CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

Prepared by:

Finance Department
City of Basehor, Kansas

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Honorable Mayor and City Council
City of Basehor, Kansas

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Basehor, Kansas (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2024, 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 referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City, as of December 31, 2024, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the general fund, consolidated highway fund, and employee benefit 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 Audit and Accounting Guide. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' 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 opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and for 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 within one year after the date that the financial statements are issued or available to be issued.

Auditors' 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 auditors' 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 judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS, we

- exercise professional judgment 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 amounts 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 judgment, 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.

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that management's discussion and analysis and the required supplementary information 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 GAAS, 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.

Supplementary Information

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

BT&Co., P.A.

July 8, 2025
Topeka, Kansas

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
For the Year Ended December 31, 2024

As management of the City of Basehor (the City), we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024. The City of Basehor is the 2nd fastest growing city in Kansas with a population of 5,000 or more. The City maintains a AA+ long-term rating from S&P Global Ratings, attributable to strong reserves, very strong financial management, and a minimal debt burden. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here along with the City's basic financial statements and the related notes to the basic financial statements.

Financial Highlights

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City increased 1.66% from 2023. Total assets and deferred outflows of resources at December 31, 2024 were $74,723,766 compared to $73,506,851 at December 31, 2023.
- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources as of December 31, 2024 by $40,858,813 (net position).
- The City's total net position increased by $3,069,885 from 2023. The governmental activities increased $2,190,488 and the business-type activities increased $879,397.
- The City's total assets at December 31, 2024 were $74,208,067 with a breakdown of $54,665,701 in governmental activities and $19,542,366 in business-type activities. The City had capital asset additions of $21,179,677, with the capital assets being net of accumulated depreciation, where applicable.
- As of December 31, 2024, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $10,949,525, a decrease of $12,786,531 from the prior year. A primary reason for the overall decrease in fund balance of the City's governmental funds was attributable to the completion of several capital projects in the community that were primarily funded by cash reserves.
- At December 31, 2024, the fund balance for the General Fund was $4,614,668 or 68.92% of general fund revenues.
- The City's total debt decreased by $2,064,785 during 2024 to a total of $28,066,253. This was due to the payments on bonds.
- The net pension liability as of the end of the year was $2,195,751, a decrease of $282,743.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements are comprised of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the basic financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

Government-Wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide readers with a broad overview of the City's finances, in a manner similar to a private-sector business.

The statement of net position presents information on all of the City's assets, deferred outflows, liabilities, and deferred inflows, with the difference 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 is improving or deteriorating.

The statement of activities presents information showing how the City'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 leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the City that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues (governmental activities) from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (business-type activities). The governmental activities of the City include general government, public safety, public works, and community services. The business-type activities of the City include sewer and solid waste.

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, 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 can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary 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 financing requirements. Because the focus of the 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 governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between the governmental funds and governmental activities. The City maintains 12 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, Consolidated Highway Fund, Capital Improvements Fund, Employee Benefit Fund, and Bond and Interest Fund, all of which are considered to be major funds.

The City adopts an annual appropriated budget of which the General Fund is the primary fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for this fund and other major funds to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Proprietary Funds

The City maintains two different types of proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses proprietary funds to account for its sewer operation and solid waste operation. Proprietary fund financial statements provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements

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

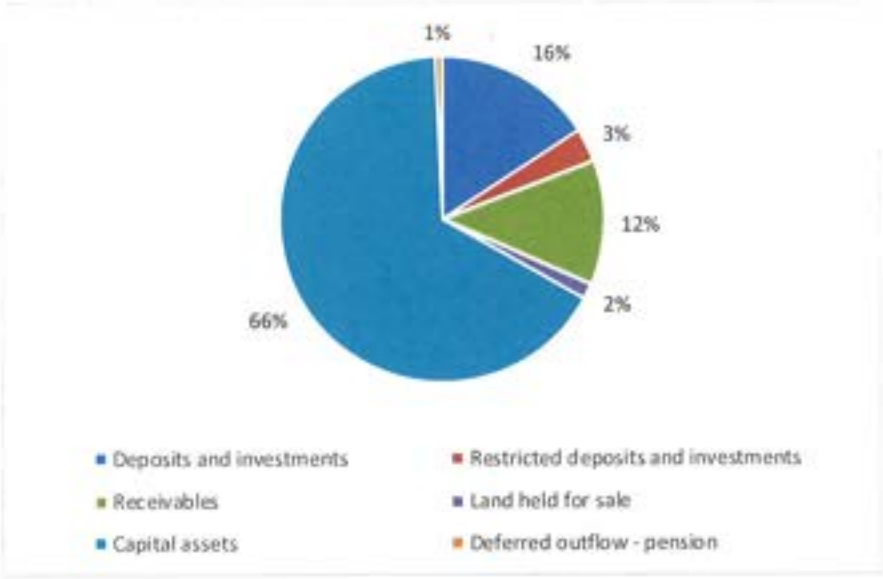
Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve, over time, as a useful indicator of the City's financial position. In the case of the City, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by $40,858,813 at December 31, 2024. The City's net position increased by $3,069,885. Governmental activities increased net position by $2,190,488 while business-type activities increased net position by $879,397 in 2024.

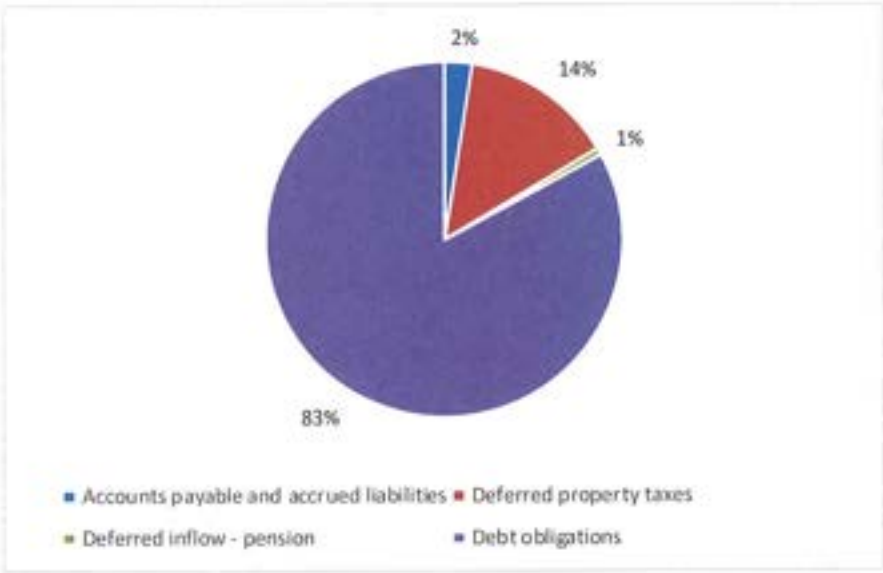
The following is a comparative summary of Statements of Net Position at December 31, 2024 and 2023:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Totals	
	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024
ASSETS						
Current and other assets	$ 32,786,097	$ 19,690,644	$ 5,640,205	$ 5,046,199	$ 38,426,302	$ 24,736,843
Capital assets	21,092,556	34,975,057	13,216,689	14,496,167	34,309,245	49,471,224
Total Assets	53,878,653	54,665,701	18,856,894	19,542,366	72,735,547	74,208,067
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	771,304	515,699	-	-	771,304	515,699
LIABILITIES						
Current and other liabilities	1,004,467	647,075	67,201	203,974	1,071,668	851,049
Long-term liabilities	27,385,432	25,651,345	2,745,606	2,414,908	30,131,038	28,066,253
Total Liabilities	28,389,899	26,298,420	2,812,807	2,618,882	31,202,706	28,917,302
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	4,515,217	4,947,651	-	-	4,515,217	4,947,651
NET POSITION						
Net investment in capital assets	8,460,206	13,209,006	11,000,971	12,091,230	19,461,177	25,300,236
Restricted	23,188,655	9,692,874	-	-	23,188,655	9,692,874
Unrestricted	(9,904,020)	1,033,449	5,043,116	4,832,254	(4,860,904)	5,865,703
Total Net Position	$ 21,744,841	$ 23,935,329	$ 16,044,087	$ 16,923,484	$ 37,788,928	$ 40,858,813

The largest portion of the City's net position, 55%, reflects its investments in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, equipment, improvements, and infrastructure) and cash, 17%, reflects bank account balances and investments in the municipal investment pool, certificate of deposits, money market funds, money market mutual funds, and U.S. Treasury securities.



The following is an allocation of the liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at December 31, 2024:

