reported as debt service expenditures in the period that the debt is issued.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

## Use of Estimates

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

## A. Budgetary Information

Kansas statutes require that an annual operating budget be legally adopted for the general fund, special revenue funds (unless specifically exempted by statute) and debt service funds. The statutes provide for the following sequence and timetable in the adoption of the legal annual operating budget:

- 1. Preparation of the budget for the succeeding calendar year on or before August 1st.
- 2. Publication in the local newspaper of the proposed budget and notice of public hearing on the budget on or before August 5th.
- 3. Public hearing on or before August 15th, but at least ten days after publication of the notice of hearing.
- 4. Adoption of the final budget on or before August 25th.

If the City is holding a revenue neutral rate hearing, the budget timeline for adoption of the final budget has been adjusted to on or before September 20<sup>th</sup>. The City did not hold a revenue neutral rate hearing this year.

The statutes allow for the governing body to increase the originally adopted budget for previously unbudgeted increases in revenue other than ad valorem property taxes. To do this, a notice of public hearing to amend the budget must be published in the local newspaper. At least ten days after publication the hearing may be held and the governing body may amend the budget at that time. The budget was not amended for the year ended December 31, 2021.

The statutes permit management to transfer budgeted amounts between line items within an individual fund. However, such statutes prohibit expenditures in excess of the total amount of the adopted budget of expenditures of individual funds. In supplementary schedules to this report, budget comparisons are presented for each fund showing actual receipts and expenditures compared to legally budgeted receipts and expenditures.

All legal annual operating budgets are prepared using the statutory basis of accounting, in which, revenues are recognized when cash is received and expenditures include disbursements, accounts payable and encumbrances. Encumbrances are commitments by the City for future payments and are supported by a document evidencing the commitment, such as a purchase order or contract. All unencumbered appropriations (legal budget expenditure authority) lapse at year-end.

A legal operating budget is not required for capital project funds and certain special revenue funds. Spending in funds which are not subject to the legal annual operating budget requirements is controlled by federal regulations, other statutes, or by the use of internal spending limits established by the governing body.

## III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Cash and Investments

### Authorized Investments

Kansas state statutes authorize the City, with certain restrictions, to deposit or invest in open accounts, time deposits, direct obligations of the U.S. government or its agencies, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, United States treasury bills and notes and the State Treasurer's investment pool. Statutes also require that collateral pledged must have a fair market value equal to 100 percent of the deposits (less insured amounts) and investments, and must be assigned for the benefit of the City. The statutes provided for an exception for peak deposit periods during tax-paying time where, for a period of 60 days, the amount of required collateral could be reduced by one-half. The City maintains a pooled money market account that is available for use by all funds. Each fund type's portion of this pool is presented on the combined balance sheet as pooled cash. Investment income is credited to the corresponding accounts per state statute. Interest is then credited to the General Fund based on the average balance of funds held for future claim liabilities.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

#### A. Cash and Investments (Continued)

Remaining investment income is credited to the Debt Service Fund and capital projects funds based on the funds' average investment balance. The City has not adopted a formal investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

#### Fair Value Measurements

The City categorizes it assets and liabilities measured at fair value within the hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. Assets and liabilities valued at fair value are categorized based on inputs to valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1 Input: Quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in an active market that an entity has the ability to access.

<u>Level 2 Input</u>: Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

<u>Level 3 Input</u>: Inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability which are typically based upon the City's own assumptions as there is little, in any, related market activity.

<u>Hierarchy</u>: The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs.

<u>Inputs</u>: If the fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using inputs from more than one level of the fair value hierarchy, the measurement is considered to be based on the lowest priority level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

For the City, the following fair value techniques were utilized in measuring the fair value of its investments:

<u>U.S. Government Agency Securities</u>: U.S. Government securities are reported at fair value based on bullet (noncall) spread scale for each issuer for maturities going out to 40 years. These spreads represent credit risk and are obtained from the new issue market, secondary trading, and dealer quotes.

As of December 31, 2021, the City had the following investments with the following maturities:

	Fair	Investment Maturities (in year			es (in years)	Fair Value
Investment Type	<u>Value</u>	L	<u>ess than 1</u>		<u>1 - 2</u>	<b>Measurement</b>
Federal Home Loan Bank	\$ 2,421,918	\$	1,611,790	\$	810,128	Level 2
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	2,548,147		2,047,275		500,872	Level 2
Federal Farm Credit Banks	4,320,346		2,772,601		1,547,745	Level 2
Municipal Bonds	519,419		519,419		-	Level 2
Treasury Bills	799,742		799,742		-	Level 2
Treasury Notes	 123,889		123,889		-	Level 2
	\$ 10,733,460	\$	7,874,715	\$	2,858,745	

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

### A. Cash and Investments (Continued)

As of December 31, 2021, the City had \$12,420 invested in the Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds Treasury Portfolio Fund in which funds may be withdrawn at any time. The average maturity of the Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds Treasury Portfolio Fund as of December 31, 2021 is 41 days. These are recorded as restricted cash and cash equivalents on the statement of net position.

<u>Interest Rate Risk</u>: Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment, the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. The City does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

<u>Credit Risk:</u> Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The City has no investment policy that would limit its investment choices. As of December 31, 2021, the City's investment in the Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds Treasury Portfolio Fund was rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's and Aaa-mf by Moody's Investor Services.

The table below illustrates the City's exposure to credit risk for investments outside of pools:

	S&P Credit
Investment Type	<u>Rating</u>
Federal Home Loan Bank	AA+
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	AA+
Federal Farm Credit Banks	AA+
Municipal Bonds	AA
Treasury Bills	AA+
Treasury Notes	AA+

<u>Concentration of Credit Risk</u>: The City places no limit on the amount the City may invest in any one issuer. As of December 31, 2021, the City's investments are invested in FHLB, FHLMC, Federal Farm Credit Banks, Municipal Bonds, Treasury Bills and Treasury Notes which represent 23, 24, 40, 5, 7 and 1% percent, respectively, of total investments.

<u>Custodial Credit Risk</u>: Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. As of December 31, 2021, the City's bank balances of deposits with financial institutions of \$2,259,886 were not exposed to custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2021, the City's investment in direct obligations of the U.S. Government, Federated Money Market Treasury Obligations Fund and the Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds Treasury Portfolio Fund were not subject to custodial credit risk. All other City investments were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

# III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

# B. Capital Assets

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2021:

	Balance at 12/31/2020	Additions	Retirements	Balance at 12/31/2021
City governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 2,216,272	\$-	\$-	\$ 2,216,272
Artwork	71,468	-	-	71,468
Construction-in-progress	4,895,274	3,388,089	2,979,485	5,303,878
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	4,572,919	112,000	-	4,684,919
Improvements other than buildings & infrastructure	32,487,495	2,896,545	-	35,384,040
Machinery and equipment	2,208,726	22,383		2,231,109
Total capital assets	46,452,154	6,419,017	2,979,485	49,891,686
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	2,402,383	89,272	-	2,491,655
Improvements other than buildings & infrastructure	16,024,716	776,766	-	16,801,482
Machinery and equipment	1,351,309	96,413		1,447,722
Total accumulated depreciation	19,778,408	962,451		20,740,859
		<b>• - - - - - - - - - -</b>	<b>*</b> • • <b>-</b> • • • •	<b>*</b>
Governmental activities capital assets, net	<u>\$ 26,673,746</u>	<u>\$ 5,456,566</u>	<u>\$ 2,979,485</u>	<u>\$ 29,150,827</u>

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities functions as follows:

## Governmental Activities:

General government Public safety	\$ 90,220 21,750
Culture and recreation	185,381
Public works	 665,100
Total depreciation	\$ 962,451

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

# C. Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended December 31, 2021:

	Balance December 31,				Balance			
	,				December 31,			
<u>Type of Issue</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>dditions</u>	<u>Retirements</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>One Year</u>		
General obligation bonds	\$ 3,059,204	\$	-	\$ 519,021	\$ 2,540,183	\$ 539,964		
Transportation development distr	rict							
sales tax revenue bonds	2,608,308		-	392,781	2,215,527	2,215,527		
Less: discounts	[25,236]		-	[6,326]	[18,910]	[6,296]		
Total OPEB liability	166,237		15,912	19,431	162,718	-		
Total KPERS OPEB liability	29,311		4,026	4,624	28,713	-		
Compensated absences	138,052		309,822	296,575	151,299	151,299		
Total long-term debt	\$ 5,975,876	\$	329,760	\$ 1,226,106	\$ 5,079,530	\$ 2,900,494		

Compensated absences, net pension and OPEB obligations are normally liquidated by the General Fund.

A detailed listing of the City's long-term debt outstanding as of December 31, 2021 follows:

		Issue	Final	Original	Amount
	Interest Rate	Date	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>
General Obligation Bonds:					
Series 2012-1	2.25 - 2.40%	5/1/2012	12/1/2023	\$ 2,950,000	\$ 435,000
Series 2020-1	1.51%	9/22/2020	12/1/2030	2,419,204	2,105,183
					\$ 2,540,183
Transportation development distri	ct				
sales tax revenue bonds:					
Series 2005	4.50 - 5.75%	11/1/2005	12/1/2025	\$ 3,555,000	\$ 1,349,767
Series 2006A	5.88%	1/1/2006	12/1/2025	1,090,000	492,103
Series 2006B	5.13 - 5.88%	1/1/2006	12/1/2025	1,690,000	373,657
					\$ 2,215,526

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

## C. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Annual debt service requirements for general obligation bonds to be paid with tax levies are as follows:

Year Ending			
December 31,	<u>Principal</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2022	\$ 539,964	\$ 41,906	\$ 581,870
2023	548,821	32,161	580,982
2024	337,287	21,916	359,203
2025	340,344	16,823	357,167
2026	237,577	11,684	249,261
2027 - 2030	536,190	20,393	556,583
	\$2,540,183	\$ 144,883	\$2,685,066

Annual debt service requirements for the transportation development district revenue bonds to be paid with sales tax revenues generated from the tax increment financing district securing the debt are as follows:

Year Ending			
December 31,	Principal	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2022	\$2,215,526	\$1,301,659	\$3,517,186
2023	-	94,556	94,556
2024	-	65,257	65,257
2025	-	33,632	33,632
	\$2,215,526	\$1,495,104	\$3,710,631

K.S.A. 10-308 prescribes that indebtedness of a city shall be limited to 30 percent of such city's assessed valuation. As of December 31, 2021, the statutory limit for the City was \$33,426,440, providing a debt margin of \$30,886,257. Included in the legal debt margin calculation are outstanding general obligation bonds as of December 31, 2021 of \$2,540,183.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

### C. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

During 2005 and 2006, the City issued \$4,645,000 Transportation Development District Sales Tax Revenue Bonds to finance the TDD #1 project. The TDD #1 Sales Tax Revenues which the City has pledged as security for the bonds are derived from a 1 percent TDD #1 sales tax imposed by the City within Transportation District #1 and the bonds are payable through 2025. The TDD #1 sales tax became effective on October 1, 2005. In accordance with the debt agreement, upon issuance of the bonds, the City established a bond reserve and a debt service reserve fund. The balance of the bond reserve fund as of December 31, 2021 was \$12,038 and is shown as restricted assets in the TDD #1-Price Chopper Fund. Total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$2,583,721. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total TDD #1 sales taxes were \$260,000 and \$296,544, respectively.

During 2006, the City issued \$1,690,000 Transportation Development District Sales Tax Revenue Bonds to finance the TDD #2 project. The TDD #2 Sales Tax Revenues which the City has pledged as security for the bonds are derived from a one percent TDD #2 sales tax imposed by the City within Transportation District #2 and the bonds are payable through 2025. The TDD #2 sales tax became effective on October 1, 2005. In accordance with the debt agreement, upon issuance of the bonds, the City established a bond reserve and a debt service reserve fund. The balance of the bond reserve fund as of December 31, 2021 was \$363 and is shown as restricted assets in the TDD #2-Lowe's Fund. Total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$811,639. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total TDD #2 sales taxes were \$144,000 and \$165,322, respectively.

Notice of acceleration: In 2012, the City did not make a scheduled principal payment of \$60,000 payable on December 1, 2012, for the 2006B Transportation Development District Sales Tax Revenue Bond due to insufficient sales tax revenues deposited in the debt service reserve fund. The City filed a notice of the missed payment with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board and its bondholders. As this qualified as an event of default, the bondholders have the ability to file written notice with the trustee to accelerate the maturity of the bonds. In 2013, the bondholders exercised this right and the bond issue was put into a notice of acceleration by the bondholders to accelerate the maturity of the bonds. The notice of acceleration was a result of insufficient sales tax revenue received and therefore insufficient funds held in the bond reserve account. The outstanding principal due on the bonds of \$373,658 as of December 31, 2021 has been recorded as a liability in the TDD #2-Lowe's Fund as the liability has matured.

In 2015, the City did not make a scheduled principal payment of \$160,000 payable on December 1, 2015, for the 2005 and 2006A Transportation Development District Sales Tax Revenue Bond due to insufficient sales tax revenues deposited in the debt service reserve fund. The City filed a notice of the missed payment with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board and its bondholders. As this qualified as an event of default, the bondholders have the ability to file written notice with the trustee to accelerate the maturity of the bonds. In 2017, the bondholders exercised this right and the bond issue was put into a notice of acceleration by the bondholders to accelerate the maturity of the bonds. The notice of acceleration was a result of insufficient sales tax revenue received and therefore insufficient funds held in the bond reserve account. The outstanding principal due on the bonds of \$1,841,869 as of December 31, 2021 has been recorded as a liability in the TDD #1-Price Chopper Fund as the liability has matured.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

## D. Transfers

Transfers for the year ended December 31, 2021, are as follows:

<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	1	Amount
Bella Roe/Walmart TIF	General	\$	250,000
Community Center	General		23,865
General	Aquatic		262,500
General	Community Center		289,500
General	Equipment and Building Reserve		228,167
General	Special Infrastructure		203,183
General	Debt Service		115,000
		\$ 1	1,372,215

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to be collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them or use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

## **IV. OTHER INFORMATION**

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

*Description of Pension Plan.* The City participates in a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan (Pension Plan), as defined in Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 67, *Financial Reporting for Pension Plans.* The Pension Plan is administered by the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERS), a body corporate and an instrumentality of the State of Kansas. KPERS provides benefit provisions to the following statewide pension groups under one plan, as provided by K.S.A. 74, article 49:

- Public employees, which includes:
  - State/School employees
  - Local employees
  - Police and Firemen
- Judges

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

### IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

### A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Substantially all public employees in Kansas are covered by the Pension Plan. Participation by local political subdivisions is optional, but irrevocable once elected.

Those employees participating in the Pension Plan for the City are included in the local employees and police and firemen groups.

KPERS issues a stand-alone annual comprehensive financial report, which is available on the KPERS website at <u>www.kpers.org</u>.

