

BLUE VALLEY RECREATION COMMISSION

A COMPONENT UNIT OF BLUE VALLEY UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 229

BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2022

BLUE VALLEY RECREATION COMMISSION
BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year Ended June 30, 2022

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Independent Auditors' Report	1 - 2
Management's Discussion and Analysis	3 - 8
Basic Financial Statements:	
Statement of Net Position	9
Statement of Activities	10
Balance Sheet – Governmental Funds	11
Reconciliation of the Governmental Funds Balance Sheet to the Statement of Net Position	12
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds	13
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of the Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities	14
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance – Budget and Actual (Non-GAAP Basis):	
General Fund	15
Employee Benefits Fund	16
Notes to Basic Financial Statements	17 - 28

BT & Co. P.A.
Certified Public Accountants

4301 SW Huntoon St. Topeka, KS 66604 | t:785.234.3427 | toll-free: 800.530.5526 | f: 785.233.1768 | w: btandcocpa.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Blue Valley Recreation Commission
Overland Park, Kansas

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Blue Valley Recreation Commission (the Commission), a component unit of Blue Valley Unified School District No. 229, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission'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 and each major fund of the Commission, as of June 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund and the Employee Benefits 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 applicable provisions of 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 Commission 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 Commission'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.

An Independently Owned Member, RSM US Alliance

RSM US Alliance member firms are separate and independent businesses and legal entities that are responsible for their own acts and omissions, and each are separate and independent from RSM US LLP. RSM US LLP is the U.S. member firm of RSM International, a global network of independent audit, tax, and consulting firms. Members of RSM US Alliance have access to RSM International resources through RSM US LLP but are not member firms of RSM International.

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



September 14, 2022
Topeka, Kansas

This section of the Commission's annual financial statements presents its discussion and analysis of the Commission's financial performance during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2022. Please read it in conjunction with the Commission's financial statements, which immediately follow this section.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the Commission exceeded its liabilities by $ 32.9 million. Of this amount, $ 9.2 million may be used to meet the Commission's ongoing obligations to creditors.
- The Commission's total net position increased by $ 2.4 million.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the Commission's Governmental Funds reported combined ending fund balances of $ 11,244,925, an increase of $ 999,929 in comparison with the prior year. Of this total amount, $ 8,062,620 is available for spending at the Commission's discretion (unassigned fund balance).
- The Commission's total debt decreased by $ 1.9 million during the current fiscal year.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This annual report consists of two parts: management's discussion and analysis (this section) and the basic financial statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand the Commission as a whole. The basic financial statements include two kinds of statements that present different views of the Commission. The first of the two kinds of statements are the Commission-wide financial statements, and the second kind of financial statements are the fund financial statements.

Commission-Wide Financial Statements

The Commission-wide financial statements include all assets and liabilities of the Commission using the accrual basis of accounting. This method of accounting is similar to how private sector companies report the results of their operations. These statements take into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when cash is received or paid.

The first of the Commission-wide statements is the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Net Position presents balance information for the entire recreation commission operations at a given point in time (June 30, 2022). The assets include all cash and investments, receivables including taxes assessed that remain uncollected, and capital assets reduced by accumulated depreciation. Liabilities include accounts payable, accrued payroll earnings not yet paid, accrued interest payable, unearned revenue, and outstanding long-term debt in the form of Certificates of Participation. This results in a statement that encompasses the entire operation of the Commission.

Although the Statement of Net Position reports total net position of $ 32,963,970, the Commission has restrictions over the use of these funds. The investment in facilities and equipment is necessary to carry out the mission of the Commission.

The second of the Commission-wide financial statements is the Statement of Activities. This statement shows the results of operations that caused the net position to change from the prior year to the amount reported on the Statement of Net Position as of June 30, 2022. This statement answers the question, "How did we do financially during fiscal year 2022?" This change in net position is important because it tells the reader that, for the Commission as a whole, the financial position has improved or diminished. The causes of this change may be the result of many factors. Most notably, the results are influenced by:

- The property tax base.
- Number of patrons served,
- Staffing levels, and
- Changes in debt levels

The Statement of Activities classifies expenses by functional area. The report also shows corresponding charges for services for each function that helps support the expenses. The resulting Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in Net Position shows the remaining expenses not supported by charges for services. General revenues are then applied to the remaining expenses resulting in the total change in net position for the year.

