

From Top left: Roe Blvd improvements, solar panel installation at the community center; public art in Nall Park; Gretchen & Ardie Davis Community Pavilion at R Park.

**Comprehensive Annual Financial Report** 

For the Fiscal Year Ending December 31, 2020



# City of Roeland Park, Kansas



#### **Comprehensive Annual Financial Report**

for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020

Prepared by:

Jennifer Jones-Lacy Assistant City Administrator/ Finance Director

#### CITY OF ROELAND PARK, KANSAS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS Year ending December 31, 2020

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION



May 10, 2021

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

The Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the City of Roeland Park for fiscal year ending December 31, 2020 is submitted to you. State law requires that every general-purpose local government publish, within six months of the close of each fiscal year, a complete set of audited financial statements. This report is published to fulfill the requirements for fiscal year ending December 31, 2020.

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

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

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

#### Letter of Transmittal

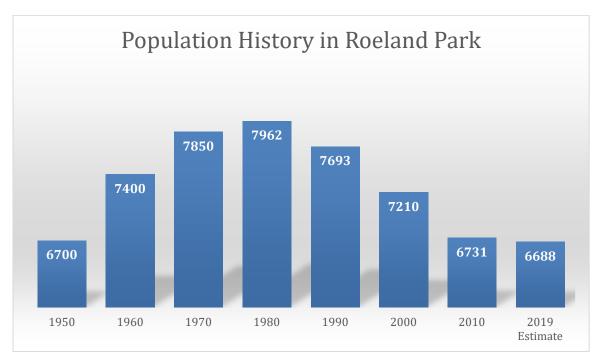
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

City of Roeland Park, Kansas

The independent auditing firm of Gordon CPA has issued an unmodified ("clean") opinion on the City of Roeland Park's financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2020. The independent audit involved examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements; assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management; and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. The independent auditor's report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

#### CITY OF ROELAND PARK PROFILE

The City of Roeland Park was incorporated in 1951 and is located in the northeastern part of Johnson County, Kansas. The City occupies 1.64 square miles and serves a population of approximately 6,700. The City's population is at the same population as it was in 1950. During the 1960's through 1980's the city saw a 6-10% population increase each decade. During the past three decades, the City's population has decreased with the latest population estimates at 6,688 (KS Secretary of State). The City's population has decreased approximately 18% since 1980.



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

The City Administrator hires the heads of the various departments. The City Administrator is responsible for administering all City programs and departments in accordance with policies and the annual budget adopted by the council. The City provides a full range of municipal services including police protection, the construction and maintenance of streets, storm drainage and other

infrastructure, and recreational and cultural activities. Fire and health services are provided by the Consolidated Fire District and County and utilities are a service provided by the outside agencies. The City has an independent contract with a solid waste collector for recycling, yard waste and residential solid waste disposal.

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

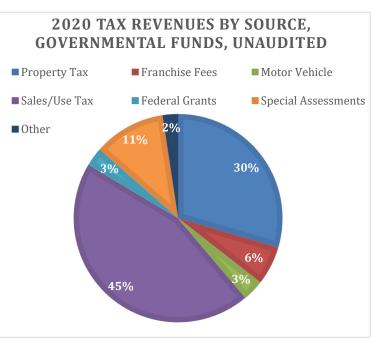
The annual budget serves as the foundation for Roeland Park's financial planning and control. The City Council formally adopts the budget and legally allocates, or appropriates, available monies for the City's various funds. The Council is required to adopt a final budget for the next fiscal year by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

#### LOCAL ECONOMY

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

Governing Body adopted the R Park phased development plan in early 2019 which will bring more than \$1.8 million in total improvements to the park.

The City of Roeland Park's tax revenue base consists of a variety of tax categories; the most significant being taxes applicable to sales and use followed by property tax. Sales taxes include the local generated sales tax as well as a share from the County sales tax that is distributed by population to cities within the County. The City has major industries located within the government's boundaries or in close proximity, which include major grocery stores, major department



stores and convenience stores, as well as several financial institutions and insurance companies.

4600 WEST FIFTY-FIRST STREET | ROELAND PARK, KANSAS 66205 PHONE: CITY HALL (913) 722-2600 | FAX (913) 722-3713 WWW.ROELANDPARK.NET Roeland Park issued 454 building permits at a value of approximately \$14.5 million. This is up from the prior year due to the issuance of permits for the new Sunflower Medical building at northeast Johnson Dr. and Roe Blvd. In 2020, the city issued permits for three new single-family homes with an average value of \$507,000. We also issued 29 residential remodeling permits with a value of \$1.04 million for an average investment of \$35,964 per home. The average sale price for a single-family home in the City in 2020 was \$258,161 – a 12.05% increase from the prior year. Assessed valuations of residential and commercial properties in Roeland Park increased by approximately 9% in 2021.

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

Median household incomes within the City of Roeland Park are higher than for the state and the nation. According to census estimates in 2019, the City's median household income was \$75,965 while the state's median income was \$59,597, and \$62,843 for the U.S.

#### FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

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

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

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

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

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

#### LONG TERM FINANCIAL PLANNING

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

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

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

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

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

#### **MAJOR PROJECTS**

<u>City Completes Phase 1 and 2 of R Park Improvements</u>



Construction of Phase 1 and 2 of R Park improvements were substantiallv completed in September 2020. Improvements included the new Gretchen & Ardie Davis Community Pavilion with fireplace, built in grill, stone wall with pergola and performance stage, a new fully accessible improved parking restroom, accessibility, a new soccer field and

landscaping. This project came to fruition in part by the dedication of several citizens and community groups who raised more than \$80,000 for the pavilion.

#### <u>City Substantially Completes work on Roe Boulevard in 2020</u>

The Roe 2020 project has been in the works since 2017 marked a significant milestone in late 2020. The \$9.46 million project included \$4.66 million from federal Surface Transportation grant funds,

\$1.62 million from Johnson County CARS grants, \$2.91 million from Tax Increment Financing Districts and \$266 thousand from the Special Street & Highway Fund. In 2020, the City completed a 2-inch mill and overlay of the street south of 48<sup>th</sup> Street, new streetlight and traffic signal installations, enhanced intersections with improved pedestrian refuge points, enhanced crosswalks and a new 8-foot multi-use trail on the west side of the street. In 2021, the City will complete landscaping throughout the corridor, resurfacing, signals and lighting north of 48<sup>th</sup> Street and the installation of gateway signage.



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#### Residents Approve Increased Special Infrastructure Sales Tax

In November 2020, residents had the opportunity to vote to repeal the existing <sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub> cent sales tax dedicated to infrastructure improvements in Roeland Park and replace it with a new <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cent sales tax for the same purpose. 60% of voters in the presidential election year voted to approve the ballot question and turnout was 75%. Funds will support infrastructure projects including roads, stormwater and parks improvements and maintenance. The new tax will go into effect April 1, 2021.





Left: Damsel in Blue by Amie Jacobsen installed in front of City Hall; Eucalyptus by Vadim Kharchenko installed in Nall Park

#### <u>New Public Art Installed throughout the</u> <u>City</u>

Starting in 2019, the City has funded \$25,000 annually for public art. In 2020, Advisorv Arts Committee the recommended the purchase and installation of five new sculptures placed throughout the City. In addition to the two pieces pictured, the City also placed two pieces of art in Cooper Creek Park near the gateway signage. Totems by Eric Candee flank the "Welcome to Roeland Park" marker. In addition, as part of the 1% for Art Resolution, Commerce Bank installed Jun Kaneko's Untitled (Dango) sculpture at the northwest corner of Roe and Johnson Drive. The 1% for Art program will also produce new art for the Sunflower Medical Group at the northeast corner of Roe and Johnson, Saint Luke's Hospital and a new mural at 47<sup>th</sup> and Roe Lane.

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

The 2021 budget was built with the following considerations in mind:

- Kansas "tax lid" which restricts the City's ability to increase property taxes beyond the current year plus the CPI and certain exceptions, without a popular vote. This restricts the City's ability to capture increases in property taxes resulting from reassessment.
- The Governing Body held the property tax mill levy constant for 2021 to ensure sufficient funding for significant capital investments planned during the next 5 years. During 2018 and 2019 the mill levy was reduced 2.5 mills in each year.

- Sales tax collections during the first half of 2020 are considerably higher compared to the same period the prior year, this is attributed to the Covid-19 pandemic creating greater demand for basic commodities such as food and health care supplies offered through the variety of regional retailers located in Roeland Park. In addition, a major retail store in Roeland Park was demolished and rebuilt in 2019 also adding to the increase experienced in sales tax in 2020.
- A recent decision favoring large box retailers by the State Board of Tax Appeals has potential to significantly reduce the taxable value of major retailers located in Roeland Park. The retailers appealing their tax assessments are located within Tax Increment Financing districts within the community, the impact would initially impact TIF Fund revenues.
- The City closed on the sale of one (Northeast RJ) of two City owned properties offered for sale or lease at the end of 2019. The City continues to market The Rocks, although the pandemic has softened the market. The goal is to sell The Rocks to private developers to build a combination of retail, hotel, and multi-family developments. The Rocks site is also home to the Public Works shop and City staff continue to investigate suitable relocation options for the Department. However, due to the size of the City (1.6 square miles) finding a location within the City limits is difficult which has forced staff to consider locations in neighboring communities as well.
- The agreement with Johnson County Parks and Recreation (JCPRD) for the management of the City's Aquatics Center (RPAC) ended May 31, 2019. This marked the end of 20 years where JCPRD split the operation and capital expenses with the City 50/50. In addition, a storm in 2018 damaged the dome beyond repair. Due to the exceptional cost associated with installing a new dome and complying with modern building standards, the Governing Body decided to make the operation a summer-only facility for 2019. Future budgets also contemplate summer only operations, as well as a major renovation (\$1.8 million) following the 2020 season. Work commenced early as a result of the 2020 season being cancelled due to COVID-19. Bids came in low allowing for some additional items to be included and new deck furniture to be incorporated into the project. The renovation was a new and significant addition to the City's Capital Improvement Plan in 2020, which along with Governing Body direction to complete the first two phases of improvements at R Park in 2020 led to their decision to plan for a \$1.25 million General Obligation Bond issue in support of these projects. A favorable bond market provided for a 1.51% interest rate on the issue in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2020.
- A new Parks and Recreation Superintendent was added in 2020 as the City prepared to complete the two significant capital projects noted above as well as positioning to bring pool operations in house in 2021 vs a contracted arrangement as has been the case since its construction. The 2021 budget reflects a complete Aquatics line-item budget in anticipation of this step along with updates to job descriptions and the pay scale to reflect the aquatics positions being added.
- To remain competitive with neighboring communities and to help meet one of the City's stated goals, the 2021 Budget reflects 4.25% for merit-based salary increases for each department. The 2021 budget also provides for implementing the 2<sup>nd</sup> phase of a two phase pay scale adjustment plan recommended by the consultant hired to do a compensation study.

#### **FUTURE INITIATIVES**

The Governing Body developed several Organizational Goals and Current Objectives during the 2021 Budget process. Some of the goals include:

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

- Quarterly diversity and racial equity assessment
- Reduce non-state mandated fines and court fees by 25% for 2021
- Improvements to Cooper Creek Park
- Build an artistic staircase leading to commercial area from Roe Lane
- Replace amenities in Sweany Park
- Equip public works snow removal and street sweeping vehicles with GPS units
- Install 2 marquee signs on Roe Blvd
- Upgrade courtroom seating
- Provide free wi-fi at the aquatic center
- Replace all city hall admin vehicles with electric vehicles

#### **Non-Monetary Goals**

- Maintenance of the City's Public Art using existing funds
- Create prominent, memorable gateway sculpture at northern end of the City using existing funds

#### AWARDS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The City received the following recognitions and awards in 2020.

- AAA awarded the Roeland park Police Department the Gold Award for Community Traffic Safety. This is the fifth year in a row the City received a Traffic Award from AAA.
- The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) awarded its Distinguished Budget Presentation Award to the City for its 2020 Budget document. This is the City's second Distinguished Budget award.
- The GFOA Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting Award for its 2019 CAFR for the 26<sup>th</sup> consecutive year.

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

Respectfully Submitted,

Jennofor Jones-Lacy

Jennifer Jones-Lacy Assistant City Administrator/Director of Finance

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

## City of Roeland Park Kansas

For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2019

Christophen P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO





### **Governing Body**

Back row from left to right: Ben Dickens – Ward 2, Mike Kelly – Mayor, Trisha Brauer – Ward 3, Michael Rebne – Ward 4, Jim Kelly – Ward 4

Front row from left to right: Tom Madigan – Ward 1, Jen Hill – Ward 2, Jan Faidley – Ward 1, Claudia McCormack – Ward 3,

#### CITY OF ROELAND PARK, KANSAS 2020 DEPARTMENT HEADS AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS

Department Heads:

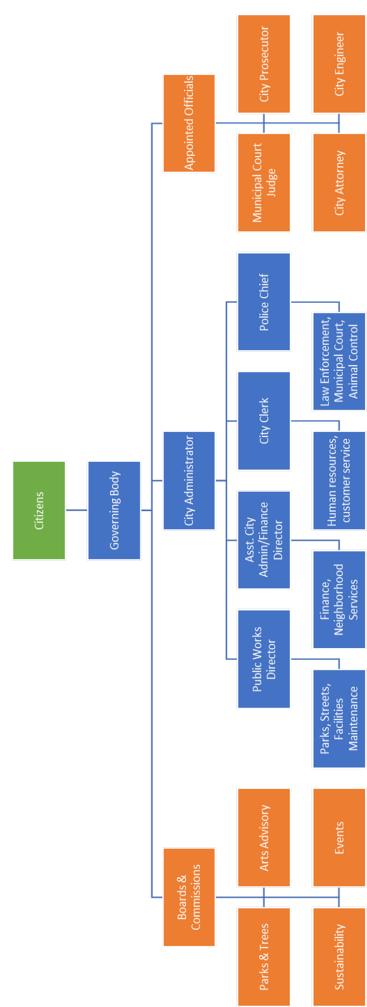
City Administrator Assistant City Administrator/Director of Finance City Clerk Chief of Police Director of Public Works Keith Moody Jennifer Jones-Lacy Kelley Nielsen John Morris Donnie Scharf

Appointed Officials:

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



# **Organizational Chart**



**FINANCIAL SECTION** 

# GORDONCPA AUDITING ACCOUNTING CONSULTING

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Mayor and City Council City of Roeland Park, Kansas

#### **Report on the Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Roeland Park, Kansas (the City), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2020, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

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

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the *"Kansas Municipal Accounting and Audit Guide."* These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

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

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

#### Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Roeland Park, Kansas, as of December 31, 2020, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the General Fund, CID #1 - Roeland Park Shopping Center Fund, the Special Street Fund and the Special Infrastructure Fund for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

#### **Other Matters**

#### Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis on pages 3-10, the schedule of the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability of page 52, the schedule of City contributions on page 53, and the other postemployment healthcare benefit schedules on pages 54-55 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

#### Other Information

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

The accompanying introductory, statistical section and other supplemental statistical section, as listed in the table of contents, have not been subjected to auditing procedures applied in the audits of the basic financial statements, and, accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Gordon CPA LLC

Certified Public Accountant Lawrence, Kansas

May 10, 2021

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

We offer those interested in the City of Roeland Park's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City of Roeland Park for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found in the introductory section of this report.

#### **Financial Highlights**

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City of Roeland Park exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources as of December 31, 2020 by \$32,021,396 (net position). The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City of Roeland Park exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources as of December 31, 2019 by \$27,205,025 (net position).
- The government's total net position increased by \$4,816,371 and \$3,467,755 for 2020 and 2019, respectively. The increase in total net position during fiscal year 2020 was primarily due to a 10% increase in sales and use tax overall from the prior year, an increase in real property taxes due to a full year of the small hospital being on the tax rolls and new homes being accounted for in 2020. Additionally, the cancellation of the pool season significantly reduced those expenses. Finally, while significant capital improvements occurred in 2020, much of the funding came from grant resources compared to the prior year where most of the capital expenses came from City resources. The City has built substantial reserves to ensure ongoing operations at current day levels.
- The City of Roeland Park's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$9,675,221 and \$8,696,079 as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Unassigned fund balance for fiscal years 2020 and 2019 was \$(1,135,306) and \$(1,663,537), respectively.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$1,232,026, or 25 percent of total General Fund expenditures compared to the 2019 balance of \$1,150,276, or 25 percent of total General Fund expenditures.
- The City of Roeland Park's total debt, excluding compensated absences, net pension liability and OPEB liabilities, decreased by \$81,019 (1.4 percent) during fiscal year ended December 31, 2020. The City of Roeland Park's total debt, excluding compensated absences, net pension liability and OPEB liabilities, decreased by \$1,155,782 (17 percent) during fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. The small decrease was due to the issuance of \$2,419,204 in general obligation and refunding bonds, and the scheduled principal payments on the debt.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The government-wide financial statements include the City of Roeland Park itself (known as the primary government). The financial statements also include the Public Building Commission and the Roeland Park City Hall Property Owners Association, the component units of the City of Roeland Park. The component units, although legally separate entities,

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

are included in the City's reporting entity as blended component units because of their significant operational or financial relationship with the City.

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

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

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

The City of Roeland Park maintains 16 individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, Bella Roe/Walmart TIF Fund, Debt Service Fund, Special Street Fund, Special Infrastructure Fund, TDD #1 - Price Chopper Fund, TDD #2 - Lowe's Fund and CID #1 Roeland Park Shopping Center Fund, all of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the other 8 governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

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

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

#### Government-Wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. The City's total net position has increased from a year ago by \$4,816,371. The following table is a condensed version of the government-wide statement of net position comparing fiscal years 2020 and 2019.

The City of Roeland Park's restricted net position, \$7,858,659 and \$7,244,445 for fiscal years 2020 and 2019, respectively, represent resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance is unrestricted net position \$522,959 and \$298,428 for 2020 and 2019, respectively.

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

City of Roe	land	Park's Net F	osi	tion	
		overnmental tivities 2020	-	overnmental tivities 2019	Change
Current and other assets	\$	18,244,355	\$	17,686,656	\$ 557,699
Capital assets		26,673,746		22,089,907	4,583,839
Total assets		44,918,101		39,776,563	 5,141,538
Total deferred outflows of resources		809,036		464,496	 344,540
Current liabilities		3,748,514		4,509,107	[760,593]
Noncurrent liabilities		5,412,203		4,110,107	1,302,096
Total liabilities		9,160,717		8,619,214	 541,503
Total deferred inflows of resources		4,545,024		4,416,820	 128,204
Net position:					
Net investment in capital assets		23,639,778		19,662,152	3,977,626
Restricted		7,858,659		7,336,008	522,651
Unrestricted [deficit]		522,959		206,865	 316,094
Total net position	\$	32,021,396	\$	27,205,025	\$ 4,816,371

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

Net position may serve over time as one useful indicator of a government's financial condition. The City's net position increased by \$4,816,371, or 18 percent, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2020.