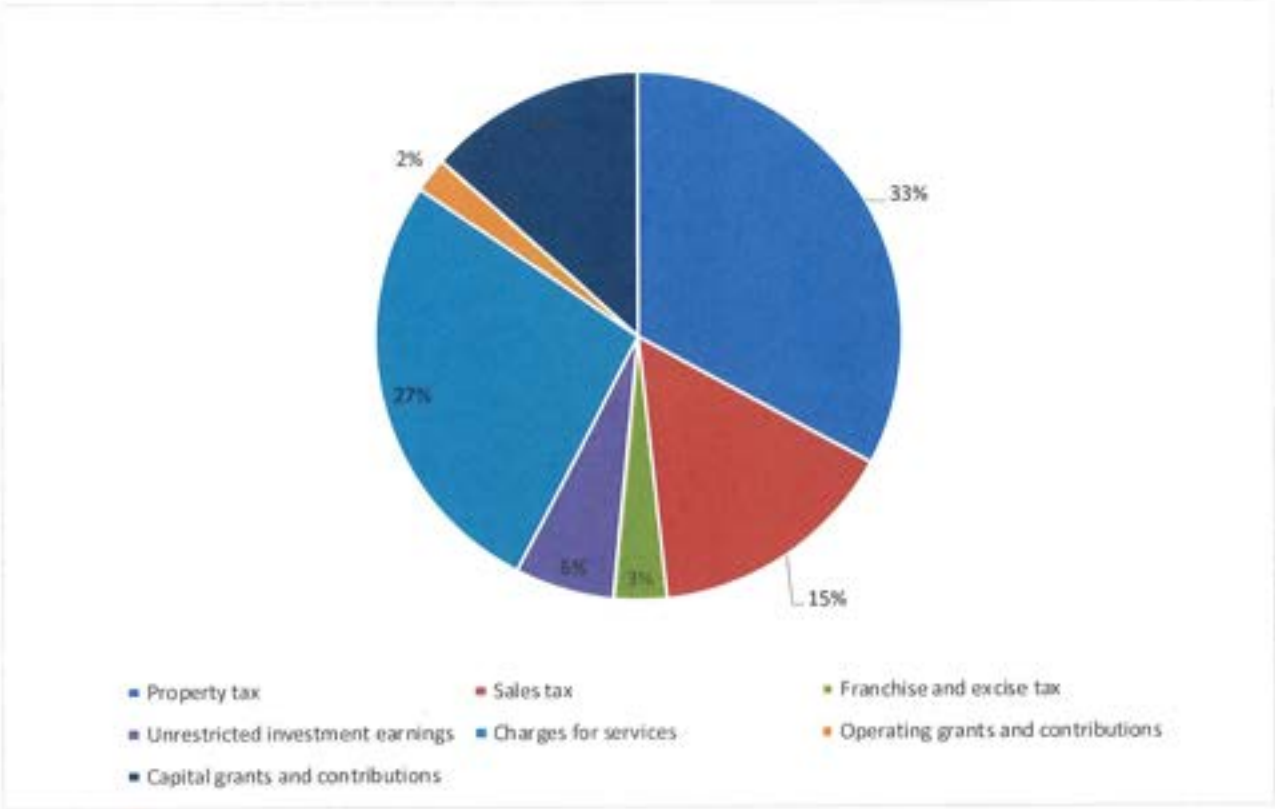


Debt obligations account for 83% of the total liabilities.

The City has a Current Ratio of 2.57 at December 31, 2024. The Current Ratio compares the current assets to current liabilities. This ratio determines whether the City can meet its current obligations. The current ratio in 2023 was 2.32. A ratio greater than 2 is considered excellent.

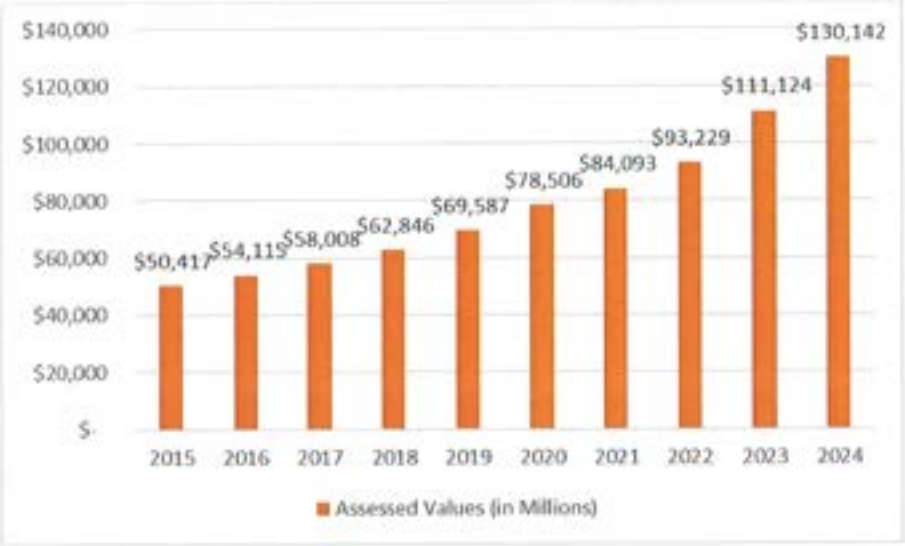
Analysis of the City's Operations – Overall the City had an increase in total assets of $1,472,520. Revenues in the general fund exceeded budgeted amounts by $508,680. Sewer and solid waste operating revenues increased by 12.59%, which was related to the number of building permits issued exceeding the City's forecasts. Sewer and solid waste operating expenses increased by 22.98% to $2,291,586 in 2024 compared to $1,863,319 in 2023. A statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for governmental funds is included in this report.

The following represents the allocation of the City's governmental fund revenues:



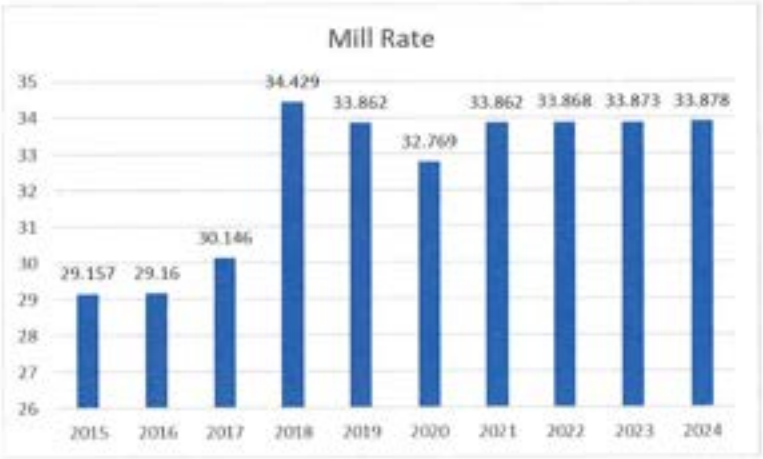
Property taxes accounted for 33% of the total revenues in 2024. Property taxes are determined during the annual budget process as required by the State. To determine property taxes, the County Appraiser provides an appraisal for the various properties in the City. Once the appraisal has been determined, the appraised value is converted to an assessed value, which is established by the State. For homeowners the assessment percentage is 11.5% of the appraised value, and commercial properties is 25% of the appraised value.

The following represents the assessed value obtained from the annual budget filings:



The assessed value has increased at a compounded annual growth rate of (CAGR) of 14.51% from 2015. The increase in value is attributed to the increase in the appraised value of properties and the increase in population growth. The City is the 2nd fastest growing City in Kansas with a population of 5,000 or more.

The mill levy is the "tax rate" that is applied to the properties. One mill is $1 per $1,000 dollars of assessed value. In 2024 and 2023, one mill was valued at $130,142 and $111,124, respectively, per $1,000 dollars of assessed value. The following represents the actual mill levies:



Financial Analysis of the City's Funds

As noted earlier, the City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds

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

The General Fund is the main operating fund of the City. At December 31, 2024, the fund balance for the General Fund was $4,614,668 or 68.92% of general fund revenues. The fund balance of the General Fund increased by $479,999 in 2024 and decreased by $219,949 during 2023, comparatively.

The Consolidated Highway Fund had a total fund balance of $1,489,028. The net decrease in the fund balance during 2024 was $3,660,899. The City invested a significant amount of cash reserves into the City's existing roadways, and this was a contributing factor into the decrease in fund balance.

The Capital Improvements Reserve Fund had a total fund balance of $2,813,459, which represented a decrease of $9,756,529. This decrease is a result of bond payments.

Proprietary Funds

The City's proprietary funds financial statements provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

The unrestricted net position of the Sewer Utility Fund at the end of 2024 and 2023 was $4,728,798 and $4,922,818 respectively; and the Solid Waste Fund was $103,456 and $120,298 respectively. The Sewer Utility Fund had an Operating Ratio of 2.46 and 2.88 in 2024 and 2023, respectively. This ratio compares the sewer charges to operating expenses, less depreciation. A ratio greater than 1.20 is an indication that the rates are adequate.

Budgetary Highlights

Property taxes are determined by assessed values and mill rates (also referred to as mill levies or tax rates). The City is required to have balanced budgets for their levy funds. As a result, property taxes are a key source of revenue for the City. In 2024, property taxes collected in the General Fund were $25,548 less than budget, and the sales taxes collected in the General Fund were $71,381 more than budget. As part of the budgeting process the City budgets for a contingency reserve for unforeseen expenditures. For 2024, actual expenditures exceeded the budgeted expenditures in the Capital Improvements Reserve fund by $3,677,619. The spending of fund balance in this fund is intentional.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2024, totaled $ $49,471,224 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, vehicles, equipment, streets and sewer lines. More detailed information about the City's capital assets is presented in the basic financial statements included in this report.

Long-Term Debt

The following represents the outstanding debt at December 31, 2024:



State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt a governmental entity may issue to 30% of its total assessed valuation. The City's obligations are significantly lower than the 30% of its total assessed valuation.

Request for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City's finances. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the City Clerk/Finance Department at 1600 N. 158th Street, Basehor, Kansas 66007 or (913) 724-1370.