Fund Financial Statements

Financial reports by fund follow the Commission-wide statements. As shown on the reconciliations on pages 12 and 14, the fund statements differ from the Commission-wide statements (Statement of Net Position and Statement of Activities) by excluding the following:

- Cost of capital assets less accumulated depreciation, and
- Long-term liabilities.

These reports provide more detail about the recreation commission according to the various funds established under Kansas law.

The Commission has only governmental funds.

Governmental Funds

Most of the Commission's activities are reported in the governmental funds, which focus on 1) how cash and other financial assets, that can be readily converted to cash, flow in and out and 2) the balances left at year end that are available for spending. The statements show revenue, expenditures, and fund balances for each listed fund.

The fund classifications provide additional information about the entity. Personnel, contractual obligations, commodities, capital outlay, and debt service comprise the bulk of the expenditures.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COMMISSION AS A WHOLE

The Commission's net position was more on June 30, 2022, than the year before, increasing by $ 2.4 million to $ 32.9 million. The following are the major components of the Commission's net position.

Condensed Statement of Net Position

	Balance as of June 30, 2022	Balance as of June 30, 2021
Statement Classifications		
Current Assets	$ 12,363,441	$ 11,277,532
Net Capital Assets	42,022,681	42,595,685
Total Assets	54,386,122	53,873,217
Current Liabilities	3,575,300	3,452,643
Non-current Liabilities	17,846,852	19,916,698
Total Liabilities	21,422,152	23,369,341
Net Position		
Net Investment in Capital Assets	22,105,983	20,674,141
Restricted	1,637,506	2,192,548
Unrestricted	9,220,481	7,637,187
Total Net Position	$ 32,963,970	$ 30,503,876

This includes an increase in assets of approximately $ 513,000 and a decrease in outstanding liabilities of $ 1.9 million. Net position includes $ 22.1 million invested in capital assets and $ 9.2 million unrestricted.

The total costs of all programs and services amounted to $ 12.6 million. The following table shows the breakdown of total costs by functional area:

Expense Function	Percentage of Total
Culture and Recreation	94.63%
Interest on Long-term Debt	5.37%

Total revenues exceeded expenses, increasing net position by $ 2.4 million over last year.

Condensed Statement of Activities

	Totals for the year ended June 30, 2022	Totals for the year ended June 30, 2021
Revenues		
Program Revenues		
Charges for Services	$ 6,460,979	$ 5,310,478
Operating Grants and Contributions	10,000	-
General Revenues		
Property Taxes	8,578,301	8,203,680
Investment Earnings	(62,175)	60,648
Gain on sale of assets	5,425	-
Miscellaneous	102,206	90,240
Total Revenues	15,094,736	13,665,046
Expenses		
Culture and Recreation	11,955,775	10,599,634
Interest on Long-term Debt	678,867	734,475
Total Expenses	12,634,642	11,334,109
Increase in Net Position	$ 2,460,094	$ 2,330,937

The table above details the Commission's changes in net position for the year. The Commission's total revenues amounted to $ 15.1 million. Charges for services and property taxes account for most of the Commission's revenue, with charges for services contributing 43% and property taxes contributing 57%. The remainder came from other local sources, operating grants and contributions, and investment earnings.

Charges for services increased $ 1.1 million from the year ended June 30, 2021 to the year ended June 30, 2022.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COMMISSION'S FUNDS

As the Commission completed the year, its governmental funds reported combined fund balances of $ 11.2 million; a $ 1.0 million increase from last year's ending fund balance of $ 10.2 million. Revenues of $ 15.0 million exceeded expenditures of $ 14.0 million accounting for an increase in fund balance.

Kansas State law requires the use of various funds. The primary funds used by the Commission are the General and Employee Benefits Funds. The major categories of revenues and expenditures are provided in the following table to simplify the budget analysis.