Current and Other Assets - The City's current and other assets increased by \$557,699 from \$17.7 million to \$18.2 million. The City's capital assets increased by \$4.6 million or a 21 percent increase. The primary element of this increase is due to the addition of approximately \$4.6 million in net capital assets.

Noncurrent liabilities increased by 32 percent due to an increase in general obligation bond liabilities. Noncurrent liabilities, excluding debt, include \$195,548 of other postemployment benefits. Other liabilities decreased by 17 percent.

The largest portion of the government's net position for governmental activities (82.6 percent) reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, machinery, equipment and infrastructure), less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. The government uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the government's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities. Capital assets include all assets, still in use, acquired from 1952 through December 31, 2020.

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

Restricted net position totals \$7,858,659 and represent assets with constraints placed on their use by either external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, laws or regulations of other governments, or law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Unrestricted net position of \$522,959, consists of net position that does not meet the definition of "restricted" or "net investment in capital assets."

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

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

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

City of Roeland Park's Changes in Net Position

Revenues:		vernmental tivities 2020	-	overnmental tivities 2019	Change
Program revenues: Charges for services	\$	407,959	\$	646,644	\$ [238,685]
Operating grants and contributions	Ŧ	388,681	Ŧ	187,952	200,729
Capital grants and contributions		2,046,445		896,457	1,149,988
General revenues:					
Property taxes		3,819,267		3,294,551	524,716
Sales and use taxes		3,784,834		3,635,333	149,501
Franchise taxes		447,629		454,559	[6,930]
Investment earnings		80,124		244,552	[164,428]
Miscellaneous		539,642		1,686,580	[1,146,938]
Total revenues		11,514,581		11,046,628	467,953
Expenses:					
General government		1,924,882		1,738,132	186,750
Public works		2,313,717		3,267,133	[953,416]
Public safety		1,919,767		1,774,670	145,097
Culture and recreation		475,554		708,354	[232,800]
Interest on long-term debt		64,290		90,584	[26,294]
Total expenses		6,698,210		7,578,873	[880,663]
Increase in net position		4,816,371		3,467,755	1,348,616
Net position, beginning		27,205,025		23,737,270	3,467,755
Net position, ending	\$	32,021,396	\$	27,205,025	\$4,816,371

Total governmental activities revenue was \$11,514,581 and \$11,046,628 in fiscal years 2020 and 2019, respectively.

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

Certain revenues are generated that are specific to governmental program activities. These totaled \$2,843,085 and \$1,168,169 in 2020 and 2019, respectively. The graphs in Tables 1 and 2 of the statistical section as listed in the table of contents, show the composition of the fiscal year's governmental activities revenue and expenses.

Total governmental activities expenses were \$6,698,210 and \$7,578,873 in fiscal years 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Several of the revenue and expense categories fluctuated between 2020 and 2019. Highlights include the following:

#### Revenues:

- Property taxes increased by \$524,716 due to a full year of the new hospital being on the tax rolls along with several new homes that were constructed in 2018 being fully on tax rolls in 2020.
- Capital improvement revenues increased by 1,149,988 or 128% from the prior year due receipt of \$1.43 million in CARS grants for the Roe 2020 project.
- Sales tax revenue increased by \$149,501 or 4% from 2019 due to the eight-month closure of Aldi in 2019 and the surprising increase in local sales taxes from staple stores that were heavily used during the pandemic.
- Franchise fees were down \$6,930 or 2% in 2020 compared to the prior year primarily due to natural gas being down by 11% from the prior year due to the price of gas falling.
- Court revenues were also down \$118,123 or 35% in 2020 compared to 2019 due to fewer traffic stops during the height of the COVID-19 outbreak.

#### Expenses:

- Culture and Recreation expenses decreased by \$232,800 in 2020 from the prior year due to cancelling the pool season for 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Public Works expenses decreased from the prior year by \$953,416 due to having a lower investment in capital projects in 2020.
- General Government expenses were up \$186,750 due to the purchase of items to help manage the pandemic that were reimbursed through CARES Act funds. This includes an upgraded Building Automation and Filtration systems for city hall and the community center, among other projects.

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

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

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

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Roeland Park's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$9,675,221, an increase of \$979,142 in comparison with the prior year. Fund balance that is restricted to indicate that it is not available for new spending because it has already been committed to pay for debt service totaled \$1,091,681, for capital expansion and improvements totaled \$6,567,391, for culture and recreation totaled \$177,377 and for Roeland Park Property Owners' Association totaled \$22,210.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City of Roeland Park. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$1,232,026, while total fund balance was \$2,703,895. This is more than the 2019 unassigned fund balance of \$1,150,276 and more than the total 2019 General Fund balance of \$2,624,064. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 25 percent of total General Fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 54 percent of that same amount. Unassigned fund balance represents 56 percent of that same amount.

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

The fund balance of the City of Roeland Park's General Fund increased by \$79,831 in 2020 and decreased by \$131,162 during 2019. The increase in 2020 is due to sales tax revenues coming in much stronger than anticipated, the City initially projected a deficit due to the pandemic, we ended the year with a sales and use tax surplus. Total expenditures in the general fund increased \$364,680 or 7.8 percent, while revenues increased \$212,340 or 3.7 percent. The majority of the revenue increase is attributable to property tax increases from new several improvements coming on the tax rolls in 2020, as well as \$215,288 in funding from the CARES Act.

CID #1 - Roeland Park Shopping Center Fund had an ending fund balance of \$3,002,808. The net increase in fund balance was \$13,803 for the year. Since inception, the fund has had almost no draws on the balance. The CID is meant for economic development of the district and expenses are made when the property owner submits a request for a qualifying expense. The CID was established to help redevelop the shopping center if and when Wal-Mart left. To date, the retailer has decided not to move from the site. As such, the net increase in fund balance was due to no significant expenditures being made in the fund.

Special Street & Highway Fund had an ending fund balance of \$1,217,459. The net increase in fund balance was \$840,099 for the year. The net increase in fund balance was due the \$322,953 ending fund balance of the Special Highway fund that was closed in 2020 was rolled into this combined Street & Highway Fund in 2020 as well increase in CARS funding from Johnson County to fund the Roe 2020 project that was constructed in 2020.

Special Infrastructure Fund had an ending fund balance of \$1,589,563. The net decrease in fund balance was \$6,711 for the year. The net decrease in fund balance was due to the funding of various capital improvement projects that were constructed in 2020.

The Bella Roe/Walmart TIF Fund had an ending fund balance of \$462,961. The net decrease in fund balance was \$279,616 for the year. The net decrease in fund balance was due construction of the Roe Boulevard improvements (Roe 2020) in 2020. This project will complete in 2021.

The Debt Service Fund had a total fund balance of \$133,881, all of which is restricted for the payment of debt service (i.e., payment of general obligation principal and interest). The net increase in fund balance during the current year in the Debt Service Fund was \$36,935. The net increase in fund balance was due to a 24% increase in transfers in from the Special Street Fund compared to the prior year. The reserves in the Debt Service Fund are at nearly 17 percent of principal and interest payments for 2020, which is above the 10 percent to 15 percent fund balance policy adopted by Council.

The TDD #1 - Price Chopper Fund had an ending fund balance deficit of [\$1,945,530]. The net increase in fund balance was \$299,756 for the year. The net increase in fund balance was due to paying \$321,829 on the defaulted bonds.

The TDD #2 - Lowes's Fund had an ending fund balance deficit of [\$421,802]. The net increase in fund balance was \$146,725 for the year. The net increase in fund balance was due to paying \$145,818 on the defaulted bonds that were called in 2017.

#### **General Fund Budgetary Highlights**

The legally adopted budget for the General Fund was not amended by the Governing Body in 2020. On a budgetary basis, which can be found in the basic financial statements on page 19, expenditures and other uses were less than revenues and other sources, which resulted in an increase in fund balance by \$79,832. The increase in the fund balance is due to an unanticipated increase in local sales and use tax as well as the CARES Act grant. Actual revenues were \$547,500 more than budgeted revenues.

General Fund expenditures were lower than the final budget by \$114,357. The following general fund expenditure categories experienced significant differences between budgeted amount and the actual amount. A brief explanation is included:

- Public Works expenditures reflect less expense on tree and street maintenance in the General Fund in 2020 than originally planned.
- Public Safety expenditures the City spent less on part-time salaries due to the pandemic and less need for additional officers on patrol.

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

 Employee Benefits expenditures – the City spent less on KP&F contributions than originally planned due to retirement of some long-term employees.

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

**Capital assets**. The City of Roeland Park's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively, was \$26,673,746 and \$22,089,907 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, construction-in-progress, buildings, improvements and infrastructure and machinery and equipment. The total increase in the City of Roeland Park's investment in capital assets for the current fiscal year was 20.7 percent.

City of Roeland Park's Capital	Asse	ets				
	_	Governmental Activities				
		<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>			
Land	\$	2,216,272	\$ 2,216,272			
Artwork		71,468	61,468			
Buildings		4,572,919	4,572,919			
Improvements other than buildings and infrastructure		32,487,495	30,889,948			
Machinery and equipment		2,208,726	2,101,927			
Construction-in-progress		4,895,274	1,071,346			
Accumulated depreciation		[19,778,408]	[18,823,973]			
Total	\$	26,673,746	\$ 22,089,907			

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

City of Roeland Park's Outstanding Debt General Obligation and Revenue Bonds							
		Governmen	tal .	Activities			
		<u>2020</u>		<u>2019</u>			
General obligation bonds	\$	3,059,204	\$	2,454,000			
Special obligation tax increment revenue bonds		-		219,585			
Transportation development district sales tax revenue bonds		2,608,308		3,075,955			
Total	\$	5,667,512	\$	5,749,540			

**Long-term debt.** At the end of the current fiscal year, the City of Roeland Park had total bonded debt outstanding of \$5,667,512. Of this amount, \$3,059,204 comprises of debt backed by the full faith and credit of the City. The remainder of the City of Roeland Park's debt represents bonds secured solely by specified revenue sources (i.e., revenue bonds) of \$2,608,308.

The City of Roeland Park's total debt decreased by \$81,019 (1.4 percent) during the current fiscal year. The small decrease was due to the issuance of \$2,419,204 in general obligation refunding bonds, and the scheduled principal payments on the debt.

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

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

The City of Roeland Park had a positive financial outlook due to increased property tax values, solid reserves in operation and capital funds, and the decision of the City's largest retailer to remain at their current location in Roeland Park rather than moving to a neighboring community. The 2021 Budget reflects a .015 mill increase from the prior year, solely due to a change in valuation from estimate to final. 2020 reflected an increase in sales taxes and the City's original projections were for essentially no growth in 2020 due to construction beginning on Roe Boulevard. While the

#### Management's Discussion and Analysis For Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2020

Stay-at-Home order and the impacts of COVID-19 were expected to have a significant negative effect on City and County sales/use taxes, the opposite turned out to be true. Rather than a sales tax decrease of 10%-20%, we experienced an increase in local sales tax to the tune of 15% and a 1% increase in county-share sales/use tax from 2019.

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

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

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

#### 2021 Budget

The Council approved the 2021 budget based upon information provided in the three-year forecast.

Factors considered in projecting revenues and expenditures in 2021 include:

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

Proposed Three Year Outlook - Mill Levy

	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
City of Roeland Park mill levy	28.533	28.548	28.548

All of these factors were considered in preparing the City of Roeland Park's budget for fiscal year 2021.

#### **Requests for Information**

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

#### **BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION December 31, 2020

Assets and Deferred Outflows of Resources	Governmental Activities
Current assets: Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 549,890
Investments Receivables:	6,885,697
Taxes	5,164,051
Special assessments Intergovernmental	1,095,210 373,295
Other	37,185
Prepaid items	43,374
Total current assets	14,148,702
Noncurrent assets:	105 000
Restricted assets, cash and cash equivalents Restricted investments	165,099 3,930,554
Capital assets not being depreciated:	
Land Artwork	2,216,272 71,468
Construction in progress	4,895,274
Capital assets being depreciated:	
Buildings Improvements other than buildings and infrastructure	4,572,919 32,487,495
Machinery and equipment	2,208,726
Less: accumulated depreciation	[19,778,408]
Total noncurrent assets	30,769,399
Total assets	44,918,101
Deferred outflows of resources	
KPERS pension related OPEB related	735,048 61,196
KPERS OPEB related	12,792
Total deferred outflows of resources	809,036
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$ 45,727,137
Liabilities and Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Current liabilities:	<b>A</b> (0) (0)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Accrued interest payable	\$ 464,242 18,891
Compensated absences payable	138,052
Current portion of general obligation bonds payable	519,021 2,608,308
Current portion of transportation development district sales tax revenue bonds Total current liabilities (payable from current assets)	3,748,514
Noncurrent liabilities:	
General obligation bonds payable, including bond premiums	2,514,947
Net pension liability	2,701,708
KPERS OPEB liability OPEB liability	29,311 166,237
Total noncurrent liabilities	5,412,203
Total liabilities	9,160,717
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Deferred revenue - property taxes	4,401,374
KPERS pension related	135,114
OPEB related KPERS OPEB related	2,497 6,039
Total deferred inflows of resources	4,545,024
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	\$ 13,705,741
Net Position	
Net investment in capital assets Restricted for:	\$ 23,639,778
Debt service	1,091,681
Culture and recreation Capital expansion and improvement	177,377 6,567,391
Roeland Park property owners association	22,210
Unrestricted	522,959
Total net position	<u>\$ 32,021,396</u>

#### STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

				0	m Revenue perating	Capital	Re	Net [Expenses] venue and Changes In Net Position Total
	Expenses	Charges for Services		Grants and Contributior		Grants and Contributions		Governmental Activities
Governmental activities:								Activities
General government Public works Public safety Culture and recreation Interest on long-term debt	\$ 1,924,882 2,313,717 1,919,767 475,554 64,290	\$	190,300 - 217,659 - -	\$	215,288 171,447 1,946 - -	\$ - 2,046,445 - - -	\$	[1,519,294] [95,825] [1,700,162] [475,554] [64,290]
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 6,698,210</u>	<u>\$</u>	407,959	\$	388,681	\$ 2,046,445		[3,855,125]
	<b>General Reve</b> Property taxe Sales and us	es						3,819,267 3,784,834
	Franchise ta: Investments Miscellaneou	inco	me					447,629 80,124 539,642
	Total general	reve	nues					8,671,496
	Change in net	pos	ition					4,816,371
	Net position -	begi	nning					27,205,025
	Net position -	endi	ng				\$	32,021,396

#### BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS December 31, 2020

		General <u>Fund</u>		CID #1 Roeland Park opping Center <u>Fund</u>		Special Street <u>Fund</u>	In	Special frastructure <u>Fund</u>
ASSETS								
Pooled cash	\$	28,191	\$	-	\$	323,250	\$	138
Investments		2,693,078		-		-		1,536,072
Receivables:		0 404 740				007 000		70.040
Taxes		3,134,743		-		227,838		78,018
Special assessments Intergovernmental		-		-		- 344,982		-
Other		9,417		_				_
Prepaid items		43,374		-		-		-
Due from other funds		14,251		-		-		-
Restricted cash		-		25,269		-		-
Restricted investments	<u> </u>	-		2,977,539		321,389		-
Total assets	\$	5,923,054	\$	3,002,808	<u>\$</u>	1,217,459	<u>\$</u>	1,614,228
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities:	¢	404.064	¢		¢		¢	04.005
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Due to other funds Maturad lang tarm debt in default	\$	424,964 -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	24,665 -
Matured long-term debt in default		424,964		<u> </u>				24,665
Total liabilities	_	424,904		-				24,005
Deferred inflows of resources:								
Unavailable revenue - property taxes		2,794,195		-		-		-
Unavailable revenue - special assessments		-		-		-		-
Total deferred inflows of resources	_	2,794,195		-		-		<u> </u>
Fund balance: Nonspendable		43,374		-		-		-
Restricted Committed		- 1,410,000		3,002,808		1,217,459		1,589,563
Assigned		18,495		-		-		-
Unassigned		1,232,026		-		-		-
Total fund balance [deficit]	_	2,703,895		3,002,808		1,217,459		1,589,563
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of								
resources and fund balances	\$	5,923,054	\$	3,002,808	\$	1,217,459	\$	1,614,228

Bella Roe/ almart TIF <u>Fund</u>	De	ebt Service <u>Fund</u>	Pr	TDD #1 ice Chopper <u>Fund</u>	TDD #2 Lowe's <u>Fund</u>	Equipment nd Building Reserve <u>Fund</u>	Go	Other overnmental <u>Funds</u>	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
\$ - 335,961	\$	27,073 106,809	\$	83,481 -	\$ 67,399 -	\$ - 1,444,562	\$	34,609 754,964	\$    564,141 6,871,446
774,031		184,472		53,429	23,837	-		687,683	5,164,051
-		1,095,210		-	-	-		-	1,095,210
-		-		-	-	-		28,313	373,295
-		-		-	-	-		27,768	37,185
-		-		-	-	-		-	43,374
-		-		-	-	-		-	14,251
127,000		-		12,225	605	-		-	165,099
 -		-		-	 -	 		631,626	3,930,554
\$ 1,236,992	\$	1,413,564	\$	149,135	\$ 91,841	\$ 1,444,562	\$	2,164,963	<u>\$ 18,258,606</u>
\$ 	\$		\$	2,094,665 2,094,665	\$ 513,643 513,643	\$ 	\$	14,613 14,251 	\$ 464,242 14,251 2,608,308 3,086,801
\$ - - - - - - 774,031	\$	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	\$		\$	\$ - - 	\$	14,251	14,251 2,608,308
\$ 	\$	1,095,210	\$		\$	\$ 	\$	14,251  28,864 648,675 	14,251 2,608,308 3,086,801 4,401,374 1,095,210
\$ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	\$ 		\$ 		\$	\$ - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	\$ 	14,251  28,864 648,675	14,251 <u>2,608,308</u> <u>3,086,801</u> 4,401,374

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

#### RECONCILIATION OF THE TOTAL GOVERNMENTAL FUND BALANCES TO NET POSITION OF GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES December 31, 2020