*Benefits.* Benefits are established by statute and may only be changed by the State Legislature. Members (except Police and Firemen) with ten or more years of credited service, may retire as early as age 55 (Police and Firemen may be age 50 with 20 years of credited service), with an actuarially reduced monthly benefit. Normal retirement is at age 65, age 62 with ten years of credited service, or whenever a member's combined age and years of service equal 85. Police and Firemen normal retirement ages are age 60 with 15 years of credited service, or any age with 36 years of service.

Monthly retirement benefits are based on a statutory formula that includes final average salary and years of service. When ending employment, members may withdraw their contributions from their individual accounts, including interest. Members who withdraw their accumulated contributions lose all rights and privileges of membership. For all pension coverage groups, the accumulated contributions and interest are deposited into and disbursed from the membership accumulated reserve fund as established by K.S.A. 74-4922.

Members choose one of seven payment options for their monthly retirement benefits. At retirement a member may receive a lump-sum payment of up to 50% of the actuarial present value of the member's lifetime benefit. His or her monthly retirement benefit is then permanently reduced based on the amount of the lump sum. Benefit increases, including ad hoc post-retirement benefit increases, must be passed into law by the Kansas Legislature. Benefit increases are under the authority of the Legislature and the Governor of the State of Kansas.

The 2012 Legislature made changes affecting new hires, current members and employers. A new KPERS 3 cash balance retirement plan for new hires starting January 1, 2015, was created. Normal retirement age for KPERS 3 is 65 with five years of service or 60 with 30 years of service. Early retirement is available at age 55 with ten years of service, with a reduced benefit. Monthly benefit options are an annuity benefit based on the account balance at retirement.

For all pension coverage groups, the retirement benefits are disbursed from the retirement benefit payment reserve fund as established by K.S.A. 74-4922.

*Contributions.* Member contributions are established by state law and are paid by the employee according to the provisions of Section 414(h) of the Internal Revenue Code. State law provides that the employer contribution rates are determined based on the results of an annual actuarial valuation. The contributions and assets of all groups are deposited in the Kansas Public Employees Retirement Fund established by K.S.A. 74-4921. All of the retirement systems are funded on an actuarial reserve basis.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

## A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

For fiscal years beginning in 1995, Kansas legislation established statutory limits on increases in contribution rates for KPERS employers. Annual increases in the employer contribution rates related to subsequent benefit enhancements are not subject to these limitations. The statutory cap increase over the prior year contribution rate is 1.2% of total payroll for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

The actuarially determined employer contribution rates (not including the 1.00% contribution rate for the Death and Disability Program) and the statutory contribution rates are as follows:

	Actuarial	Statutory Employer
	Employer Rate	Capped Rate
Local	8.87%	8.87%
Police and firemen	22.80%	22.80%

Member contribution rates as a percentage of eligible compensation for the KPERS fiscal year June 30, 2021 is 6.00% for Local employees and 7.15% for Police and Firemen.

*Employer Allocations.* Although KPERS administers one cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan, separate (sub) actuarial valuations are prepared to determine the actuarial determined contribution rate by group. Following this method, the measurement of the collective net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources, and pension expense are determined separately for each of the following groups of the plan:

- State/School
- Local
- Police and Firemen
- Judges

To facilitate the separate (sub) actuarial valuations, KPERS maintains separate accounts to identify additions, deductions, and fiduciary net position applicable to each group. The allocation percentages presented for each group in the schedule of employer and nonemployer allocations are applied to amounts presented in the schedules of pension amounts by employer and nonemployer.

The allocation percentages for the City's share of the collective pension amounts as of June 30, 2021, are based on the ratio of its contributions to the total of the employer and nonemployer contributions of the group for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021.

The contributions used exclude contributions made for prior service, excess benefits and irregular payments. At June 30, 2021, the City's proportion for the Local employees group was 0.0529%, which was an increase of .0037% from its proportion measured at June 30, 2020. At June 30, 2021, the City's proportion for the Police and Firemen group was 0.144%, which was a .006% decrease from its proportion measured at June 30, 2020.

*Net Pension Liability.* At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the City reported a liability of \$2,006,135 and \$2,701,708, respectively, for its total proportionate share of the net pension liability for the local and police and firemen groups.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

### IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

### A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

*Actuarial Assumptions.* The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2021, using the following actuarial assumptions:

Assumptions	Rate
Price inflation	2.75%
Wage inflation	3.50%
Salary increases, including wage increases	3.50% to 12.00%, including inflation
Long-term rate of return, net of investment expense, and	
including price inflation	7.25%

Mortality rates were based on the RP 2014 Mortality Tables, with age setbacks and age set forwards as well as other adjustments based on different membership groups. Future mortality improvements are anticipated using Scale MP-2016.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study conducted for the period of January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2018. The experience study is dated January 7, 2020.

The long-term expected rate of return of pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation.

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2021, are summarized in the following table:

		Long-Term Expected
Asset	Long-Term Allocation	Real Rate of Return
U.S Equities	23.50%	5.20%
Non-U.S. Equities	23.50%	6.40%
Private Equity	8.00%	9.50%
Private Real Estate	11.00%	4.45%
Yield driven	8.00%	4.70%
Real Return	11.00%	3.25%
Fixed Income	11.00%	1.55%
Short-term investments	<u>4.00%</u>	0.03%
	100.00%	

Discount Rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.25%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the contractually required rate. The State, School and Local employers do not necessarily contribute the full actuarial determined rate. Based on legislation passed in 1993, the employer contribution rates certified by the System's Board of Trustees for these groups may not increase by more than the statutory cap. The expected KPERS employer statutory contribution was modeled for future years, assuming all actuarial assumptions are met in future years. Employers contribution rates were also modeled for Police & Firemen, and Judges. Future employer contribution rates were also modeled for Police & Firemen and Judges, assuming all actuarial assumptions are met in future years. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

### IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

### A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (6.25%) or 1-percentage point higher (8.25%) than the current rate:

	<u>1% Decrease (6.25%)</u>	Discount Rate (7.25%)	<u>1% Increase (8.25%)</u>
Local	\$ 1,043,949	\$ 634,657	\$ 291,414
Police and firemen	2,058,458	1,371,478	796,820
Total	\$ 3,102,407	\$ 2,006,135	\$ 1,088,234

*Pension Expense.* For the year ended December 31, 2021, the City recognized local pension expense of \$77,825, and police and firemen pension expense of \$152,588, which includes the changes in the collective net pension liability, projected earnings on pension plan investments, and the amortization of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for the current period.

*Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources.* As of December 31, 2021, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions for the Local and Police and Firemen groups from the following sources:

	Deferred outflows			Deferred inflows	
	of	resources	of	resources	
Differences between actual and expected experience	\$	133,271	\$	5,747	
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on investments		-		585,174	
Changes of assumptions		299,387		-	
Changes in proportion		91,479		120,904	
Total	\$	524,137	\$	711,825	

\$137,004 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2022. Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

		Local	<u>Poli</u>	<u>ce and firemen</u>	
		Deferred		Deferred	
Year ended	[Infl	ows] Outflows	[Inf	lows] Outflows	
December 31,		<u>Amount</u>		<u>Amount</u>	<u>Total</u>
2022	\$	13,148	\$	[26,288]	\$ [13,140]
2023		11,486		[30,647]	[19,161]
2024		8,802		[40,475]	[31,673]
2025		[41,010]		[94,479]	[135,489]
2026		6,264		5,511	 11,775
Total	\$	[1,310]	\$	[186,378]	\$ [187,688]

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

### IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

#### B. Other Postemployment Healthcare Benefits

*Plan Description.* The City offers postemployment health and life insurance to retired employees. The benefits are provided through a single employer defined benefit postemployment healthcare plan administered by the City. Kansas statutes provide that postemployment healthcare benefits be extended to retired employees who have met age and/or service eligibility requirements until the individuals become eligible for Medicare coverage at age 65. The health insurance benefit provides the same coverage for retirees and their dependents as for active employees and their dependents. The benefit is available for selection at retirement and is extended to retirees and their dependents until the individuals become eligible for Medicare at 65. The City also provides life insurance benefits to retirees. The life insurance benefits continue for lifetime. The plan does not issue a stand-alone financial report.

The City provides health insurance benefits to retirees and their dependents in accordance with Kansas law (K.S.A. 12-5040). Kansas statutes, which may be amended by the state legislature, establish that participating retirees may be required to contribute to the employee group health benefits plan, including administrative costs at an amount not to exceed 125 percent of the premium cost for other similarly situated employees. The City requires participating retirees to contribute approximately 80 percent of the blended premium cost of active employees up to age 65 (including the employer and employee share). Retirees contribute 100 percent of their life insurance premiums. The City appropriates funds annually for the costs associated with this retirement benefit and provides funding for the expenditures on a pay-as-you-go basis through the General Fund.

*Employees covered by benefit terms.* As of December 31, 2021, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Active employees	26
Retirees and covered spouses	2
Total	28

*Total OPEB Liability.* The total OPEB liability of \$162,718 was measured as of July 1, 2019 and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

Actuarial Assumptions and Other Inputs. The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2019, actuarial valuation was determined using the following assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Valuation date	July 1, 2019
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal as a level percentage of payroll
Inflation	2.75%
Salary increases	4.00%
Discount rate	2.04%
	Medical & Pharmacy: 7.00% for 2021, decreasing
Healthcare cost trend rates	0.50% or 0.25% per year to an ultimate rate of
	5.00% for 2028 and later years

The discount rate was based on an index rate for 20-year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher.

Mortality rates were based on Society of Pub-2010 Public Retirement Plans Headcount-Weighted General and Public Safety Mortality tables using Scale MP-2020 Full Generational Improvement.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

### IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

### B. Other Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

Changes in the total OPEB liability are as follows:

		Total
	OP	EB Liability
Balance 1/1/2021	\$	166,237
Service cost		11,555
Interest		3,416
Benefit paid		[7,000]
Changes in benefit terms		[9,492]
Changes in assumptions		[1,998]
Balance 12/31/2021	\$	162,718

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (1.04%) or one percentage point higher (3.04%) than the current discount rate:

	1% decrease		Discount rate		1% increase	
		<u>1.04%</u>		<u>2.04%</u>		<u>3.04%</u>
Total OPEB Liability	\$	176,407	\$	162,718	\$	150,371

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current healthcare cost trend rate:

	Healthcare cost					
	Trend rates					
	Current trend					
	<u>1% decrease</u>		į	<u>Assumption</u>	<u>1%</u>	increase
Total OPEB Liability	\$	143,790	\$	162,718	\$	185,262

OPEB Expense. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$19,431.

*Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources.* As of December 31, 2021, the City reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits from the following sources:

	Deferred outflows of resources		Deferred inflows of resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	48,392	\$	[8,543]
Changes of assumptions		6,968		[4,068]
Total	\$	55,360	\$	[12,611]

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

## B. Other Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	Deferred	
Year ended	[Inflows] Outflows	,
<u>June 30,</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
2022	\$ 4,460	)
2023	4,460	)
2024	4,460	)
2025	4,460	)
2026	4,460	)
2027+	20,449	)
Total	\$ 42,749	)

## C. Other Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (KPERS)

*Plan Description.* The City participates in an agent multiple-employer defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan (the Plan) which is administered by the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERS). The Plan provides long-term disability benefits and a life insurance benefit for disabled members to KPERS members, as provided by K.S.A. 74-04927. The Plan is administered through a trust held by KPERS that is funded to pay annual benefit payments. However, because the trust's assets are used to pay employee benefits other than OPEB, the trust does not meet the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions. Accordingly, the Plan is considered to be administered on a pay-as-you-go basis.

*Benefits.* Benefits are established by statute and may be amended by the KPERS Board of Trustees. The Plan provides long-term disability benefits equal to 60 percent (prior to January 1, 2006, 66 2/3 percent) of annual compensation, offset by other benefits. Members receiving long-term disability benefits also receive credit towards their KPERS retirement benefits and have their group life insurance coverage continued under the waiver of premium provision.

The monthly long-term disability benefit is 60 percent of the member's monthly compensation, with a minimum of \$100 and a maximum of \$5,000. The monthly benefit is subject to reduction by deductible sources of income, which include Social Security primary disability or retirement benefits, workers compensation benefits, other disability benefits from any other sources by reason of employment, and earnings from any form of employment. If the disability begins before age 60, benefits are payable while the disability continues until the member's 65<sup>th</sup> birthday or retirement date, whichever occurs first.

If the disability begins after age 60, benefits are payable while the disability continues, for a period of five years or until the member retires, whichever occurs first. Benefit payments for disabilities caused or contributed to by substance abuse or non-biologically based mental illnesses are limited to the shorter of the term of the disability or 24 months per lifetime.

The death benefit paid to beneficiaries of disabled members is 150% of the greater of 1) the member's annual rate of compensation at the time of disability, or 2) the members previous 12 months of compensation at the time of the last date on payroll. If the member has been disabled for five or more years, the annual compensation or salary rate at the time of death will be indexed using the consumer price index, less one percentage point, to compute the death benefit. If a member is diagnosed as terminally ill with a life expectancy of 12 months or less, the member may be eligible to receive up to 100% of the death benefit rather than having the benefit paid to the beneficiary. If a member retires or disability benefits end, the member may convert the group life insurance coverage to an individual insurance policy.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

### IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

#### C. Other Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (KPERS) (Continued)

*Employees Covered by Benefit Terms.* As of June 30, 2021, the valuation date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Active employees	18
Disabled members	
Total	18

*Total OPEB Liability.* The City's total KPERS OPEB liability of \$28,713 reported as of December 31, 2020, was measured as of June 30, 2021, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2021, using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation date	June 30, 2021
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.75%
Salary increases	3.00%
Discount rate (based on 20 year municipal bond rate with an average rating of AA/Aa or better, obtained through the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Index)	2.16%
5	Z.10%

The discount rate was based on the bond buyer general obligation 20-bond municipal index.

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Mortality Tables, with age setbacks and age set forwards as well as other adjustments based on different membership groups. Future mortality improvements are anticipated using Scale MP-2021.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2020 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period of January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2018. Other demographic assumptions are set to be consistent with the actuarial assumptions reflected in the December 31, 2020 KPERS pension valuation.

The changes in the total KPERS OPEB liability are as follows:

	Total KPERS	
	OPE	<u>B Liability</u>
Balance 1/1/2021	\$	29,311
Service cost		4,388
Interest		745
Difference between expected and actual experience		[5,790]
Changes in assumptions		59
Balance 12/31/2021	\$	28,713

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

### C. Other Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (KPERS) (Continued)

Sensitivity of the total KPERS OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presented the total KPERS OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total KPERS OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (1.21%) or 1-percentage-point higher (3.21%) than the current discount rate:

	1% decrease		Discount rate	1% increase		
	<u>(1.21%)</u>		<u>(2.21%)</u>	<u>(3.21%)</u>		
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 29,80	<u> </u>	28,713	\$	27,452	

Sensitivity of the total KPERS OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates. The following presented the total KPERS OPEB liability of the City calculated using the current healthcare cost trend rates as well as what the City's total KPERS OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower or 1 percentage point higher than the current trend rates. The reader should note that healthcare trend rates do not affect the liabilities related to the long-term disability benefits sponsored by KPERS, but this exhibit is provided as it is a required disclosure under GASB 75.