Analysis of Budget Variations

The following table summarizes the General Fund budget variances in revenues (in millions of dollars):

	Original/Final Budget	Actual Revenues (Budgetary Basis)	Over (Under) Budget
Revenue			
Taxes	$ 7,456,720	$ 7,687,309	$ 230,589
Charges for Services	6,081,475	6,467,122	385,647
Investment Revenue	15,000	(62,175)	(77,175)
Other Local Sources	74,621	103,206	28,585
Total Revenues	$ 13,627,816	$ 14,195,462	$ 567,646

Budgets for the year ending on June 30, 2022 were developed in February 2021 while still in the middle of the pandemic. Revenues during the fiscal year July 2021 to June 2022 exceeded budget expectations as patrons became more comfortable with enrolling in activities and purchasing memberships.

The following table summarizes the General Fund budget variances in expenditures:

	Original/Final Budget	Actual Expenditures (Budgetary Basis)	Over (Under) Budget
Expenditures			
Personnel	$ 5,633,512	$ 5,467,192	$ (166,320)
Contractual	2,381,612	2,112,433	(269,179)
Commodities	1,686,831	1,465,505	(221,326)
Capital Outlay	1,869,593	1,735,851	(133,742)
Principal Payment	1,905,000	1,905,000	-
Interest on Long-term Debt	786,650	786,650	-
Total Expenditures	$ 14,263,198	$ 13,472,631	$ (790,567)

The final budget was not amended from the original budget.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital Assets

By the end of 2022, the Commission had invested $ 42.0 million in a broad range of capital assets, including athletic facilities, maintenance equipment, field equipment, concessions equipment, vehicles, computer equipment, and administrative offices. This amount represents a net decrease of $ 573,000 from last year. Total depreciation expense for the year was $ 1.3 million.

Long-Term Debt

As of June 30, 2022, the Commission has $ 19.9 million of outstanding debt. Outstanding debt decreased $ 2.0 million from last year as a result of continued pay off of debt principal.

More information regarding the Commission's capital assets and long-term debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements.

Contacting the Commission's Financial Management

This financial report is designed to provide the Commission's taxpayers, customers, and creditors with a general overview of the Commission's finances and to demonstrate the Commission's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Finance and Administration Department, Blue Valley Recreation Commission, 6545 W. 151st Street, Overland Park, Kansas 66223.

BLUE VALLEY RECREATION COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2022

Assets:	
Cash and investments	$ 12,361,949
Accounts receivable	1,492
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	42,022,681
Total assets	54,386,122
Liabilities:	
Accounts payable	3,096
Accrued payroll	281,731
Accrued compensated absences	201,436
Other payables	9,751
Accrued interest payable	185,502
Unearned revenue	823,938
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Due within one year	2,069,846
Due in more than one year	17,846,852
Total liabilities	21,422,152
Net position:	
Net investment in capital assets	22,105,983
Restricted:	
Donor restricted projects	83,074
Employee benefits	1,554,432
Unrestricted	9,220,481
Total net position	$ 32,963,970

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BLUE VALLEY RECREATION COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Net (Expenses) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Total Governmental Activities
Governmental activities:				
Culture and recreation	$ 11,955,775	$ 6,460,979	$ 10,000	$ (5,484,796)
Interest and charges on long-term debt	678,867	-	-	(678,867)
Total governmental activities	$ 12,634,642	$ 6,460,979	$ 10,000	(6,163,663)
General revenues:				
Property taxes levied for general purposes				8,578,301
Investment earnings (loss)				(62,175)
Gain on sale of assets				5,425
Miscellaneous				102,206
Total general revenues				8,623,757
Change in net position				2,460,094
Net position, beginning of year				30,503,876
Net position, end of year				$ 32,963,970

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BLUE VALLEY RECREATION COMMISSION
BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
June 30, 2022

	General	Employee Benefits	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS			
Cash and investments	$ 10,787,896	$ 1,574,053	$ 12,361,949
Accounts receivable	1,492	-	1,492
Total assets	$ 10,789,388	$ 1,574,053	$ 12,363,441
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	$ 3,096	$ -	$ 3,096
Accrued liabilities	262,110	19,621	281,731
Other payables	9,751	-	9,751
Unearned revenues	823,938	-	823,938
Total liabilities	1,098,895	19,621	1,118,516
Fund balances:			
Restricted	83,074	1,554,432	1,637,506
Assigned:			
Capital outlay	1,544,799	-	1,544,799
Unassigned	8,062,620	-	8,062,620
Total fund balances	9,690,493	1,554,432	11,244,925
Total liabilities and fund balances	$ 10,789,388	$ 1,574,053	$ 12,363,441