Total Governmental Fund Balances		\$	9,675,221
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds			
The cost of capital assets is Accumulated depreciation is	46,452,154 [19,778,408]	2	26,673,746
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are not reported in the funds.			1,095,210
Pension contributions are reported as an expense in the funds and as a deferred outflow of resources in the governmental activities in the statement of net position.			809,036
Pension fundings are reported as a revenue in the funds and as a deferred inflow of resources in the governmental activities in the statement of net position.			[141,153]
A long-term liability is recorded for the unfunded portion of post-employment benefits other than pensions, while in the governmental funds liabilities that do not require satisfaction with current resources are not recorded			[198,045]
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported as liabilities in the funds. Long term liabilities at year end consist of:			
General obligation bonds payable Interest payable Compensated absences payable Net pension liability	3,033,968 18,891 138,052 2,701,708		[5,892,619]
Net Position of Governmental Activities			32,021,396

#### STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

REVENUES:		General <u>Fund</u>		CID #1 Roeland Park hopping Center <u>Fund</u>			Special Infrastructure <u>Fund</u>	
Taxes	\$	4,313,698	\$	84	\$	1,042,134	\$	442,251
Special assessments		565,149 215,288		-		- 1,598,928		91 006
Intergovernmental Licenses and permits		190,300		-		1,090,920		81,096 -
Fines and forfeitures		217,659		-		-		-
Investment income		28,001		13,719		5,773		2,514
Other	_	281,740		-		-		-
Total revenues		5,811,835	_	13,803		2,646,835		525,861
EXPENDITURES: Current								
General government		1,724,243		-		-		43,652
Public works		1,404,895		-		1,867,502		-
Public safety Culture and recreation		1,793,450 89,063		-		-		-
Capital outlay		- 00,000		-		-		2,462,948
Debt service								
Principal		-		-		-		-
Interest and other charges	_	-		-		-		-
Total expenditures		5,011,651	_	-		1,867,502		2,506,600
Excess [deficiency] of revenues								
over [under] expenditures		800,184	_	13,803		779,333		[1,980,739]
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES [USES]:								
Bond proceeds		-		-		-		1,288,428
Transfers in		359,639		-		414,516		685,600
Transfers [out]		[1,079,992]		-		[353,750]		-
Total other financing sources [uses]	_	[720,353]		-		60,766		1,974,028
Excess [deficiency] of revenues and other sources over [under]								
expenditures and other sources [uses]		79,831		13,803		840,099		[6,711]
Fund balance - Beginning of year		2,624,064	_	2,989,005		377,360		1,596,274
Fund balance - End of year	\$	2,703,895	\$	3,002,808	\$	1,217,459	\$	1,589,563

Bella Roe Walmart T <u>Fund</u>		Debt Service <u>Fund</u>	TDD #1 Price Chopper <u>Fund</u>	TDD #2 Lowe's <u>Fund</u>	Equipment and Building Reserve <u>Fund</u>	Nonmajor Governmental <u>Funds</u>	Total Governmental <u>Funds</u>
\$ 741,7	43	\$ 164,036	\$ 315,619	\$ 155,452	\$-	\$ 879,685	\$ 8,054,702
	-	261,573	-	-	-	-	826,722
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,895,312
	-	-	-	-	-	-	190,300
7,2	-	- 9.939	- 202	- 80	-	- 12,611	217,659 80,124
1,2	.00	9,939	202	00	-	219,183	500,923
749,0	128	435,548	315,821	155,532		1,111,479	11,765,742
749,0	20	435,546	515,621	130,332		1,111,479	11,705,742
	-	-	6,894	4,625	-	34,986	1,814,400
	-	-	-	-	-	85,800	3,358,197
	-	-	-	-	-	- 215.004	1,793,450 304,067
1,278,6	-	-	-	-	- 62,650	213,004	3,804,242
1,270,0					02,000		0,004,242
	_	1,814,001	-	-	-	219,585	2,033,586
	-	69,138	9,171	4,182	-	15,371	97,862
1,278,6	644	1,883,139	16,065	8,807	62,650	570,746	13,205,804
	<u></u>			0,001			
[529,6	616]	[1,447,591]	299,756	146,725	[62,650]	540,733	[1,440,062]
<b>L</b> /			, <u>, </u> _	· · · ·		· · · · ·	
	_	1,130,776	-	_	_	_	2,419,204
250,0	00	353,750	-	-	84,392	60,000	2,207,897
,	-	-	-	-	[91,563]	[682,592]	[2,207,897]
250,0	000	1,484,526	-	-	[7,171]	[622,592]	2,419,204
· · · · ·							<u> </u>
[279,6	616]	36,935	299,756	146,725	[69,821]	[81,859]	979,142
742,5	77	96,946	[2,245,286]	[568,527]	1,514,383	1,569,283	8,696,079

# RECONCILIATION OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES WITH THE GOVERNMENT WIDE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Total Net Change In Fund Balances - Governmental Funds		\$	979,142
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because			
Capital outlays to purchase or build assets are reported in governmental funds as expenditures. However, for governmental activities those costs are shown in the statement of net assets and allocated over their estimated useful lives as annual depreciation expenses in the statement of activities. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeds depreciation in the period. Capital outlays Depreciation expense Net book value of current year disposals	5,622,234 [1,027,540] [10,855]		4,583,839
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.			[207,759]
Interest on long-term debt in the statement of activities differs from the amount reported in the governmental funds because interest is recorded as an expenditure in the funds when it is due, and thus requires the use of current financial resources. In the statement of activities, however, interest expense is recognized as the interest accrues, regardless of when it is due. This is the amount by which interest decreased.			33,572
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds. Compensated absences Other postemployment benefits	13,621 [13,970]		[349]
Pension payments are reported as expenditures in the governmental funds and do not affect the statement of net activities.			[143,052]
Bond proceeds are other financing sources in the governmental funds, but they increase long-term liabilities in the statement of net position and do not affect the statement of activities.		l	[2,419,204]
Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but it reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets and does not affect the statement of activities.			1,990,182
Changes In Net Position of Governmental Activities		\$	4,816,371

# GENERAL FUND

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Budgeted Original	Amounts	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive [Negative]
Povopuos	Original	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Inegative
Revenues: Taxes	\$ 4,576,847	\$ 3,982,846	\$ 4,313,698	\$ 330,852
Special assessments	\$ 4,570,847 564,000	\$ 3,982,840 562,500	\$ 4,313,098 565,149	\$ 330,852 2,649
Intergovernmental	504,000	502,500	215,288	215,288
Licenses and permits	161,225	179,100	190,300	11,200
Fines and forfeitures	368,964	208,382	217,659	9,277
Investment income	80,000	69,931	28,001	[41,930]
Other	326,362	261,576	281,740	20,164
Total Revenues	6,077,398	5,264,335	5,811,835	547,500
Expenditures:				
General government	1,739,177	1,406,241	1,482,682	[76,441]
Public works	1,266,977	1,272,298	1,211,646	60,652
Public safety	1,275,819	1,320,387	1,262,016	58,371
Culture and recreation	84,400	91,860	89,063	2,797
Employee benefits	1,052,705	1,035,221	966,243	68,978
Total Expenditures	5,419,078	5,126,007	5,011,650	114,357
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues				
Over [Under] Expenditures	658,320	138,328	800,185	661,857
		100,020		
Other Financing Sources [Uses]:				
Transfers in	191,475	359,467	359,639	172
Transfers [out]	[883,573]	[469,392]	[1,079,992]	[610,600]
Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]	[692,098]	[109,925]	[720,353]	[610,428]
<b>.</b>				
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues				
and Other Sources Over [Under]				
Expenditures and Other [Uses]	<b>\$</b> [33,778]	\$ 28,403	79,832	\$ 51,429
Fund Balance, January 1			2,624,064	
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 2,703,896</u>	

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

# CID #1 - ROELAND PARK SHOPPING CENTER FUND

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts						Fina	ance with al Budget ositive
	Or	iginal		<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>		[Negative]	
Revenues:								
Taxes	\$	-	\$	-	\$	84	\$	84
Investment income		9,000		32,995	1;	3,71 <u>9</u>		[19,276]
Total Revenues		9,000		32,995	1;	3,803		[19,192]
Expenditures:								
Capital outlay		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures				-				-
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues								
Over [Under] Expenditures	\$	9,000	\$	32,995	1	3,803	\$	[19,192]
Fund Balance, January 1					2,98	9,005		
Fund Balance, December 31					<u>\$ 3,00</u> 2	2,808		

# SPECIAL STREET FUND

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

		Budgeted Amounts Original Final			Actual		Variance with Final Budget Positive [Negative]	
Revenues:	•	044 500	•	040 504	<b>^</b>	4 0 4 0 4 0 4	•	000.000
Taxes Intergovernmental	\$	911,562 1,845,753	\$	813,504 1,792,990	\$	1,042,134 1,598,928	\$	228,630 [194,062]
Investment income		7,000		9,593		5,773		[3,820]
Total Revenues		2,764,315		2,616,087	_	2,646,835	_	30,748
Expenditures:								
Public works		2,037,172		1,938,038		1,926,625		11,413
Total Expenditures		2,037,172		1,938,038		1,926,625		11,413
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues								
Over [Under] Expenditures		727,143		678,049		720,210		42,161
Other Financing Sources [Uses]								
Transfers in		321,731		322,953		414,516		91,563
Transfers [out]		[250,000]		[325,000]		[353,750]		[28,750]
Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]		71,731		[2,047]		60,766		62,813
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under]								
Expenditures and Other [Uses]	\$	798,874	\$	676,002		780,976	\$	104,974
Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1						377,360		
Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31						1,158,336		
Reconciliation to GAAP Encumbrances					. <u> </u>	59,123		
GAAP Fund Balance, December 31					\$	1,217,459		

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

# SPECIAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUND

# STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Budgete <u>Original</u>	d Amounts <u>Final</u>	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive [Negative]	
Revenues:					
Taxes	\$ 375,304	\$ 343,789	\$ 442,251	\$ 98,462	
Other	50,000	75,000	81,096	6,096	
Investment income	4,000		2,514	[975]	
Total Revenues	429,304	422,278	525,861	103,583	
Expenditures:					
General government	98,032	98,032	43,652	54,380	
Capital outlay	2,151,596	2,828,586	2,966,034	[137,448]	
Total Expenditures	2,249,628	2,926,618	3,009,686	[83,068]	
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues					
Over [Under] Expenditures	[1,820,324	] [2,504,340]	[2,483,825]	20,515	
Other Financing Sources [Uses]					
Bond proceeds	1,308,032	1,308,032	1,288,428	[19,604]	
Transfers in		75,000	685,600	610,600	
Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]	1,308,032	1,383,032	1,974,028	590,996	
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under] Expenditures and Other [Uses]	<u>\$ [</u> 512,292	] <u>\$ [1,121,308]</u>	[509,797]	<u>\$611,511</u>	
Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1			1,546,168		
Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31			1,036,371		
Reconciliation to GAAP Encumbrances			553,192		
GAAP Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 1,589,563</u>		

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

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

## A. Nature of Operations

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

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

## B. Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

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

## C. Basis of Presentation

## Government-wide and fund financial statements

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

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

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

## Fund Accounting

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

## Governmental Fund Types

Governmental fund types are those funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used; current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they are paid; and the difference between governmental fund assets and liabilities, the fund equity, is referred to as "fund balance." The measurement focus is upon determination of changes in financial position, rather than upon net income determination. The following are the City's major governmental funds:

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

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

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

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

## C. Basis of Presentation (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

## D. Measurement Focus and Basis of Accounting

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

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

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

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

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

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

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

Property taxes are recognized as a receivable at the time they become an enforceable legal claim. The current taxes receivable represent the 2020 levy plus any uncollected amounts from the 2019 levy. Property taxes that are not available for current year operations are shown as a deferred inflow of resources. Property taxes are levied each year on all taxable real and personal property in the City. The City's property tax is levied, and a lien attached each November 1 on the assessed value as of the prior January 1. The first half is paid on or before December 20 and the second half paid on or before May 10 of the following year.

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

E. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

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

#### Cash and Investments

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

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

# E. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

## Cash and Investments (Continued)

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

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

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

## Accounts Receivable

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

## Capital Assets

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

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

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

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

# E. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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

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

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

## Deferred Outflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense) until then. The City has three items that qualify for reporting in this category. The first is the deferred charge on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt using the straight-line method which approximates the effective interest method. The second and third deferred outflow items consist of unrecognized items not yet charged to pension expense and other post employment benefits (OPEB) expense and contributions from the City after the measurement date but before the end of the City's reporting period.

# **Deferred Inflows of Resources**

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

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

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

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

## Pensions

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

## Interfund Transactions

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

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

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

## Compensated Absences

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

## Fund Balance

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

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

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

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

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

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

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

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

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

## Net Position

Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities. Net investment in capital assets consist of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through enabling legislation or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted through enabling legislation consists of \$1,091,681 for debt service, \$6,567,391 for capital expansion and improvements, \$177,377 for culture and recreation and \$22,210 for Roeland Park property owner's association.

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

## Bond Discount, Premium and Issuance Costs

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

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

## Use of Estimates

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

# II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

## A. Budgetary Information

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

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

The statutes allow for the governing body to increase the originally adopted budget for previously unbudgeted increases in revenue other than ad valorem property taxes. To do this, a notice of public hearing to amend the budget must be published in the local newspaper. At least ten days after publication the hearing may be held and the governing body may amend the budget at that time. The budget was not amended for the year ended December 31, 2020.

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

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

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

# III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

A. Cash and Investments

## Authorized Investments

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

# III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

## A. Cash and Investments (Continued)

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

## Fair Value Measurements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2020, the City had the following investments with the following maturities:

	Fair	Fair Investment			es (in years)	Fair Value	
Investment Type	<u>Value</u>	L	<u>ess than 1</u>		<u>1 - 2</u>	<u>Measurement</u>	
Federal Home Loan Bank	\$ 3,554,680	\$	3,038,853	\$	515,827	Level 2	
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	5,401,755		501,339		4,900,416	Level 2	
Federal Farm Credit Banks	 2,073,674		502,770		1,570,904	Level 2	
	\$ 11,030,109	\$	4,042,962	\$	6,987,147		

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

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

## A. Cash and Investments (Continued)

As of December 31, 2020, the City had \$24,050 invested in the Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds Treasury Portfolio Fund in which funds may be withdrawn at any time. The average maturity of the Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds Treasury Portfolio Fund as of December 31, 2020 is 58 days. These are recorded as restricted cash and cash equivalents on the statement of net position.

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

<u>Credit Risk:</u> Generally, credit risk is the risk that an issuer of an investment will not fulfill its obligation to the holder of the investment. This is measured by the assignment of a rating by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. The City has no investment policy that would limit its investment choices. As of December 31, 2020, the City's investment in the Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds Treasury Portfolio Fund was rated AAAm by Standard & Poor's and Aaa-mf by Moody's Investor Services.

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

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

<u>Concentration of Credit Risk</u>: The City places no limit on the amount the City may invest in any one issuer. As of December 31, 2020, the City's investments are invested in FHLB, FHLMC, and Federal Farm Credit Banks which represent 32, 49 and 19 percent, respectively, of total investments.

<u>Custodial Credit Risk</u>: Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover its deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The custodial credit risk for investments is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty (e.g., broker-dealer) to a transaction, a government will not be able to recover the value of its investment or collateral securities that are in the possession of another party. As of December 31, 2020, the City's bank balances of deposits with financial institutions of \$896,519 were not exposed to custodial credit risk. As of December 31, 2020, the City's investment in direct obligations of the U.S. Government, Federated Money Market Treasury Obligations Fund and the Morgan Stanley Institutional Liquidity Funds Treasury Portfolio Fund were not subject to custodial credit risk. All other City investments were not exposed to custodial credit risk.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

# III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

# B. Capital Assets

The following is a summary of changes in capital assets for the year ended December 31, 2020:

	Balance at 12/31/2019	Additions	Retirements	Balance at 12/31/2020
City governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated:	<b>A A A A A A A A A A</b>			<b>•</b> • • • • • <b>• •</b>
Land	\$ 2,216,272	\$-	\$ -	\$ 2,216,272
Artwork	61,468	10,000	-	71,468
Construction-in-progress	1,071,346	5,244,140	1,420,212	4,895,274
Capital assets, being depreciated:				
Buildings	4,572,919	-	-	4,572,919
Improvements other than buildings & infrastructure	30,889,948	1,597,547	-	32,487,495
Machinery and equipment	2,101,927	190,760	83,961	2,208,726
Total capital assets	40,913,880	7,042,447	1,504,173	46,452,154
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	2,311,777	90,606	-	2,402,383
Improvements other than buildings & infrastructure	15,189,352	835,364	-	16,024,716
Machinery and equipment	1,322,845	101,570	73,106	1,351,309
Total accumulated depreciation	18,823,974	1,027,540	73,106	19,778,408
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$ 22,089,906	\$ 6,014,907	\$ 1,431,067	\$ 26,673,746

Depreciation expense was charged to governmental activities functions as follows:

# Governmental Activities:

General government	\$ 90,575
Public safety	27,557
Culture and recreation	165,109
Public works	 744,299
Total depreciation	\$ 1,027,540

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

# III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

# C. Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended December 31, 2020:

	De	Balance ecember 31,			De	Balance ecember 31,	Due Within
Type of Issue		<u>2019</u>	Additions	<u>Retirements</u>		2020	<u>One Year</u>
General obligation bonds	\$	2,454,000	\$2,419,204	\$ 1,814,000	\$	3,059,204	\$ 519,021
Tax increment revenue bonds		219,585	-	219,585		-	-
Transportation development district							
sales tax revenue bonds		3,075,955	-	467,647		2,608,308	2,608,308
Add: premiums		5,287	-	5,287		-	-
Less: discounts		[31,532]	-	[6,296]		[25,236]	[6,296]
Total OPEB liability		127,441	48,796	10,000		166,237	-
Total KPERS OPEB liability		17,073	12,238	-		29,311	-
Compensated absences		151,673	136,670	150,291		138,052	138,052
Total long-term debt	\$	6,019,482	\$2,616,908	\$ 2,660,514	\$	5,975,876	\$ 3,259,085

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

A detailed listing of the City's long-term debt outstanding as of December 31, 2020 follows:

	Date Issued	<u>Origi</u> ı	nal Amount	Interest Rate	12/31/2020 <u>Balance</u>
General obligation bonds:					
Series 2012-1	8/1/2012	\$	2,950,000	.65 - 2.40%	\$ 640,000
Series 2020-1	9/22/2020		2,419,204	1.51	2,419,204
					<u>\$ 3,059,204</u>
Transportation development district					
sales tax revenue bonds:					
Series 2005	11/1/2005	\$	3,555,000	4.50 - 5.75	\$ 1,535,101
Series 2006A	1/1/2006		1,090,000	5.875	559,565
Series 2006B	1/1/2006		1,690,000	5.125 - 5.875	513,642
					\$ 2,608,308

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

# III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

# C. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

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

Year	<u>Principal</u>	Principal Interest	
2021	\$ 519,021	\$ 57,954	\$ 576,975
2022	539,964	41,906	581,870
2023	548,821	32,161	580,982
2024	337,287	21,916	359,203
2025	340,344	16,823	357,167
2026 - 2030	773,767	32,077	805,844
	\$ 3,059,204	\$ 202,837	\$ 3,262,041

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

<u>Year</u>	Principal	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Total</u>
2021	\$ 2,608,308	\$ 1,195,244	\$ 3,803,552
2022	-	121,826	121,826
2023	-	94,556	94,556
2024	-	65,257	65,257
2025		33,632	33,632
	\$ 2,608,308	<u>\$ 1,510,515</u>	\$ 4,118,823

K.S.A. 10-308 prescribes that indebtedness of a city shall be limited to 30 percent of such city's assessed valuation. As of December 31, 2020, the statutory limit for the City was \$31,667,150, providing a debt margin of \$28,607,946. Included in the legal debt margin calculation are outstanding general obligation bonds as of December 31, 2020 of \$3,059,204.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

# III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

## C. Long-Term Debt (Continued)

During 2005 and 2006, the City issued \$4,645,000 Transportation Development District Sales Tax Revenue Bonds to finance the TDD #1 project. The TDD #1 Sales Tax Revenues which the City has pledged as security for the bonds are derived from a 1 percent TDD #1 sales tax imposed by the City within Transportation District #1 and the bonds are payable through 2025. The TDD #1 sales tax became effective on October 1, 2005. In accordance with the debt agreement, upon issuance of the bonds, the City established a bond reserve and a debt service reserve fund. The balance of the bond reserve fund as of December 31, 2020 was \$12,225 and is shown as restricted assets in the TDD #1—Price Chopper Fund. Total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$2,373,069. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total TDD #1 sales taxes were \$9,171 and \$315,619, respectively.