	Healthcare cost						
		<u>1% decrease</u>		Trend rates		<u>1% increase</u>	
Total OPEB Liability	\$	28,713	\$	28,713	\$	28,713	

OPEB Expense. For the year ended June 30, 2021, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$4,624.

*Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources.* As of December 31, 2021, the City reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits from the following sources:

	Deferred	Deferred	
	Inflows of	Outflows of	
	<u>Resources</u>	<u>Resources</u>	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$ [9,811	] \$ 4,936	;
Changes of assumptions	[620	0]2,046	;
Total	<u>\$</u> [10,431	] <u>\$</u> 6,982	2

\$0 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to postemployment benefits resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended December 31, 2022. Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

## C. Other Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (KPERS) (Continued)

Year Ended	
<u>June 30,</u>	
2022	\$ [509]
2023	[509]
2024	[509]
2025	[509]
2026	[485]
Thereafter	 [928]
Total	\$ [3,449]

## D. Leases

The City is a lessor under rental agreements for the rental of land, a tower and building space. Lease revenue of \$90,870 is included in General Fund other revenue. Future minimum rentals under such leases are as follows:

Year ended	
December 31,	
2022	\$ 77,753
Total	\$ 77,753

### E. Fund Balance Deficits

The TDD #1-Price Chopper Debt Service Fund had a fund balance deficit of \$1,662,653. This deficit occurred due to the default on principal payments on the 2005B and 2006A Transportation Development District Sales Tax Revenue Bond as discussed in Note III.C. This deficit will be eliminated through the associated sales tax revenue stream from the Transportation Development District.

The TDD #2-Lowe's Debt Service Fund had a fund balance deficit of \$264,960. This deficit occurred due to the notice of acceleration on the 2006B Transportation Development District Sales Tax Revenue Bond as discussed in Note III.C. This deficit will be eliminated through the associated sales tax revenue stream from the Transportation Development District.

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

### F. Fund Balances

GASB Statement No. 54, *Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions* establishes criteria for classifying fund balances into specifically defined classifications and clarifies definitions for governmental fund types. The classifications of fund balances by opinion unit are as follows:

	Major Governmental Funds										
		CID #1			Bella Roe/		TDD #1		Equipment		
		Roeland Park	Special	Special	Walmart	Debt	Price	TDD #2	and Building	Other	Total
	General	Shopping	Street	Infrastructure	TIF	Service	Chopper	Lowe's	Reserve	Governmental	Governmental
	Fund	Center Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Funds	Funds
Fund Balances:											
Nonspendable for:											
Prepaid items	\$ 43,374	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u> -	\$ 43,374
Restricted for:											
Debt service	-	-	-	-	75,855	108,274	-	-	-	831,578	1,015,707
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280,149	280,149
Capital expansion											
and improvements	-	3,003,456	1,368,421	1,451,120	-	-	-	-	-	994,697	6,817,694
Roeland Park Property											
Owners Association										24,122	24,122
		3,003,456	1,368,421	1,451,120	75,855	108,274		<u> </u>		2,130,546	8,137,672
Committed for:											
Capital projects	-	-	-	-	127,000	-	-	-	-	-	127,000
Revenue stabilization											
policy	1,410,000							<u> </u>			1,410,000
	1,410,000				127,000			<u> </u>			1,537,000
Assigned for:											
Capital expansion											
and improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,519,419	-	1,519,419
Special law	24,205							<u> </u>			24,205
	24,205								1,519,419		1,543,624
Unassigned:	1,541,872						[1,662,653]	[264,960]			[385,741]
Total Fund Balances	\$ 3,019,451	\$ 3,003,456	\$ 1,368,421	\$ 1,451,120	\$ 202,855	\$ 108,274	<u>\$ [1,662,653]</u>	\$ [264,960]	\$ 1,519,419	\$ 2,130,546	\$ 10,875,929

### G. Risk Management

The City is a member of Midwest Public Risk (MPR), a not-for-profit corporation consisting of governmental entities incorporated in 2009 to acquire insurance for its members. MPR operates as a purchasing pool and is not a joint venture activity of the City. The City has no control over budgeting, financing, management selection or the governing body. MPR provides both conventional and self-insurance coverage for its members including medical, dental, property, casualty, general liability and worker's compensation. The City participates in health care coverage. The City purchases commercial insurance for property, casualty, general liability and worker's compensation insurance coverages.

MPR manages the cash and investment pool, funded by insurance premiums, on behalf of its members. MPR's investment pool consists of interest-bearing deposits, U.S. Treasury strips, U.S. governmental agency obligations and collateralized mortgage obligations.

In the event that a deficit occurs with respect to any fiscal year of MPR for which the City was a participant at any time during such year; and in the event that MPR determines that an assessment is required in order to provide additional funds for the obligations of MPR for such year; and further, in the event that the City was covered by the types of benefits requiring the assessment during the time period in which the

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

## G. Risk Management (Continued)

assessment arose, the City is obligated to pay its pro rata share of any such assessment, irrespective of whether or not the City is a member of MPR at the time of such assessment. MPR has not had deficiencies in any of the past three fiscal years.

## H. Commitments

Normal commitments have been made for future expenditures related to the City's capital project programs. The following funds have encumbered \$1,124,482 to be spent during 2022.

	12/31/2021		
	Encumbrance		
<u>Fund</u>		Balance	
Special Street	\$	157,215	
Old Pool and Boulevard Apartments		87,920	
Special Infrastructure		160,311	
Community Center		719,036	
	\$	1,124,482	

## I. New Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Standards

As of December 31, 2021, the GASB had issued several statements not yet implemented by the City of Roeland Park, Kansas. The statements which might impact the City are as follows:

GASB Statement No. 87, Leases, requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that were previously classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an underlying asset. Under this Statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to- use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The requirements of this statement are effective for the fiscal year that ends June 30, 2022.

GASB Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations, will be effective for the City beginning with its year ending December 31, 2022. This Statement establishes a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminates diversity in practice. Under Statement 91 a government entity no longer reports a liability for any conduit debt that it has issued; however, the issuer should recognize a liability for any additional commitments or voluntary commitments to support the debt service.

GASB Statement No. 92, Omnibus 2020, addresses practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB statements. In particular, this Statement addresses the effective date of GASB Statement No. 87, Leases and Implementation Guide No. 2019-3, Leases, which is effective upon issuance. It also addresses 1.) Reporting of intra-entity transfers of assets between the primary government employer and component unit defined benefit retirement plans; 2.) The applicability of Statements No. 73, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions and Related Assets That Are Not within the Scope of GASB Statement 68, and Amendments to Certain Provisions of GASB Statements 67 and 68, as amended, and No. 74, Financial Reporting for Post-employment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans, as amended, to reporting assets accumulated for postemployment benefits; 3.) The applicability of certain requirements of Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities, to postemployment benefit arrangements; 4.) Measurement of liabilities (and assets, if any) related to asset retirement obligations in a government acquisition; 5.) Reporting by public entity risk pools for amounts that are recoverable from reinsurers or excess insurers; 6). Reference to nonrecurring fair value measurements of assets or liabilities

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

## IV. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

I. New Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Standards (Continued)

in authoritative literature; and 7.) Terminology used to refer to derivative instruments, all of which are effective for the City with its year ending December 31, 2022.

GASB No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates establishes how the City will report the change of any of its variable payment debt that are tied to the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) when the LIBOR standard is no longer used after December 31, 2021. This statement will be effective for the City with its year ending December 31, 2021, except for provision relating to the removal of the LIBOR rate, which will be effective for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2022.

GASB Statement No. 94, Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements, improves financial reporting by addressing issues related to public-private and public-public partnership arrangements (PPPs). A PPP is an arrangement in which a government contracts with an operator to provide public services by conveying control of the right to operate or use a nonfinancial asset, such as infrastructure or other capital asset, for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. This statement also provides guidance for accounting and financial reporting for availability payment arrangements (APAs), which is an arrangement in which a government compensates an operator for services that may include designing, constructing, financing, maintaining, or operating an underlying nonfinancial asset for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The provisions of this statement are effective for financial statements starting with the fiscal year that ends June 30, 2022.

GASB Statement No. 96, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements, provides new accounting and financial reporting guidance for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs), which have become increasingly common among state and local governments in recent years. Statement 96 is based on the standards established in Statement 87, Leases. The new defines a SBITA as a contract that conveys control of the right to use a SBITA vendor's IT software, alone or in combination with tangible capital assets (the underlying IT assets), as specified in the contract for a period of time in an exchange or exchange-like transaction. The guidance requires governments with SBITAs to recognize a right-to-use subscription asset, an intangible asset, and a corresponding subscription liability (with an exception for short-term SBITAs, those with a maximum possible term of 12 months) and provides guidance related to outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs, and requirements for note disclosures related to a SBITA. The provisions of this statement will be effective for financial statements for the District's fiscal year ending June 30, 2023.

GASB Statement No. 97, Certain Component Unit Criteria and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans, provides the following guidance: 1) increases consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; 2) mitigates costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans and employee benefit plans other than pension or OPEB plans as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and 3) addresses relevance, consistency and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 deferred compensation plans that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefit provided through those plans. The first two provisions of this statement are effective immediately. The last provision will be effective for financial statements starting with the fiscal year that ends June 30, 2022.

The City's management has not yet determined the effect these Statements will have on the City's financial statements.

#### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2021

#### IV. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

#### J. Tax Abatements

Property tax abatements are authorized under K.S.A. 79-201a and subject to City policy. The City's Property Tax Assistance Program helps alleviate the tax burden on residents by returning a portion of collected property taxes to qualified homeowners. To qualify for the program, residents must:

- Be a current resident of the City
- Be current on all property taxes and special assessments
- Meet certain income requirements (based on household size and total household income)

Qualifying homeowners are eligible for a 100% rebate of the City's property tax, excluding special assessments, for the most recent tax year only. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the City rebated \$11,480 to qualifying homeowners.

No other governments have entered into tax abatement agreements that reduce the City's tax revenues.

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** 

#### REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### KPERS PENSION PLAN

#### Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability Last Ten Fiscal Years\*

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	12/31/2018	12/31/2017	12/31/2016	12/31/2015
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.093%	0.091%	0.091%	0.093%	0.090%	0.095%	0.089%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,006,135	\$ 2,701,708	\$ 2,192,189	\$ 2,189,258	\$2,137,704	\$2,357,010	\$1,810,638
City's covered payroll	\$ 1,821,260	\$ 1,658,241	\$ 1,666,522	\$ 1,601,207	\$ 1,541,676	\$ 1,521,840	\$ 1,505,484
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	110.15%	162.93%	131.54%	136.73%	138.66%	154.88%	120.27%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total net pension liability	79.19%	69.25%	73.55%	73.18%	71.71%	68.84%	72.97%

\* - The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of 12/31. Data became available with the inception of GASB 68 during fiscal year 2015, therefore 10 years of data is unavailable.

#### REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

#### **KPERS PENSION PLAN**

#### Schedule of the City's Contributions Last Ten Fiscal Years\*

KPERS Local Group											
		Contributions									
		In Relation to			Contributions						
	Statutorily	the Statutorily	Contribution	City's	as a Percentage						
Year ended	Required	Required	Deficiency	Covered	of Covered-						
December 31,	Contribution*	Contribution	[Excess]	Payroll	Payroll						
2021	\$90,383	\$90,383	-	\$ 1,018,979	8.87%						
2020	86,098	86,098	-	999,979	8.61%						
2019	74,260	74,260	-	835,319	8.89%						
2018	69,526	69,526	-	828,680	8.39%						
2017	68,416	68,416	-	803,624	8.51%						
2016	70,790	70,790	-	771,138	9.18%						
2015	68,774	68,774	-	725,466	9.48%						
2014	63,395	63,395	-	717,139	8.84%						
2013	50,942	50,942	-	641,763	7.94%						
2012	47,142	47,142	-	640,286	7.36%						
		KPERS Police a	nd Firemen Gro	bup	O a sa taile a sti a sa a						
		Contributions			Contributions						
	Ot a turba vilur	In Relation to	Contribution	City Ia	as a Percentage						
Veenended	Statutorily	the Statutorily	Contribution	City's	of Covered-						
Year ended	Required	Required	Deficiency	Covered	Employee						
December 31,	Contribution*	Contribution	[Excess]	<u>Payroll</u> \$810,610	Payroll						
2021	\$184,819	\$184,819	-	5810 h10	22.80%						
	400 407	400 407		. ,							
2020	180,107	180,107	-	821,281	21.93%						
2019	182,113	182,113	-	821,281 822,922	21.93% 22.13%						
2019 2018	182,113 168,323	182,113 168,323	- -	821,281 822,922 837,842	21.93% 22.13% 20.09%						
2019 2018 2017	182,113 168,323 158,102	182,113 168,323 158,102	- - -	821,281 822,922 837,842 797,583	21.93% 22.13% 20.09% 19.82%						
2019 2018 2017 2016	182,113 168,323 158,102 163,189	182,113 168,323 158,102 163,189	- - - -	821,281 822,922 837,842 797,583 770,538	21.93% 22.13% 20.09% 19.82% 21.18%						
2019 2018 2017 2016 2015	182,113 168,323 158,102 163,189 170,106	182,113 168,323 158,102 163,189 170,106	- - - -	821,281 822,922 837,842 797,583 770,538 796,374	21.93% 22.13% 20.09% 19.82% 21.18% 21.36%						
2019 2018 2017 2016 2015 2014	182,113 168,323 158,102 163,189 170,106 157,038	182,113 168,323 158,102 163,189 170,106 157,038	- - - - -	821,281 822,922 837,842 797,583 770,538 796,374 788,345	21.93% 22.13% 20.09% 19.82% 21.18% 21.36% 19.92%						
2019 2018 2017 2016 2015	182,113 168,323 158,102 163,189 170,106	182,113 168,323 158,102 163,189 170,106	- - - - - -	821,281 822,922 837,842 797,583 770,538 796,374	21.93% 22.13% 20.09% 19.82% 21.18% 21.36%						

\* - The amounts presented for each fiscal year were determined as of 12/31. Data became available with the inception of GASB 68 during fiscal year 2014, therefore 10 years of data is unavailable.

### REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

#### OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT HEALTHCARE BENEFITS

#### Schedule of the City's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios Last Ten Fiscal Years\*

Total OPEB liability	<u>2021</u>		<u>2020</u>		<u>2019</u>		<u>2018</u>
Service cost	\$ 11,555	\$	11,128	\$	7,823	\$	8,980
Interest Benefit paid	3,416 [7,000]		4,007 [10,000]		3,555 [8,000]		3,411 [6,000]
Changes in assumptions Changes in benefit terms	[1,998] [9,492]		[2,724] 36,385		7,186 24,095		2,367 [15,268]
Net change in total OPEB liability Total OPEB liability - beginning	 [3,519] 166,237		38,796 127,441		34,659 92,782		[6,510] 99,292
Total OPEB liability - ending	\$ 162,718	\$	166,237	\$	127,441	\$	92,782
Covered payroll	\$ 1,525,389	\$	1,525,389	\$	1,483,518	\$	1,483,518
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	10.67%		10.90%		8.59%		6.25%
Actuarially determined contribution	\$ 7,000	\$	10,000	\$	8,000	\$	6,000
Actual contribution	\$ 7,000	\$	10,000	\$	8,000	\$	6,000
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0.46%		0.66%		0.54%		0.40%

\* - Data became available with the inception of GASB 75 during fiscal year 2018, therefore 10 years of data is unavailable.

### REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

#### OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT HEALTHCARE BENEFITS - KPERS

#### Schedule of the City's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios Last Ten Fiscal Years\*

Total KPERS OPEB liability	<u>2021</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>
Service cost	\$ 4,388	\$ 3,155	\$ 3,314	\$ 3,280
Interest	745	708	841	682
Difference between expected and actual experience	[5,790]	6,186	[5,859]	[928]
Changes in assumptions	59	2,189	357	[384]
Net change in total OPEB liability	[598]	12,238	[1,347]	2,650
Total OPEB liability - beginning	29,311	17,073	18,420	15,770
Total OPEB liability - ending	<u>\$ 28,713</u>	\$ 29,311	<u>\$ 17,073</u>	<u>\$ 18,420</u>
Covered payroll	<u>\$ 981,211</u>	<u>\$ 939,678</u>	<u>\$ 723,799</u>	<u>\$ 807,163</u>
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	2.93%	3.12%	2.36%	2.28%
Actuarially determined contribution	<u>\$ 10,193</u>	<u>\$    9,092</u>	<u>\$ 8,179</u>	<u>\$ 6,301</u>
Actual contribution	<u>\$ 10,193</u>	<u>\$ 9,092</u>	<u>\$ 8,179</u>	<u>\$ 6,301</u>
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	1.04%	0.97%	1.13%	0.78%

\* - Data became available with the inception of GASB 75 during fiscal year 2018, therefore 10 years of data is unavailable.

#### COMBINING STATEMENTS AND INDIVIDUAL FUND SCHEDULES

#### NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS December 31, 2021

The other governmental funds of the City are considered nonmajor and are as follows:

Special Revenue Funds: Are used to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources (other than certain capital projects that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific projects).

*Community Center Fund*: Established to pay the cost of the acquisition, maintenance, improvements and the use of former Skyline School. A one-eighth cent local sales tax approved by residents is allocated to this fund. This fund is referred to the 27C fund of the City.

*Aquatic Center Fund:* Established in 2019 to coincide with the City reclaiming ownership of the municipal pool from the County. All revenues and expenditures associated with operating the pool will be accounted for in this fund. As the pool is not fully cost recovered, an annual transfer from the General Fund is required.

*Roeland Park City Hall Property Owners Association Fund*: Created to administer various functions within City Hall and to establish the means and methods of collecting assessments and charges for the management of City Hall.

*TIF 2D - City Hall/Walgreens/QT Fund*: Established to account for monies received to promote development in the district, as well as retire any bonds associated with the projects. Projects approved in the area include City Hall Remodel/Technology updates, Granada Park improvements, roadway improvements and Stormwater Improvements.

*Rescue Act Grant Fund:* Established to account for the Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds provided through the American Rescue Plan passed by Congress on March 10, 2021 and signed into law on March 11, 2021. The purpose of these funds is to support urgent COVID-19 response efforts, replace lost revenue for eligible local governments to strengthen support for vital public services and help retain jobs, support immediate economic stabilization for households and businesses, and address systemic public health and economic challenges that have contributed to the inequal impact of the pandemic.

Capital Projects Funds: Are used to account for all resources which are restricted, committed or assigned for the acquisition and construction of capital facilities and other capital assets.

*TIF 3 - Old Pool and Boulevard Apartments Fund*: Created in order to segregate funds dedicated to the repayment of special obligation tax increment fund (TIF) bonds issued to fund improvements and economic development within the project areas. After the bonds were retired, the funding has been used for economic development projects benefiting the TIF district.

#### COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS December 31, 2021

	Special Revenue Funds										
	Community Center <u>Fund</u>			Aquatic Center <u>Fund</u>	C Prope	eland Park City Hall Party Owners Sociation <u>Fund</u>					
ASSETS Pooled cash Investments Receivables Taxes Intergovernmental	\$	26,471 891,727 52,555 10,449	\$	7,026 273,123 -	\$	24,122 - -					
Restricted investments Total assets	\$	981,202	\$	- 280,149	\$	- 24,122					
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Unearned revenues Total liabilities	\$	10,534 	\$	- - -	\$	- - -					
Deferred inflows of resources: Deferred revenue - property taxes Total deferred inflows of resources				<u> </u>		<u>-</u>					
Fund balance: Restricted Total fund balance [deficit]		970,668 970,668		280,149 280,149		24,122 24,122					
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of Resources and fund balances	<u>\$</u>	981,202	\$	280,149	\$	24,122					

	Special Reve TIF 2D City Hall Walgreens/QT <u>Fund</u>	Rescue Act Grant	Capital Project Fund Old Pool and Boulevard Apartments <u>Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>				
	<u>Fund</u>	<u>Fund</u>	<u>runu</u>	<u>10(a)</u>				
\$	6,764 -	\$	\$     65,714 -	\$ 138,518 1,664,850				
	-	-	355,063	407,618				
	-	-		10,449				
—	17,265		765,864	783,129				
<u>\$</u>	24,029	<u>\$ 508,421</u>	<u>\$ 1,186,641</u>	<u>\$ 3,004,564</u>				
\$ 	- 	\$ - 508,421 508,421	\$ 	\$ 10,534 508,421 518,955				

 	 <u> </u>	<u>355,063</u> 355,063	<u>355,063</u> 355,063
 24,029 24,029	 	<u>831,578</u> <u>831,578</u>	2,130,546 2,130,546
\$ 24,029	\$ 508,421	<u>\$ 1,186,641</u>	<u>\$ 3,004,564</u>

See independent auditor's report on the financial statements.

#### COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Special Revenue Funds										
					Roeland Park City Hall						
		ommunity Center		Aquatic Center		ty Owners ociation					
		<u>Fund</u>		<u>Fund</u>	Fund						
REVENUES:	<b>^</b>	044.000	•		٠						
Taxes Intergovernmental	\$	241,380	\$	-	\$	-					
Charges for services		_		94,970		-					
Investment income		1,396		1,490		-					
Other		-		-		33,847					
Total revenues		242,776		96,460		33,847					
EXPENDITURES:											
Current:											
General government		-		-		31,935					
Public works		-		-		-					
Culture and recreation		176,143		256,188		-					
Capital outlay		-		-		-					
Total expenditures		176,143		256,188		31,935					
Excess [deficiency] of revenues											
over [under] expenditures		66,633		[159,728]		1,912					
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES [USES]:											
Transfers in		289,500		262,500		-					
Transfers [out]		[23,865]		-		-					
Total other financing sources [uses]		265,635		262,500		-					
Net change in fund balance		332,268		102,772		1,912					
Fund balance - Beginning of year		638,400		177,377		22,210					
Fund balance - End of year	\$	970,668	\$	280,149	\$	24,122					

	Special Reve	nue	e Funds	Pr	Capital oject Fund		
C	TIF 2D City Hall/ Igreens/QT <u>Fund</u>		Rescue Act Grant <u>Fund</u>	and Bouleva ant Apartment			<u>Total</u>
\$	326,940 - - 993 - 327,933	\$	1,904 - - 1,904	\$	353,485 - 646 - 354,131	\$	921,805 1,904 94,970 4,525 33,847 1,057,051
	- 331,502 -		1,904 - -		312 - - 144,080		34,151 331,502 432,331 144,080
	331,502		1,904		144,392		942,064
	[3,569]				209,739		114,987
		_	- - -		- - -		552,000 [23,865] 528,135
	[3,569]		-		209,739		643,122
	27,598				621,839		1,487,424
\$	24,029	\$		\$	831,578	\$	2,130,546

See independent auditor's report on the financial statements.

#### COMMUNITY CENTER FUND

#### SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final			<u>Actual</u>	Variance with Final Budget Positive [Negative]		
Revenues:							
Taxes	\$	365,558	\$	365,558	\$ 241,380	\$	[124,178]
Investment income		5,164		5,164	 1,396		[3,768]
Total Revenues		370,722		370,722	 242,776		[127,946]
Expenditures:							
Culture and recreation		158,502		158,502	130,179		28,323
Capital outlay		834,967		834,967	 728,190		106,777
Total Expenditures		993,469		993,469	 858,369		135,100
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues							
Over [Under] Expenditures		[622,747]		[622,747]	 [615,593]		7,154
Other Financing Sources [Uses] Transfers in Transfers [out] Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]		- [23,865] [23,865]		- [23,865] [23,865]	 289,500 [23,865] 265,635		289,500 - 289,500
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under] Expenditures and Other [Uses]	\$	[646,612]	\$	[646,612]	[349,958]	<u>\$</u>	296,654
Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1					 601,590		
Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31					251,632		
Reconciliation to GAAP Encumbrances					 719,036		
GAAP Fund Balance, December 31					\$ 970,668		

See independent auditor's report on the financial statements.

#### AQUATIC CENTER FUND

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final				<u>Actual</u>	Variance with Final Budget Positive [Negative]		
Revenues: Charges for services Investment income Total Revenues	\$	185,472 2,040 187,512	\$	185,472 2,040 187,512	\$ 94,970 1,490 96,460	\$	[90,502] [550] [91,052]	
Expenditures: Culture and recreation Total Expenditures		430,435 430,435		430,435 430,435	 256,188 256,188		174,247 174,247	
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues Over [Under] Expenditures		[242,923]		[242,923]	 [159,728]		83,195	
Other Financing Sources [Uses] Transfers in Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]		250,000 250,000		250,000 250,000	 262,500 262,500		12,500 12,500	
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under] Expenditures and Other [Uses]	\$	7,077	\$	7,077	102,772	<u>\$</u>	95,695	
Fund Balance, January 1					 177,377			
Fund Balance, December 31					\$ 280,149			

#### ROELAND PARK CITY HALL PROPERTY OWNER'S ASSOCIATION FUND

		Dudaatad					Fii	riance with nal Budget
		Budgeted	Amo		-		Positive	
	<u>C</u>	<u>)riginal</u>		<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>		[]	Negative]
Revenues:								
Other	\$	33,847	\$	33,847	\$	33,847	\$	-
Total Revenues		33,847		33,847		33,847		<u>-</u>
Expenditures:								
General government		31,875		31,875		31,935		[60]
Total Expenditures		31,875		31,875		31,935		[60]
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues								
Over [Under] Expenditures	\$	1,972	\$	1,972		1,912	\$	[60]
Fund Balance, January 1						22,210		
Fund Balance, December 31					\$	24,122		

#### TIF 2D - CITY HALL/WALGREENS/QT FUND

		Budgeted	l Am	ounts		Fin	riance with nal Budget Positive
	(	<u>Original</u>		<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	[N	legative]
Revenues: Taxes	\$	296,000	\$	296,000	\$ 326,940	\$	30,940
Investment income		7,844		7,844	 993		[6,851]
Total Revenues		303,844		303,844	 327,933		24,089
Expenditures: Public works		171,900		171,900	325,544		[153,644]
Total Expenditures		171,900		171,900	 325,544		[153,644]
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues Over [Under] Expenditures		131,944		131,944	 2,389		[129,555]
Other Financing Sources [Uses] Transfers [out]					 		
Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]					 		
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under] Expenditures and Other [Uses]	\$	131,944	\$	131,944	2,389	\$	[129,555]
Fund Balance, January 1					 21,640		
Fund Balance, December 31					\$ 24,029		

#### RESCUE ACT GRANT FUND

	Budgetec <u>Original</u>	l Amounts <u>Final</u>	- <u>Actual</u>	Variance with Final Budget Positive [Negative]
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u> -	\$ 1,904	
Total Revenues			1,904	1,904
Expenditures:				
General government			1,904	[1,904]
Total Expenditures			1,904	[1,904]
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues Over [Under] Expenditures				
Other Financing Sources [Uses]				
Transfers [out]	-	-		
Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]		-		
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under] Expenditures and Other [Uses]	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	-	<u>\$                                    </u>
Fund Balance, January 1				
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ -</u>	

#### EQUIPMENT AND BUILDING RESERVE FUND

	<u>(</u>	Budgeted <u>Original</u>	Am	iounts <u>Final</u>		<u>Actual</u>	Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive <u>Negative]</u>
Revenues:	•		•	=	•	0.050	•	
Investment income	\$	5,032	<u>\$</u>	5,032	<u>\$</u>	3,059	\$	[1,973]
Total Revenues		5,032		5,032		3,059		[1,973]
Expenditures:								
Capital outlay		358,901		358,901		156,369		202,532
Total Expenditures		358,901		358,901		156,369		202,532
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues Over [Under] Expenditures		[353,869]		[353,869]		[153,310]		200,559
Other Financing Sources [Uses]								
Transfers in		228,167		228,167		228,167		-
Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]		228,167		228,167		228,167		-
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under] Expenditures and Other [Uses]	\$	[125,702]	\$	[125,702]		74,857	\$	200,559
Fund Balance, January 1						1,444,562		
Fund Balance, December 31					\$	1,519,419		

#### TIF 3 - OLD POOL AND BOULEVARD APARTMENTS FUND

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final Actual						Variance with Final Budget Positive [Negative]		
Revenues:									
Taxes	\$	343,971	\$	343,971	\$	353,485	\$	9,514	
Investment income		3,966		3,966		646		[3,320]	
Total Revenues		347,937		347,937		354,131		6,194	
Expenditures:		4 000		4 000		240		<u></u>	
General government		1,000		1,000		312 232,000		688 [232,000]	
Capital outlay		1,000		1,000					
Total Expenditures		1,000		1,000		232,312		[231,312]	
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues Over [Under] Expenditures	\$	346,937	\$	346,937		121,819	\$	[225,118]	
Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1						621,839			
Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31						743,658			
Reconciliation to GAAP Encumbrances						87,920			
GAAP Fund Balance, December 31					\$	831,578			

#### BELLA ROE/WALMART TIF FUND

#### SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

		Destaute					Fir	iance with al Budget
		Budgeted	Am		-	Astual		Positive
	-	<u>Original</u>		<u>Final</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Ir</u>	legative]
Revenues:								
Taxes	\$	820,000	\$	820,000	\$	774,031	\$	[45,969]
Other		-		-		248,729		248,729
Investment income		14,280		14,280		3,902		[10,378]
Total Revenues		834,280		834,280		1,026,662		192,382
Expenditures:								
Capital outlay		741,476		741,476		575,412		166,064
Total Expenditures		741,476		741,476		575,412		166,064
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues								
Over [Under] Expenditures		92,804		92,804		451,250		358,446
Other Financing Sources [Uses]								
Transfers in		-		-		-		-
Transfers [out]		-		-		[250,000]		[250,000]
Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]		-		-		[250,000]		[250,000]
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under]								
Expenditures and Other [Uses]	\$	92,804	\$	92,804		201,250	\$	108,446
Fund Balance, January 1						1,605		
Prior Period Adjustment								
Fund Balance, January 1, Restated						1,605		
Fund Balance, December 31					\$	202,855		

See independent auditor's report on the financial statements.