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BLUE VALLEY RECREATION COMMISSION
RECONCILIATON OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS BALANCE SHEET TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
June 30, 2022

Total fund balances - governmental funds		$ 11,244,925
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:		
Cost of capital assets	$ 58,781,433	
Accumulated depreciation	(16,758,752)	42,022,681
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. Long-term liabilities at year end consist of:		
Bonds payable	19,916,698	
Accrued compensated absences	201,436	
Accrued interest	185,502	(20,303,636)
Total net position - governmental activities		$ 32,963,970

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BLUE VALLEY RECREATION COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN
FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	General	Employee Benefits	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:			
Taxes	$ 7,687,309	$ 890,992	$ 8,578,301
Charges for services	6,460,979	-	6,460,979
Grants and contributions	10,000	-	10,000
Investment income	(62,175)	-	(62,175)
Other local sources	102,206	-	102,206
Total revenues	14,198,319	890,992	15,089,311
Expenditures:			
Current:			
Culture and recreation:			
Personnel	5,526,878	1,451,597	6,978,475
Contractual	2,145,424	-	2,145,424
Commodities	1,462,979	-	1,462,979
Capital outlay	816,279	-	816,279
Debt service:			
Principal payment	1,905,000	-	1,905,000
Interest expense	786,650	-	786,650
Total expenditures	12,643,210	1,451,597	14,094,807
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	1,555,109	(560,605)	994,504
Other financing sources:			
Sale of general capital assets	5,425	-	5,425
Net change in fund balance	1,560,534	(560,605)	999,929
Fund balance, beginning of year	8,129,959	2,115,037	10,244,996
Fund balance, end of year	$ 9,690,493	$ 1,554,432	$ 11,244,925

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BLUE VALLEY RECREATION COMMISSION
RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

Net change in fund balances - governmental funds		$ 999,929
The change in net position reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities is different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of these assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeds capital outlays in the period.		
Capital outlays	$ 816,279	
Depreciation expense	(1,389,283)	(573,004)
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.		99,846
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.		1,905,000
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		20,386
Accrued interest		7,937
Changes in net position of governmental activities		$ 2,460,094

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BLUE VALLEY RECREATION COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BASIS)
GENERAL FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	GAAP Basis	Adjustments to Budgetary Basis	Budgetary Basis	Original and Final Budget	Variances with Final Budget Over (Under)
Revenues:					
Taxes	$ 7,687,309	$ -	$ 7,687,309	$ 7,456,720	$ 230,589
Charges for services	6,460,979	6,143	6,467,122	6,081,475	385,647
Grants and contributions	10,000	(10,000)	-	-	-
Investment revenue	(62,175)	-	(62,175)	15,000	(77,175)
Other local sources	102,206	1,000	103,206	74,621	28,585
Total revenues	14,198,319	(2,857)	14,195,462	13,627,816	567,646
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Culture and recreation:					
Personnel	5,526,878	(59,686)	5,467,192	5,633,512	(166,320)
Contractual	2,145,424	(32,991)	2,112,433	2,381,612	(269,179)
Commodities	1,462,979	2,526	1,465,505	1,686,831	(221,326)
Capital outlay	816,279	919,572	1,735,851	1,869,593	(133,742)
Debt service:					
Principal payment	1,905,000	-	1,905,000	1,905,000	-
Interest expense	786,650	-	786,650	786,650	-
Total expenditures	12,643,210	829,421	13,472,631	14,263,198	(790,567)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	1,555,109	(832,278)	722,831	(635,382)	1,358,213
Other financing sources:					
Sale of general capital assets	5,425	-	5,425	-	5,425
Net change in fund balances	1,560,534	(832,278)	728,256	$ (635,382)	$ 1,363,638
Fund balance, beginning of year	8,129,959	288,961	8,418,920		
Fund balance, end of year	$ 9,690,493	$ (543,317)	$ 9,147,176		

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

BLUE VALLEY RECREATION COMMISSION
STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (NON-GAAP BASIS)
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS FUND
For the Year Ended June 30, 2022