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
December 31, 2024

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total
Assets:			
Deposits and investments	$ 7,258,620	$ 4,611,811	$ 11,870,431
Receivables:			
Taxes	5,219,705	-	5,219,705
Municipal court	14,810	-	14,810
Accounts	37,965	325,753	363,718
Intergovernmental	51,673	-	51,673
Special assessments	3,613,272	-	3,613,272
Restricted deposits and investments	2,374,599	108,635	2,483,234
Land held for sale	1,120,000	-	1,120,000
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, where applicable:			
Land	1,407,587	-	1,407,587
Construction in progress	13,942,708	2,044,065	15,986,773
Land improvements	402,518	-	402,518
Buildings	8,934,671	5,717,997	14,652,668
Infrastructure	9,320,646	6,729,710	16,050,356
Machinery and equipment	966,927	4,395	971,322
Total assets	54,665,701	19,542,366	74,208,067
Deferred outflows of resources:			
Deferred outflows - pension	515,699	-	515,699
Total deferred outflows of resources	515,699	-	515,699
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	287,983	172,158	460,141
Accrued interest	255,288	19,316	274,604
Accrued liabilities	103,804	12,500	116,304
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Due within one year	1,695,692	397,049	2,092,741
Due in more than one year	23,955,653	2,017,859	25,973,512
Total liabilities	26,298,420	2,618,882	28,917,302
Deferred inflows of resources:			
Deferred receivable - property taxes	4,736,060	-	4,736,060
Deferred inflows - pension	211,591	-	211,591
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,947,651	-	4,947,651
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	13,209,006	12,091,230	25,300,236
Restricted for:			
Debt service	3,698,131	-	3,698,131
Capital improvements	3,158,044	-	3,158,044
Street projects	1,489,028	-	1,489,028
Employee benefits	750,352	-	750,352
Culture and recreation	510,621	-	510,621
Public safety	84,338	-	84,338
Assistance program	2,360	-	2,360
Unrestricted	1,033,449	4,832,254	5,865,703
Total net position	$ 23,935,329	$ 16,923,484	$ 40,858,813

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended December 31, 2024

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net Revenue (Expense) and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Governmental Activities	Net Revenue (Expense) and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Business-Type Activities	Net Revenue (Expense) and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Total
Primary government:							
Governmental activities:							
General government	$ 3,008,909	$ 491,709	$ 23,725	$ -	$ (3,093,415)	$ -	$ (3,093,415)
Public works	3,205,199	123,100	244,098	1,963,252	(874,749)	-	(874,749)
Culture and recreation	388,651	74,050	26,815	-	(187,828)	-	(187,828)
Public safety	1,662,859	-	23,725	57,500	(1,681,634)	-	(1,681,634)
Neighborhood revitalization	391	-	-	-	(391)	-	(391)
Interest on long-term debt	715,799	-	-	-	(715,799)	-	(715,799)
Total governmental activities	9,499,848	686,959	318,363	2,000,752	(6,493,816)	-	(6,493,816)
Business-type activities:							
Sewer utility	1,463,332	2,411,697	-	-	-	948,375	948,375
Solid waste utility	684,218	890,110	-	-	-	5,942	5,942
Total business-type activities	2,147,550	3,301,767	-	-	-	954,317	954,317
Total primary government	$ 11,647,398	$ 3,988,686	$ 318,363	$ 2,000,752	(6,493,816)	954,317	(5,539,499)
General revenues and transfers:							
General revenues:							
Property taxes					4,913,418	-	4,913,418
Sales taxes					2,288,590	-	2,288,590
Franchise taxes					558,685	-	558,685
Excise taxes					132,595	-	132,595
Unrestricted investment earnings					716,818	200,180	916,998
Transfers					375,000	(375,000)	-
Total general revenues and transfers					8,684,304	(74,820)	8,609,484
Change in net position					2,190,488	879,397	3,069,985
Net position, beginning of year					21,744,841	16,044,087	37,788,928
Net position, end of year					$ 23,935,329	$ 16,923,484	$ 40,858,813

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
December 31, 2024

	General	Consolidated Highway	Capital Improvements Reserve	Employee Benefit	Bond and Interest	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets:							
Deposits and investments	$ 3,382,334	$ 611,622	$ 1,252,772	$ 769,377	$ 324,972	$ 917,543	$ 7,258,620
Receivables:							
Taxes	4,939,394	153,090	112,046	-	15,175	-	5,219,705
Intergovernmental	-	51,673	-	-	-	-	51,673
Special assessments	-	-	-	-	3,613,272	-	3,613,272
Municipal court	14,810	-	-	-	-	-	14,810
Accounts	10,782	-	-	1,230	-	25,953	37,965
Due from other funds	33	-	-	-	-	-	33
Restricted deposits and investments	-	672,643	1,701,956	-	-	-	2,374,599
Land held for sale	1,120,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,120,000
Total assets	$ 9,467,353	$ 1,489,028	$ 3,066,774	$ 770,607	$ 3,953,419	$ 943,496	$ 19,690,677
Liabilities:							
Accounts payable	$ 12,821	$ -	$ 253,315	$ 20,255	$ -	$ 1,592	$ 287,983
Accrued liabilities	103,804	-	-	-	-	-	103,804
Due to other funds	-	-	-	-	-	33	33
Total liabilities	116,625	-	253,315	20,255	-	1,625	391,820
Deferred inflows of resources:							
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	4,736,060	-	-	-	-	-	4,736,060
Unavailable revenue - special assessments	-	-	-	-	3,613,272	-	3,613,272
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,736,060	-	-	-	3,613,272	-	8,349,332
Fund balances:							
Nonspendable:							
Land held for sale	1,120,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,120,000
Restricted:							
Capital projects	-	-	2,813,459	-	-	-	2,813,459
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	510,621	510,621
Debt service	-	-	-	-	340,147	-	340,147
Employee benefits	-	-	-	750,352	-	-	750,352
Infrastructure maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	344,585	344,585
Resident assistance programs	-	-	-	-	-	2,360	2,360
Streets	-	1,489,028	-	-	-	-	1,489,028
Substance abuse prevention	-	-	-	-	-	84,338	84,338
Unassigned (deficits)	3,494,668	-	-	-	-	(33)	3,494,635
Total fund balances	4,614,668	1,489,028	2,813,459	750,352	340,147	941,871	10,949,525
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	$ 9,467,353	$ 1,489,028	$ 3,066,774	$ 770,607	$ 3,953,419	$ 943,496	$ 19,690,677

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
December 31, 2024

Total fund balances - governmental funds		$ 10,949,525
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.		34,975,057
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current expenditures and therefore are reported as unavailable in the funds.		3,613,272
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions represent a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		515,699
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds. Long-term liabilities at year-end consist of:		
General obligation bonds payable	$ (22,562,456)	
Financed purchases	(32,589)	
Interest payable	(255,288)	
Compensated absences	(240,902)	
Net pension liability	(2,195,751)	(25,286,986)
Governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and refundings and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.		
Premium on general obligation bonds		(619,647)
Deferred inflows of resources related to pensions represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and therefore are not reported in the funds.		(211,591)
Net position of governmental activities		$ 23,935,329

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	General	Consolidated Highway	Capital Improvements Reserve	Employee Benefit	Bond and Interest	Total Nonmajor Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues							
Taxes:							
Property	$ 4,844,991	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 68,427	$ -	$ 4,913,418
Sales	845,240	845,240	598,110	-	-	-	2,288,590
Franchise	358,685	-	-	-	-	-	358,685
Excise	-	132,593	-	-	-	-	132,593
Impact fees	-	48,100	-	-	-	-	48,100
Special assessments	-	-	-	-	238,095	-	238,095
Licenses, permits and fees	222,892	-	-	-	-	97,800	320,692
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	112,032	-	-	-	-	-	112,032
Intergovernmental	61,225	244,098	1,963,252	-	-	47,450	2,316,025
Use of property	-	-	-	-	-	49,250	49,250
Investment income	176,484	156,508	322,245	16,735	9,506	34,540	716,018
Miscellaneous	74,035	-	13,700	20,268	-	51,890	159,933
Total revenues	6,695,624	1,426,539	2,897,307	37,003	316,028	280,930	11,653,431
Expenditures							
Current:							
General government	1,980,886	-	-	1,060,252	-	161	3,041,299
Public works	272,257	2,213,101	-	-	-	39,092	2,524,450
Culture and recreation	41,482	-	-	-	-	163,225	204,707
Public safety	1,287,341	-	-	-	-	-	1,287,341
Neighborhood revitalization	391	-	-	-	-	-	391
Debt service:							
Principal	-	-	-	-	1,465,242	-	1,465,242
Interest and other charges	-	-	-	-	791,916	-	791,916
Capital outlay	346,443	-	15,053,173	-	-	-	15,399,616
Total expenditures	3,928,800	2,213,101	15,053,173	1,060,252	2,257,158	202,478	24,714,962
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	2,766,824	(786,562)	(12,155,866)	(1,023,249)	(1,941,130)	78,452	(13,061,531)
Other financing sources (uses):							
Transfers in	13,175	-	2,874,337	1,280,067	1,725,000	50,000	5,942,579
Transfers out	(2,300,000)	(2,874,337)	(475,000)	-	-	(18,242)	(5,667,579)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(2,286,825)	(2,874,337)	2,399,337	1,280,067	1,725,000	31,758	275,000
Net change in fund balances	479,999	(3,660,899)	(9,756,529)	256,818	(216,130)	110,210	(12,786,531)
Fund balances, beginning of year	4,134,669	5,149,927	12,569,988	493,534	556,277	831,661	23,736,056
Fund balances, end of year	$ 4,614,668	$ 1,489,028	$ 2,813,459	$ 750,352	$ 340,147	$ 941,871	$ 10,949,525

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
Year Ended December 31, 2024

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		$ (12,786,531)
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.		
Capital outlay	$ 15,009,604	
Depreciation expense	(1,127,103)	13,882,501
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		(238,095)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items:		
Principal payments:		
General obligation bonds	1,402,544	
Financed purchases	62,698	1,465,242
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	(61,171)	
Pension	(127,575)	
Accrued interest	8,844	
Amortization of bond premiums	47,273	(132,629)
Change in net position of governmental activities		$ 2,190,488