#### DEBT SERVICE FUND

	Budgeted	Amounto		Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Budgeted Original	Final	Actual	[Negative]
	Original	<u>1 1101</u>	Actual	Inegative
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$ 203,358	\$ 203,358	\$ 177,089	\$ [26,269]
Special assessments	262,904	262,904	257,192	[5,712]
Investment income	12,257	12,257	2,087	[10,170]
Total Revenues	478,519	478,519	436,368	[42,151]
Expenditures: Debt service:				
Principal	505,000	505,000	519,021	[14,021]
Interest	86,668	86,668	57,954	28,714
Total Expenditures	591,668	591,668	576,975	14,693
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues Over [Under] Expenditures	[113,149]	[113,149]	[140,607]	[27,458]
Other Financing Sources [Uses] Transfers in Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under] Expenditures and Other [Uses]	<u>\$ 1,851</u>	<u>\$ 1,851</u>	[25,607]	<u>\$ [27,458]</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			133,881	
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 108,274</u>	

#### TDD #1 - PRICE CHOPPER FUND

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final Actua						Variance with Final Budget Positive [Negative]		
Revenues:									
Taxes	\$	261,321	\$	261,321	\$	296,544	\$	35,223	
Investment income		573		573		6		[567]	
Total Revenues		261,894		261,894		296,550		34,656	
Expenditures: General government Debt service: Interest and other charges		5,000 15,000		5,000 15,000		6,470 7,203		[1,470] 7,797	
Total Expenditures		20,000		20,000		13,673		6,327	
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues Over [Under] Expenditures	\$	241,894	\$	241,894		282,877	\$	40,983	
Fund Balance, January 1					_[	1,945,530]			
Fund Balance, December 31					<u>\$ [</u>	<u>1,662,653]</u>			

#### TDD #2 - LOWE'S FUND

		Budgeted	Am	ounts		Fir	riance with nal Budget Positive
	<u>(</u>	<u> Driginal</u>		<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>1]</u>	legative]
Revenues:							
Taxes	\$	108,397	\$	108,397	\$ 165,322	\$	56,925
Investment income		172		172	 3		[169]
Total Revenues		108,569		108,569	 165,325		56,756
Expenditures: General government Debt service:		5,000		5,000	4,468		532
Interest and other charges		4,000		4,000	4,015		[15]
Total Expenditures		9,000		9,000	 8,483		517
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues Over [Under] Expenditures	\$	99,569	\$	99,569	156,842	\$	57,273
Fund Balance, January 1					 [421,802]		
Fund Balance, December 31					\$ [264,960]		

#### SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS BY SOURCE December 31, 2021 (With Comparative Totals as of December 31, 2020)

	2020	2021
Capital Assets:		
Land	\$ 2,216,272	\$ 2,216,272
Artwork	71,468	71,468
Buildings	4,572,919	4,684,919
Improvement other than building and infrastructure	32,487,495	35,384,040
Machinery and equipment	2,208,726	2,231,109
Construction-in-progress	4,895,274	5,303,878
	<u>\$ 46,452,154</u>	<u>\$ 49,891,686</u>
Investment in capital assets from:		
General Fund revenues	\$ 6,770,068	\$ 7,381,088
Special revenue funds revenues	13,628,741	16,653,286
Debt Service Fund revenues	11,632,946	11,436,913
Capital projects funds revenues	14,420,399	14,420,399
	\$ 46,452,154	\$ 49,891,686

#### SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL ASSETS BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY December 31, 2021

Function and Activity		pital Assets cember 31, 2020		Additions	Deductions			apital Assets ecember 31, 2021
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	¢	5,262,692	\$	548.839			¢	5,811,531
General government	\$	0,202,092	φ	540,039	\$	-	\$	3,011,331
Public safety		508,141		3,894		-		512,035
Culture and recreation		6,742,109		1,759,880		-		8,501,989
Public works		33,939,212		1,126,919		-		35,066,131
Total capital assets	\$	46,452,154	\$	3,439,532	\$	-	\$	49,891,686

# SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY December 31, 2021

				Improvements Other than	Machinery		
				Buildings and	and	Construction	
Function and Activity	Land	Artwork	Building	Infrastructure	Equipment	in-progress	Total
Public works	\$ 323,801	\$-	\$ 202,203	\$ 29,015,625	\$ 1,168,730	\$ 5,204,688	\$ 35,915,047
Public safety		-	-	12,605	499,430	-	512,035
Culture and recreation	82,030	71,468	2,962,546	4,403,606	230,345	88,486	7,838,481
General government	1,810,441		1,520,170	1,952,203	332,604	10,705	5,626,123
Total capital assets	<u>\$ 2,216,272</u>	<u>\$ 71,468</u>	<u>\$ 4,684,919</u>	<u>\$ 35,384,039</u>	<u>\$ 2,231,109</u>	<u>\$ 5,303,879</u>	<u>\$ 49,891,686</u>

#### **City of Roeland Park**

# Supplemental Statistical Section (Unaudited) Contents

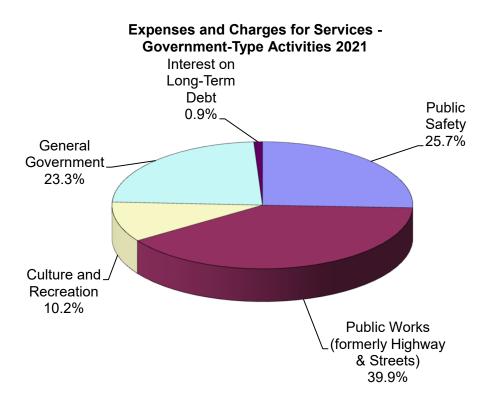
The supplemental statistical section of the City's annual comprehensive financial report is presented to provide additional detailed information as a context for understanding what the information presented in the financial statements, note disclosures and required supplementary information say about the City's overall financial health.

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Special Assessment Billings and Collections	8	84
Ratio of Net General Bonded Debt to Assessed Value and Net Bonded	9	85

**Sources**: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual report for the relevant year.

#### CITY of ROELAND PARK, KANSAS Government-Wide Expenses by Function (Unaudited)

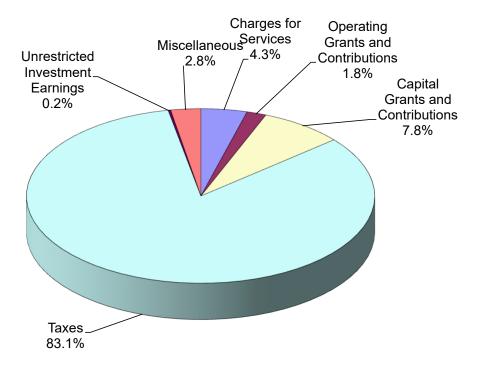
Fiscal Year Ended December 31	Public Safety			Public Works rmerly Highway & Streets)	ulture and ecreation	G	General Sovernment	 nterest on ong-Term Debt	Total	
2012	\$	1,628,167	\$	1,950,919	\$	184,096	\$	2,015,841	\$ 924,701	\$ 6,703,724
2013	\$	1,583,758	\$	2,095,342	\$	196,798	\$	2,080,869	\$ 833,048	\$ 6,789,815
2014	\$	1,522,496	\$	2,558,464	\$	191,761	\$	2,106,504	\$ 667,568	\$ 7,046,793
2015	\$	1,705,422	\$	2,595,853	\$	394,139	\$	2,127,914	\$ 605,361	\$ 7,428,689
2016	\$	1,610,627	\$	2,734,430	\$	229,828	\$	2,036,192	\$ 487,305	\$ 7,098,382
2017	\$	1,548,820	\$	2,821,753	\$	380,923	\$	1,879,577	\$ 288,560	\$ 6,919,633
2018	\$	1,651,640	\$	2,789,456	\$	372,727	\$	1,564,732	\$ 170,958	\$ 6,549,513
2019	\$	1,774,670	\$	3,267,133	\$	708,354	\$	1,738,132	\$ 90,584	\$ 7,578,873
2020	\$	1,919,767	\$	2,313,717	\$	475,554	\$	1,924,882	\$ 64,290	\$ 6,698,210
2021	\$	1,781,160	\$	2,771,841	\$	709,393	\$	1,616,027	\$ 64,758	\$ 6,943,179



#### CITY of ROELAND PARK, KANSAS Government-Wide Revenues (Unaudited)

			Pr	ogram Revenue	es										
Fiscal Year Ended December 31	Charges for Grants a			Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions			Taxes		nrestricted nvestment Earnings	Unrestricted Grants and Contributions		Mi	scellaneous	Total
2012	\$	412,275	\$	535,553	\$	312,757	\$	5,628,962	\$	21,642	\$	-	\$	1,264,988	\$ 8,176,177
2013	\$	662,318	\$	345,189	\$	-	\$	6,379,618	\$	17,921	\$	-	\$	526,344	\$ 7,931,390
2014	\$	682,000	\$	369,442	\$	-	\$	6,964,685	\$	17,898	\$	-	\$	596,702	\$ 8,630,727
2015	\$	739,459	\$	416,581	\$	-	\$	6,916,439	\$	17,713	\$	-	\$	614,849	\$ 8,705,041
2016	\$	723,247	\$	418,651	\$	196,213	\$	7,226,894	\$	26,774	\$	-	\$	689,633	\$ 9,281,412
2017	\$	730,018	\$	182,688	\$	-	\$	8,285,598	\$	54,480	\$	-	\$	597,101	\$ 9,849,885
2018	\$	560,380	\$	335,918	\$	671,172	\$	8,168,740	\$	167,426	\$	-	\$	862,817	\$ 10,766,453
2019	\$	646,644	\$	187,952	\$	333,573	\$	7,384,444	\$	244,552	\$	-	\$	2,249,463	\$ 11,046,628
2020	\$	407,959	\$	388,681	\$	2,046,445	\$	8,051,730	\$	80,124	\$	-	\$	539,642	\$ 11,514,581
2021	\$	467,260	\$	197,501	\$	851,569	\$	9,082,076	\$	24,920	\$	-	\$	304,412	\$ 10,927,738

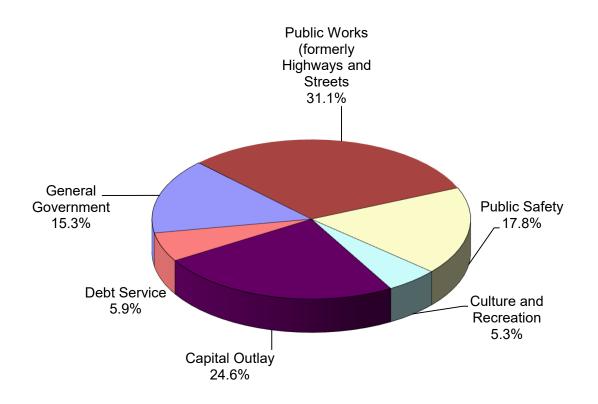
Revenue by Source - Government Activities - 2021



#### CITY of ROELAND PARK, KANSAS General Governmental Expenditures by Function (1) Last Ten Years (Unaudited)

			ublic Works (formerly						
Year Ended	General	Hi	ghways and			Culture and	Capital		
December 31	Government		Streets)	Ρι	ublic Safety	Recreation	Outlay	Debt Service	Total
2012	\$ 4,050,917	\$	522,275	\$	1,165,306	\$ 90,675	\$ 1,175,008	\$ 2,522,448	\$ 9,526,629
2013	\$ 2,452,037	\$	508,702	\$	1,141,180	\$ 103,377	\$ 180,120	\$ 3,636,664	\$ 8,022,080
2014	\$ 2,475,504	\$	719,451	\$	1,054,081	\$ 98,340	\$ 1,012,312	\$ 2,381,167	\$ 7,740,855
2015	\$ 2,523,770	\$	902,507	\$	1,066,170	\$ 285,523	\$ 456,450	\$ 3,242,227	\$ 8,476,647
2016	\$ 2,463,299	\$	956,315	\$	1,148,187	\$ 113,891	\$ 1,752,369	\$ 2,409,303	\$ 8,843,364
2017	\$ 1,770,549	\$	1,240,137	\$	1,488,064	\$ 256,000	\$ 834,960	\$ 5,691,785	\$ 11,281,495
2018	\$ 1,491,256	\$	3,591,814	\$	1,619,166	\$ 242,619	\$ 1,121,415	\$ 2,527,264	\$ 10,593,534
2019	\$ 1,659,691	\$	2,899,120	\$	1,693,803	\$ 682,370	\$ 791,354	\$ 990,947	\$ 8,717,285
2020	\$ 1,814,400	\$	3,358,197	\$	1,793,450	\$ 304,067	\$ 3,804,242	\$ 2,131,448	\$ 13,205,804
2021	\$ 1,520,748	\$	3,092,815	\$	1,775,003	\$ 527,428	\$ 2,449,182	\$ 588,193	\$ 9,953,369

#### General Governmental Expenditures by Function for 2021



(1) Includes General, Special Revenue, Debt Service and Capital Project Funds

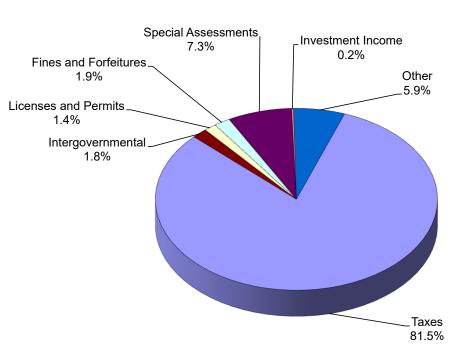
#### CITY of ROELAND PARK, KANSAS General Governmental Revenues by Function (1) Last Ten Years (Unaudited)

Fiscal Year		Inte	ergovernmental	Licenses and			Fines and		Special		Investment				
December 31	Taxes (2)		(2)		Permits		Forfeitures		Assessments		Income		Other		Total
2012	\$ 4,799,321	\$	1,556,514	\$	136,320	\$	221,046	\$	303,366	\$	21,642	\$	714,493	\$	7,752,702
2013	\$ 5,517,739	\$	1,296,628	\$	155,456	\$	281,099	\$	274,790	\$	17,921	\$	662,346	\$	8,205,979
2014	\$ 6,065,253	\$	1,268,876	\$	171,320	\$	284,977	\$	259,808	\$	17,898	\$	748,610	\$	8,816,742
2015	\$ 6,018,615	\$	1,314,405	\$	171,629	\$	400,993	\$	262,094	\$	17,713	\$	713,266	\$	8,898,715
2016	\$ 6,322,799	\$	1,517,308	\$	155,400	\$	359,655	\$	271,144	\$	26,774	\$	822,006	\$	9,475,086
2017	\$ 8,073,959	\$	393,102	\$	183,042	\$	311,722	\$	259,878	\$	54,480	\$	772,376	\$	10,048,559
2018	\$ 8,168,740	\$	944,978	\$	173,753	\$	386,627	\$	832,503	\$	167,429	\$	313,090	\$	10,987,120
2019	\$ 7,394,444	\$	531,360	\$	169,073	\$	335,782	\$	823,804	\$	244,554	\$	1,631,494	\$	11,130,511
2020	\$ 8,054,702	\$	1,895,312	\$	190,300	\$	217,659	\$	826,722	\$	80,124	\$	500,923	\$	11,765,742
2021	\$ 9,088,439	\$	197,061	\$	156,833	\$	208,003	\$	822,853	\$	24,922	\$	655,966	\$	11,154,077

(1) Includes General, Special Revenue, Debt Service and Capital Project Funds

(2) In 2017 County shared sales taxes were reclassified from Intergovernmental to Taxes which accounts for the discrepancy in 2017 for taxes and intergovernmental revenues. In addition, the collection of the city share of the county court sales tax began in 2017.