	GAAP Basis	Adjustments to Budgetary Basis	Budgetary Basis	Original and Final Budget	Variances with Final Budget Over (Under)
Revenues:					
Taxes	$ 890,992	$ -	$ 890,992	$ 827,412	$ 63,580
Expenditures:					
Current:					
Culture and recreation:					
Personnel	1,451,597	(19,621)	1,431,976	2,305,576	(873,600)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(560,605)	19,621	(540,984)	$ (1,478,164)	$ 937,180
Fund balance, beginning of year	2,115,037	-	2,115,037		
Fund balance, end of year	$ 1,554,432	$ 19,621	$ 1,574,053		

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statements of Blue Valley Recreation Commission (the Commission) have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. Significant accounting policies of the Commission are described below.

Reporting Entity

The Commission is a political subdivision of the State of Kansas governed by a board appointed by the Blue Valley Unified School District No. 229 (the District). Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have established criteria to be followed in determining which governmental organizations should be included in the reporting entity. The basic, but not the only, criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is the governing body's ability to exercise oversight responsibility. The most significant manifestation of this ability is financial interdependency. Applying these criteria, management has determined that the Commission is a component unit of the District.

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 Commission. The effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. All activities of the Commission are governmental activities.

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. Program revenues include: 1) charges to recipients of direct benefits from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function, and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds. The emphasis of the fund financial statements is on major governmental funds, each displayed in a separate column. The Commission has no nonmajor funds.

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded at the time liabilities are incurred, regardless of when the related cash flows take place. Nonexchange transactions, in which the Commission gives (or receives) value without directly receiving (or giving) equal value in exchange, includes property taxes, grants, entitlements, and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from property taxes is recognized in the fiscal year for which the taxes are levied. Revenue from grants, entitlements, and donations is recognized in the fiscal year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied.

Governmental funds are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Under the modified accrual basis, revenues are recognized when measurable and available. "Measurable" means the amount of the transaction can be determined and "available" means the balance is collectible within the current period, or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Commission considers revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures are recorded when a liability is incurred, except for debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to certain compensated absences and claims and judgments which are recorded when payment is due. Proceeds of general long-term debt are reported as other financing sources and uses.

Property taxes and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period.

The Commission reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund, which is used to account for the general operating of the Commission and all unrestricted revenues and expenditures not provided for in other funds.

Employee Benefits Fund, which is used to account for employee benefits paid by the Commission.

Investments

The Commission invests in certificate of deposit which are recorded at cost and U.S. government securities which are recorded at fair value.

Property Taxes

In accordance with state statutes, ad valorem taxes levied during the current year are a revenue source to be used to finance the budget of the ensuing year. Taxes are assessed on a calendar-year basis and become a lien on the property on November 1 of each year. The County Treasurer is the tax collection agent for all tax entities within the County. Property owners have the option of paying one-half or 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 ensuing year.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the Commission as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $ 750. Commission capital assets are recorded at historical cost, or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are valued at their acquisition value on the date donated. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

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

Buildings and improvements	50 years
Furniture	10 years
Vehicles	15 years
Equipment	5 years

Compensated Absences

The executive director and all regular employees are allowed paid vacation leave at various rates each year based upon time in service with a maximum amount of vacation time allowed of 160 hours.

- Regular part-time employees are allowed paid vacation leave pro-rata based on full-time allowances.
- Full-time employees with less than 5 years of service are allowed 80 hours of vacation each year.
- Full-time employees with 5 to 10 years of service are allowed 120 hours of vacation each year.
- Full-time employees with greater than 10 years of service are allowed 160 hours of vacation each year.

Amounts accrued for vacation leave are reported on the statement of net position.

Long-Term Liabilities

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities. Bond premiums and discounts are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using a method that approximates the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable premium or discount.

Net Position

The Commission's net position is classified as follows:

Net investment in capital assets – This represents the Commission's total investment in capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and related debt.

Restricted – This includes resources that are legally or contractually obligated to be spent in accordance with restrictions imposed by external third parties.

Unrestricted – This includes resources derived from charges for services, property taxes, other local sources, and interest. The resources are used for transactions relating to the cultural and recreation operations of the Commission and may be used at the discretion of the board to meet current expenses in accordance with approved budgets.