During 2006, the City issued \$1,690,000 Transportation Development District Sales Tax Revenue Bonds to finance the TDD #2 project. The TDD #2 Sales Tax Revenues which the City has pledged as security for the bonds are derived from a one percent TDD #2 sales tax imposed by the City within Transportation District #2 and the bonds are payable through 2025. The TDD #2 sales tax became effective on October 1, 2005. In accordance with the debt agreement, upon issuance of the bonds, the City established a bond reserve and a debt service reserve fund. The balance of the bond reserve fund as of December 31, 2020 was \$11,652 and is shown as restricted assets in the TDD #2—Lowe's Fund. Total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the bonds is \$838,354. Principal and interest paid for the current year and total TDD #2 sales taxes were \$4,182 and \$155,452, respectively.

Notice of acceleration: In 2012, the City did not make a scheduled principal payment of \$60,000 payable on December 1, 2012 for the 2006B Transportation Development District Sales Tax Revenue Bond due to insufficient sales tax revenues deposited in the debt service reserve fund. The City filed a notice of the missed payment with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board and its bondholders. As this qualified as an event of default, the bondholders have the ability to file written notice with the trustee to accelerate the maturity of the bonds. In 2013, the bondholders exercised this right and the bond issue was put into a notice of acceleration by the bondholders to accelerate the maturity of the bonds. The notice of acceleration was a result of insufficient sales tax revenue received and therefore insufficient funds held in the bond reserve account. The outstanding principal due on the bonds of \$513,642 as of December 31, 2020 has been recorded as a liability in the TDD #2—Lowe's Fund as the liability has matured.

In 2015, the City did not make a scheduled principal payment of \$160,000 payable on December 1, 2015 for the 2005 and 2006A Transportation Development District Sales Tax Revenue Bond due to insufficient sales tax revenues deposited in the debt service reserve fund. The City filed a notice of the missed payment with the Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board and its bondholders. As this qualified as an event of default, the bondholders have the ability to file written notice with the trustee to accelerate the maturity of the bonds. In 2017, the bondholders exercised this right and the bond issue was put into a notice of acceleration by the bondholders to accelerate the maturity of the bonds. The notice of acceleration was a result of insufficient sales tax revenue received and therefore insufficient funds held in the bond reserve account. The outstanding principal due on the bonds of \$2,094,666 as of December 31, 2020 has been recorded as a liability in the TDD #1—Price Chopper Fund as the liability has matured.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

# III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS (CONTINUED)

#### D. Transfers

Transfers for the year ended December 31, 2020, are as follows:

From	<u>To</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General	Bella Roe/Walmart TIF	\$ 250,000
Special Street	Bond & Interest	353,750
General	Aquatic	60,000
General	Special Infrastructure	685,600
General	Equipment and Building Reserve	84,392
Equipment and Building Reserve	Special Street	91,563
Special Highway	Special Street	322,953
TIF 2C - Valley State Bank	General	1,310
TIF 2D - City Hall/Walgreens/QT	General	336,500
Community Center	General	 21,829
		\$ 2,207,897

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

E. Interfund Receivables and Payables

The composition of interfund balances as of December 31, 2020, is as follows:

<u>Fund</u>	Due From		<u>Due To</u>
General	\$	14,251	\$-
TIF 2D			
City Hall/			
Walgreens/QT		-	14,251
	\$	14,251	\$ 14,251

The City uses interfund transactions as needed. All interfund payables are cleared in less than one year.

#### **IV. OTHER INFORMATION**

A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

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

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

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

## IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

## A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

# IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

## A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

For fiscal years beginning in 1995, Kansas legislation established statutory limits on increases in contribution rates for KPERS employers. Annual increases in the employer contribution rates related to subsequent benefit enhancements are not subject to these limitations. The statutory cap increase over the prior year contribution rate is 1.2% of total payroll for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

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

	Actuarial	Statutory Employer
	Employer Rate	Capped Rate
Local	8.61%	8.61%
Police and firemen	21.93%	21.93%

Member contribution rates as a percentage of eligible compensation for the KPERS fiscal year June 30, 2020 is 6.00% for Local employees and 7.15% for Police and Firemen.

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

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

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

The allocation percentages for the City's share of the collective pension amounts as of June 30, 2020, are based on the ratio of its contributions to the total of the employer and nonemployer contributions of the group for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2020.

The contributions used exclude contributions made for prior service, excess benefits and irregular payments. At June 30, 2020, the City's proportion for the Local employees group was 0.0492%, which was an increase of .005% from its proportion measured at June 30, 2019. At June 30, 2020, the City's proportion for the Police and Firemen group was 0.150%, which was a .006% decrease from its proportion measured at June 30, 2019.

*Net Pension Liability.* At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the City reported a liability of \$2,701,708 and \$2,192,189, respectively, for its total proportionate share of the net pension liability for the local and police and firemen groups.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

## IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

## A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

*Actuarial Assumptions.* The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2019, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2020, using the following actuarial assumptions:

Assumptions	<u>Rate</u>
Price inflation	2.75%
Wage inflation	3.25%
Salary increases, including wage increases	3.25% to 11.75%, including inflation
Long-term rate of return, net of investment expense, and	
including price inflation	7.50%

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

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study conducted for the period of January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2015. The experience study is dated November 18, 2016.

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

Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class included in the pension plan's target asset allocation as of June 30, 2019 are summarized in the following table:

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

*Discount Rate.* The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.50%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members will be made at the contractually required rate. The State, School and Local employers do not necessarily contribute the full actuarial determined rate. Based on legislation passed in 1993, the employer contribution rates certified by the System's Board of Trustees for these groups may not increase by more than the statutory cap. The expected KPERS employer statutory contribution was modeled for future years, assuming all actuarial assumptions are met in future years. Employers contribution rates were also modeled for Police & Firemen, and Judges. Future employer contribution rates were also modeled for Police & Firemen and Judges, assuming all actuarial assumptions are met in future years. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current plan members.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

## IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

## A. Defined Benefit Pension Plan (Continued)

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

Sensitivity of the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.50%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (6.5%) or 1-percentage point higher (8.5%) than the current rate:

	<u>1%</u>	<u> Decrease (6.5%)</u>	D	<u>iscount Rate (7.5%)</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>lncrease (8.5%)</u>
Local	\$	1,200,429	\$	852,940	\$	560,793
Police and firemen		2,530,395		1,848,768		1,279,513
Total	\$	3,730,824	\$	2,701,708	\$	1,840,306

*Pension Expense.* For the year ended December 31, 2020, the City recognized local pension expense of \$133,843, and police and firemen pension expense of \$276,236, which includes the changes in the collective net pension liability, projected earnings on pension plan investments, and the amortization of deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources for the current period.

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources. At December 31, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions for the Local and Police and Firemen groups from the following sources:

	Defe	rred outflows	Defe	rred inflows
	of	resources	of	resources
Differences between actual and expected experience	\$	68,280	\$	10,966
Net differences between projected and actual earnings on investments		279,169		-
Changes of assumptions		179,352		-
Changes in proportion		77,276		124,148
Total	\$	604,077	\$	135,114

\$130,971 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended December 31, 2020. Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

		Local	Poli	<u>ce and firemen</u>	
		Deferred		Deferred	
Year ended	[Infl	ows] Outflows	[Infl	ows] Outflows	
December 31,		<u>Amount</u>		<u>Amount</u>	<u>Total</u>
2021	\$	45,329	\$	60,354	\$ 105,683
2022		54,261		73,976	128,237
2023		52,581		69,026	121,607
2024		50,238		58,415	108,653
2025		3,117		1,666	4,783
Total	\$	205,526	\$	263,437	\$468,963

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

## IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

#### B. Other Postemployment Healthcare Benefits

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

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

*Employees covered by benefit terms.* At December 31, 2020, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Active employees	26
Retirees and covered spouses	3
Total	29

*Total OPEB Liability.* The total OPEB liability of \$166,237 was measured as of July 1, 2019, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

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

Valuation date Actuarial cost method	July 1, 2019 Entry age normal as a level percentage of payroll
Inflation	2.50%
Salary increases	3.50%
Discount rate	1.96%
	Medical & Pharmacy: 7.50% for 2020, decreasing
Healthcare cost trend rates	0.50% or 0.25% per year to an ultimate rate of
	5.00% for 2028 and later years

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

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

## IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

## B. Other Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

Changes in the total OPEB liability are as follows:

	Total			
	OPI	EB Liability		
Balance 1/1/2020	\$	127,441		
Service cost		11,128		
Interest		4,007		
Benefit paid		[10,000]		
Changes in benefit terms		36,385		
Changes in assumptions		[2,724]		
Balance 12/31/2020	\$	166,237		

The following presents the total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (.96%) or one percentage point higher (2.96%) than the current discount rate:

	1% Decrease		Discount Rate	1% increase		
	<u>0.96%</u>		<u>1.96%</u>		<u>2.96%</u>	
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 179,726	\$	166,237	\$	154,036	

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

	Healthcare Cost Trend Rates					
		1% Decrease	<u>C</u>	urrent Trend Assumption		1% increase
Total OPEB Liability	\$	146,470	\$	166,237	\$	189,801

OPEB Expense. For the year ended December 31, 2020, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$20,744.

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources. At December 31, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits from the following sources:

	 ed outflows esources	 ed inflows <u>sources</u>
Differences between expected		
and actual experience	\$ 53,432	\$ -
Changes of assumptions	7,764	2,497
Total	\$ 61,196	\$ 2,497

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

# IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

# B. Other Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

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

	Deferred
Year ended	[Inflows] Outflows
<u>June 30,</u>	<u>Amount</u>
2021	\$ 5,609
2022	5,609
2023	5,609
2024	5,609
2025	5,609
2026+	30,654
Total	<u>\$ 58,699</u>

# C. Other Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (KPERS)

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

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

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

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

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

## IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

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

*Employees Covered by Benefit Terms.* At June 30, 2020, the valuation date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Active employees	17
Disabled members	
Total	17

*Total OPEB Liability.* The City's total KPERS OPEB liability of \$29,311 reported as of December 31, 2019, was measured as of June 30, 2020, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2019, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2020, using the following actuarial assumptions:

Valuation date	December 31, 2019
Actuarial cost method	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.75%
Salary increases	3.00%
Discount rate (based on 20 year municipal bond rate with an average rating of AA/Aa or better, obtained through the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Index)	0.010
obligation zo Bona Maniopar mack)	2.21%

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

Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Mortality Tables, with age setbacks and age set forwards as well as other adjustments based on different membership groups. Future mortality improvements are anticipated using Scale MP-2020.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2019 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period of January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2018. Other demographic assumptions are set to be consistent with the actuarial assumptions reflected in the December 31, 2019 KPERS pension valuation.

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

	Total KPERS		
	OPE	<u>B Liability</u>	
Balance 1/1/2020	\$	17,073	
Service cost		3,155	
Interest		708	
Difference between expected and actual experience		6,186	
Changes in assumptions		2,189	
Balance 12/31/2020	\$	29,311	

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

## IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

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

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

	1% Decrease		Discount Rate	1% increase	
	<u>(1.21%)</u>		<u>(2.21%)</u>	<u>(3.21%)</u>	
Total OPEB Liability	<u>\$</u> 30,	,385 \$	29,311	\$	28,047

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

	Healthcare Cost						
	<u>1% Decrease</u>		Trend Rates		<u>1% increase</u>		
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 29,311	\$	29,311	\$	29,311		

OPEB Expense. For the year ended June 30, 2020, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$3,924.

Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources. At December 31, 2020, the City reported deferred outflows and deferred inflows related to other postemployment benefits from the following sources:

	Deferred		D	eferred	
	Inflows of		Ou	tflows of	
	Re	<u>Resources</u>		Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	[5,295]	\$	5,561	
Changes of assumptions		[744]		2,251	
Total	\$	[6,039]	\$	7,812	

\$4,980 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to postemployment benefits resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net OPEB liability in the year ended December 31, 2021. Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

# IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

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

Year Ended	
<u>June 30,</u>	
2020	\$ 61
2021	61
2022	61
2023	61
2024	61
Thereafter	 1,468
Total	\$ 1,773

## D. Leases

The City is a lessor under rental agreements for the rental of land, a tower and building space. Lease revenue of \$94,995 is included in General Fund other revenue. Future minimum rentals under such leases are as follows:

\$ 88,131
77,753
 80,086
\$ 245,970
÷

# E. Fund Balance Deficits

The TDD #1-Price Chopper Debt Service Fund had a fund balance deficit of \$1,945,530. This deficit occurred due to the default on principal payments on the 2005B and 2006A Transportation Development District Sales Tax Revenue Bond as discussed in Note III.C. This deficit will be eliminated through the associated sales tax revenue stream from the Transportation Development District.

The TDD #2-Lowe's Debt Service Fund had a fund balance deficit of \$421,802. This deficit occurred due to the notice of acceleration on the 2006B Transportation Development District Sales Tax Revenue Bond as discussed in Note III.C. This deficit will be eliminated through the associated sales tax revenue stream from the Transportation Development District.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

## IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

## F. Fund Balances

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

	General	Roeland Park Shopping	Special Street	Special Infrastructure	Walmart TIF	Debt Service	Price Chopper	TDD #2 Lowe's	and Building Reserve	Other Governmental	Total Governmental
	Fund	Center Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Fund	Funds	Funds
Fund Balances:											
Nonspendable for:											
Prepaid items	\$ 43,374	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$</u> -	\$ 43,374
Restricted for:											
Debt service	-	-	-	-	335,961	133,881	-	-	-	621,839	1,091,681
Culture and recreation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177,377	177,377
Capital expansion											
and improvements	-	3,002,808	1,217,459	1,589,563	-	-	-	-	91,563	665,998	6,567,391
Roeland Park Property											
Owners Association							<u> </u>			22,210	22,210
		3,002,808	1,217,459	1,589,563	335,961	133,881			91,563	1,487,424	7,858,659
Committed for:											
Capital projects	-	-	-	-	127,000	-	-	-	-	-	127,000
Revenue stabilization											
policy	1,410,000	<u> </u>		<u> </u>			<u> </u>				1,410,000
	1,410,000				127,000		<u> </u>				1,537,000
Assigned for:											
Capital expansion											
and improvements	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,352,999	-	1,352,999
Special law	18,495										18,495
	18,495								1,352,999		1,371,494
Unassigned:	1,232,026						[1,945,530]	[421,802]			[1,135,306]
Total Fund Balances	\$ 2,703,895	\$ 3,002,808	\$ 1,217,459	<u>\$ 1,589,563</u>	\$ 462,961	<u>\$ 133,881</u>	<u>\$ [1,945,530]</u>	<u>\$ [421,802]</u>	\$ 1,444,562	\$ 1,487,424	<u>\$ 9,675,221</u>

## G. Risk Management

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

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

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

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

# IV. OTHER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

## G. Risk Management (Continued)

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

## H. Commitments

Normal commitments have been made for future expenditures related to the City's capital project programs. The following funds have encumbered \$1,116,439 to be spent during 2021.

	12/31/2020		
	Encumbrance		
<u>Fund</u>	<b>Balance</b>		
Special Street	\$	59,123	
Bella Roe/Walmart TIF		461,356	
TIF 2D - City Hall/Walgreens/QT		5,958	
Special Infrastructure		553,192	
Community Center		36,810	
	\$	1,116,439	

I. New Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Standards

As of December 31, 2020, the GASB had issued several statements not yet implemented by the City of Roeland Park, Kansas. The statements which might impact the City are as follows:

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

GASB Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred Before the End of a Construction Period, establishes accounting requirements for interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period. This statement requires that interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period be recognized as an expense in the period in which the cost is incurred for financial statements prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. As a result, interest cost incurred before the end of a construction period will not be included in the historical cost of a capital asset reported in a business-type activity or enterprise fund. The requirements of this statement are effective for the fiscal year that ends December 31, 2021.

GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, clarifies the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishes that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishes standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associations with conduit debt obligations; and improves the required note disclosures. The requirements of this statement are effective for the fiscal year that ends December 31, 2022.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS December 31, 2020

# IV. OTHER INFORMATION (Continued)

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

GASB Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*, enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and improves the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

GASB Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*, provides temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. That objective is accomplished by postponing the effective dates of certain provisions in statements and implementation guides that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later.