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GENERAL FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Original and Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues:			
Property taxes	$ 4,870,539	$ 4,844,991	$ (25,548)
Sales taxes	760,500	831,881	71,381
Franchise taxes	320,000	371,408	51,408
Licenses, permits and fees	114,575	230,306	115,731
Fines, forfeitures and penalties	75,000	108,924	33,924
Intergovernmental	25,000	61,225	36,225
Investment income	10,000	176,484	166,484
Miscellaneous	15,000	74,075	59,075
Total revenues	6,190,614	6,699,294	508,680
Expenditures:			
General administration:			
Personnel	847,855	861,379	13,524
Contractual services	996,750	1,068,245	71,495
Commodities	85,705	48,455	(37,250)
Capital outlay	11,500	291,380	279,880
Total general administration	1,941,810	2,269,459	327,649
Public works:			
Personnel	397,009	240,301	(156,708)
Contractual services	32,500	24,368	(8,132)
Commodities	25,175	10,119	(15,056)
Capital outlay	24,000	-	(24,000)
Total public works	478,684	274,788	(203,896)
Culture and recreation:			
Personnel	-	33,116	33,116
Public safety:			
Personnel	1,301,114	1,103,419	(197,695)
Contractual services	110,825	114,464	3,639
Commodities	82,150	45,905	(36,245)
Capital outlay	27,500	55,063	27,563
Total public safety	1,521,589	1,318,851	(202,738)
Neighborhood revitalization	-	391	391
Total expenditures	3,942,083	3,896,605	(45,478)
Excess of revenues over expenditures	2,248,531	2,802,689	554,158
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers in	63,000	13,175	(49,825)
Transfers out	-	(2,300,000)	(2,300,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	63,000	(2,286,825)	(2,349,825)
Net change in fund balances	$ 2,311,531	515,864	$ (1,795,667)
Fund balance, beginning of year		3,989,387	
Fund balance, end of year		4,505,251	
Explanation of difference between budgetary and GAAP fund balances:			
Sales tax receivable		153,090	
Franchise tax receivable		50,244	
Court receivable		14,810	
Accounts receivable		10,782	
Accrued payroll		(119,509)	
Fund balance on the basis of GAAP - General Fund only		$ 4,614,668	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
CONSOLIDATED HIGHWAY FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Original and Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues:			
Sales tax	$ 810,035	$ 831,881	$ 21,846
Intergovernmental	214,559	242,741	28,182
Impact fees	-	48,100	48,100
Excise taxes	200,000	132,593	(67,407)
Investment income	300,000	156,508	(143,492)
Total revenues	1,524,594	1,411,823	(112,771)
Expenditures:			
Contractual services	2,809,764	2,213,101	(596,663)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,285,170)	(801,278)	483,892
Other financing uses:			
Transfers out	-	(2,874,337)	(2,874,337)
Net change in fund balances	$ (1,285,170)	(3,675,615)	$ (2,390,445)
Fund balance, beginning of year		4,959,880	
Fund balance, end of year		1,284,265	
Explanation of difference between budgetary and GAAP fund balances:			
Sales tax receivable		153,090	
Intergovernmental receivable		51,673	
Fund balance on the basis of GAAP		$ 1,489,028	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
EMPLOYEE BENEFIT FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Original and Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues:			
Miscellaneous	$ 23,112	$ 20,268	$ (2,844)
Investment income	650	16,735	16,085
Total revenues	23,762	37,003	13,241
Expenditures:			
Personnel services	1,298,785	1,060,252	(238,533)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,275,023)	(1,023,249)	251,774
Other financing sources:			
Transfers in	1,280,778	1,280,067	(711)
Net change in fund balances	$ 5,755	256,818	$ 251,063
Fund balance, beginning of year		493,534	
Fund balance, end of year		$ 750,352	

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
December 31, 2024

	Business-Type Activities		
	Sewer Utility	Solid Waste Utility	Total Enterprise Funds
Assets:			
Current assets:			
Deposits and investments	$ 4,588,387	$ 23,424	$ 4,611,811
Accounts receivable	232,539	93,214	325,753
Restricted deposits and investments	108,635	-	108,635
Total current assets	4,929,561	116,638	5,046,199
Noncurrent assets:			
Capital assets:			
Construction in progress	2,044,065	-	2,044,065
Buildings	9,972,508	-	9,972,508
Infrastructure	20,035,717	-	20,035,717
Machinery and equipment	322,205	-	322,205
Accumulated depreciation	(17,878,328)	-	(17,878,328)
Total noncurrent assets	14,496,167	-	14,496,167
Total assets	19,425,728	116,638	19,542,366
Liabilities:			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	171,539	619	172,158
Accrued interest	19,316	-	19,316
Accrued payroll	9,749	2,751	12,500
Compensated absences	50,350	9,812	60,162
Current portion of bonds payable	336,887	-	336,887
Total current liabilities	587,841	13,182	601,023
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Bonds payable, net	2,017,859	-	2,017,859
Total noncurrent liabilities	2,017,859	-	2,017,859
Total liabilities	2,605,700	13,182	2,618,882
Net position:			
Net investment in capital assets	12,091,230	-	12,091,230
Unrestricted	4,728,798	103,456	4,832,254
Total net position	$ 16,820,028	$ 103,456	$ 16,923,484

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Business-Type Activities		
	Sewer Utility	Solid Waste Utility	Total Enterprise Funds
Operating revenues:			
Charges for services	$ 2,366,463	$ 870,500	$ 3,236,963
Miscellaneous	45,144	19,660	64,804
Total operating revenues	2,411,607	890,160	3,301,767
Operating expenses:			
Personnel	544,960	61,408	606,368
Contractual	413,405	817,021	1,230,426
Commodities	21,214	5,789	27,003
Depreciation	427,789	-	427,789
Total operating expenses	1,407,368	884,218	2,291,586
Operating income	1,004,239	5,942	1,010,181
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):			
Investment income	197,964	2,216	200,180
Interest expense	(55,964)	-	(55,964)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	142,000	2,216	144,216
Income before transfers	1,146,239	8,158	1,154,397
Transfers out	(250,000)	(25,000)	(275,000)
Change in net position	896,239	(16,842)	879,397
Net position, beginning of year	15,923,789	120,298	16,044,087
Net position, end of year	$ 16,820,028	$ 103,456	$ 16,923,484

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUNDS
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Business-Type Activities		
	Sewer Utility	Solid Waste Utility	Total Enterprise Funds
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Receipts from customers	$ 2,335,009	$ 861,444	$ 3,196,453
Other income	45,144	19,660	64,804
Payments to suppliers	(297,254)	(822,216)	(1,119,470)
Payments to employees	(536,675)	(59,914)	(596,589)
Net cash from operating activities	1,546,224	(1,026)	1,545,198
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:			
Transfers to other funds	(250,000)	(25,000)	(275,000)
Net cash from noncapital financing activities	(250,000)	(25,000)	(275,000)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:			
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(1,707,267)	-	(1,707,267)
Principal paid on general obligation debt	(332,456)	-	(332,456)
Interest paid on debt	(65,171)	-	(65,171)
Net cash from capital and related financing activities	(2,104,894)	-	(2,104,894)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Investment income	197,964	2,216	200,180
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(610,706)	(23,810)	(634,516)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	5,307,728	47,234	5,354,962
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 4,697,022	$ 23,424	$ 4,720,446
Cash and cash equivalents consisted of the following:			
Deposits and investments	$ 4,588,387	$ 23,424	$ 4,611,811
Restricted deposits and investments	108,635	-	108,635
Total cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 4,697,022	$ 23,424	$ 4,720,446
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash from operating activities:			
Operating income	$ 1,004,239	$ 5,942	$ 1,010,181
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash from operating activities:			
Items not requiring cash:			
Depreciation	427,789	-	427,789
Changes in:			
Accounts receivable	(31,454)	(9,056)	(40,510)
Accounts payable	137,365	594	137,959
Compensated absences and accrued payroll	8,285	1,494	9,779
Net cash from operating activities	$ 1,546,224	$ (1,026)	$ 1,545,198

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
CUSTODIAL FUND
December 31, 2024

	Custodial Fund
Assets:	
Deposits and investments	$ -
Net position:	
Restricted for individuals and organizations	$ -

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FIDUCIARY NET POSITION
CUSTODIAL FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Custodial Fund
Additions:	
Contributions from property owners	$ 62,400
Deductions:	
Payments to bondholder	62,400
Net change in fiduciary net position	-
Net position, beginning	-
Net position, ending	$ -

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The City of Basehor, Kansas (the City) was incorporated in 1965 under the provisions of K.S.A. 12-101, et seq. The City operates under a Council-Administrator form of government and provides the following services as authorized by its charter: public safety (police), highways and streets, sanitation, culture/recreation, public improvements, sewer, planning and zoning, and general administrative services. An elected six-member council (including the Mayor) governs the City. As required, the financial statements present data for all departments and funds of the City, including all boards and commissions (the primary government, herein referred to as the City). The City has no component units. This summary of significant accounting policies of the City is presented to assist in understanding the City's basic financial statements. The following is a summary of the more significant policies:

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government. 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 to external customers for support.

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

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds and fiduciary funds, even though the fiduciary funds are excluded from the government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. 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.

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 generally considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. A 60-day

availability period is used for revenue recognition for all governmental funds revenues except property taxes. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

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 for the specific purpose or project before any amounts will be paid to the City; therefore, revenues are recognized based upon the expenditures recorded. 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.

Property taxes, sales taxes, franchise taxes, interest associated with the current fiscal period, and certain state and federal grants and entitlements are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City. While property taxes receivable are shown on the balance sheet as current assets of the City, they are not recognized as revenue at year end because statutory provisions prohibit their use until the year for which they were raised and budgeted. Instead, they are offset by unavailable revenue accounts.

The custodial fund is reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

General - The general fund is the main operating fund of the City. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those accounted for and reported in another fund. This fund accounts for the general operating transactions of the City including public safety, public works, culture and recreation, and neighborhood revitalization.

Consolidated Highway - The consolidated highway fund is used to account for road and highway projects funded by property taxes.

Capital Improvements Reserve - The capital improvements reserve fund is used to account for capital improvement projects funded by property taxes.

Employee Benefit - The employee benefit fund is used to account for employee benefits funded by property taxes.

Bond and Interest - The bond and interest fund accounts for the accumulation of resources for, and the payment of, long-term general obligation debt principal, interest, and related costs.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

Sewer Utility - The sewer utility fund accounts for the operation and maintenance activities of the City's wastewater collection and treatment systems.

Solid Waste Utility - The solid waste utility fund accounts for the provision of solid waste collection and disposal services to the residents and businesses of the City.

Additionally, the City reports a custodial fund. Custodial funds are used to report resources held by the City in a purely custodial capacity. The City uses custodial funds to account for amounts collected for special assessments for the Grayhawk at Prairie Gardens benefit district.