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

Fund Balances

As prescribed by GASB Statement No. 54, governmental funds report fund balance classifications based primarily on the extent to which the Commission is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the funds can be spent. As of June 30, 2022, fund balances for governmental funds are made up of the following:

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.

Assigned fund balance includes amounts intended to be used by the Commission for specific purposes that are neither restricted nor committed. Intent is expressed by (a) the Commission or (b) a body or official to whom the Commission has delegated the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes.

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 which amounts are available in multiple fund balance classifications, fund balance is depleted in the following order: restricted, assigned, and unassigned.

Use of Estimates

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

Pending GASB Statements

At June 30, 2022, the GASB had issued several statements not yet implemented by the Commission. The statements that might impact the Commission are as follows:

GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, eliminates diversity in practice associated with government issuers' financial reporting of conduit debt obligations. The Statement achieves that objective by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation, establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer, establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and improving required note disclosures. The requirements for this statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2021.

GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and Availability Payment Arrangements*, provides guidance for the financial reporting of public-private and public-public partnerships and availability payment arrangements. The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2022.

GASB Statement No. 96, *Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements*, provides guidance on the accounting and financial reporting for subscription-based information technology arrangements (SBITAs) for government end users. This Statement (1) defines a SBITA; (2) establishes that a SBITA results in a right-to-use subscription asset - an intangible asset - and a corresponding subscription liability; (3) provides the capitalization criteria for outlays other than subscription payments, including implementation costs of a SBITA; and (4) requires note disclosures regarding a SBITA. The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2022.

GASB Statement No. 99, *Omnibus 2022*, enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting to improves the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing (1) practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements and (2) accounting and financial reporting for financial guarantees. The requirements related to leases, PPPs, and SBITS are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2022. The requirements related to financial guarantees and the classification and reporting of derivative instruments within the scope of Statement 53 are effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2023.

GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences*, updates the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. This statement aligns the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and amends certain previously required disclosures. The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2023.

2 - Budgetary Basis of Accounting

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

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

Beginning in 2022, if the Commission is holding a revenue neutral rate hearing, the budget timeline for adoption of the final budget is adjusted to on or before September 20th.

The statutes allow for the governing body to increase the originally adopted budget for previously unbudgeted increases in revenue other than ad valorem property taxes. To do this, a notice of public hearing to amend the budget must be published in the local newspaper. At least ten days after publication, the hearing may be held and the governing body may amend the budget at that time. The Commission had no budget amendments for the year ended June 30, 2022.

The 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. Budget comparison statements are presented for each budgeted fund showing actual receipts and expenditures compared to legally budgeted receipts and expenditures.

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

A legal operating budget is required for the General Fund and Employee Benefits Fund.

The actual data presented in the budgetary comparison statements differs from the data presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The following is a summary of the effects on the ending fund balances caused by the difference in accounting between the budgetary basis and GAAP.

	General Fund	Employee Benefits Fund
GAAP fund balances, June 30, 2022	$ 9,690,493	$ 1,554,432
Adjustments:		
Encumbrances	(1,544,799)	-
Unearned revenue	823,938	-
Accrued payroll	262,110	19,621
Accounts receivable	(1,492)	-
Less:		
Fund balance of nonbudgeted funds:		
Donor restricted projects	(83,074)	-
Total adjustments	(543,317)	19,621
Budgetary fund balances, June 30, 2022	$ 9,147,176	$ 1,574,053

3 - Cash and Investments

K.S.A. 9-1401 establishes the depositories which may be used by the Commission. The statute requires banks eligible to hold the Commission's funds have a main or branch bank in the county in which the Commission is located, or in an adjoining county if such institution has been designated as an official depository, and the banks provide an adequate rate of return on funds. In addition, K.S.A. 9-1402 requires the banks to pledge securities for deposits in excess of FDIC coverage.

Custodial credit risk – deposits and investments. In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Commission's deposits may not be returned to it. For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the Commission will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. Statutes require that deposits be entirely covered with federal depository insurance or by collateral held under a joint custody receipt issued by a bank within the State of Kansas, the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, or

the Federal Home Loan Bank of Topeka. State statutes require investments to be adequately secured. At June 30, 2022, the Commission's deposits and investments were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

K.S.A. 12-1675 limits the Commission's investments of idle funds to time deposits, open accounts, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, the State of Kansas Municipal Investment Pool, and U.S. treasury bills and notes. At June 30, 2022 and throughout the year then ended, the Commission's cash and investments included certificates of deposit, U.S. treasury bills, Federal Home Loan discount notes, and cash deposits. The credit rating for the U.S. treasury bills and Federal Home Loan discount notes at June 30, 2022 is AA+ (Standards & Poors). Investment earnings are recorded in the General Fund.