GASB Statement No. 97, *Certain Component Unit Criteria and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans*, provides the following guidance: 1) increases consistency and comparability related to the reporting of fiduciary component units in circumstances in which a potential component unit does not have a governing board and the primary government performs the duties that a governing board typically would perform; 2) mitigates costs associated with the reporting of certain defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans and employee benefit plans other than pension or OPEB plans as fiduciary component units in fiduciary fund financial statements; and 3) addresses relevance, consistency and comparability of the accounting and financial reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 deferred compensation plans that meet the definition of a pension plan and for benefit provided through those plans. The requirements of this statement are effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2021.

J. Tax Abatements

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

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

Qualifying homeowners are eligible for a 100% rebate of the City's property tax, excluding special assessments, for the most recent tax year only. During the year ended December 31, 2020, the City rebated \$7,533 to qualifying homeowners.

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

K. Risks and Uncertainties

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared COVID-19 a global pandemic and recommended worldwide mitigation measures. The extent of COVID-19's effect on the City's operational and financial performance will depend on future developments, including the duration, spread and intensity of the pandemic, all of which are uncertain and difficult to predict considering the rapidly evolving landscape. As a result, it is not currently possible to ascertain the overall impact of COVID-19 on the City's operations. However, if the pandemic continues to evolve, this could have a material adverse effect on the City's operations, statement of net position, and statement of activities.

**REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION** 

# REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

### **KPERS PENSION PLAN**

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

	12/31/2020	12/31/2019	12/31/2018	12/31/2017	12/31/2016	12/31/2015
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.112%	0.091%	0.093%	0.090%	0.095%	0.089%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 2,701,708	\$ 2,192,189	\$ 2,189,258	\$2,137,704	\$2,357,010	\$1,810,638
City's covered payroll	\$ 1,658,241	\$ 1,666,522	\$ 1,601,207	\$ 1,541,676	\$ 1,521,840	\$ 1,505,484
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	162.93%	131.54%	136.73%	138.66%	154.88%	120.27%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total net pension liability	69.25%	73.55%	73.18%	71.71%	68.84%	72.97%

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

# REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

#### **KPERS PENSION PLAN**

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

		KPERS L	ocal Group		
		Contributions			
		In Relation to			Contributions
	Statutorily	the Statutorily	Contribution	City's	as a Percentage
Year ended	Required	Required	Deficiency	Covered	of Covered-
December 31,	Contribution*	Contribution	[Excess]	<u>Payroll</u>	<u>Payroll</u>
2020	\$86,098	\$86,098	-	\$ 999,979	8.61%
2019	74,260	74,260	-	835,319	8.89%
2018	69,526	69,526	-	828,680	8.39%
2017	68,416	68,416	-	803,624	8.51%
2016	70,790	70,790	-	771,138	9.18%
2015	68,774	68,774	-	725,466	9.48%
2014	63,395	63,395	-	717,139	8.84%
2013	50,942	50,942	-	641,763	7.94%
2012	47,142	47,142	-	640,286	7.36%
2011	41,029	41,029	-	605,021	6.78%
		KPERS Police a	nd Firemen Gro	oup	
		Contributions			Contributions
		In Relation to		0.11	as a Percentage
	Statutorily	the Statutorily	Contribution	City's	of Covered-
Year ended	Required	Required	Deficiency	Covered	Employee
December 31,	Contribution*	Contribution	[Excess]	Payroll Payroll	<u>Payroll</u>
2020					04 000/
	\$180,107	\$180,107	-	\$821,281	21.93%
2019	182,113	182,113	-	\$821,281 822,922	22.13%
2019 2018	182,113 168,323	182,113 168,323	- - -	\$821,281 822,922 837,842	22.13% 20.09%
2019 2018 2017	182,113 168,323 158,102	182,113 168,323 158,102	- - -	\$821,281 822,922 837,842 797,583	22.13% 20.09% 19.82%
2019 2018 2017 2016	182,113 168,323 158,102 163,189	182,113 168,323 158,102 163,189	- - - -	\$821,281 822,922 837,842 797,583 770,538	22.13% 20.09% 19.82% 21.18%
2019 2018 2017 2016 2015	182,113 168,323 158,102 163,189 170,106	182,113 168,323 158,102 163,189 170,106	- - - - -	\$821,281 822,922 837,842 797,583 770,538 796,374	22.13% 20.09% 19.82% 21.18% 21.36%
2019 2018 2017 2016 2015 2014	182,113 168,323 158,102 163,189 170,106 157,038	182,113 168,323 158,102 163,189 170,106 157,038	- - - - -	\$821,281 822,922 837,842 797,583 770,538 796,374 788,345	22.13% 20.09% 19.82% 21.18% 21.36% 19.92%
2019 2018 2017 2016 2015 2014 2013	182,113 168,323 158,102 163,189 170,106 157,038 145,687	182,113 168,323 158,102 163,189 170,106 157,038 145,687	- - - - - -	\$821,281 822,922 837,842 797,583 770,538 796,374 788,345 N/A	22.13% 20.09% 19.82% 21.18% 21.36% 19.92% N/A
2019 2018 2017 2016 2015 2014	182,113 168,323 158,102 163,189 170,106 157,038	182,113 168,323 158,102 163,189 170,106 157,038	- - - - - - - -	\$821,281 822,922 837,842 797,583 770,538 796,374 788,345	22.13% 20.09% 19.82% 21.18% 21.36% 19.92%

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

# REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

# OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT HEALTHCARE BENEFITS

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

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

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

# REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

# OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT HEALTHCARE BENEFITS - KPERS

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

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

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

# COMBINING STATEMENTS AND INDIVIDUAL FUND SCHEDULES

#### NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS December 31, 2020

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

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

*Special Highway Fund*: Established to account for monies sent quarterly from the State Treasurer's office which are the Special City and County Highway Funds distributed and computed in compliance with K.S.A. 79-3425CC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Debt Service Funds: Are used to account for all resources which are restricted, committed or assigned for the payment of principal and interest on long-term debt.

*TIF 2C - Valley State Bank Fund:* Created to account for monies received to retire special obligation tax increment revenue bonds Series 2000 dated February 1, 2000 in the amount of \$695,000.

#### COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS December 31, 2020

	Special Revenue Funds									
	Special Highway <u>Fund</u>	Community Center <u>Fund</u>	Aquatic Center <u>Fund</u>	Roeland Park City Hall Property Owners Association <u>Fund</u>						
ASSETS Pooled cash Investments Receivables	\$	- \$ 3,671 - 581,421	\$	\$ 22,210 -						
Taxes Intergovernmental Other Restricted investments		- 39,008 - 28,313 	-	-						
Total assets	\$	- \$ 652,413	\$ 177,977	\$ 22,210						
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES AND FUND BALANCES Liabilities: Accounts payable and accrued liabilities Due to other funds Total liabilities	\$	- \$ 14,013   14,013		\$						
Deferred inflows of resources: Deferred revenue - property taxes Total deferred inflows of resources		<u>-                                     </u>		<u> </u>						
Fund balance: Restricted Total fund balance [deficit]		- 638,400 - 638,400		<u>    22,210</u> 22,210						
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of Resources and fund balances	\$	<u>- \$ 652,413</u>	\$ 177,977	<u>\$ 22,210</u>						

	Capital Project Funds	Debt Service Funds	
TIF 2D City Hall Walgreens/QT <u>Fund</u>	Old Pool and Boulevard Apartments <u>Fund</u>	Valley State Bank <u>Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ - -	\$	\$ - -	\$
294,797 - 27,768 <u>14,081</u> \$ 336,646	353,878 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - \$ -	687,683 28,313 27,768 <u>631,626</u> \$ 2,164,963
<u>,</u>	<u> </u>	<u>*</u>	<u>+,,</u>
\$	\$	\$ 	\$ 14,613 <u>14,251</u> 28,864
<u>    294,797</u> 294,797	<u>353,878</u> 353,878	<u>-</u>	<u>648,675</u> 648,675
<u>    27,598</u> <u>    27,598</u>	<u>621,839</u> <u>621,839</u>		<u>    1,487,424</u> <u>   1,487,424</u>
<u>\$                                    </u>	<u>\$    975,717</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,164,963</u>

#### COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Special Revenue Funds								
	Special Highway <u>Fund</u>	Special Community Highway Center				Pro	Roeland Park City Hall operty Owners Association <u>Fund</u>		
REVENUES:	¢	¢	221 125	¢		¢			
Taxes Investment income	\$	- \$	221,125 2,505	\$	- 1,518	\$	-		
Other		_	2,000 -		1,010		33,847		
Total revenues			223,630		1,518		33,847		
Total revenues			220,000		1,010		00,011		
EXPENDITURES: Current:									
General government		-	-		-		31,935		
Public works		-	-		-		-		
Culture and recreation		-	141,748		73,256		-		
Debt service:									
Principal		-	-		-		-		
Interest and other charges			-		-		-		
Total expenditures			141,748		73,256		31,935		
Excess [deficiency] of revenues									
over [under] expenditures			81,882		[71,738]		1,912		
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES [USES]:									
Transfers in		-	-		60,000		-		
Transfers [out]	[322,953		[21,829]		-		-		
Total other financing sources [uses]	[322,953	<u>sj</u>	[21,829]		60,000		-		
Net change in fund balance	[322,953	8]	60,053		[11,738]		1,912		
Fund balance - Beginning of year	322,953	<u> </u>	578,347		189,115		20,298		
Fund balance - End of year	\$	- <u>\$</u>	638,400	\$	177,377	\$	22,210		

	Capital Project Funds	Debt Service Funds	
TIF 2D City Hall/ Walgreens/QT <u>Fund</u>	Old Pool and Boulevard Apartments <u>Fund</u>	Valley State Bank <u>Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
\$ 277,427 4,536 	\$ 330,214 2,411 	\$ 50,919 1,641 <u>185,336</u> 237,896	\$ 879,685 12,611 219,183 1,111,479
- 85,800 -	1,400 - -	1,651 - -	34,986 85,800 215,004
-	-	219,585 15,371	219,585 15,371
85,800	1,400	236,607	570,746
196,163	331,225	1,289	540,733
- [336,500] [336,500]		- [1,310] [1,310]	60,000 [682,592] [622,592]
[140,337]	331,225	[21]	[81,859]
167,935	290,614	21	1,569,283
<u>\$27,598</u>	<u>\$ 621,839</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 1,487,424</u>

#### SPECIAL HIGHWAY FUND

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Budgeted Original	Amounts <u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Variance with Final Budget Positive [Negative]
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$</u> -	<u>\$ -</u>
Total Revenues				
Expenditures:				
Public works				
Total Expenditures				
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues				
Over [Under] Expenditures				
Other Financing Sources [Uses]				
Transfers [out]	[321,731]	[322,953]	[322,953]	
Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]	[321,731]	[322,953]	[322,953]	
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues				
and Other Sources Over [Under]	¢ [004 704]	¢ [200.052]	5000 0 F 01	<b>ф</b>
Expenditures and Other [Uses]	<u>\$ [321,731]</u>	<u>\$ [322,953]</u>	[322,953]	<u>&gt; -</u>
Fund Balance, January 1			322,953	
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$</u> -	

#### COMMUNITY CENTER FUND

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts Original <u>Final</u>				<u>Actual</u>	Variance with Final Budget Positive [Negative]		
Revenues:								
Taxes	\$	187,654	\$	171,894	\$ 221,125	\$	49,231	
Investment income		4,500		5,062	 2,505		[2,557]	
Total Revenues		192,154		176,956	 223,630		46,674	
Expenditures:								
Culture and recreation		143,855		140,514	109,795		30,719	
Capital outlay		364,000		94,900	 68,763		26,137	
Total Expenditures		507,855		235,414	 178,558		56,856	
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues								
Over [Under] Expenditures		[315,701]		[58,458]	 45,072		103,530	
Other Financing Sources [Uses]								
Transfers [out]		[22,688]		[21,657]	[21,829]		[172]	
Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]		[22,688]	_	[21,657]	 [21,829]		[172]	
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under]								
Expenditures and Other [Uses]	\$	[338,389]	\$	[80,115]	23,243	\$	103,358	
Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1					 578,347			
Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31					601,590			
Reconciliation to GAAP Encumbrances					 36,810			
GAAP Fund Balance, December 31					\$ 638,400			

#### AQUATIC CENTER FUND

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

		Dudgatad	1.4 m	ounto			Variance with Final Budget Positive
	Budgeted Amounts			•	Actual		
	<u>c</u>	<u>Driginal</u>		<u>Final</u>		<u>Actual</u>	[Negative]
Revenues:							
Charges for services	\$	153,416	\$	-	\$	-	\$-
Investment income	. <u> </u>	-		2,000		1,518	[482]
Total Revenues		153,416		2,000		1,518	[482]
Expenditures:							
Culture and recreation		496,538		92,713		73,256	19,457
Total Expenditures		496,538		92,713		73,256	19,457
		,		,		,	
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues							
Over [Under] Expenditures		[343,122]		[90,713]		[71,738]	18,975
Other Financing Sources [Uses]							
Transfers in		414,181		60,000		60,000	-
Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]		414,181		60,000		60,000	
· · ···· • · ···· · · ················		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>	
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues							
and Other Sources Over [Under]							
Expenditures and Other [Uses]	\$	71,059	\$	[30,713]		[11,738]	\$ 18,975
	Ŧ	,	<del>.</del>			[,]	<u> </u>
Fund Balance, January 1						189,115	
·						, -	
Fund Balance, December 31					\$	177,377	
					Ψ	,0.1	

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

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

		Dudgatad	A.m.	ounto			Fin	iance with al Budget
		Budgeted	Am		-		-	Positive
	<u>0</u>	riginal	<u>Final</u>		<u>Actual</u>		<u>[N</u>	legative]
Revenues:								
Other	\$	33,847	\$	33,847	\$	33,847	\$	-
Total Revenues		33,847		33,847		33,847		
Expenditures:								
General government		31,875		31,875		31,935		[60]
Total Expenditures		31,875		31,875		31,935		[60]
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues								
Over [Under] Expenditures	\$	1,972	\$	1,972		1,912	\$	[60]
Fund Balance, January 1						20,298		
Fund Balance, December 31					\$	22,210		

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

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	<u>(</u>	Budgeted Original	<u>Actual</u>	Fin F	iance with al Budget Positive legative]			
Revenues:	<u>^</u>		•		•		•	07 (07
Taxes Investment income	\$	243,757 8,000	\$	250,000 7,690	\$	277,427 4,536	\$	27,427 [3,154]
Total Revenues		251,757		257,690		281,963		24,273
Expenditures:								
Public works		105,840		50,000		91,758		[41,758]
Debt service:								• • •
Principal		-		-		-		-
Interest and other charges		-		-		-		-
Total Expenditures		105,840		50,000		91,758		[41,758]
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues								
Over [Under] Expenditures		145,917		207,690		190,205		[17,485]
Other Financing Sources [Uses]								
Transfers [out]		[150,000]		[336,500]		[336,500]		
Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]		[150,000]		[336,500]		[336,500]		-
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under]								
Expenditures and Other [Uses]	\$	[4,083]	\$	[128,810]		[146,295]	\$	[17,485]
Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1						167,935		
Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31						21,640		
Reconciliation to GAAP						5 059		
Encumbrances						5,958		
Fund Balance, December 31					\$	27,598		

# EQUIPMENT AND BUILDING RESERVE FUND

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

				Variance with Final Budget		
	Budgeted			Positive		
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	[Negative]		
Revenues:						
Investment income	<u>\$</u> -	\$ 4,933	\$	\$ [4,933]		
Total Revenues		4,933		[4,933]		
Expenditures:						
Capital outlay	1,344,392	153,394	62,650	90,744		
Total Expenditures	1,344,392	153,394	62,650	90,744		
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues						
Over [Under] Expenditures	[1,344,392]	[148,461]	[62,650]	85,811		
Other Financing Sources [Uses]						
Transfers in	44,392	84,392	84,392	-		
Transfers [out]			[91,563]	[91,563]		
Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]	44,392	84,392	[7,171]	[91,563]		
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under]						
Expenditures and Other [Uses]	<u>\$ [1,300,000]</u>	<u>\$ [64,069]</u>	[69,821]	<u>\$ [5,752]</u>		
Fund Balance, January 1			1,514,383			
Fund Balance, December 31			<u>\$ 1,444,562</u>			

# TIF 3 - OLD POOL AND BOULEVARD APARTMENTS FUND

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

		Budgeted	l Am			Fin F	iance with al Budget Positive
	<u>(</u>	<u>Original</u>		<u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>	<u>[N</u>	legative]
Revenues:							
Taxes	\$	283,919	\$	338,887	\$ 330,214	\$	[8,673]
Investment income		1,000		3,889	 2,411		[1,478]
Total Revenues		284,919		342,776	 332,625		[10,151]
Expenditures:							
General government				1,000	 1,400		[400]
Total Expenditures		-		1,000	 1,400		[400]
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues							
Over [Under] Expenditures	\$	284,919	\$	341,776	331,225	\$	[10,551]
Fund Balance, January 1					 290,614		
Fund Balance, December 31					\$ 621,839		

### TIF 2C - VALLEY STATE BANK FUND

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	<u>(</u>	Budgeted <u>Driginal</u>	Am	<u>Actual</u>	Fir	Variance with Final Budget Positive [Negative]	
Revenues: Taxes Other Investment income Total Revenues	\$	29,000 - _ 29,000	\$	50,919 - - 50,919	\$ 50,919 185,336 <u>1,641</u> 237,896	\$	- 185,336 <u>1,641</u> 186,977
Expenditures: General government Debt service:		2,000		1,649	1,651		[2]
Principal Interest and other charges Total Expenditures				32,610 15,371 49,630	 219,585 15,371 236,607		[186,975]  [186,977]
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues Over [Under] Expenditures		27,000		1,289	 1,289		<u>-</u>
Other Financing Sources [Uses] Transfers [out] Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]		[18,787] [18,787]		[1,310] [1,310]	 [1,310] [1,310]		<u>-</u> 
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under] Expenditures and Other [Uses]	<u>\$</u>	8,213	\$	[21]	[21]	\$	
Fund Balance, January 1					 21		
Fund Balance, December 31					\$ -		