As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are charges between the City's enterprise functions and various other functions of the City. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

During the course of operations the government has activity between funds for various purposes. Any residual balances outstanding at year end are reported as due from/to other funds and advances to/from other funds. While these balances are reported in fund financial statements, certain eliminations are made in the preparation of the government-wide financial statements. Balances between the funds included in governmental activities are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the governmental activities column. Similarly, balances between the funds included in business-type activities (i.e., the enterprise funds) are eliminated so that only the net amount is included as internal balances in the business-type activities column.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the sewer utility and solid waste utility funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the City's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Cash and Investments

Cash and investments of the individual funds are combined to form a pool that is managed by the City Treasurer. Each fund's equity in the pool is included in "deposits and investments" in the financial statements. These pooled deposits and investments consist of operating accounts, non-negotiable certificates of deposit which are recorded at cost because they are not affected by market rate changes, deposits in the Kansas Municipal Investment Pool (KMIP), money market funds, money market mutual funds, and U.S. government securities which are recorded at fair value. Investment earnings, including interest income, are allocated based on management discretion and upon their average daily equity

balances. If a fund is not required to account for its own earnings by law or regulation, the earnings are allocated to the general fund.

Restricted Deposits and Investments

In an agreement with the developer of the Falcon Lakes subdivision dated February 20, 2001, the City agreed to restrict the use of the $ 2,405 per lot impact fee. This restriction limited the use of these funds to improvements to the perimeter roads (Donahoo Road, Hollingsworth Road and 147th Street). $ 672,643 of cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated highway fund was subject to this restriction as of December 31, 2024.

As of December 31, 2024, the City also has restricted investments totaling $ 1,810,591 relating to its 2023A General Obligation bonds.

Cash Flows Statement

For purposes of the cash flows statement, the City considers deposits and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Receivables

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectible amounts, if any. Management records a trade accounts receivable allowance based on percentages of collection estimated from the aging of the accounts receivable. At December 31, 2024, no allowance for uncollectible receivables has been recorded.

Governmental funds report unavailable revenue in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Governmental funds also defer revenue recognition in connection with resources that have been received, but not yet earned. Governmental funds unavailable revenue is reported as follows:

General fund property tax receivable	$	4,736,060
Bond and interest fund special assessments receivable		3,613,272
	$	8,349,332

Property Taxes

The City's property tax is levied each year on the assessed value of all real estate listed as of the prior January 1, the lien date. Assessed values are established by Leavenworth County. The assessed value at January 1, 2023 upon which the 2024 levy was based was $ 130,140,489.

Property taxes are legally restricted for use in financing operations of the ensuing year. Accordingly, the City defers revenue recognition until the year for which they are to be used. Property taxes are levied on November 1 of each year. Property owners have the option of paying one-half of the full amount of the taxes levied on or before December 20 during the year levied with the balance to be paid on or before May 10 of the following year. Property taxes become delinquent on December 20 of each fiscal year if the

taxpayer has not remitted at least one-half of the amount due. The Leavenworth County Treasurer is the tax collection agent for all taxing entities within the County. Property taxes levied in prior years that remain uncollected are recorded as receivables, net of estimated uncollectibles.

Special Assessments Receivable

As provided by Kansas Statutes, projects financed in part by special assessments are financed through the issuance of general obligation bonds which are secured by the full faith and credit of the City. Special assessments paid prior to the issuance of bonds are recorded as revenue in the appropriate project. Special assessments received after the issuance of bonds are recorded as revenue in the bond and interest fund. Special assessments are levied over the repayment period of the bonds and annual installments are due and payable with annual ad valorem taxes. At December 31, 2024, the special assessment taxes levied are a lien on the property and are recorded as a special assessments receivable in the bond and interest fund with a corresponding amount recorded as unavailable revenue. Special assessments receivable at December 31, 2024 was $ 3,613,272.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, infrastructure (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), and construction in progress are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type 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 $ 2,500 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of donation.

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

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

Buildings	25 – 40 years
Improvements	20 – 40 years
Infrastructure	15 – 40 years
Machinery and equipment	8 – 20 years

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred outflows of resources*, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City has one item that qualifies for reporting in this category. The *deferred outflows for pension* is reported in the government-wide statement of net position. See Note 5 for more information on the deferred outflows for the pension plan.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will *not* be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has several items that qualify for reporting in this category. *Unavailable revenue* is reported in the governmental funds 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. The government-wide statements report two items, *deferred receivable for property taxes and deferred inflows for pension*. See Note 5 for more information on the deferred inflows for the pension plan.

Compensated Absences

Under the terms of the City's personnel policy, full-time employees accrue paid time off (PTO) in varying amounts based on months of service. Employees have a maximum amount of PTO accrual equal to the number of hours they accrue during the calendar year plus half of the calendar year accrual. Benefits considered more likely than not to be used as leave or settled at separation are recognized in the financial statements. The liability for PTO is reported in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements.

Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position. Bond premiums and discounts and refunding differences are amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts 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.

Pensions

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

Fund Balances

As prescribed by GASB Statement No. 54, governmental funds report fund balance classifications based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which

amounts in the funds can be spent. As of December 31, 2024, fund balances for governmental funds are made up of the following:

Nonspendable fund balance – includes amounts that are (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The "not in spendable form" criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash, such as inventories, prepaid amounts, and long-term notes receivable.

Restricted fund balance – includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by external resource providers, constitutionally or through enabling legislation. Restrictions may effectively be changed or lifted only with the consent of resource providers.

Committed fund balance – includes amounts that can only be spent for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the City's highest level of decision-making authority, the City Council. Commitments may be changed or lifted only by the City Council taking the same formal action that imposed the constraint originally (ordinance).

Assigned fund balance – includes amounts intended to be used by the City for specific purposes that are neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by an action of (1) the City Council or (2) a body or official to which the City Council has delegated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes, the City Manager.

Unassigned fund balance – is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes all amounts not contained in other classifications. Unassigned amounts are technically available for any purpose.

In circumstances when an expenditure is made for a purpose for which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, fund balance is depleted in the order of restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Credit is extended to citizens for special assessments levied by the City for capital improvements. These special assessments are secured by liens on the related properties.

Use of Estimates

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

Pending Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements

GASB Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures* - The objective of this Statement is to provide users with timely information regarding certain concentrations or constraints and related events that have

occurred or have begun to occur that make a government vulnerable to a substantial impact. As a result, users will have better information with which to understand and anticipate certain risks to a government's financial condition. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2024.

GASB Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements* - The objective of this Statement is to improve key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. This Statement also addresses certain application issues. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025.

GASB Statement No. 104, *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets* - The objective of this Statement is to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about certain types of capital assets. This Statement requires certain types of capital assets to be disclosed separately in the capital assets note disclosures required by Statement 34 and additional disclosures for capital assets held for sale. The requirements of this Statement are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2025.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

During the year, the City adopted the following accounting standard:

GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences* – This Statement better meets the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. The implementation of this Statement is considered a change in accounting principle. There was no impact to beginning net position due to the adoption of this Statement.

2 - Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

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), debt service funds, and proprietary funds.

The statutes provide for the following sequence and timetable in the adoption of the legal annual operating budget:

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

If the City is holding a revenue neutral rate hearing, the budget timeline for the public hearing is adjusted to no sooner than August 20th and no later than September 20th, but at least ten days after all statutory notification and publication requirements have been met. Municipal budgets requiring a hearing to exceed

the revenue neutral rate should be adopted on or before October 1st but may not be adopted prior to the revenue neutral rate hearing. The City did hold a revenue neutral rate hearing for the 2024 budget.

Kansas 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. During 2024, the budget was amended for the bond and interest fund, the mayor charity fund, the sewer utility fund, and the solid waste utility fund.

Kansas statutes permit transferring 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.

All legal annual operating budgets are prepared using the cash basis further modified by the encumbrance method of accounting, in which receipts are recognized when cash is received and expenditures include disbursements, accounts payable, and encumbrances, with disbursements being adjusted for the prior year's 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. Any unused budgeted expenditure authority lapses at year end.

A legal operating budget is not required for capital project funds or fiduciary funds.

Spending in funds which are not subject to the legal annual operating budget requirement is controlled by federal regulations, other statutes, or by using internal spending limits established by the governing body.

Budget Violations

For the year ended December 31, 2024, expenditures (including other financing uses) exceeded the budget in the General Fund by $ 2,254,522, the Consolidated Highway Fund by $ 2,277,674, the Special Alcohol and Drug Fund by $ 494, and the Sewer Utility Fund by $ 673,485. The expenditures for the General Fund, the Consolidated Highway Fund, and the Sewer Utility Fund were approved in the 2023 budget but were not recorded until 2024.

3 - Deposits and Investments

Custodial Credit Risk - Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. Kansas statutes require that deposits of the City be collateralized, and that collateral pledged must have a fair market value equal to 100% of the deposits and investments, less insured amounts, and must be assigned for the benefit of the City. At December 31, 2024, the carrying amounts of the City's deposits were $ 5,243,710, and the bank balances totaled $ 5,661,800. Of the bank balance, $ 990,000 was secured by federal deposit insurance, and $ 4,653,709 was collateralized by pledged securities held under joint custody receipts issued by third party banks in the City's name. At year-end, $ 18,091 of the City's deposits were not collateralized.

Investments

As of December 31, 2024, the City had the following investments:

Description	Fair Value	Maturity (in Years)			Rating
		Less Than 1	1 - 5	6 - 10	
Kansas Municipal Investment Pool	$ 1,894,329	$ 1,894,329	$ -	$ -	Not rated
Money Market Funds	4,423,008	4,423,008	-	-	AAA
Money Market Mutual Funds	1,792,742	1,792,742	-	-	AAA
U.S. Treasury Securities	999,876	-	999,876	-	AAA
	$ 9,109,955	$ 8,110,079	$ 999,876	$ -	

Credit Risk

K.S.A. 12-1675 limits the City's investment of idle funds to time deposits, open accounts, and certificates of deposit with allowable financial institutions; U.S. government securities; temporary notes; no-fund warrants; repurchase agreements; and the KMIP.

Some of the City's investments are of bond proceeds invested pursuant to K.S.A. 10-131. This statute allows additional investment authority beyond that of K.S.A. 12-1675. Investments of bond proceeds may follow K.S.A. 12-1675 or include other investments such as the obligations of the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Banks, or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, repurchase agreements collateralized by direct obligations of the United States government or any agency thereof, investment agreements with a financial institution, which at the time of investment are rated in either of the three highest rating categories by Moody's Investors Service or Standard and Poors Corporation, investments in shares or units of a money market fund or trust, the portfolio of which is comprised entirely of securities in direct obligations of the United States government or any agency thereof or obligations of the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Banks, or Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, receipts evidencing ownership interests in securities or portions thereof in direct obligations of the United States government or any agency thereof or obligations of the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Banks, or the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, and municipal bonds or other obligations issued by a municipality of the State of Kansas. K.S.A. 10-131 prohibits investment in derivatives.