Some of the Commission'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.

Fair value measurement. The Commission 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 June 30, 2022, the U.S. treasury bills were valued based on identical assets in an active market (Level 1) and the Federal Home Loan discount notes were valued with significant other observable inputs (Level 2).

Interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in the interest rate may adversely affect the investment's fair value. The Commission does not have a policy to address interest rate risk. The Commission is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

As of June 30, 2022, maturities of the Commission's investments, which are measured at fair value, are as follows:

		Investment Maturities (in Years)			
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less than 1	1 to 5	6 to 10	More than 10
Federal Home Loan discount notes	$ 3,488,810	$ 2,991,455	$ 497,355	$ -	$ -
U.S. treasury bills	3,932,230	2,968,168	964,062	-	-
Total	$ 7,421,040	$ 5,959,623	$ 1,461,417	$ -	$ -

Concentration of credit risk. The Commission's investment policy does not place any limitations on the percentage of the Commission's total investments that may be with any one issuer. Kansas statutes indirectly prohibit such a limitation, as local banks must be given preference on each investment of idle funds.

4 - Related Party Transaction

The Commission has entered into certain agreements with Blue Valley Unified School District No. 229 (the District). The Commission paid the District approximately $ 494,000 for the rental of gyms and fields for the year ended June 30, 2022.

5 - Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2022 was as follows:

	Balance July 1, 2021	Additions	Deletions	Transfers	Balance June 30, 2022
Commission Governmental Activities:					
Nondepreciable capital assets:					
Construction in progress	$ 1,018,192	$ 643,568	$ -	$ (116,445)	$ 1,545,315
Depreciable capital assets:					
Computer equipment	1,297,200	41,687	(621,446)	-	717,441
Program equipment	542,749	42,045	(263,648)	-	321,146
YMCA complex	2,728,575	-	-	-	2,728,575
School facilities	239,679	-	-	(67,384)	172,295
Office furniture and equipment	206,336	21,709	(201,211)	-	26,834
Field and maintenance equipment	1,047,832	18,832	(414,081)	-	652,583
Concessions equipment	63,070	-	(56,966)	-	6,104
Vehicles	424,772	-	(38,008)	-	386,764
Maintenance facility/west parking lot expansion	1,917,649	-	-	-	1,917,649
Miller's Woods complex and sports complex	14,483,387	-	-	116,445	14,599,832
Indoor aquatic facility	4,904,254	-	-	-	4,904,254
North fields and maintenance facility	7,764,172	-	-	-	7,764,172
Concessions	1,347,363	-	-	-	1,347,363
Miscellaneous equipment	78,073	27,506	(8,120)	-	97,459
Activity center	2,295,948	20,932	-	67,384	2,384,264
Hilltop recreation center	19,209,383	-	-	-	19,209,383
Totals at historical cost	59,568,634	816,279	(1,603,480)	-	58,781,433
Less accumulated depreciation for:					
Computer equipment	1,006,474	122,416	(621,446)	-	507,444
Program equipment	448,440	52,746	(263,648)	-	237,538
YMCA complex	1,369,400	54,572	-	-	1,423,972
School facilities	82,174	2,771	-	-	84,945
Office furniture and equipment	204,543	1,598	(201,211)	-	4,930
Field and maintenance equipment	957,207	35,416	(414,081)	-	578,542
Concessions equipment	58,068	1,220	(56,966)	-	2,322
Vehicles	237,432	15,503	(38,008)	-	214,927
Maintenance facility/west parking lot expansion	517,765	340,693	-	-	858,458
Miller's Woods complex and sports complex	5,907,749	38,353	-	-	5,946,102
Indoor aquatic facility	1,225,881	98,085	-	-	1,323,966
North fields and maintenance facility	1,940,406	155,283	-	-	2,095,689
Concessions	66,499	26,947	-	-	93,446
Miscellaneous equipment	292,368	11,341	(8,120)	-	295,589
Activity center	928,672	48,150	-	-	976,822
Hilltop recreation center	1,729,871	384,189	-	-	2,114,060
Total accumulated depreciation	16,972,949	1,389,283	(1,603,480)	-	16,758,752
Governmental activities capital assets. net	$ 42,595,685	$ (573,004)	$ -	$ -	$ 42,022,681

The costs of certain capital assets listed above including the sports complex, activity center, and Hilltop recreation center were financed through Certificates of Participation Series 2014A, 2014B, and 2015.