(3) In 2018, special assessments for the City's solid waste services were reclassified from other revenues to special assessments revenues.

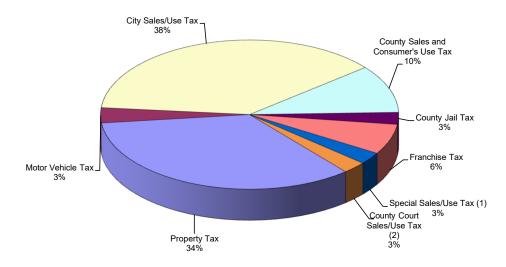


#### General Governmental Revenues by Source for 2021

#### CITY of ROELAND PARK, KANSAS Tax Revenues by Source Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

					Co	unty Sales							
				City		and				Special	Co	unty Court	
Fiscal Year		Mot	or Vehicle	Sales/Use	Сс	onsumer's	County Jail	Franchise	S	ales/Use	S	ales/Use	
December 31	Property Tax		Tax	Tax	ι	Jse Tax	Tax	Tax		Tax (1)		Tax (2)	Total
2012	\$ 1,268,477	\$	152,665	\$ 1,815,977	\$	568,541	\$ 142,136	\$ 488,483	\$	142,136			\$ 4,578,415
2013	\$ 1,385,532	\$	170,617	\$ 1,925,141	\$	597,634	\$ 149,409	\$ 493,139	\$	149,409			\$ 4,870,881
2014	\$ 1,728,634	\$	177,334	\$ 1,894,499	\$	620,713	\$ 155,177	\$ 517,297	\$	155,177			\$ 5,248,831
2015	\$ 1,739,764	\$	191,699	\$ 1,853,170	\$	650,665	\$ 154,965	\$ 485,823	\$	155,004			\$ 5,231,090
2016	\$ 1,804,072	\$	200,075	\$ 1,941,359	\$	625,545	\$ 156,388	\$ 486,927	\$	156,388			\$ 5,403,723
2017	\$ 1,927,691	\$	211,638	\$ 2,024,849	\$	636,828	\$ 159,208	\$ 484,307	\$	159,208	\$	121,133	\$ 5,724,862
2018	\$ 1,942,718	\$	255,182	\$ 1,975,292	\$	637,409	\$ 159,353	\$ 506,264	\$	159,353	\$	160,051	\$ 5,795,622
2019	\$ 2,030,099	\$	245,892	\$ 1,909,939	\$	629,630	\$ 157,405	\$ 454,559	\$	157,405	\$	157,408	\$ 5,742,337
2020	\$ 2,190,922	\$	245,892	\$ 2,211,254	\$	630,529	\$ 157,633	\$ 446,372	\$	157,633	\$	157,632	\$ 6,197,867
2021	\$ 2,386,767	\$	229,065	\$ 2,619,717	\$	723,200	\$ 180,811	\$ 457,382	\$	180,811	\$	180,793	\$ 6,958,546

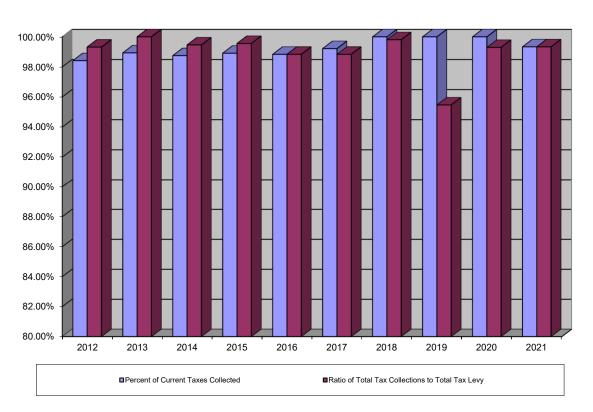
Tax Revenues By Source for 2021



Note: The above summary excludes tax revenue from tax increment financing districts, the CID and TDDs.

#### CITY of ROELAND PARK, KANSAS Property Tax Levies and Collections Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

Year Ended	Te		 urrent Taxes	Percent of Current Taxes		)elinquent Tax		Total Tax	Ratio of Total Tax Collections to		utstanding elinquent	Ratio of Delinquent Tax to
December 31		tal Tax Levy	Collected	Collected	-	Collections	-	Collections	Total Tax Levy	-	Taxes	Total Tax Levy
2012	\$	1,272,878	\$ 1,256,944	98.42%	\$	11,528	\$	1,268,472	99.32%	\$	22	1.58%
2013	\$	1,375,854	\$ 1,362,458	98.93%	\$	23,074	\$	1,385,532	100.61%	\$	4	1.07%
2014	\$	1,733,254	\$ 1,713,664	98.75%	\$	12,330	\$	1,725,994	99.46%	\$	192	0.01%
2015	\$	1,749,751	\$ 1,730,710	98.91%	\$	11,688	\$	1,742,397	99.56%	\$	1,086	0.06%
2016	\$	1,814,680	\$ 1,804,072	98.84%	\$	31,070	\$	1,835,142	98.84%	\$	1,489	1.16%
2017	\$	1,922,185	\$ 1,907,143	99.22%	\$	6,300	\$	1,913,443	98.84%	\$	2,990	0.16%
2018	\$	1,900,327	\$ 1,929,327	101.53%	\$	(32,652)	\$	1,896,675	99.81%	\$	3,652	0.19%
2019	\$	2,052,238	\$ 2,352,849	114.65%	\$	(393,524)	\$	1,959,325	95.47%	\$	8,162	0.40%
2020	\$	2,189,134	\$ 2,509,841	114.65%	\$	(336,077)	\$	2,173,764	99.30%	\$	15,370	0.70%
2021	\$	2,467,420	\$ 2,451,013	99.34%	\$	-	\$	2,451,013	99.34%	\$	16,406	0.66%

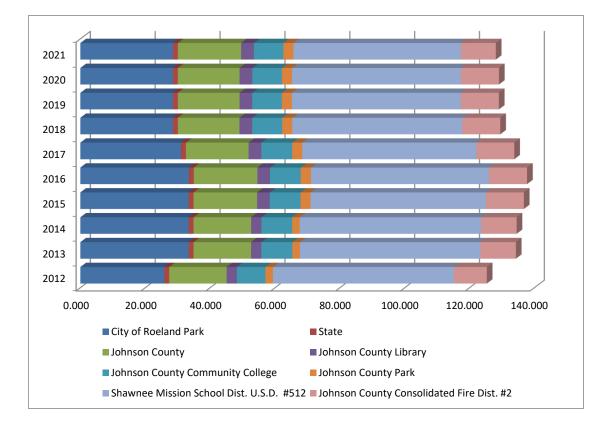


#### **Tax Levies and Tax Collections**

Source: Johnson County Treasurer's Office

#### CITY of ROELAND PARK, KANSAS Property Tax Rates - Direct and Overlapping Governments(1) (Per \$ 1,000 of Assessed Value) Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

Mill Levy Year	City of Roeland Park	State	Johnson County	Johnson County Library	Johnson County Community College	Johnson County Park	Shawnee Mission School Dist. U.S.D. #512	Johnson County Consolidated Fire Dist. #2	Total
2012	25.872	1.500	17.717	3.149	8.785	2.343	55.766	10.187	125.319
2013	33.379	1.500	17.745	3.155	9.551	2.347	55.611	11.004	134.292
2014	33.378	1.500	17.764	3.157	9.461	2.349	55.911	11.003	134.523
2015	33.385	1.500	19.582	3.912	9.469	3.101	54.059	11.757	136.765
2016	33.463	1.500	19.590	3.915	9.473	3.102	54.940	11.769	137.752
2017	31.023	1.500	19.318	3.921	9.503	3.122	53.663	11.760	133.810
2018	28.531	1.500	19.024	3.901	9.266	3.088	52.427	11.750	129.487
2019	28.533	1.500	19.036	3.904	9.121	3.090	52.121	11.753	129.058
2020	28.548	1.500	19.036	3.904	9.121	3.090	52.121	11.753	129.073
2021	28.547	1.500	19.514	3.908	9.110	3.096	51.667	10.775	128.117

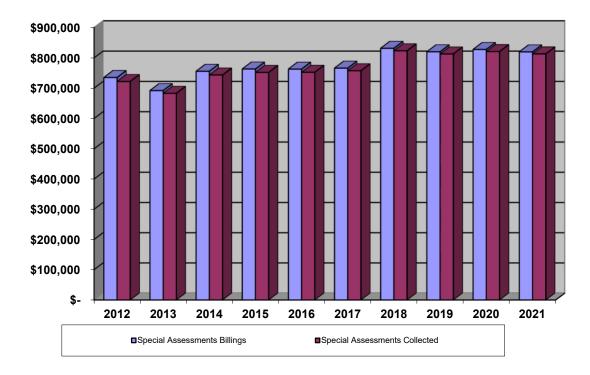


\*SOURCE: Johnson County 2021 Annual Abstract of Taxes (RTA)

#### CITY of ROELAND PARK, KANSAS Special Assessment Billings and Collections Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

Year Ended		Special sessments		Special essments
	,			
December 31		Billings	C	ollected
2012	\$	735,268	\$	722,171
2013	\$	692,350	\$	683,226
2014	\$	755,870	\$	743,624
2015	\$	763,400	\$	752,207
2016	\$	763,180	\$	752,743
2017	\$	766,320	\$	757,819
2018	\$	831,799	\$	823,620
2019	\$	820,283	\$	813,214
2020	\$	827,909	\$	820,874
2021	\$	819,943	\$	813,243

# **Special Assessment Billings and Collections**

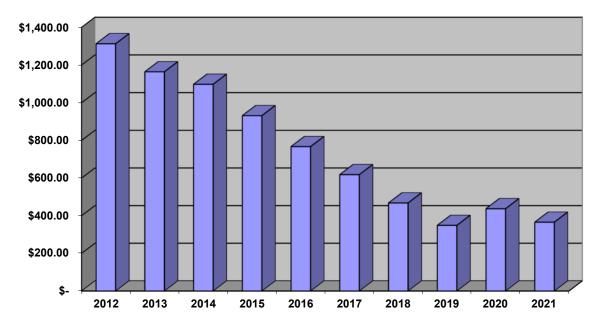


NOTE: Levy is for the tax year prior to the year of collection; e.g., 2021 is tax year 2020

#### CITY of ROELAND PARK, KANSAS Ratio of Net General Bonded Debt to Assessed Value and Net Bonded Debt Per Capita Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

								Ratio of Net		
							Net	Bonded Debt	Ne	t Bonded
Year Ended		Assessed	Gr	oss Bonded	L	ess Debt	Bonded	to		Debt
December 31	Population(1)	Value		Debt	Se	rvice Fund	Debt	Assessed Value	P	er Capita
2012	6841	\$ 60,457,328	\$	9,260,000	\$	421,769	\$ 8,838,231	14.6%	\$	1,313.06
2013	6816	\$ 59,270,263	\$	8,395,000	\$	459,907	\$ 7,935,093	13.4%	\$	1,164.19
2014	6845	\$ 60,830,643	\$	7,995,000	\$	479,137	\$ 7,515,863	12.4%	\$	1,098.01
2015	6840	\$ 63,329,216	\$	6,793,000	\$	421,228	\$ 6,371,772	10.1%	\$	931.55
2016	6827	\$ 70,318,083	\$	5,603,000	\$	363,620	\$ 5,239,380	7.5%	\$	767.45
2017	6786	\$ 75,040,020	\$	4,466,000	\$	268,346	\$ 4,197,654	5.6%	\$	618.58
2018	6772	\$ 83,607,289	\$	3,301,000	\$	131,778	\$ 3,169,222	3.8%	\$	467.99
2019	6758	\$ 88,833,845	\$	2,454,000	\$	96,946	\$ 2,357,054	2.7%	\$	348.78
2020	6688	\$ 96,815,053	\$	3,059,204	\$	133,881	\$ 2,925,323	3.0%	\$	437.40
2021	6652	\$ 102,760,870	\$	2,540,183	\$	108,274	\$ 2,431,909	2.4%	\$	365.59

## Net Bonded Debt Per Capita



(1) Certified Populations to the Kansas Secretary of State by Division of the Budget on July 1, 2019 <a href="https://budget.kansas.gov/population/">https://budget.kansas.gov/population/</a>

Statistical	Section
Contents	

The statistical section of the City's annual comprehensive financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information presented in the financial statements, note disclosures and required supplementary information say about the City's overall financial health.