#### BELLA ROE/WALMART TIF FUND

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

Revenues:       Taxes       \$ 759,642       \$ 759,642       \$ 741,743       \$ [17,899]         Investment income       8,000       14,000       7,285       [6,715]         Total Revenues       767,642       773,642       749,028       [24,614]         Expenditures:       General government       3,740       -       -       -         Capital outlay       1,849,192       1,740,000       1,425,085       314,915         Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues       1,852,932       1,740,000       1,425,085       314,915         Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues       [1,085,290]       [966,358]       [676,057]       290,301         Other Financing Sources [Uses]       350,000       250,000       -       -         Transfers in       350,000       250,000       250,000       -         Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]       350,000       250,000       -       -         Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues       and Other Sources Over [Under]       \$ [735,290]       [716,358]       [426,057]       \$ 290,301         Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1       427,662       -       -       -         Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31       1,605       -       -       461,356         Reco		Budgeted Amounts Original <u>Final</u>					<u>Actual</u>	Fin F	iance with al Budget Positive legative]
Investment income       8,000       14,000       7,285       16,715         Total Revenues       767,642       773,642       749,028       [24,614]         Expenditures:       General government       3,740       -       -       -         Capital outlay       1,849,192       1,740,000       1,425,085       314,915         Total Expenditures       1,852,932       1,740,000       1,425,085       314,915         Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues       1,852,932       1,740,000       1,425,085       314,915         Over [Under] Expenditures       [1,085,290]       [966,358]       [676,057]       290,301         Other Financing Sources [Uses]       350,000       250,000       -       -         Transfers in       350,000       250,000       250,000       -         Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]       350,000       250,000       -       -         Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues       and Other Sources Over [Under]       427,662       -       -         Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1       427,662       -       -       -         Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31       1,605       -       -         Reconciliation to GAAP       -       -       -       - <td>Revenues:</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Revenues:								
Total Revenues       767,642       773,642       749,028       [24,614]         Expenditures:       3,740       -       -       -         Capital outlay       1,849,192       1,740,000       1,425,085       314,915         Total Expenditures       1,852,932       1,740,000       1,425,085       314,915         Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues       1,852,932       1,740,000       1,425,085       314,915         Other Financing Sources [Uses]       [1,085,290]       [966,358]       [676,057]       290,301         Other Financing Sources [Uses]       350,000       250,000       -       -         Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]       350,000       250,000       -       -         Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]       350,000       250,000       -       -         Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues       350,000       250,000       -       -         and Other Sources Over [Under]       \$ [735,290]       \$ [716,358]       [426,057]       \$ 290,301         Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1       427,662       -       -       -         Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31       1,605       -       -         Reconciliation to GAAP       461,356       -       -		\$		\$	,	\$		\$	
Expenditures:       3,740       -									
General government3,740Capital outlay1,849,1921,740,0001,425,085314,915Total Expenditures1,852,9321,740,0001,425,085314,915Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues Over [Under] Expenditures[1,085,290][966,358][676,057]290,301Other Financing Sources [Uses]350,000250,000250,000-Transfers in Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]350,000250,000250,000-Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under] Expenditures and Other [Uses]\$ [735,290] \$ [716,358][426,057] \$ 290,301Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1	Total Revenues		767,642		773,642		749,028		[24,614]
Capital outlay       1,849,192       1,740,000       1,425,085       314,915         Total Expenditures       1,852,932       1,740,000       1,425,085       314,915         Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues Over [Under] Expenditures       [1,085,290]       [966,358]       [676,057]       290,301         Other Financing Sources [Uses]       350,000       250,000       250,000       -         Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]       350,000       250,000       250,000       -         Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under] Expenditures and Other [Uses]       \$ [735,290]       \$ [716,358]       [426,057]       \$ 290,301         Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1       427,662         Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31       1,605         Reconciliation to GAAP Encumbrances       461,356	Expenditures:								
Total Expenditures1,852,9321,740,0001,425,085314,915Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues Over [Under] Expenditures[1,085,290][966,358][676,057]290,301Other Financing Sources [Uses] Transfers in Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]350,000250,000Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under] Expenditures and Other [Uses]\$ [735,290]\$ [716,358][426,057]\$ 290,301Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1427,662Budgetary Fund Balance, December 311,605Reconciliation to GAAP Encumbrances461,356	General government		3,740		-		-		-
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues Over [Under] Expenditures[1,085,290][966,358][676,057]290,301Other Financing Sources [Uses]350,000250,000Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]350,000250,000-Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under] Expenditures and Other [Uses]\$ [735,290] \$ [716,358][426,057] \$ 290,301Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1427,662Budgetary Fund Balance, December 311,605Reconciliation to GAAP Encumbrances461,356	Capital outlay		1,849,192		1,740,000		1,425,085		314,915
Over [Under] Expenditures[1,085,290][966,358][676,057]290,301Other Financing Sources [Uses]350,000250,000Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]350,000250,000250,000-Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under] Expenditures and Other [Uses]\$ [735,290] \$ [716,358][426,057] \$ 290,301Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1427,662Budgetary Fund Balance, December 311,605Reconciliation to GAAP Encumbrances461,356	Total Expenditures		1,852,932		1,740,000		1,425,085		314,915
Over [Under] Expenditures[1,085,290][966,358][676,057]290,301Other Financing Sources [Uses]350,000250,000Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]350,000250,000250,000-Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under] Expenditures and Other [Uses]\$ [735,290] \$ [716,358][426,057] \$ 290,301Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1427,662Budgetary Fund Balance, December 311,605Reconciliation to GAAP Encumbrances461,356	Excess [Deficiency] of Payanuas								
Other Financing Sources [Uses]350,000250,000-Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]350,000250,000-Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under] Expenditures and Other [Uses]\$ [735,290] \$ [716,358][426,057] \$ 290,301Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1427,662Budgetary Fund Balance, December 311,605Reconciliation to GAAP Encumbrances461,356			[1.085.290]		[966.358]		[676.057]		290.301
Transfers in350,000250,000250,000-Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]350,000250,000Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under] Expenditures and Other [Uses]\$ [735,290] \$ [716,358][426,057] \$ 290,301Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1			[1,000,200]		[000,000]		[010,001]		200,001
Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]350,000250,000250,000-Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under] Expenditures and Other [Uses]\$ [735,290] \$ [716,358][426,057] \$ 290,301Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1427,662Budgetary Fund Balance, December 311,605Reconciliation to GAAP Encumbrances461,356	Other Financing Sources [Uses]								
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under] Expenditures and Other [Uses]       \$ [735,290] \$ [716,358]       [426,057] \$ 290,301         Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1       427,662         Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31       1,605         Reconciliation to GAAP Encumbrances       461,356	Transfers in		350,000		250,000		250,000		-
and Other Sources Over [Under] Expenditures and Other [Uses]\$ [735,290] \$ [716,358][426,057] \$ 290,301Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1427,662Budgetary Fund Balance, December 311,605Reconciliation to GAAP Encumbrances461,356	Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]		350,000		250,000		250,000		_
and Other Sources Over [Under] Expenditures and Other [Uses]\$ [735,290] \$ [716,358][426,057] \$ 290,301Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1427,662Budgetary Fund Balance, December 311,605Reconciliation to GAAP Encumbrances461,356	Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues								
Expenditures and Other [Uses]\$ [735,290] \$ [716,358][426,057] \$ 290,301Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1427,662Budgetary Fund Balance, December 311,605Reconciliation to GAAP Encumbrances461,356									
Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1       427,662         Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31       1,605         Reconciliation to GAAP       461,356		\$	[735,290]	\$	[716,358]		[426.057]	\$	290,301
Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31     1,605       Reconciliation to GAAP     461,356			<u> </u>	<u>,</u>			[0,001]	T	
Reconciliation to GAAP Encumbrances461,356	Budgetary Fund Balance, January 1						427,662		
Reconciliation to GAAP Encumbrances461,356									
Encumbrances 461,356	Budgetary Fund Balance, December 31						1,605		
Encumbrances 461,356	Reconciliation to GAAP								
							461 356		
							+01,000		
GAAP Fund Balance, December 31 $\frac{5}{462,961}$	GAAP Fund Balance, December 31					\$	462,961		

#### DEBT SERVICE FUND

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	 Budgeted Original	Am	ounts <u>Final</u>	<u>Actual</u>		Variance with Final Budget Positive [Negative]	
Revenues:							
Taxes	\$ 188,919	\$	174,367	\$ 164,036	\$	[10,331]	
Special assessments	263,609		263,609	261,573		[2,036]	
Investment income	 8,500		12,016	 9,939		[2,077]	
Total Revenues	 461,028		449,992	 435,548		[14,444]	
Expenditures:							
General government	26,226		3,100	-		3,100	
Debt service:							
Principal	694,000		694,000	1,814,001		[1,120,001]	
Interest	 68,101		68,101	 69,138		[1,037]	
Total Expenditures	 788,327		765,201	 1,883,139		[1,117,938]	
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues							
Over [Under] Expenditures	 [327,299]		[315,209]	 [1,447,591]		[1,132,382]	
Other Financing Sources [Uses]							
Bond proceeds	-		-	1,130,776		1,130,776	
Transfers in	 325,000		325,000	 353,750		28,750	
Total Other Financing Sources [Uses]	 325,000		325,000	 1,484,526		1,159,526	
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues and Other Sources Over [Under]							
Expenditures and Other [Uses]	\$ [2,299]	\$	9,791	36,935	\$	27,144	
Fund Balance, January 1				 96,946			
Fund Balance, December 31				\$ 133,881			

#### TDD #1 - PRICE CHOPPER FUND

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

	Budgeted Amounts Original Final					<u>Actual</u>	Fir	Variance with Final Budget Positive [Negative]	
Revenues:									
Taxes	\$	256,669	\$	258,733	\$	315,619	\$	56,886	
Investment income		900		562		202		[360]	
Total Revenues		257,569		259,295		315,821		56,526	
Expenditures: General government Debt service:		5,000		5,000		6,894		[1,894]	
Interest and other charges		15,000		15,000		9,171		5,829	
Total Expenditures		20,000		20,000		16,065		3,935	
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues Over [Under] Expenditures	\$	237,569	\$	239,295		299,756	\$	60,461	
Fund Balance, January 1					_[	2,245,286]			
Fund Balance, December 31					<u>\$</u> [	1,945,530]			

# TDD #2 - LOWE'S FUND

# SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE - ACTUAL AND BUDGET For the Year Ended December 31, 2020

		Budgeted	Am		-	Actual	Variance with Final Budget Positive		
	<u>\</u>	<u>Driginal</u>		<u>Final</u>		Actual		egative]	
Revenues:									
Taxes	\$	121,704	\$	107,323	\$	155,452	\$	48,129	
Investment income		500		169		80		[89]	
Total Revenues		122,204		107,492		155,532		48,040	
Expenditures:									
General government Debt service:		5,000		3,389		4,625		[1,236]	
Interest and other charges		4,000		4,000		4,182		[182]	
Total Expenditures		9,000		7,389		8,807		[1,418]	
Excess [Deficiency] of Revenues									
Over [Under] Expenditures	\$	113,204	\$	100,103		146,725	\$	46,622	
Fund Balance, January 1						[568,527]			
Fund Balance, December 31					\$	[421,802]			

# SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS BY SOURCE December 31, 2020 (With Comparative Totals as of December 31, 2019)

	2019	2020
Capital Assets:		
Land	\$ 2,216,272	\$ 2,216,272
Artwork	61,468	71,468
Buildings	4,572,919	4,572,919
Improvement other than building and infrastructure	30,889,948	32,487,495
Machinery and equipment	2,101,927	2,208,726
Construction-in-progress	1,071,346	4,895,274
	<u>\$ 40,913,880</u>	<u>\$ 46,452,154</u>
Investment in capital assets from:		
General Fund revenues	\$ 6,633,248	\$ 6,770,068
Special revenue funds revenues	8,214,680	13,628,741
Debt Service Fund revenues	11,632,946	11,632,946
Capital projects funds revenues	14,433,006	14,420,399
	\$ 40,913,880	\$ 46,452,154

# SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL ASSETS BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY December 31, 2020

Function and Activity		pital Assets cember 31, 2019		Additions		Deductions		apital Assets December 31, 2020
General government	\$	5,206,432	\$	108,571	\$	[52,311]	\$	5,262,692
Public safety	·	449,224	r	75,567	Ţ	[16,650]	Ţ	508,141
Culture and recreation		4,516,819		2,225,290		-		6,742,109
Public works		30,741,405		3,212,807		[15,000]		33,939,212
Total capital assets	\$	40,913,880	\$	5,622,235	\$	[83,961]	\$	46,452,154

# SCHEDULE OF CAPITAL ASSETS BY FUNCTION AND ACTIVITY December 31, 2020

						Improvements Other than	Machinery		
						Buildings and	and	Construction	
Function and Activity		Land	Artwork		Building	Infrastructure	Equipment	in-progress	Total
Public works	¢	202 004	¢	¢	202.202	\$ 28.109.622	¢ 1 150 720	\$ 4.028.420	¢ 22.046.776
Public Works	\$	323,801	\$ -	\$	202,203	\$ 20,109,022	\$ 1,152,730	<b>φ 4,020,420</b>	\$ 33,816,776
Public safety		-	-		-	12,605	495,536	-	508,141
Culture and recreation		82,030	71,468		2,962,546	2,663,658	230,345	854,496	6,864,543
General government		1,810,441		_	1,408,170	1,701,610	330,115	12,358	5,262,694
Total capital assets	\$	2,216,272	<u>\$ 71,468</u>	\$	4,572,919	<u>\$ 32,487,495</u>	<u>\$ 2,208,726</u>	<u>\$ 4,895,274</u>	<u>\$ 46,452,154</u>

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

# Supplemental Statistical Section (Unaudited) Contents

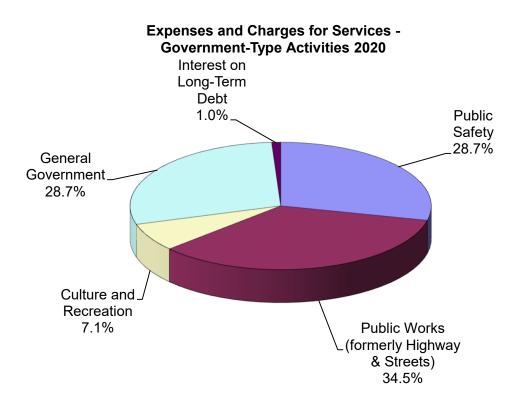
The supplemental statistical section of the City's comprehensive annual financial report is presented to provide additional detailed information as a context for understanding what the information presented in the financial statements, note disclosures and required supplementary information say about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

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Government-Wide Expenses by Function	1	77
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Special Assessment Billings and Collections	8	84
Ratio of Net General Bonded Debt to Assessed Value and Net Bonded	9	85

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

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

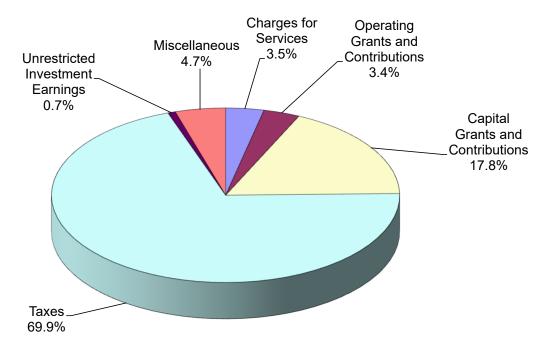
Fiscal Year Ended December 31	Public Safety	-	Public Works merly Highway & Streets)	Culture and Recreation		General Government		 nterest on ong-Term Debt	Total
2011	\$ 1,599,006	\$	2,052,826	\$	136,601	\$	2,015,395	\$ 935,023	\$ 6,738,851
2012	\$ 1,628,167	\$	1,950,919	\$	184,096	\$	2,015,841	\$ 924,701	\$ 6,703,724
2013	\$ 1,583,758	\$	2,095,342	\$	196,798	\$	2,080,869	\$ 833,048	\$ 6,789,815
2014	\$ 1,522,496	\$	2,558,464	\$	191,761	\$	2,106,504	\$ 667,568	\$ 7,046,793
2015	\$ 1,705,422	\$	2,595,853	\$	394,139	\$	2,127,914	\$ 605,361	\$ 7,428,689
2016	\$ 1,610,627	\$	2,734,430	\$	229,828	\$	2,036,192	\$ 487,305	\$ 7,098,382
2017	\$ 1,548,820	\$	2,821,753	\$	380,923	\$	1,879,577	\$ 288,560	\$ 6,919,633
2018	\$ 1,651,640	\$	2,789,456	\$	372,727	\$	1,564,732	\$ 170,958	\$ 6,549,513
2019	\$ 1,774,670	\$	3,267,133	\$	708,354	\$	1,738,132	\$ 90,584	\$ 7,578,873
2020	\$ 1,919,767	\$	2,313,717	\$	475,554	\$	1,924,882	\$ 64,290	\$ 6,698,210



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

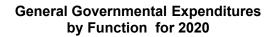
	Program Revenues														
Fiscal Year Ended December 31	C	Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and contributions		Taxes	li	nrestricted nvestment Earnings	G	nrestricted rants and ntributions	Mi	iscellaneous	Total
2011	\$	2,083,731	\$	273,711	\$	524,531	\$	5,513,726	\$	71,599	\$	-	\$	656,070	\$ 9,123,368
2012	\$	412,275	\$	535,553	\$	312,757	\$	5,628,962	\$	21,642	\$	-	\$	1,264,988	\$ 8,176,177
2013	\$	662,318	\$	345,189	\$	-	\$	6,379,618	\$	17,921	\$	-	\$	526,344	\$ 7,931,390
2014	\$	682,000	\$	369,442	\$	-	\$	6,964,685	\$	17,898	\$	-	\$	596,702	\$ 8,630,727
2015	\$	739,459	\$	416,581	\$	-	\$	6,916,439	\$	17,713	\$	-	\$	614,849	\$ 8,705,041
2016	\$	723,247	\$	418,651	\$	196,213	\$	7,226,894	\$	26,774	\$	-	\$	689,633	\$ 9,281,412
2017	\$	730,018	\$	182,688	\$	-	\$	8,285,598	\$	54,480	\$	-	\$	597,101	\$ 9,849,885
2018	\$	560,380	\$	335,918	\$	671,172	\$	8,168,740	\$	167,426	\$	-	\$	862,817	\$ 10,766,453
2019	\$	646,644	\$	187,952	\$	333,573	\$	7,384,444	\$	244,552	\$	-	\$	2,249,463	\$ 11,046,628
2020	\$	407,959	\$	388,681	\$	2,046,445	\$	8,051,730	\$	80,124	\$	-	\$	539,642	\$ 11,514,581

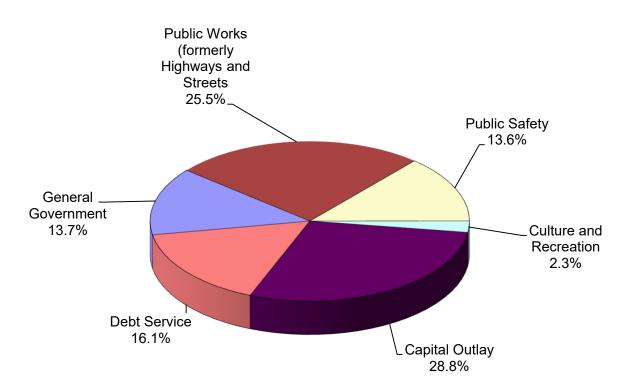
Revenue by Source - Government Activities - 2020