The City has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

State statutes place no limit on the amount the City may invest in any one issuer as long as the investments are adequately secured under K.S.A. 9-1402 and 9-1405. As noted in the schedule above, the City's investments as of December 31, 2024 consisted entirely of the KMIP, money market funds, money market mutual funds, and U.S. government securities.

Custodial Credit Risk

For an investment, this is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the issuer or counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. State statutes require investments to be adequately secured. The City is not exposed to custodial credit risk.

The KMIP is under the oversight of the Pooled Money Investment Board (the Board). The Board is comprised of the State Treasurer and four additional members appointed by the State Governor. The Board reports annually to the Kansas Legislature. State pooled monies may be invested in direct obligations of, or obligations that are insured as to principal and interest by the U.S. Government or any agency thereof, with maturities up to four years. No more than ten percent of those funds may be invested in mortgage-backed securities. In addition, the State pool may invest in repurchase agreements with Kansas banks or with primary government securities dealers. The fair value of the City's position in the KMIP is substantially the same as the value of the pool shares. The City's investments in the KMIP were not rated by a rating agency as of December 31, 2024.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair market value of an investment. 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 rising interest rates, but state statutes do establish a two-year limitation on investment maturities. In practice, the City does not exceed a one-year maturity when investing idle funds. The City is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

Fair Value Measurement – The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the City's investment in the KMIP was considered a cash equivalent as all investments were held in the overnight pool. Investments that are considered cash equivalents are not classified in the fair value hierarchy.

At December 31, 2024, the City's investments were categorized within the fair value hierarchy as follows:

		Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using		
Investment Type	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Money Market Funds	$ 4,423,008	$ 4,423,008	$ -	$ -
Money Market Mutual Funds	1,792,742	1,792,742	-	-
U.S. Treasury Securities	999,876	-	999,876	-
	$ 7,215,626	$ 6,215,750	$ 999,876	$ -

4 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity of the primary government for the year ended December 31, 2024 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	$ 1,127,587	$ 280,000	$ -	$ 1,407,587
Construction in progress	7,108,631	14,131,253	(7,297,176)	13,942,708
Total capital assets not being depreciated	8,236,218	14,411,253	(7,297,176)	15,350,295
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Land improvements	685,146	-	-	685,146
Buildings	2,486,290	6,964,240	-	9,450,530
Infrastructure	26,869,119	747,594	-	27,616,713
Machinery and equipment	3,078,998	183,693	-	3,262,691
Total capital assets being depreciated	33,119,553	7,895,527	-	41,015,080
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Land improvements	(255,581)	(27,047)	-	(282,628)
Buildings	(359,633)	(156,226)	-	(515,859)
Infrastructure	(17,670,188)	(625,879)	-	(18,296,067)
Machinery and equipment	(1,977,813)	(317,951)	-	(2,295,764)
Total accumulated depreciation	(20,263,215)	(1,127,103)	-	(21,390,318)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	12,856,338	6,768,424	-	19,624,762
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 21,092,556	$ 21,179,677	$ (7,297,176)	$ 34,975,057

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Construction in progress	$ 336,798	$ 1,707,267	$ -	$ 2,044,065
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings	9,972,508	-	-	9,972,508
Infrastructure	20,035,717	-	-	20,035,717
Machinery and equipment	322,205	-	-	322,205
Total capital assets being depreciated	30,330,430	-	-	30,330,430
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(4,033,100)	(221,411)	-	(4,254,511)
Infrastructure	(13,102,834)	(203,173)	-	(13,306,007)
Machinery and equipment	(314,605)	(3,205)	-	(317,810)
Total accumulated depreciation	(17,450,539)	(427,789)	-	(17,878,328)
Business-type activities capital assets, net	$ 13,216,689	$ 1,279,478	$ -	$ 14,496,167

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental activities:		
General government	$	149,732
Public safety		219,532
Public works		676,302
Culture and recreation		81,537
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	$	1,127,103
Business-type activities:		
Sewer utility	$	427,789

5 - Defined Benefit Pension Plan

General Information About the Pension Plan

Description of Pension Plan. The City participates in the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERS), 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 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

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 Police and Firemen employee group.

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

Benefits Provided. Benefits are established by statute and may only be changed by the Kansas Legislature. Member employees (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 an employee's combined age and years of credited service equal 85 points (police and firemen

normal retirement ages are age 60 with 15 years of credited service, age 55 with 20 years, age 50 with 25 years, 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, member employees may withdraw their contributions from their individual accounts, including interest. Member employees 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.

Member employees choose one of seven payment options for their monthly retirement benefits. At retirement a member employee may receive a lump-sum payment of up to 50% of the actuarial present value of the member employee'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 was created for new hires starting January 1, 2015. 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. K.S.A. 74-4919 and K.S.A. 74-49,210 establish the KPERS member-employee contribution rates. KPERS has multiple benefit structures and contribution rates depending on whether the employee is a KPERS 1, KPERS 2 or KPERS 3 member. KPERS 1 members are active and contributing members hired before July 1, 2009. KPERS 2 members were first employed in a covered position on or after July 1, 2009, and KPERS 3 members were first employed in a covered position on or after January 1, 2015. K.S.A. 74-4975 establishes the Police and Firemen (KP&F) member-employee contribution rate at 7.15% of covered salary. Member contributions are withheld by their employer and paid to KPERS according to the provisions of Section 414(h) of the Internal Revenue Code.

State law provides that the employer contribution rates for KPERS 1, KPERS 2 and KPERS 3 and KP&F be determined based on the results of each annual actuarial valuation. Kansas law sets a limitation on annual increases in the employer contribution rates. 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 groups are funded on an actuarial reserve basis.

For KPERS 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.

The actuarially determined employer contribution rate (not including the 1% contribution rate for the Death and Disability Program) and the statutory contribution rate were 23.10% for KP&F for the year ended December 31, 2024. Contributions to the Pension Plan from the City were $ 240,890 for KP&F for the year ended December 31, 2024.

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

At December 31, 2024, the City reported a liability of $ 2,195,751 for KP&F for its proportionate share of the KPERS collective net pension liability. The collective net pension liability was measured by KPERS as of June 30, 2024, and the total pension liability used to calculate the collective net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2023, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2024.

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 City's proportion of the collective net pension liability was based on the ratio of the City's actual contributions to KP&F, relative to the total employer and nonemployer contributions of the Police and Firemen group within KPERS for the KPERS fiscal year ended June 30, 2024.

The contributions used exclude contributions made for prior service, excess benefits and irregular payments. At June 30, 2024, the City's proportion for KP&F was 0.137750%, which was a decrease of 0.017422% from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2023.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the City recognized pension expense of $ 368,476 for KP&F. At December 31, 2024, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 189,819	$ -
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	10,466	-
Changes of assumptions	116,949	-
Changes in proportionate share	73,088	211,591
City contributions subsequent to measurement date	125,377	-
Total	$ 515,699	$ 211,591

The $ 125,377 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ended December 31, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

Year Ended June 30,	
2025	$ 76,356
2026	137,532
2027	6,319
2028	(41,476)
	$ 178,731

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability for KPERS in the December 31, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Price inflation	2.75 percent
Salary increases, including price inflation	3.50 to 15.50 percent
Long-term rate of return, net of investment expense, and including price inflation	7.00 percent

Mortality rates were based on the Pub 2010 Mortality Tables, with age setbacks and age set forwards based on different membership groups. Future mortality improvements are anticipated using Scale MP-2021.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2023 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study, which covered the four-year period ending December 31, 2022.

Changes and items of impact relative to the prior KP&F valuation were as follows.

- The mortality assumption was changed to the Pub-2010 Above Median Safety
- Mortality Tables with a two-year age set forward, projected generationally using MP-2021.
- Retirement rates were adjusted to partially reflect observed experience.
- Disability rates were reduced.
- Termination rates were increased.
- The administrative expense component of the actuarial required contribution rate was increased from 0.18% to 0.23%.
- The merit salary increase assumption was increased.

The long-term expected rate of return on 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. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the Pension Plan's target asset allocations as of the most recent experience study, dated June 29, 2024, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Global equities	43.00%	8.20%
Cored fixed income	13.00%	2.20%
Yield driven	12.00%	5.30%
Infrastructure	3.00%	6.80%
Real estate	15.00%	5.70%
Alternatives	11.00%	12.00%
Short-term investments	3.00%	0.30%
Total	100%	

Discount rate. The discount rate used by KPERS to measure the total pension liability was 7.00%. 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. Future employer contribution rates were modeled for KP&F assuming all actuarial assumptions are met in future years. Employers contribute the full actuarial determined rate for KP&F. 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. 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 collective net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the City's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.00%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (6.00%)	Current Discount Rate (7.00%)	1% Increase (8.00%)
City's KP&F proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	$ 3,004,137	$ 2,195,751	$ 1,519,712

Pension plan fiduciary net position. Detailed information about the Pension Plan's fiduciary net position is available in the separately issued KPERS financial report.

6 - Defined Contribution Plan

All full-time employees employed by the City are entitled to enroll, at the City Council's discretion, in a defined contribution plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 401(a). For all employees who enroll in the plan, excluding those participating in the KP&F retirement plan, the City shall contribute to the Plan an amount as specified according to the current maximum contribution to old age Social Security benefits. The contribution for the year ended December 31, 2024 was $ 80,259 from employees and $ 198,971 from the City.

7 - Long-Term Debt

General Obligation Bonds

The City issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. General obligation bonds have been issued for both governmental and business-type activities.