Contents	Page
<b>Financial Trends</b> These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well being have changed over time.	87 - 92
<b>Revenue Capacity</b> These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue source, sales tax.	93 - 95
<b>Debt Capacity</b> These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current level of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	96 - 105
<b>Demographic and Economic Information</b> These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.	106 - 107
<b>Operating Information</b> These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.	108 - 113

**Sources**: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual report for the relevant year.

# Net Position By Component Last Ten Fiscal Years (accrual basis of accounting) (Unaudited)

	Fiscal Year
	2012 2013 2014
Governmental activities:	
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 14,387,590
Restricted	1,262,832 2,083,763 2,924,033
Unrestricted (deficit)	(3,748,931) (3,040,705) (2,106,264)
Total governmental	
activities net position	<u>\$ 11,901,491                                   </u>
Primary government:	
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 14,387,590 \$ 14,000,008 \$ 13,809,231
Restricted	1,262,832 2,083,763 2,924,033
Unrestricted (deficit)	(3,748,931) (3,043,705) (2,106,264)
Total primary	
government net position	<u>\$ 11,901,491                                   </u>

			Fiscal Year			
2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
\$ 13,804,501 2,570,695 (2,018,458)	\$ 15,092,903 3,846,469 (2,399,604)	\$ 15,467,474 5,298,710 (1,296,164)	\$ 18,473,571 6,164,721 (901,022)	\$ 19,662,152 7,336,008 206,865	\$ 23,639,778 7,858,659 522,959	\$ 26,629,554 8,137,672 1,238,729
\$ 14,356,738	\$ 16,539,768	\$ 19,470,020	\$ 23,737,270	\$ 27,205,025	\$ 32,021,396	\$ 36,005,955
\$ 13,804,501 2,570,695 (2,018,458)	\$ 15,092,903 3,846,469 (2,399,604)	\$ 15,467,474 5,298,710 (1,296,164)	\$ 18,473,571 6,164,721 (901,022)	\$ 19,662,152 7,336,008 206,865	\$ 23,639,778 7,858,659 522,959	\$ 26,629,554 8,137,672 1,238,729
\$ 14,356,738	\$ 16,539,768	\$ 19,470,020	\$ 23,737,270	\$ 27,205,025	\$ 32,021,396	\$ 36,005,955

### Changes In Net Position Last Ten Fiscal Years (accrual basis of accounting) (Unaudited)

		F	- iscal Year	
	 2012		2013	2014
Expenses:				
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 2,015,841	\$	2,080,869	\$ 2,106,504
Public works (formerly highway & streets)	1,950,919		2,095,342	2,558,464
Public safety	1,628,167		1,583,758	1,522,496
Culture and recreation	184,096		196,798	191,761
Interest on long-term debt	 924,701		833,048	667,568
Total governmental activities expenses	 6,703,724		6,789,815	7,046,793
Total primary government expenses	 6,703,724		6,789,815	7,046,793
Program revenue:				
Governmental activities:				
Charges for services:				
General government	138,559		313,360	323,727
Public works (formerly highway & streets)	-		-	-
Public safety	273,716		348,958	358,273
Culture and recreation	-		-	-
Operating grants and contributions:				
General government	163,000		440	6,325
Public works (formerly highway and streets)	372,553		344,749	363,117
Public safety	-		-	-
Capital grants and contributions, public works	 312,757		- 1,007,507	- 1,051,442
Total governmental activities program revenue	 1,260,585			, ,
Total primary government program revenues	 1,260,585		1,007,507	1,051,442
Net (expense) revenue:				
Governmental activities	 (5,443,139)		(5,782,308)	(5,995,351)
Total primary government net expense	 (5,443,139)		(5,782,308)	(5,995,351)
General revenues and other changes in net position:				
Governmental activities:				
Taxes:				
Property taxes	1,268,477		1,385,532	2,733,711
Sales and use taxes	3,729,866		4,351,538	3,558,501
County jail taxes	142,136		149,409	155,176
Franchise taxes	488,483		493,139	517,297
Investment earnings	21,642		17,921	17,898
Miscellaneous	581,845		526,344	596,702
Gain on disposal of capital Assets	683,143		-	-
Total governmental activities	 6,915,592		6,923,883	7,579,285
Total primary government	 6,915,592		6,923,883	7,579,285
i otai primary government	 0,910,092		0,920,000	1,019,200
Changes in net position:				
Governmental activities	 1,472,453		1,141,575	1,583,934
Total primary government	\$ 1,472,453	\$	1,141,575	\$ 1,583,934

Note: TIF revenue is recognized in the property tax category instead of sales and use taxes beginning in 2014.

Note 2: the City took over operations of the Aquatic Center in 2019, which accounts for the increase in charges for services-culture&recreation.

				I	Fiscal Year			
	2015	2016	2017		2018	2019	2020	2021
5	2,127,914	\$ 2,036,192	\$ 1,879,577	\$	1,564,732	\$ 1,738,132	\$ 1,924,882	\$ 1,616,027
	2,595,853	2,734,430	2,821,753		2,789,456	3,267,133	2,313,717	2,771,841
	1,705,422	1,610,627	1,548,820		1,651,640	1,774,670	1,919,767	1,781,160
	394,139	229,828	380,923		372,727	708,354	475,554	709,393
	605,361	487,305	288,560		170,958	90,584	64,290	64,758
	7,428,689	7,098,382	6,919,633		6,549,513	7,578,873	6,698,210	6,943,179
	7,428,689	7,098,382	6,919,633		6,549,513	7,578,873	6,698,210	6,943,179
	332,978 -	332,914	368,610 -		173,753 -	169,073 -	190,300 -	156,833
	- 406,481	- 390,333	- 361,408		- 386,627	- 335,782	- 217,659	- 208,00
	400,401				500,027	141,789	217,055	102,424
						141,705		
	12,066	-	-		149,782	-	215,288	1,904
	404,515	417,031	181,464		184,520	186,569	171,447	195,15
	-	1,620	1,224		1,616	1,383	1,946	44
	-	196,213	-		671,172	333,573	2,046,445	851,56
	1,156,040	1,338,111	912,706		1,567,470	1,168,169	2,843,085	1,516,33
	1,156,040	1,338,111	912,706		1,567,470	1,168,169	2,843,085	1,516,33
	(6,272,649)	(5,760,271)	(6,006,927)		(4,982,043)	(6,410,704)	(3,855,125)	(5,426,84
	(6,272,649)	(5,760,271)	(6,006,927)		(4,982,043)	(6,410,704)	(3,855,125)	(5,426,849
	2,799,501	2,997,446	3,841,051		3,720,059	3,294,551	3,819,267	4,091,62
	3,476,151	3,585,138	3,801,032		3,781,247	3,477,925	3,627,201	4,346,01
	154,964	156,387	159,208		159,353	157,409	157,633	188,17
	485,823	487,923	484,307		508,081	454,559	447,629	456,25
	17,713	26,774	54,480		167,426	244,552	80,124	24,92
	614,849	689,633	597,101		862,817	2,249,463	539,642	304,41
	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
	7,549,001	7,943,301	8,937,179		9,198,983	9,878,459	8,671,496	9,411,40
	7,549,001	7,943,301	8,937,179		9,198,983	9,878,459	8,671,496	9,411,40
	1,276,352	2,183,030	2,930,252		4,216,940	3,467,755	4,816,371	3,984,55
\$	1,276,352	\$ 2,183,030	\$ 2,930,252	\$	4,216,940	\$ 3,467,755	\$ 4,816,371	\$ 3,984,559

### Fund Balances, Governmental Funds Last Ten Fiscal Years (modified accrual basis of accounting) (Unaudited)

		Fiscal Year	
	2012	2013	2014
General Fund:			
Nonspendable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Restricted	166,027	157,500	157,500
Committed	-	-	-
Assigned	367	367	10,267
Unassigned	 1,253,199	1,314,949	1,922,771
Total General Fund	\$ 583,484	\$ 1,419,593	\$ 1,472,816
All Other Governmental Funds:			
Restricted	\$ 2,764,735	\$ 3,624,015	\$ 4,516,758
Committed	127,000	127,000	127,000
Assigned	91,013	267,923	364,228
Unassigned	(413,253)	(1,318,767)	(1,199,650)
Total all other government funds	\$ 3,313,688	\$ 2,569,495	\$ 2,700,171

							Fiscal Year						
	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021
\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	45,132	\$	43,374	\$	43,374
	157,500 -		157,500 -		157,500 1,410,000		- 1,410,000		- 1,410,000		- 1,410,000		- 1,410,000
	8,213		7,913		8,913		16,616		18,656		18,495		24,205
	2,287,719		2,696,653		1,207,063		1,328,610		1,150,276		1,232,026		1,541,872
\$	2,453,432	\$	2,862,066	\$	2,862,066	\$	2,755,226	\$	2,624,064	\$	2,703,895	\$	3,019,451
\$	4,460,596	\$	4,702,336	\$	6.000.714	\$	6,164,721	\$	7,336,008	\$	7,858,659	\$	8,137,672
Ψ	127,000	ψ	127,000	Ψ	127,000	Ψ	127,000	ψ	127,000	ψ	127,000	Ψ	127,000
	372,371		310,307		375,139		290,720		1,422,820		1,352,999		1,519,419
	(1,092,457)		(1,049,045)		(3,566,601)		(3,196,603)		(2,813,813)		(2,367,332)		(1,927,613)
\$	3,867,510	\$	4,090,598	\$	4,090,598	\$	3,385,838	\$	6,072,015	\$	6,971,326	\$	7,856,478

Changes In Fund Balances, Governmental Funds Last Ten Fiscal Years *(modified accrual basis of accounting)* (Unaudited)

			Fiscal Year	
		2012	2013	2014
Revenues:				
Taxes	\$	4,799,321 \$	5,517,739 \$	6,065,253
Special Assessments *		303,366	274,790	259,808
Intergovernmental		1,556,514	1,296,628	1,268,876
Charges for Services		-	-	-
Licenses and Permits		136,320	155,456	171,320
Fines and Forfeitures		221,046	281,099	284,977
Interest		21,642	17,921	17,898
Other		714,493	662,346	748,610
Total revenues		7,752,702	8,205,979	8,816,742
Expenditures:				
General government		4,050,917	2,452,037	2,475,504
Public works (formerly highways and streets)		522,275	508,702	719,451
Public Safety		1,165,306	1,141,180	1,054,081
Culture and recreation		90,675	103,377	98,340
Capital Outlay		1,175,008	180,120	1,012,312
Debt Service:				
Principal retirement		1,550,334	2,875,321	1,693,181
Interest and fiscal charges		817,222	761,343	665,100
Issuance costs		154,892	-	22,886
Total expenditures	_	9,526,629	8,022,080	7,740,855
Excess of revenues (under)				
expenditures		(1,773,927)	183,899	1,075,887
Other financing sources (uses):				
Issuance of Long-term Debt		973,500	-	-
Issuance of Long-term Refunding Debt		1,976,500	-	650,000
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent		(1,916,485)	-	-
Transfers in		1,636,546	1,382,985	1,212,087
Transfers out		(1,636,546)	(1,382,985)	(1,212,087)
Proceeds from sale of assets		832,328	-	-
Premium on bonds		-	-	-
Total other financing sources				
(uses)		1,865,843	-	650,000
Net changes in fund balance	\$	91,916 \$	183,899 \$	1,725,887
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital		41%	46%	35%
expenditures				

				Fiscal Year			
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
¢	6,018,615 \$	6,322,799 \$	8,073,959 \$	8,168,740	¢ 7 204 444	\$ 8,054,702 \$	0 099 420
\$	262,094	271,144	8,073,959 \$ 259,878	832,503	\$	\$ 8,034,702 \$ 826,722	9,088,439 822,853
	1,314,405	-	393,102	944,978	531,360	1,895,312	197,061
	1,314,405	1,517,308	- 595,102	944,970	141,789	1,095,512	94,970
	- 171,629	- 155,400	- 183,042	- 173,753	169,073	- 190,300	156,833
	400,993	359,655	311,722	386,627	335,782	217,659	208,003
	17,713	26,774	54,480	167,429	244,554	80,124	24,922
	713,266	822,006	772,376	313,090	1,631,494	500,923	560,996
	8,898,715	9,475,086	10,048,559	10,987,120	11,272,300	11,765,742	11,154,077
	-,, -	-, -,	-,,	-,,-	, , ,	, ,	, - ,-
	2,523,770	2,463,299	1,770,549	1,491,256	1,659,691	1,814,400	1,520,748
	902,507	956,315	1,240,137	3,591,814	2,899,120	3,358,197	3,092,815
	1,066,170	1,148,187	1,488,064	1,619,166	1,693,803	1,793,450	1,775,003
	285,523	113,891	256,000	242,619	682,370	304,067	527,428
	456,450	1,752,369	834,960	1,121,415	791,354	3,804,242	2,449,182
	2,627,024	1,925,198	5,398,359	2,342,709	887,114	2,033,586	519,021
	615,203	484,105	293,426	184,555	103,833	97,862	69,172
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8,476,647	8,843,364	11,281,495	10,593,534	8,717,285	13,205,804	9,953,369
	422,068	631,722	(1,232,936)	393,586	2,555,015	(1,440,062)	1,200,708
						2,419,204	
	-	_	_	_	_	2,410,204	_
	-	_	_	_	_	_	_
	1,209,390	998,390	1,237,180	1,402,022	986,874	2,207,897	1,372,215
	(1,209,390)	(998,390)	(1,237,180)	(1,402,022)	(986,874)	(2,207,897)	(1,372,215)
	-	-	-	-	(000,011)	(2,201,001)	(1,012,210)
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	2,419,204	-
\$	422,068 \$	631,722 \$	(1,232,936) \$	393,586	\$ 2,555,015	\$ 979,142 \$	1,200,708
	40%	34%	54%	53%	33%	14%	8%

Tax Revenues by Source, Governmental Funds Last Ten Fiscal Years *(modified accrual basis of accounting)* (Unaudited)

Fiscal Year	Property	Sa	ales & Use	County Jail	Franchise	Total
2012	\$ 1,268,477	\$	3,729,866	\$ 142,136	\$ 488,483	\$ 5,628,962
2013	1,385,532		4,351,538	149,409	493,139	6,379,618
2014	2,733,711		3,558,501	155,176	517,297	6,964,685
2015	2,799,501		3,476,151	154,964	485,823	6,916,439
2016	2,997,446		3,585,138	156,387	487,923	7,226,894
2017	3,841,051		3,801,032	159,208	484,307	8,285,598
2018	3,720,059		3,781,247	159,353	508,081	8,168,740
2019	3,294,551		3,477,925	157,409	454,559	7,384,444
2020	3,822,239		3,627,201	157,633	447,629	8,054,702
2021	4,091,628		4,346,016	188,173	462,622	9,088,439
Change						
2012-2021	2,823,151		616,150	46,037	(25,861)	3,459,477

Source: City records.

\*TIF revenue is recognized in the property tax category instead of sales and use beginning in 2014 \*Sales and use tax increased due to reclassifying the City's share of county sales tax to sales & use tax in 2017. In addition, the City started receiving a portion of the new county courthouse sales tax in 2017.