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

		Рι	ublic Works (formerly					
Year Ended	General	Hi	ghways and		Culture and	Capital		
December 31	Government		Streets)	Public Safety	Recreation	Outlay	Debt Service	Total
2011	\$ 2,585,601	\$	559,475	\$ 1,114,836	\$ 146,941	\$ 530,099	\$ 2,260,661	\$ 7,197,613
2012	\$ 4,050,917	\$	522,275	\$ 1,165,306	\$ 90,675	\$ 1,175,008	\$ 2,522,448	\$ 9,526,629
2013	\$ 2,452,037	\$	508,702	\$ 1,141,180	\$ 103,377	\$ 180,120	\$ 3,636,664	\$ 8,022,080
2014	\$ 2,475,504	\$	719,451	\$ 1,054,081	\$ 98,340	\$ 1,012,312	\$ 2,381,167	\$ 7,740,855
2015	\$ 2,523,770	\$	902,507	\$ 1,066,170	\$ 285,523	\$ 456,450	\$ 3,242,227	\$ 8,476,647
2016	\$ 2,463,299	\$	956,315	\$ 1,148,187	\$ 113,891	\$ 1,752,369	\$ 2,409,303	\$ 8,843,364
2017	\$ 1,770,549	\$	1,240,137	\$ 1,488,064	\$ 256,000	\$ 834,960	\$ 5,691,785	\$ 11,281,495
2018	\$ 1,491,256	\$	3,591,814	\$ 1,619,166	\$ 242,619	\$ 1,121,415	\$ 2,527,264	\$ 10,593,534
2019	\$ 1,659,691	\$	2,899,120	\$ 1,693,803	\$ 682,370	\$ 791,354	\$ 990,947	\$ 8,717,285
2020	\$ 1,814,400	\$	3,358,197	\$ 1,793,450	\$ 304,067	\$ 3,804,242	\$ 2,131,448	\$ 13,205,804





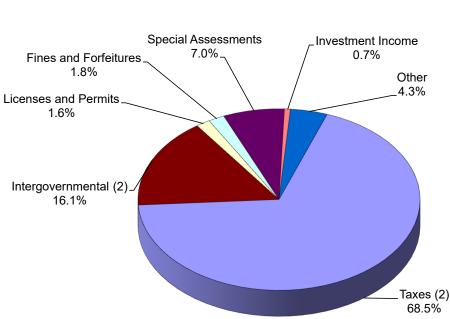
(1) Includes General, Special Revenue, Debt Service and Capital Project Funds

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

Fiscal Year		Inte	ergovernmental	enses and		ines and				Investment			
December 31	Taxes (2)		(2)	Permits	F	orfeitures	As	sessments		Income		Other	Total
2011	\$ 4,685,496	\$	1,647,894	\$ 125,226	\$	285,711	\$	295,374	\$	71,599	\$	739,799	\$ 7,851,099
2012	\$ 4,799,321	\$	1,556,514	\$ 136,320	\$	221,046	\$	303,366	\$	21,642	\$	714,493	\$ 7,752,702
2013	\$ 5,517,739	\$	1,296,628	\$ 155,456	\$	281,099	\$	274,790	\$	17,921	\$	662,346	\$ 8,205,979
2014	\$ 6,065,253	\$	1,268,876	\$ 171,320	\$	284,977	\$	259,808	\$	17,898	\$	748,610	\$ 8,816,742
2015	\$ 6,018,615	\$	1,314,405	\$ 171,629	\$	400,993	\$	262,094	\$	17,713	\$	713,266	\$ 8,898,715
2016	\$ 6,322,799	\$	1,517,308	\$ 155,400	\$	359,655	\$	271,144	\$	26,774	\$	822,006	\$ 9,475,086
2017	\$ 8,073,959	\$	393,102	\$ 183,042	\$	311,722	\$	259,878	\$	54,480	\$	772,376	\$ 10,048,559
2018	\$ 8,168,740	\$	944,978	\$ 173,753	\$	386,627	\$	832,503	\$	167,429	\$	313,090	\$ 10,987,120
2019	\$ 7,394,444	\$	531,360	\$ 169,073	\$	335,782	\$	823,804	\$	244,554	\$	1,631,494	\$ 11,130,511
2020	\$ 8,054,702	\$	1,895,312	\$ 190,300	\$	217,659	\$	826,722	\$	80,124	\$	500,923	\$ 11,765,742

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

(2) In 2017 County shared sales taxes were reclassified from Intergovernmental to Taxes which accounts for the discrepancy in 2017 for taxes and intergovernmental revenues. In addition, the collection of the city share of the county court sales tax began in 2017.
 (3) In 2018, special assessments for the City's solid waste services were reclassified from other revenues to special assessments revenues.

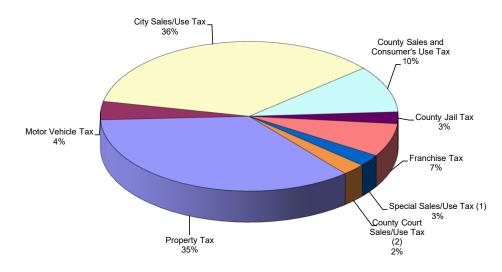


General Governmental Revenues by Source for 2020

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

					Со	unty Sales							
				City		and				Special	Co	unty Court	
Fiscal Year		Mot	tor Vehicle	Sales/Use	С	onsumer's	County Jail	Franchise	S	ales/Use	S	ales/Use	
December 31	Property Tax		Tax	Tax		Jse Tax	Tax	Tax		Tax (1)		Tax (2)	Total
2011	\$ 1,240,389	\$	133,730	\$ 1,747,903	\$	558,206	\$ 139,554	\$ 504,815	\$	139,554			\$ 4,464,151
2012	\$ 1,268,477	\$	152,665	\$ 1,815,977	\$	568,541	\$ 142,136	\$ 488,483	\$	142,136			\$ 4,578,415
2013	\$ 1,385,532	\$	170,617	\$ 1,925,141	\$	597,634	\$ 149,409	\$ 493,139	\$	149,409			\$ 4,870,881
2014	\$ 1,728,634	\$	177,334	\$ 1,894,499	\$	620,713	\$ 155,177	\$ 517,297	\$	155,177			\$ 5,248,831
2015	\$ 1,739,764	\$	191,699	\$ 1,853,170	\$	650,665	\$ 154,965	\$ 485,823	\$	155,004			\$ 5,231,090
2016	\$ 1,804,072	\$	200,075	\$ 1,941,359	\$	625,545	\$ 156,388	\$ 486,927	\$	156,388			\$ 5,403,723
2017	\$ 1,927,691	\$	211,638	\$ 2,024,849	\$	636,828	\$ 159,208	\$ 484,307	\$	159,208	\$	121,133	\$ 5,724,862
2018	\$ 1,942,718	\$	255,182	\$ 1,975,292	\$	637,409	\$ 159,353	\$ 506,264	\$	159,353	\$	160,051	\$ 5,795,622
2019	\$ 2,030,099	\$	245,892	\$ 1,909,939	\$	629,630	\$ 157,405	\$ 454,559	\$	157,405	\$	157,408	\$ 5,742,337
2020	\$ 2,190,922	\$	245,892	\$ 2,211,254	\$	630,529	\$ 157,633	\$ 446,372	\$	157,633	\$	157,632	\$ 6,197,867

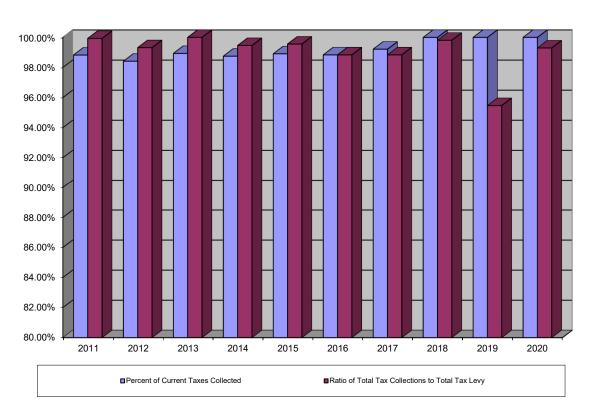
Tax Revenues By Source for 2020



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

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

Year Ended December 31	Tot	al Tax Levy	 urrent Taxes Collected	Percent of Current Taxes Collected	elinquent Tax ollections	Total Tax Collections	Ratio of Total Tax Collections to Total Tax Levy	utstanding elinquent Taxes	Ratio of Delinquent Tax to Total Tax Levy
2011	\$	1,241,240	\$ 1,226,655	98.82%	\$ 13,734	\$ 1,240,389	99.93%	\$ 259	0.02%
2012	\$	1,272,878	\$ 1,256,944	98.42%	\$ 11,528	\$ 1,268,472	99.32%	\$ 22	1.58%
2013	\$	1,375,854	\$ 1,362,458	98.93%	\$ 23,074	\$ 1,385,532	100.61%	\$ 4	1.07%
2014	\$	1,733,254	\$ 1,713,664	98.75%	\$ 12,330	\$ 1,725,994	99.46%	\$ 192	0.01%
2015	\$	1,749,751	\$ 1,730,710	98.91%	\$ 11,688	\$ 1,742,397	99.56%	\$ 1,086	0.06%
2016	\$	1,814,680	\$ 1,804,072	98.84%	\$ 31,070	\$ 1,835,142	98.84%	\$ 1,489	1.16%
2017	\$	1,922,185	\$ 1,907,143	99.22%	\$ 6,300	\$ 1,913,443	98.84%	\$ 2,990	0.16%
2018	\$	1,900,327	\$ 1,929,327	101.53%	\$ (32,652)	\$ 1,896,675	99.81%	\$ 3,652	0.19%
2019	\$	2,052,238	\$ 2,352,849	114.65%	\$ (393,524)	\$ 1,959,325	95.47%	\$ 8,162	0.40%
2020	\$	2,189,134	\$ 2,509,841	114.65%	\$ (336,077)	\$ 2,173,764	99.30%	\$ 15,370	0.70%

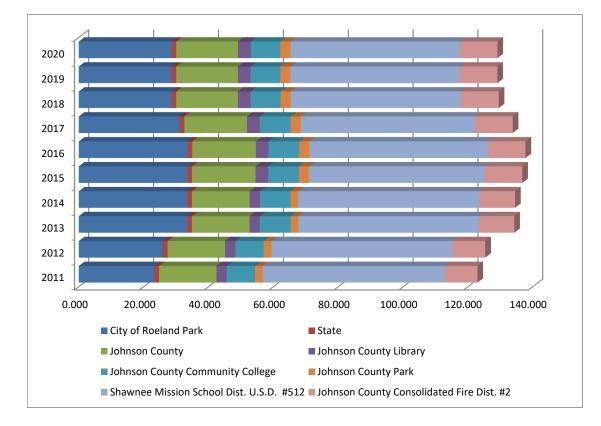


**Tax Levies and Tax Collections** 

Information Provided by Johnson County Treasurer's Office - Request to Jill Gilbert

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

Mill Levy Year	City of Roeland Park	State	Johnson County	Johnson County Library	Johnson County Community College	Johnson County Park	Shawnee Mission School Dist. U.S.D. #512	Johnson County Consolidated Fire Dist. #2	Total
2011	23.225	1.500	17.700	3.145	8.776	2.343	56.135	10.098	122.922
2012	25.872	1.500	17.717	3.149	8.785	2.343	55.766	10.187	125.319
2013	33.379	1.500	17.745	3.155	9.551	2.347	55.611	11.004	134.292
2014	33.378	1.500	17.764	3.157	9.461	2.349	55.911	11.003	134.523
2015	33.385	1.500	19.582	3.912	9.469	3.101	54.059	11.757	136.765
2016	33.463	1.500	19.590	3.915	9.473	3.102	54.940	11.769	137.752
2017	31.023	1.500	19.318	3.921	9.503	3.122	53.663	11.760	133.810
2018	28.531	1.500	19.024	3.901	9.266	3.088	52.427	11.750	129.487
2019	28.533	1.500	19.036	3.904	9.121	3.090	52.121	11.753	129.058
2020	28.548	1.500	19.036	3.904	9.121	3.090	52.121	11.753	129.073

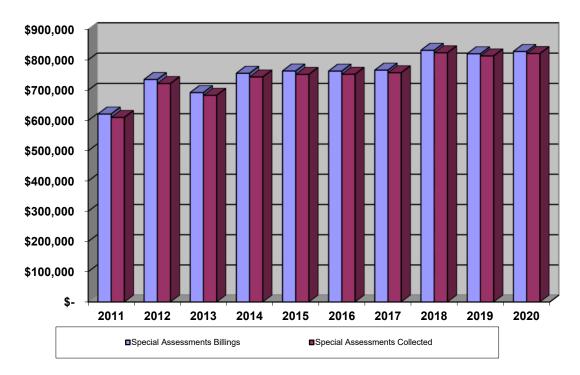


\*SOURCE: Johnson County 2020 Annual Abstract of Taxes (RTA)

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

Year Ended December 31	Ass	Special sessments Billings	Ass	Special essments ollected
2011	\$	621,451	\$	610,307
2012	\$	735,268	\$	722,171
2013	\$	692,350	\$	683,226
2014	\$	755,870	\$	743,624
2015	\$	763,400	\$	752,207
2016	\$	763,180	\$	752,743
2017	\$	766,320	\$	757,819
2018	\$	831,799	\$	823,620
2019	\$	820,283	\$	813,214
2020	\$	827,909	\$	820,874

# **Special Assessment Billings and Collections**

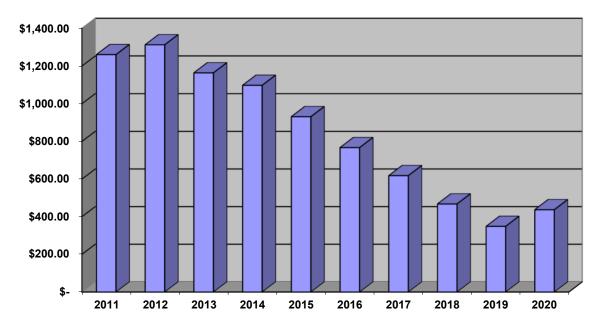


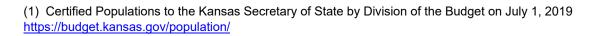
NOTE: Levy is for the tax year prior to the year of collection; e.g., 2020 is tax year 2019

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

								Ratio of Net		
							Net	Bonded Debt	Ne	t Bonded
Year Ended		Assessed	Gr	oss Bonded	L	ess Debt	Bonded	to		Debt
December 31	Population(1)	Value		Debt	Se	rvice Fund	Debt	Assessed Value	Pe	er Capita
2011	6731	\$ 63,789,417	\$	8,920,000	\$	432,827	\$ 8,487,173	13.3%	\$	1,260.91
2012	6841	\$ 60,457,328	\$	9,260,000	\$	421,769	\$ 8,838,231	14.6%	\$	1,313.06
2013	6816	\$ 59,270,263	\$	8,395,000	\$	459,907	\$ 7,935,093	13.4%	\$	1,164.19
2014	6845	\$ 60,830,643	\$	7,995,000	\$	479,137	\$ 7,515,863	12.4%	\$	1,098.01
2015	6840	\$ 63,329,216	\$	6,793,000	\$	421,228	\$ 6,371,772	10.1%	\$	931.55
2016	6827	\$ 70,318,083	\$	5,603,000	\$	363,620	\$ 5,239,380	7.5%	\$	767.45
2017	6786	\$ 75,040,020	\$	4,466,000	\$	268,346	\$ 4,197,654	5.6%	\$	618.58
2018	6772	\$ 83,607,289	\$	3,301,000	\$	131,778	\$ 3,169,222	3.8%	\$	467.99
2019	6758	\$ 88,833,845	\$	2,454,000	\$	96,946	\$ 2,357,054	2.7%	\$	348.78
2020	6688	\$ 96,815,053	\$	3,059,204	\$	133,881	\$ 2,925,323	3.0%	\$	437.40

# Net Bonded Debt Per Capita





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

Statistical	Section
Contents	

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

Contents	Page
<b>Financial Trends</b> These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well being have changed over time.	87 - 92
<b>Revenue Capacity</b> These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue source, sales tax.	93 - 95
<b>Debt Capacity</b> These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current level of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	96 - 104
<b>Demographic and Economic Information</b> These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.	105 - 106
<b>Operating Information</b> These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.	107 - 112

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

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

	Fiscal Year					
	2011 2012 2013					
Governmental activities:						
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 13,442,965 \$ 14,387,590 \$ 14,000,008					
Restricted	1,846,236 1,262,832 2,083,763					
Unrestricted (deficit)	(4,445,145) (3,748,931) (3,040,705)					
Total governmental						
activities net position	<u>\$ 10,844,056 \$ 11,901,491 \$ 13,043,066</u>					
Primary government:						
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 13,442,965 \$ 14,387,590 \$ 14,000,008					
Restricted	1,846,236 1,262,832 2,083,763					
Unrestricted (deficit)	(4,445,145) (3,748,931) (3,043,705)					
Total primary						
government net position	<u>\$ 10,844,056 \$ 11,901,491 \$ 13,040,066</u>					

			Fiscal Year			
 2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
\$ 13,809,231 2,924,033 (2,106,264)	\$ 13,804,501 2,570,695 (2,018,458)	\$ 15,092,903 3,846,469 (2,399,604)	\$ 15,467,474 5,298,710 (1,296,164)	\$ 18,473,571 6,164,721 (901,022)	\$ 19,662,152 7,336,008 206,865	\$ 23,639,778 7,858,659 522,959
\$ 14,627,000	\$ 14,356,738	\$ 16,539,768	\$	\$ 23,737,270	\$ 	\$ 32,021,396
\$ 13,809,231 2,924,033 (2,106,264)	\$ 13,804,501 2,570,695 (2,018,458)	\$ 15,092,903 3,846,469 (2,399,604)	\$ 15,467,474 5,298,710 (1,296,164)	\$ 18,473,571 6,164,721 (901,022)	\$ 19,662,152 7,336,008 206,865	\$ 23,639,778 7,858,659 522,959
\$ 14,627,000	\$ 14,356,738	\$ 16,539,768	\$ 19,470,020	\$ 23,737,270	\$ 27,205,025	\$ 32,021,396