General obligation bonds payable at December 31, 2024 are comprised of the following issues:

	Date of Issuance	Maturity	Call Date	Interest Rates	Original Issue	Principal Payments During 2024	Outstanding December 31, 2024
General Obligation Bonds:							
Governmental Activities:							
2013A Refunding	1/30/2013	9/1/2025	9/1/2021	2.00%	$ 3,480,000	$ 175,000	$ 190,000
2015A Improvement	8/26/2015	9/1/2035	9/1/2024	3.25 - 4.00%	1,295,000	60,000	805,000
2019A Improvement	3/21/2019	9/1/2039	9/1/2027	1.80 - 3.125%	2,105,000	100,000	1,695,000
2020A Improvement	3/26/2020	9/1/2030	None	2.00%	1,035,000	100,000	635,000
2020B Refunding	10/22/2020	9/1/2032	9/1/2029	1.00 - 3.00%	2,840,000	245,000	1,885,000
2022A Improvement	6/16/2022	9/1/2043	9/1/2032	3.00 - 3.50%	9,780,000	350,000	9,430,000
2023A Improvement	9/21/2023	9/1/2043	9/1/2033	4.00%	8,295,000	372,544	7,922,456
					$ 28,830,000	$ 1,402,544	$ 22,562,456
Business-Type Activities:							
2016A Refunding	6/16/2016	9/1/2030	9/1/2025	2.00 - 2.25%	$ 4,095,000	$ 310,000	$ 1,825,000
2023A Improvement	9/21/2023	9/1/2043	9/1/2033	4.00%	500,000	22,456	477,544
					$ 4,595,000	$ 332,456	$ 2,302,544

The future annual debt service requirements to maturity for general obligation bonds are as follows:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2025	$ 1,433,113	$ 766,924	$ 336,887	$ 56,890
2026	1,281,976	723,785	348,024	49,713
2027	1,315,839	683,070	354,161	42,293
2028	1,359,702	641,147	365,298	34,726
2029	1,384,133	597,586	370,867	26,915
2030-2034	6,179,696	2,336,358	305,304	64,017
2035-2039	5,301,583	1,373,427	113,417	35,680
2040-2044	4,306,414	406,486	108,586	11,064
	$ 22,562,456	$ 7,528,783	$ 2,302,544	$ 321,298

The installment ranges for the general obligation bonds are the following:

	Installment Range	
	Low	High
General obligation bonds:		
Governmental activities:		
2013A Refunding	$ 190,000	$ 190,000
2015A Improvement	65,000	85,000
2019A Improvement	100,000	135,000
2020A Improvement	100,000	110,000
2020B Refunding	190,000	265,000
2022A Improvement	360,000	660,000
2023A Improvement	334,818	509,301
Business-type activities:		
2016A Refunding	170,000	345,000
2023A Improvement	20,182	30,699

Financed Purchases

The City entered into a 0.90% interest financed purchase agreement for a solid waste truck, payable in semi-annual principal and interest payments of $ 10,961 through March 1, 2026. The outstanding balance at December 31, 2024 is $ 32,589.

The assets acquired through financed purchases had a cost of $ 106,238 and accumulated depreciation at December 31, 2024 was $ 53,119.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity are as follows:

	Governmental Activities	
	Principal	Interest
2025	$ 21,677	$ 244
2026	10,912	49
	$ 32,589	$ 293

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended December 31, 2024 was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
General obligation bonds	$ 23,965,000	$ -	$ 1,402,544	$ 22,562,456	$ 1,433,113
Plus deferred amounts:					
Issuance premiums	666,920	-	47,273	619,647	-
Financed purchases - direct borrowings	95,287	-	62,698	32,589	21,677
Compensated absences	179,731	61,171	-	240,902	240,902
Net pension liability	2,478,494	-	282,743	2,195,751	-
	$ 27,385,432	$ 61,171	$ 1,795,258	$ 25,651,345	$ 1,695,692
Business-Type Activities:					
General obligation bonds	$ 2,635,000	$ -	$ 332,456	$ 2,302,544	$ 336,887
Plus deferred amounts:					
Issuance premiums	59,417	-	7,215	52,202	-
Compensated absences	51,189	8,973	-	60,162	60,162
	$ 2,745,606	$ 8,973	$ 339,671	$ 2,414,908	$ 397,049

Compensated absences additions and reductions are displayed as a net amount. For the governmental activities, the net pension liability is liquidated by the general fund.

Conduit Debt Obligations

The City has issued Special Obligation Revenue Bonds, which, in accordance with GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, have not been recorded as liabilities in the City's financial statements. Private developers used the proceeds of these bonds to finance capital expansion. The bonds are payable solely from special assessments and the City has no responsibility to make debt service payments if special assessments receipts are insufficient to cover debt service. The City has not made a voluntary commitment to cover debt service. As of December 31, 2024, there were three series of special obligation bonds outstanding (Series 2020, 2021, and 2022).

	Date of Issuance	Maturity	Interest Rates	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance
Conduit debt - special obligation bonds							
Series 2020	07/15/20	10/01/40	0.00%	$ 292,400	$ -	$ 17,990	$ 274,410
Series 2021	04/06/21	10/01/41	0.00%	331,700	-	18,590	313,110
Series 2022	06/16/22	10/01/42	0.00%	452,030	-	23,905	428,125
				$ 1,076,130	$ -	$ 60,485	$ 1,015,645

8 - Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss to torts; damage to and destruction of assets; business interruptions; errors and omissions; employee injuries and illness; natural disasters and employee health

and dental benefits. Commercial insurance coverage is purchased for claims arising from such matters. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the three preceding years. There have not been significant reductions in coverage from prior years.

9 - Commitments and Contingencies

The City is a party in various pending claims. Although the outcome of these pending claims is not presently determinable, it is the opinion of management that resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the City.

10 - Transfers

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2024 consisted of the following:

	Transfers in					
	Governmental activities					
Transfers out	General	Capital Improvements Reserve	Employee Benefit	Bond and Interest	Nonmajor	Total Governmental Activities
Governmental activities:						
General	$ -	$ -	$ 1,000,000	$ 1,250,000	$ 50,000	$ 2,300,000
Consolidated highway	-	2,874,337	-	-	-	2,874,337
Capital improvements reserve	-	-	-	475,000	-	475,000
Nonmajor	13,175	-	5,067	-	-	18,242
Total governmental activities	$ 13,175	$ 2,874,337	$ 1,005,067	$ 1,725,000	$ 50,000	$ 5,667,579
Business-type activities:						
Sewer utility	$ -	$ -	$ 250,000	$ -	$ -	$ 250,000
Solid waste utility	-	-	25,000	-	-	25,000
Total business-type activities	$ -	$ -	$ 275,000	$ -	$ -	$ 275,000

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them, (2) move receipts restricted to debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due, and (3) use unrestricted revenues to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

11 - Subsequent Events

On March 6, 2025, the City issued General Obligation Bonds, Series 2025-A (the Bonds) in the principal amount of $ 6,000,000 for the purpose of providing financing to pay a portion of the cost of certain capital improvements and paying the costs of issuance of the Bonds. The Bonds have annual interest rates ranging from 4% to 5% and a final maturity of September 1, 2044.

On May 28, 2025, City Council authorized the Mayor to execute an agreement for the sale of 57.61 acres of land held for resale for $ 1,440,250.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
Schedule of the City's Proportionate Share of the Collective Net Pension Liability
Kansas Public Employees Retirement System
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
City's proportion of the collective net pension liability	0.138%	0.155%	0.149%	0.158%	0.143%
City's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	$ 2,195,751	$ 2,478,494	$ 2,154,002	$ 1,512,137	$ 1,767,209
City's covered payroll	$ 989,715	$ 1,033,729	$ 887,088	$ 893,402	$ 870,558
City's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	221.86%	239.76%	242.82%	169.26%	203.00%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	72.75%	70.70%	69.75%	76.40%	66.30%

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
City's proportion of the collective net pension liability	0.141%	0.146%	0.131%	0.142%	0.143%
City's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	$ 1,431,300	$ 1,402,014	$ 1,230,371	$ 1,317,562	$ 1,041,028
City's covered payroll	$ 787,630	$ 694,849	$ 662,996	$ 662,996	$ 634,065
City's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	181.72%	201.77%	185.58%	198.73%	164.18%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	71.20%	74.22%	72.15%	69.30%	74.60%

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
Schedule of the City's Contributions
Kansas Public Employees Retirement System
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Contractually required contribution	$ 240,890	$ 223,017	$ 225,047	$ 198,528	$ 190,914
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	240,890	223,017	225,047	198,528	190,914
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
City's covered payroll	$ 1,042,813	$ 975,579	$ 978,861	$ 865,396	$ 870,558
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	23.10%	22.86%	22.99%	22.94%	21.93%

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
Contractually required contribution	$ 174,524	$ 149,920	$ 132,230	$ 135,384	$ 141,616
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	174,524	149,920	132,230	135,384	141,616
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
City's covered payroll	$ 787,630	$ 694,849	$ 662,996	$ 662,996	$ 634,065
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	22.16%	21.58%	19.94%	20.42%	22.33%

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Special Revenue Funds

Special revenue funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted to expenditures for particular purposes.

Special Alcohol and Drug – This fund accounts for special alcohol liquor tax revenues that are restricted for the purpose of funding programs for the education, treatment, and intervention of alcohol and drug abuse.

Mayor Charity – This fund accounts for donations restricted for golf tournaments.

Assistance Program – This fund accounts for revenues restricted for approved assistance programs (i.e., utility assistance program, exterior grant program, and franchise fee rebate program) for qualifying residents.

Land Bank – This fund accounts for fees restricted for the purpose of land.

Parks and Recreation – This fund accounts for ad valorem taxes levied for the purpose of parks and recreation.

Cedar Lakes Maintenance – This fund accounts for fees restricted for Cedar Lakes maintenance.

Glenwood Maintenance – This fund accounts for fees restricted for Glenwood maintenance.