### Principal Taxpayers (Roeland Park) Current Year and Ten Years Ago (Unaudited)

		2021			2012	
			Percentage of			Percentage of
	Assessed		Total Assessed	Assessed		Total Assessed
Taxpayer	Valuation	Rank	Valuation	Valuation	Rank	Valuation
BOULEVARD APARTMENTS, LLC	\$ 3,714,845	1	3.62%	*	*	*
TMM ROELAND PARK CENTER, LLC	3,628,317	2	3.53%	*	*	*
AGREE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP	2,865,272	3	2.79%	*	*	*
BELLA ROE LOTS 1 AND 4 07 A	2,161,250	4	2.10%	*	*	*
HELIANTHUS REAL ESTATE GROUP LLC	1,403,099	5	1.37%	*	*	*
MPT OF ST LUKE'S ROELAND PARK	1,369,950	6	1.33%	*	*	*
ALDI INC	1,056,751	7	1.03%	*	*	*
WG DIST 1	658,501	8	0.64%	*	*	*
BELLA ROE LOTS 2 3 AND 6 07 A LLC	388,992	9	0.38%	*	*	*
MISSION BANK	382,250	10	0.37%	*	*	*

City of Roeland Park CAFR 2011 CAFR did not have this information nor does Johnson County \*Unknown

#### Source:

Johnson County Records and Tax Administration

# Principal Sales Tax Industries Current Year (Unaudited)

Industry Type (NAICS)	Percentage of Total City Sales Tax Revenues
	T COOLING C
Retail Trade	79.88%
Food Service	5.02%
Utilities	5.72%
Information	3.12%
Construction	1.38%
Wholesale Trade	1.28%
Manufacturing	0.76%
All Others	2.84%
Total Percentage of Sales Tax Revenues	100.0%

Sources: Sales Tax Records, State of Kansas (NAICS Codes)

#### Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

			Governmen	tal A	ctivities		
	General		Tax	Tr	ansportation		Total
Fiscal	Obligation	I	ncrement	D	evelopment	Capital	Primary
Year	Bonds	Rev	enue Bonds		District	Leases	Government
2012	\$ 9,260,000	\$	4,106,044	\$	5,080,000	\$ 1,381,133	\$ 19,827,177
2013	8,395,000		3,879,226		4,805,151	1,162,630	18,242,007
2014	8,004,247		3,622,299		4,455,696	933,528	17,015,770
2015	6,801,455		2,615,657		4,356,514	697,995	14,471,621
2016	5,603,792		2,337,203		4,078,072	456,251	12,475,318
2017	4,472,871		1,228,376		3,734,364	203,719	9,639,330
2018	3,269,251		259,699		3,350,127	-	6,879,077
2019	2,427,755		219,585		3,075,955	-	5,723,295
2020	3,033,968		-		2,608,308	-	5,642,276
2021	2,521,273		-		2,215,527	-	4,736,800

**Note**: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt may be found in the notes to the financial statements.

(1) Personal income amounts are obtained from the demographic and economic statistics table of this section.

Percentage of Personal Income (1)	Debt Per Capita	Pe	rsonal Income	Pei	r Capita	A	ss Amount vailable in ebt Service	Population	Assessed Value
54.56% 54.73% 49.97%	2,493 2,486		33,328,220 33,328,220 34,054,458	\$	59,524 59,524 60,068	\$	459,907 479,137 421,228	6,841 6,816 6,845	\$ 60,457,328 59,270,263 60,830,643
33.06% 33.06% 24.97% 16.63%	1,827 1,827 1,420 1.018		35,607,643 37,739,389 38,610,439 41,368,735		62,005 65,050 66,063 70,899		363,620 363,620 268,346 131,778	6,840 6,827 6,786 6,758	63,329,216 70,318,083 75,040,020 83,607,289
12.94% 12.29% 9.67%	847 844 712		44,225,223 45,906,867 48,991,145		74,010 76,206 80,681		96,946 133,881 108,274	6,758 6,688 6,652	88,833,845 96,815,053 102,760,870

### Ratios of Net General Bonded Debt Outstanding by Type Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

			G		mmental ivities			
			General	Les	s Amount		Net	Percentage of
Fiscal		Assessed	Obligation	Av	ailable in		General	Actual Property
Year	Population	Value	Bonds	De	bt Service	В	onded Debt	Value
2012	6,841	\$ 60,446,819	\$ 9,260,000	\$	421,769	\$	8,838,231	14.6%
2013	6,816	59,270,263	8,395,000		459,907		7,945,132	13.4%
2014	6,845	60,835,995	8,004,247		421,228		7,935,093	13.0%
2015	6,840	63,329,216	6,801,455		363,620		7,525,110	11.9%
2016	6,827	70,318,083	5,603,792		363,620		5,240,172	8.8%
2017	6,827	75,040,020	4,472,871		268,346		4,204,525	5.6%
2018	6,786	83,607,289	2,427,755		131,778		3,137,473	3.8%
2019	6,772	88,833,845	2,427,755		96,946		2,330,809	2.6%
2020	6,758	96,815,053	3,033,968		133,881		2,900,087	3.0%
2021	6,688	102,760,870	2,521,273		108,274		2,412,999	2.3%

**Note**: Details regarding the City's outstanding debt may be found in the notes to the basic financial statements.

(1) Personal income amounts are obtained from the demographic and economic statistics table of this section.

1,16623.8%33,328,22059,524459,91,09921.1%34,054,45860,068479,11,10016.5%37,739,38962,0054,466,076815.7%37,739,38965,050363,661612.6%38,610,43966,063268,34627.6%41,368,73570,899131,7		Debt Per Capita	Percentage of Personal Income (1)	Personal Income	Per Capita Income	Less Amount Available in Debt Service
1,16623.8%33,328,22059,524459,91,09921.1%34,054,45860,068479,11,10016.5%37,739,38962,0054,466,076815.7%37,739,38965,050363,661612.6%38,610,43966,063268,34627.6%41,368,73570,899131,7	\$	1 292	26.5%	\$ 33 328 220	\$ 59 524	\$ 421,769
1,09921.1%34,054,45860,068479,11,10016.5%37,739,38962,0054,466,076815.7%37,739,38965,050363,661612.6%38,610,43966,063268,34627.6%41,368,73570,899131,7	Ψ				, ,	459.907
76815.7%37,739,38965,050363,661612.6%38,610,43966,063268,34627.6%41,368,73570,899131,7		1,099	21.1%		60,068	479,137
61612.6%38,610,43966,063268,34627.6%41,368,73570,899131,7		1,100	16.5%	37,739,389	62,005	4,466,000
462 7.6% 41,368,735 70,899 131,7		768	15.7%	37,739,389	65,050	363,620
		616	12.6%	38,610,439	66,063	268,346
344 5.3% 44,225,223 74,010 96,9		462	7.6%	41,368,735	70,899	131,778
		344	5.3%	44,225,223	74,010	96,946
429 6.3% 45,906,867 76,206 133,8		429	6.3%	45,906,867	76,206	133,881
361 4.9% 48,991,145 80,681 108,2		361	4.9%	48,991,145	80,681	108,274

### Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt For the Year Ended December 31, 2021 (Unaudited)

Governmental Unit	_	ebt anding	Estimated Percentage Applicable	(	Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt
Johnson County (1) Johnson County Consolidated Fire District #2 (1) Johnson County Community College (1) Shawnee Mission School Dist U.S.D. #512 (1) Water District #1 of Johnson County (1) <b>Subtotal, overlapping debt</b>	4	4,430,439 5,370,000 5,935,000 1,715,000 223,280	0.83% 8.86% 0.83% 2.25% 1.49%	\$	119,773 475,782 381,261 6,563,588 3,321,719 10,862,122
City Direct Debt Total direct and overlapping debt			-	\$	4,736,799 15,598,921

**Sources**: Johnson County, Department of Records and Tax Administration Water District No. 1

(1) Data as of December 31, 2021

The percentage of overlapping debt applicable is estimated using taxable assessed property values. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of the County's taxable assessed value value that is within the government's boundaries and dividing it by the County total taxable assessed value.

Legal Debt Margin Information Last Ten Fiscal Years (dollars in thousands) (Unaudited)

	2012	2013		2014		2015
Debt limit	\$ 20,327,553	\$ 20,070,973	\$	20,535,644	\$	21,294,949
Total net debt applicable to limit	 11,501,133	9,557,630		8,928,528		7,490,995
Legal debt margin	\$ 8,826,420	\$ 10,513,343	\$	11,607,116	\$	13,803,954
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	56.58%	52.38%	1	43.48%	I	35.18%

	•	al Debt Margin essed value	Calcu	Ilation for Fiscal	Yea	r 2021			\$	111,421,468
		t limit (30% of a		33,426,440						
		t applicable to I General obligat Temporary Not Certificates of F Capital Leases	ion b es Partic							2,521,273 - -
		Total net debt a		able to limit						2,521,273
	Lega	al debt margin							\$	30,905,167
 2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021
\$ 23,448,007	\$	24,976,446	\$	27,639,486	\$	29,267,338	\$	31,667,150	\$	33,426,440
 6,059,251		4,669,719		3,301,000		2,454,000		3,059,204		2,521,273
\$ 17,388,756	\$	20,306,727	\$	24,338,486	\$	26,813,338	\$	28,607,946	\$	30,905,167
25.84%	)	18.70%	)	11.94%	)	8.38%	)	9.66%	, D	7.54%

Pledged-Revenue Coverage Last Ten Fiscal Years (dollars in thousands) (Unaudited)

			Tra	ansportation De	velop	ment District	
Fun	-	<b>Irce:</b> Sales T nsportation	ax Re	evenue and Inter	est Ea	rnings	
Fiscal	De	velopment		Debt S	Service	)	
Year		District		Principal		Interest	Coverage
2011	\$	396,732	\$	155,000	\$	301,944	0.87
2012	·	390,626	•	274,849	·	248,408	0.73
2013		406,455		309,292		237,465	0.74
2014		401,856		160,000		192,621	1.14
2015		404,556		215,000		146,069	1.12
2016		405,089		2,900,000		15,026	0.14
2017		390,153		428,360		12,230	0.89
2019		399,661		274,172		7,828	1.42
2020		471,353		467,647		10,011	0.9
2021		461,866		392,782		11,218	1.14

**Note:** Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

### Demographic and Economic Statistics Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

Fiscal Year Ended April 30	Population (1)	Ρ	r Capita ersonal come (2)		Personal Income (3)		Median Age (4)		School Enrollment (5)	Unemployment Rate (6)
2012	6,841	\$	59,524		\$ 33,328,220		34.80		370	4.5%
2013	6,816		59,524	*	33,328,220	*	34.80	*	370	3.8%
2014	6,845		60,068	*	34,054,458	*	36.50	*	400	3.7%
2015	6,840		62,005		35,607,643		36.60		400	3.4%
2016	6,827		65,050		37,739,389		36.60		400	3.3%
2017	6,827		66,063		38,610,439		37.10		365	3.3%
2018	6,786		70,899		41,368,735		37.30		360	3.8%
2019	6,772		74,010		44,225,223		37.80		358	2.8%
2020	6,688		76,206		45,906,867		37.60		360	5.3%
2021	6,652		80,681		48,991,145		37.80		360	0.0%

#### Sources:

(1) Johnson County Clerk/Secretary of State - Division of the Budget

(2) Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA1-3, Johnson County, Kansas Per Capita, personal income, most recent year a

(3) Bureau of Economic Analysis, Table CA1-3, Johnson County, Kansas, personal income

(4) US Census Bureau, Johnson County, Kansas

(5) Shawnee Mission School District, elementary public schools only

(6) Use CERI's report from February of the current year for YE data - use average unemployment rate

\* Data Not Available

### Principal Employers (Johnson County) Current Year and Ten Years Ago (Unaudited)

	_	2021			2012	
	Employees		Percentage			Percentage
	in County		of Total County	Employees		of Total County
Employer	(1)	Rank	Employment (2)	in County (1)	Rank	Employment
T Mobile	6,000	1	2%	8,000	1	6.54%
Olathe Public Schools	5,100	2	1.5%	-	-	-
Garmin Ltd	4,600	3	1.4%	4,013	-	3.65%
Shawnee Mission School Dist.	4,300	4	1.3%	-	-	-
Johnson County Government	4,100	5	1.2%	4,286	2	3.74%
Blue Valley School District	3,300	6	1.0%	-	-	-
Black & Veatch	3,100	7	0.9%	2,381	9	2.64%
Wal-Mart	3,000	8	0.9%	2,145	10	2.58%
UnitedHealth Group	2,800	9	0.8%	3,781	4	3.57%
Hy-Vee Food Stores	2,500	10	0.7%	3,257	5	3.39%

#### Source:

Johnson County, Treasury and Financial Management & County Economic Research Institute (CERI)

# Full-Time Equivalent City Government Employees By Functions/Programs Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

	Full-Time Equivalent Employees as of December									
	2021	2020	2019	2018						
Functions/Program										
General Government:										
City Administrator	1	1	1	1						
City Clerk	1	1	1	1						
Finance Director/Asst. City Admin	1	1	1	1						
Neighborhood Services	2	2	2	2						
Assistants/Interns	1	1	1	1						
Culture and Recreation										
Superintendent	1	1	1	-						
Police/Court:										
Officers	16	16	16	16						
Assistants	2	2	2	2						
Public Works:										
Administration	1	1	1	1						
Street Maintenance	6	6	6	6						
Building Maintenance`	1	1	1	1						
Total	33	33	33	32						

2017	2016	2015	ees as of December 2014	2013	2012
2017	2010	2013	2014	2013	2012
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	I
2	2	2	2	2	1
2	2	2	2	2	1
1	I	I	I	I	2
-	-	-	-	-	-
16	16	16	16	16	17
2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1
6	6	6	6	6	6
		1	1	1	1
31	31	31	31	31	31

. .

# Operating Indicators By Function/Program Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

	Calendar Year								
Function/Program		2012	2013		2014			2015	
Police:									
Adult arrest		362		315		313		284	
Non-moving citations only		282		306		258		271	
Total citations		3,374		2,281		2,712		2,229	
Building Safety:									
Total building permits		433		487		525		526	
Total value all permits	\$	4,111,694	\$	3,119,141	\$	3,846,616	\$	4,165,361	

Calendar Year										
	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	2021
	248		233		233		250		83	178
	257		178		266		192		189	212
	2,695		3,088		2,514		2,192		1,399	2,217
	467		527		500		442		454	336
\$	4,650,000	\$	12,960,000	\$	4,120,000	\$	6,750,000	\$	14,500,000	\$ 4,300,000

# Capital Asset Statistics By Function/Program Last Ten Fiscal Years (Unaudited)

Function/Program	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Public Works:					
Number of Streetlights	596	595	595	595	595
Streets (Lane Miles)	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1
Public Safety:					
Stations	1	1	1	1	1
Culture and Recreation:					
Acreage	13	13	13	13	13
Parks	8	8	8	8	8
Tennis Courts	1	1	1	1	1
Swimming pools	1	1	1	1	1
Parks with Playground Equipment	3	3	3	3	3
Picnic Shelters	1	1	1	1	1
Community Centers	1	1	1	1	1
Skateboard Park	1	1	1	1	1

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
595	595	595	595	595
35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1
1	1	1	1	1
I	I	I	I	I
13	13	13	13	13
8	8	8	8	8
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
3	3	3	3	3
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1