The Commission's depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

Culture and recreation	$ 1,389,283

6 - Long-Term Liabilities

Long-term liabilities consist of the following:

Series	Date Issued	Final Maturity	Original	Outstanding	Interest Rates
Certificates of Participation:					
2014A Series	December 18, 2014	October 1, 2025	$ 8,819,719	$ 3,546,261	2.00% - 5.00%
2014B Series	December 18, 2014	October 1, 2025	4,606,041	1,837,197	2.00%
2015 Series	June 16, 2015	October 1, 2035	18,614,628	14,533,240	3.00% - 5.00%
			$ 32,040,388	$ 19,916,698	

The Commission has entered into lease agreements as a lessee through the issuance of the Certificates listed above for financing the construction of major capital facilities (See Note 5). These lease agreements qualify as financed purchases.

During the year ended June 30, 2022, the following changes occurred in the long-term liabilities of the Commission:

	Balance July 1, 2021	Additions	Reductions	Balance June 30, 2022
Certificates of Participation	$ 21,120,000	$ -	$ 1,905,000	$ 19,215,000
Bond premiums	801,544	-	99,846	701,698
	$ 21,921,544	$ -	$ 2,004,846	$ 19,916,698

The following is a summary of the maturities of the certificates and related interest:

Year Ended June 30,	Principal, including bond premiums	Interest
2023	$ 2,069,846	$ 713,125
2024	2,144,846	620,750
2025	2,249,846	533,175
2026	2,324,846	458,975
2027	940,231	403,025
2028 - 2032	5,241,157	1,449,950
2033 - 2036	4,945,926	395,700
	$ 19,916,698	$ 4,574,700

7 - Defined Contribution Pension Plan

The Commission administers a 457(b) defined contribution pension plan available to its employees. Employees are eligible to participate in the payroll period immediately preceding the later of age 18 or the first day of the month after thirty days of employment. Plan compensation is determined by W-2 wages. The Commission has the discretion to make matching contributions to an employee's account based on the contributions the employee has made to the 457(b) plan. The Commission matches each dollar the employee contributes up to a maximum of 7% of their pay.

Employer matching contributions are subject to the following vesting schedule:

Years of Employment	Vested Percentage
Less than 2	0%
2	25%
3	50%
4	75%
5 or more	100%

Forfeitures may first be used to reduce fees. Remaining forfeitures will be used to reduce Commission contributions.

For the year ended June 30, 2022, the Commission recognized pension expense of $ 215,170. There were no plan forfeitures for the year ended June 30, 2022.

8 - Contingencies

Risk Management

The Commission is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets: errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. These risks are covered by commercial insurance purchased from independent third parties. There has been no significant change in insurance coverage from the previous fiscal year. Settlements have not exceeded insurance coverage for each of the past three fiscal years.

Encumbrances

The Commission uses encumbrances to control expenditure commitments for the year and to enhance cash management. Encumbrances represent commitments related to executory contracts not yet performed and purchase orders not yet filled. Commitments for such expenditure of monies are encumbered to reserve a portion of applicable appropriations. Encumbrances still open at year-end are not accounted for as expenditures and liabilities, but, rather, as restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance. At June 30, 2022, the Commission's recorded encumbrances in governmental funds were as follows:

General	$ 1,544,799

9 - Tax Abatements

Tax revenues for the Commission are impacted by property tax abatements authorized by outside governmental entities. Specifically, the City of Overland Park, Kansas has authorized property tax abatements in the amount of approximately $120,000 that reduced the Commission's tax revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2022.

10 - Subsequent Events

The Commission has evaluated subsequent events through the date of the independent auditors' report, which is the date the financial statements are available to be issued.