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
December 31, 2024

	Special Revenue Funds							Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Special Alcohol and Drug	Mayor Charity	Assistance Program	Land Bank	Parks and Recreation	Cedar Lakes Maintenance	Glenwood Maintenance	
Assets:								
Deposits and investments	$ 84,338	$ 7,584	$ 2,360	$ -	$ 478,676	$ 164,630	$ 179,955	$ 917,543
Receivables:								
Accounts	-	-	-	-	25,953	-	-	25,953
Total assets	$ 84,338	$ 7,584	$ 2,360	$ -	$ 504,629	$ 164,630	$ 179,955	$ 943,496
Liabilities:								
Accounts payable	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1,592	$ -	$ -	$ 1,592
Due to other funds	-	-	-	33	-	-	-	33
Total liabilities	-	-	-	33	1,592	-	-	1,625
Fund balances (deficits):								
Restricted:								
Culture and recreation	-	7,584	-	-	503,037	-	-	510,621
Infrastructure maintenance	-	-	-	-	-	164,630	179,955	344,585
Resident assistance programs	-	-	2,360	-	-	-	-	2,360
Substance abuse prevention	84,338	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,338
Unassigned (deficits)	-	-	-	(33)	-	-	-	(33)
Total fund balances (deficits)	84,338	7,584	2,360	(33)	503,037	164,630	179,955	941,871
Total liabilities and fund balances (deficits)	$ 84,338	$ 7,584	$ 2,360	$ -	$ 504,629	$ 164,630	$ 179,955	$ 943,496

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES,
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Special Revenue Funds							Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Special Alcohol and Drug	Major Charity	Assistance Program	Land Bank	Parks and Recreation	Cedar Lakes Maintenance	Glenwood Maintenance	
Revenues:								
Licenses, permits and fees	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 24,800	$ 40,000	$ 33,000	$ 97,800
Intergovernmental	23,725	-	-	-	23,725	-	-	47,450
Use of property	-	-	-	-	49,250	-	-	49,250
Investment income	3,150	279	50	-	18,193	6,145	6,723	34,540
Miscellaneous	-	48,802	-	-	3,088	-	-	51,890
Total revenues	26,875	49,081	50	-	119,056	46,145	39,723	280,930
Expenditures:								
Current:								
General government	63	-	98	-	-	-	-	161
Public works	-	-	-	-	-	21,855	17,237	39,092
Culture and recreation	-	47,522	-	-	115,703	-	-	163,225
Total expenditures	63	47,522	98	-	115,703	21,855	17,237	202,478
Excess (deficit) of revenues over (under) expenditures	26,812	1,559	(48)	-	3,353	24,290	22,486	78,452
Other financing sources (uses):								
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	50,000
Transfers out	(18,242)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(18,242)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(18,242)	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	31,758
Net change in fund balances	8,570	1,559	(48)	-	53,353	24,290	22,486	110,210
Fund balances (deficits), beginning of year	75,768	6,025	2,408	(33)	449,684	140,340	157,469	831,661
Fund balances (deficits), end of year	$ 84,338	$ 7,584	$ 2,360	$ (33)	$ 503,037	$ 164,630	$ 179,955	$ 941,871

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS RESERVE FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Original and Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues:			
Sales taxes	$ 605,681	$ 584,974	$ (20,707)
Intergovernmental	-	1,963,252	1,963,252
Investment income	-	322,245	322,245
Miscellaneous	-	13,700	13,700
Total revenues	605,681	2,884,171	2,278,490
Expenditures:			
Capital outlay	11,375,554	15,053,173	3,677,619
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	(10,769,873)	(12,169,002)	(1,399,129)
Other financing sources (uses):			
Transfers in	-	2,874,337	2,874,337
Transfers out	-	(475,000)	(475,000)
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	2,399,337	2,399,337
Net change in fund balances	$ (10,769,873)	(9,769,665)	$ 1,000,208
Fund balance, beginning of year		12,471,078	
Fund balance, end of year		2,701,413	
Explanation of difference between budgetary and GAAP fund balances:			
Sales tax receivable		112,046	
Fund balance on the basis of GAAP		$ 2,813,459	

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
BOND AND INTEREST FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues:				
County and state taxes	$ 77,510	$ 78,988	$ 62,996	$ (15,992)
Special assessments	288,902	288,902	238,095	(50,807)
Investment income	-	-	9,506	9,506
Total revenues	366,412	367,890	310,597	(57,293)
Expenditures:				
Debt service expenditures	2,055,188	2,305,188	2,257,158	(48,030)
Deficiency of revenues under expenditures	(1,688,776)	(1,937,298)	(1,946,561)	(9,263)
Other financing sources:				
Transfers in	1,725,000	1,725,000	1,725,000	-
Net change in fund balances	$ 36,224	$ (212,298)	(221,561)	$ (9,263)
Fund balance, beginning of year			546,533	
Fund balance, end of year			324,972	
Explanation of difference between budgetary and GAAP fund balances:				
Sales tax receivable			15,175	
Fund balance on the basis of GAAP			$ 340,147	

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
SPECIAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Original and Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues:			
Intergovernmental	$ 23,058	$ 23,725	$ 667
Investment income	36	3,150	3,114
Total revenues	23,094	26,875	3,781
Expenditures:			
General government expenses	17,811	63	(17,748)
Excess of revenues over expenditures	5,283	26,812	21,529
Other financing uses:			
Transfers out	-	(18,242)	(18,242)
Net change in fund balances	$ 5,283	8,570	$ 3,287
Fund balance, beginning of year		75,768	
Fund balance, end of year		$ 84,338	

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
MAYOR CHARITY
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues:				
Investment income	$ -	$ -	$ 279	$ 279
Miscellaneous	-	45,000	48,802	3,802
Total revenues	-	45,000	49,081	4,081
Expenditures:				
Culture and recreation expenses	-	45,000	47,522	2,522
Net change in fund balances	$ -	$ -	1,559	$ 1,559
Fund balance, beginning of year			6,025	
Fund balance, end of year			$ 7,584	

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Original and Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues:			
Investment income	$ -	$ 50	$ 50
Expenditures:			
Assistance fund payments	5,000	98	(4,902)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(5,000)	(48)	4,952
Other financing sources:			
Transfers in	5,000	-	(5,000)
Net change in fund balances	$ -	(48)	$ (48)
Fund balance, beginning of year		2,408	
Fund balance, end of year		$ 2,360	

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
LAND BANK
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Original and Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
Expenditures:			
General government expenses	$ 500	$ -	$ (500)
Other financing sources:			
Transfers in	500	-	(500)
Net change in fund balances	$ -	-	$ -
Fund deficit, beginning of year		(33)	
Fund deficit, end of year		$ (33)	

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
PARKS AND RECREATION FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Original and Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues:			
Intergovernmental	$ 21,027	$ 22,769	$ 1,742
Use of property	48,250	49,250	1,000
Licenses, permits and fees	27,781	24,800	(2,981)
Donations	-	3,088	3,088
Investment income	589	18,193	17,604
Total revenues	97,647	118,100	20,453
Expenditures:			
Culture and recreation expenses	132,089	115,703	(16,386)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(34,442)	2,397	36,839
Other financing sources:			
Transfers in	50,000	50,000	-
Net change in fund balances	$ 15,558	52,397	$ 36,839
Fund balance, beginning of year		424,687	
Fund balance, end of year		477,084	
Explanation of difference between budgetary and GAAP fund balances:			
Accounts receivable		25,953	
Fund balance on the basis of GAAP		$ 503,037	

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
CEDAR LAKES MAINTENANCE FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Original and Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues:			
Licenses, permits and fees	$ 40,000	$ 40,000	$ -
Investment income	347	6,145	5,798
Total revenues	40,347	46,145	5,798
Expenditures:			
Public works expenses	35,000	21,855	(13,145)
Net change in fund balances	$ 5,347	24,290	$ 18,943
Fund balance, beginning of year		140,340	
Fund balance, end of year		$ 164,630	

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
GLENWOOD MAINTENANCE FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Original and Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues:			
Licenses, permits and fees	$ 33,000	$ 33,000	$ -
Investment income	395	6,723	6,328
Total revenues	33,395	39,723	6,328
Expenditures:			
Public works expenses	25,000	17,237	(7,763)
Net change in fund balances	$ 8,395	22,486	$ 14,091
Fund balance, beginning of year		157,469	
Fund balance, end of year		$ 179,955	

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
SEWER UTILITY FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues:				
Charges for services	$ 2,473,500	$ 2,473,500	$ 2,335,009	$ (138,491)
Investment income	5,100	5,100	197,964	192,864
Miscellaneous	19,500	19,500	45,144	25,644
Total revenues	2,498,100	2,498,100	2,578,117	80,017
Expenditures:				
Sewer expenditures	2,482,095	2,632,095	3,055,580	423,485
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	16,005	(133,995)	(477,463)	(343,468)
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	-	-	(250,000)	(250,000)
Net change in fund balances	$ 16,005	$ (133,995)	(727,463)	$ (593,468)
Fund balance, beginning of year			5,252,946	
Fund balance, end of year			4,525,483	
Explanation of difference between budgetary and GAAP fund balances:				
Accounts receivable			232,539	
Capital assets			14,496,167	
Accrued interest			(19,316)	
Compensated absences			(50,350)	
Accrued payroll			(9,749)	
Bonds payable			(2,354,746)	
Fund balance on the basis of GAAP			$ 16,820,028	

CITY OF BASEHOR, KANSAS
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND
CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL
SOLID WASTE UTILITY FUND
Year Ended December 31, 2024

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget
Revenues:				
Charges for services	$ 874,020	$ 874,020	$ 861,444	$ (12,576)
Investment income	500	500	2,216	1,716
Miscellaneous	8,750	8,750	19,660	10,910
Total revenues	883,270	883,270	883,320	50
Expenditures:				
Solid waste expenditures	878,318	908,318	882,724	(25,594)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	4,952	(25,048)	596	25,644
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	-	-	(25,000)	(25,000)
Net change in fund balances	$ 4,952	$ (25,048)	(24,404)	$ 644
Fund balance, beginning of year			47,209	
Fund balance, end of year			22,805	
Explanation of difference between budgetary and GAAP fund balances:				
Accounts receivable			93,214	
Compensated absences			(9,812)	
Accrued payroll			(2,751)	
Fund balance on the basis of GAAP			$ 103,456	