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

	Fiscal Year					
		2011		2012		2013
Expenses:						
Governmental activities:						
General government	\$	2,015,395	\$	2,015,841	\$	2,080,869
Public works (formerly highway & streets)		2,052,826		1,950,919		2,095,342
Public safety		1,599,006		1,628,167		1,583,758
Culture and recreation		136,601		184,096		196,798
Interest on long-term debt		935,023		924,701		833,048
Total governmental activities expenses		6,738,851		6,703,724		6,789,815
Total primary government expenses		6,738,851		6,703,724		6,789,815
Program revenue:						
Governmental activities:						
Charges for services:						
General government		328,111		138,559		313,360
Public works (formerly highway & streets)		149,120		-		-
Public safety		1,606,500		273,716		348,958
Culture and recreation		-		-		-
Operating grants and contributions:						
General government		-		163,000		440
Public works (formerly highway and streets)		273,711		372,553		344,749
Public safety		-		-		-
Capital grants and contributions, public works		524,531		312,757		-
Total governmental activities program revenue		2,881,973		1,260,585		1,007,507
Total primary government program revenues		2,881,973		1,260,585		1,007,507
Net (expense) revenue:						
Governmental activities		(3,856,878)		(5,443,139)		(5,782,308)
Total primary government net expense		(3,856,878)		(5,443,139)		(5,782,308)
General revenues and other changes in net position:						
Governmental activities:						
Taxes:						
Property taxes		1,240,389		1,268,477		1,385,532
Sales and use taxes		3,628,968		3,729,866		4,351,538
County jail taxes		139,554		142,136		149,409
Franchise taxes		504,815		488,483		493,139
Investment earnings		71,599		21,642		17,921
Miscellaneous		656,070		581,845		526,344
		,		-		520,544
Gain on disposal of capital Assets		- 6,241,395		683,143		-
Total governmental activities				6,915,592		6,923,883
Total primary government		6,241,395		6,915,592		6,923,883
Changes in net position:						
Governmental activities		2,384,517		1,472,453		1,141,575
Total primary government	\$	2,384,517	\$	1,472,453	\$	1,141,575

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

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

				I	Fiscal Year			
	2014	2015	2016		2017	2018	2019	2020
5	2,106,504	\$ 2,127,914	\$ 2,036,192	\$	1,879,577	\$ 1,564,732	\$ 1,738,132	\$ 1,924,882
	2,558,464	2,595,853	2,734,430		2,821,753	2,789,456	3,267,133	2,313,71
	1,522,496	1,705,422	1,610,627		1,548,820	1,651,640	1,774,670	1,919,76
	191,761	394,139	229,828		380,923	372,727	708,354	475,55
	667,568	605,361	487,305		288,560	170,958	90,584	64,29
	7,046,793	7,428,689	7,098,382		6,919,633	6,549,513	7,578,873	6,698,21
	7,046,793	7,428,689	7,098,382		6,919,633	6,549,513	7,578,873	6,698,21
	323,727	332,978	332,914		368,610	173,753 -	169,073	190,30
	358,273	406,481	390,333		361,408	386,627	335,782	217,65
	-	-	-		-	-	141,789	,
	6,325	12,066	-		-	149,782	-	215,28
	363,117	404,515	417,031		181,464	184,520	186,569	171,44
	-	-	1,620		1,224	1,616	1,383	1,94
	-	-	196,213		-	671,172	333,573	2,046,44
	1,051,442	1,156,040	1,338,111		912,706	1,567,470	1,168,169	2,843,08
	1,051,442	1,156,040	1,338,111		912,706	1,567,470	1,168,169	2,843,08
	(5,995,351)	(6,272,649)	(5,760,271)		(6,006,927)	(4,982,043)	(6,410,704)	(3,855,12
	(5,995,351)	(6,272,649)	(5,760,271)		(6,006,927)	(4,982,043)	(6,410,704)	(3,855,12
	2,733,711	2,799,501	2,997,446		3,841,051	3,720,059	3,294,551	3,819,26
	3,558,501	3,476,151	3,585,138		3,801,032	3,781,247	3,477,925	3,627,20
	155,176	154,964	156,387		159,208	159,353	157,409	157,63
	517,297	485,823	487,923		484,307	508,081	454,559	447,62
	17,898	17,713	26,774		54,480	167,426	244,552	80,12
	596,702	614,849	689,633		597,101	862,817	2,249,463	539,64
	-	-	-		-	-	-	
	7,579,285	 7,549,001	 7,943,301		8,937,179	 9,198,983	 9,878,459	 8,671,49
	7,579,285	7,549,001	7,943,301		8,937,179	9,198,983	9,878,459	8,671,49
	1,583,934	1,276,352	2,183,030		2,930,252	4,216,940	3,467,755	4,816,37
	1,583,934	\$ 1,276,352	\$ 2,183,030	\$	2,930,252	\$ 4,216,940	\$ 3,467,755	\$ 4,816,37

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

			Fiscal Year	
	 2011		2012	2013
General Fund:				
Nonspendable	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -
Restricted	157,500		166,027	157,500
Committed	-		-	-
Assigned	21,522		367	367
Unassigned	404,462		1,253,199	1,314,949
Total General Fund	\$ 409,905	\$	583,484	\$ 1,419,593
All Other Governmental Funds:				
Nonspendable	\$ -	\$	-	\$ -
Restricted	3,236,959		2,764,735	3,624,015
Committed	127,000		127,000	127,000
Assigned	-		91,013	267,923
Unassigned	(50,271)		(413,253)	(1,318,767)
Total all other government funds	\$ 545,189	\$	3,313,688	\$ 2,569,495

Fiscal Year												
 2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020
\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	45,132	\$	43,374
157,500		157,500		157,500		157,500		-		-		-
-		-		-		1,410,000		1,410,000		1,410,000		1,410,000
10,267		8,213		7,913		8,913		16,616		18,656		18,495
1,922,771		2,287,719		2,696,653		1,207,063		1,328,610		1,150,276		1,232,026
\$ 1,472,816	\$	2,453,432	\$	2,862,066	\$	2,862,066	\$	2,755,226	\$	2,624,064	\$	2,703,895
\$ -	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-
4,516,758		4,460,596		4,702,336		6,000,714		6,164,721		7,336,008		7,858,659
127,000		127,000		127,000		127,000		127,000		127,000		127,000
364,228		372,371		310,307		375,139		290,720		1,422,820		1,352,999
(1,199,650)		(1,092,457)		(1,049,045)		(3,566,601)		(3,196,603)		(2,813,813)		(2,367,332)
\$ 2,700,171	\$	3,867,510	\$	4,090,598	\$	4,090,598	\$	3,385,838	\$	6,072,015	\$	6,971,326

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

		Fiscal Year	
	 2011	2012	2013
Revenues:			
Taxes	\$ 4,685,496	\$ 4,799,321 \$	5,517,739
Special Assessments *	295,374	303,366	274,790
Intergovernmental	1,647,894	1,556,514	1,296,628
Charges for Services	-	-	-
Licenses and Permits	125,226	136,320	155,456
Fines and Forfeitures	285,711	221,046	281,099
Interest	71,599	21,642	17,921
Other	739,799	714,493	662,346
Total revenues	 7,851,099	7,752,702	8,205,979
Expenditures:			
General government	2,585,601	4,050,917	2,452,037
Public works (formerly highways and streets)	559,475	522,275	508,702
Public Safety	1,114,836	1,165,306	1,141,180
Culture and recreation	146,941	90,675	103,377
Capital Outlay	530,099	1,175,008	180,120
Debt Service:	,		
Principal retirement	1,289,914	1,550,334	2,875,321
Interest and fiscal Charges	921,373	817,222	761,343
Issuance costs	49,374	154,892	-
Total expenditures	 7,197,613	9,526,629	8,022,080
Excess of revenues (under)			
expenditures	 653,486	(1,773,927)	183,899
Other financing sources (uses):			
Issuance of Long-term Debt	2,257,788	973,500	_
Issuance of Long-term Refunding Debt		1,976,500	_
Payment to refunded bond escrow agent	_	(1,916,485)	_
Transfers in	335,249	1,636,546	1,382,985
Transfers out	(335,249)	(1,636,546)	(1,382,985)
Proceeds from sale of assets	18,916	832,328	(1,302,303)
Premium on bonds	11,888	032,320	-
	 11,000	-	
Total other financing sources	2,288,592	1,865,843	
(uses)	 2,200,392	1,000,040	
Net changes in fund balance	\$ 2,942,078	\$ 91,916 \$	183,899
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital	34%	30%	46%
expenditures			

2014	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020
2014	2015		2010		2017		2018		2019		2020
6,065,253 \$	6,018,615	\$	6,322,799	\$	8,073,959	\$	8,168,740	\$	7,394,444	\$	8,054,702
259,808	262,094		271,144		259,878		832,503		823,804		826,722
1,268,876	1,314,405		1,517,308		393,102		944,978		531,360		1,895,31
-	-		-		-		-		141,789		-
171,320	171,629		155,400		183,042		173,753		169,073		190,30
284,977	400,993		359,655		311,722		386,627		335,782		217,65
17,898	17,713		26,774		54,480		167,429		244,554		80,12
748,610	713,266		822,006		772,376		313,090		1,631,494		500,92
8,816,742	8,898,715		9,475,086		10,048,559		10,987,120		11,272,300		11,765,74
2,475,504	2,523,770		2,463,299		1,770,549		1,491,256		1,659,691		1,814,40
719,451	902,507		956,315		1,240,137		3,591,814		2,899,120		3,358,19
1,054,081	1,066,170		1,148,187		1,488,064		1,619,166		1,693,803		1,793,45
98,340	285,523		113,891		256,000		242,619		682,370		304,06
1,012,312	456,450		1,752,369		834,960		1,121,415		791,354		3,804,24
1,693,181	2,627,024	7,024 1,925,198			5,398,359		2,342,709		887,114		2,033,58
665,100	615,203		484,105		293,426		184,555		103,833		97,86
22,886	-		-		-		-		-		-
7,740,855	8,476,647		8,843,364		11,281,495		10,593,534		8,717,285		13,205,80
1,075,887	422,068		631,722		(1,232,936)		393,586		2,555,015		(1,440,06
											0.440.00
-	-		-		-		-		-		2,419,20
650,000	-		-		-		-		-		-
-	-		-		-		-		-		-
1,212,087	1,209,390		998,390		1,237,180		1,402,022		986,874		2,207,89
(1,212,087)	(1,209,390)		(998,390)		(1,237,180)		(1,402,022)		(986,874)		(2,207,89
-	-		-		-		-		-		-
650,000	-		-		-		-		-		2,419,20
,	400.000	¢	624 700	¢	(1.000.000)	¢	202 500	¢		¢	
 1,725,887 \$	422,068	\$	631,722	\$	(1,232,936)	\$	393,586	\$	2,555,015	\$	979,142
35%	40%		34%		53%		33%		14%		23

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

Fiscal Year	Property			Sales & Use		County Jail		Franchise	Total		
2011	\$	1,240,389	\$	3,628,968	\$	139,554	\$	504,815	\$	5,513,726	
2012	•	1,268,477	•	3,729,866	·	142,136	•	488,483	•	5,628,962	
2013		1,385,532		4,351,538		149,409		493,139		6,379,618	
2014		2,733,711		3,558,501		155,176		517,297		6,964,685	
2015		2,799,501		3,476,151		154,964		485,823		6,916,439	
2016		2,997,446		3,585,138		156,387		487,923		7,226,894	
2017		3,841,051		3,801,032		159,208		484,307		8,285,598	
2018		3,720,059		3,781,247		159,353		508,081		8,168,740	
2019		3,294,551		3,477,925		157,409		454,559		7,384,444	
2020		3,822,239		3,627,201		157,633		447,629		8,054,702	
Change											
2011-2020		2,581,850		(1,767)		18,079		(57,186)		2,540,976	

Source: City records.

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

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

		2020			2011	
			Percentage of			Percentage of
	Assessed		Total Assessed	Assessed		Total Assessed
Taxpayer	Valuation	Rank	Valuation	Valuation	Rank	Valuation
TMM ROELAND PARK CENTER, LLC	\$ 3,608,283	1	3.73%	*	*	*
BOULEVARD APARTMENTS, LLC	3,566,265	2	3.68%	*	*	*
AGREE LTD PARTNERSHIP/LOWES	2,738,542	3	2.83%	*	*	*
BELLA ROE LOTS 1 AND 4 07 A	2,080,250	4	2.15%	*	*	*
MPT OF ST LUKES ROELAND PARK LLC	1,325,430	5	1.37%	*	*	*
ALDI INC.	931,034	6	0.96%	*	*	*
WALGREEN CO.	641,751	7	0.66%	*	*	*
BELLA ROE LOTS 2, 3 AND 6 07	388,742	8	0.40%	*	*	*
SECURITY BANK	381,751	9	0.39%	*	*	*
JL GROUP HOLDINGS I, LLC	321,750	10	0.33%	*	*	*

#### Source:

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

\*Unknown

Johnson County Records and Tax Administration

# Principal Sales Tax Industries Current Year (Unaudited)

Industry Type (NAICS)	Percentage of Total City Sales Tax Revenues
Retail Trade	79.88%
Food Service	5.02%
Utilities	5.72%
Information	3.12%
Construction	1.38%
Wholesale Trade	1.28%
Manufacturing	0.76%
All Others	2.83%
Total Percentage of Sales Tax Revenues	100.0%

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

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

		Activities						
-	General		Tax		Tr	ansportation		Certificate
Fiscal	Obligation	I	ncrement	Revenue	D	evelopment		of
Year	Bonds	Rev	enue Bonds	Bonds		District	F	Participation
2011	\$ 892,000	\$	4,398,941	\$ -	\$	5,235,000	\$	-
2012	9,260,000		4,106,044	-		5,080,000		-
2013	8,395,000		3,879,226	-		4,805,151		-
2014	8,004,247		3,622,299	-		4,455,696		-
2015	6,801,455		2,615,657	-		4,356,514		-
2016	5,603,792		2,337,203	-		4,078,072		-
2017	4,472,871		1,228,376	-		3,734,364		-
2018	3,269,251		259,699	-		3,350,127		-
2019	2,427,755		219,585	-		3,075,955		-
2020	3,033,968		-	-		2,608,308		-

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

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

	Capital Leases	Total Primary Government	Percentage of Personal Income (1)	Debt Per Capita		
\$	1,593,570 1,381,133 1,162,630 933,528 697,995 456,251 203,719 -	<pre>\$ 12,119,511 19,827,177 18,242,007 17,015,770 14,471,621 12,475,318 9,639,330 6,879,077 5,723,295</pre>	38.76% 54.56% 54.73% 49.97% 33.06% 33.06% 24.97% 16.63% 12.94%	1,801 2,898 2,493 2,486 1,827 1,827 1,420 1,018 847		
	-	5,642,276	12.29%	844		

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

							5.11				
<b>F</b> <sup>1</sup> · · · · I		<b>A</b>		General		ss Amount	Net	Percentage of		Debt	Percentage
Fiscal		Assessed		Obligation		vailable in	General	Actual Property		Per	of Personal
Year	Population	Value		Bonds	De	ebt Service	Bonded Debt	Value		Capita	Income (1)
2011	6,731	\$ 69,358,737	\$	8,920,000	\$	432,827	\$ 8,487,173	12.2%	\$	1,261	27.1%
2012	6,841	\$ 60,446,819		9,260,000		421,769	8,838,231	14.6%	\$	1,292	26.5%
2013	6,816	\$ 59,270,263		8,395,000		459,907	7,945,132	13.4%	\$	1,166	23.8%
2014	6,845	\$ 60,835,995		8,004,247		421,228	7,935,093	13.0%	\$	1,099	21.1%
2015	6,840	\$63,329,216		6,801,455		363,620	7,525,110	11.9%	\$	1,100	16.5%
2016	6,827	\$ 70,318,083		5,603,792		363,620	5,240,172	8.8%	\$	768	15.7%
2017	6,827	\$75,040,020		4,472,871		268,346	4,204,525	5.6%	\$	616	12.6%
2018	6,786	\$ 83,607,289		2,427,755		131,778	3,137,473	3.8%	\$	462	7.6%
2019	6,772	\$ 88,833,845		2,427,755		96,946	2,330,809	2.6%	\$	344	5.3%
2020	6,758	\$ 96,815,053		3,033,968		133,881	2,900,087	3.0%	\$	429	6.3%

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

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

#### Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt For the Year Ended December 31, 2020 (Unaudited)

Governmental Unit	Debt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable	Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt		
Johnson County (1)	\$ 521,540,000	0.83%	\$	4,328,782	
Johnson County Consolidated Fire District #2 (1)	5,915,000	8.86%		524,069	
Johnson County Community College (1)	1,930,000	0.83%		16,019	
Shawnee Mission School Dist U.S.D. #512 (1)	291,715,000	2.25%		6,563,588	
Water District #1 of Johnson County (1)	223,280	1.49%		3,321,719	
Subtotal, overlapping debt			\$	14,754,177	
City Direct Debt				5,642,276	
Total direct and overlapping debt		:	\$	20,396,453	

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

(1) Data as of December 31, 2020

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

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

		2011		2012		2013	2014		
Debt limit	\$	20,807,621	\$	20,327,553	\$	20,070,973	\$	20,535,644	
Total net debt applicable to limit		10,513,570		11,501,133		9,557,630		8,928,528	
Legal debt margin	\$	10,294,051	\$	8,826,420	\$	10,513,343	\$	11,607,116	
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit		50.53%		56.58%	)	52.38%	43.48%		

		•	al Debt Margin ( essed value	Calcu	llation for Fiscal	Year	2020			\$	105,557,166			
			ot limit (30% of a		sed value)						31,667,150			
	Debt applicable to limit: General obligation bonds Temporary Notes Certificates of Participation Capital Leases													
		3,059,204												
		Leg	al debt margin							\$	28,607,946			
	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020			
\$	21,294,949	\$	23,448,007	\$	24,976,446	\$	27,639,486	\$	29,267,338	\$	31,667,150			
	7,490,995		6,059,251		4,669,719		3,301,000		2,454,000		3,059,204			
\$	13,803,954	\$	17,388,756	\$	20,306,727	\$	24,338,486	\$	26,813,338	\$	28,607,946			
	35.18% 25.84% 18.70%				)	11.94%	)	8.38%	)	9.66%				

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

			Tra	ansportation De	velop	ment District		
Fun	•	<b>Irce</b> : Sales T nsportation	ax R	evenue and Inter	est Ea	arnings		
Fiscal		velopment		Debt S	е			
Year		District		Principal		Interest	Coverage	
2010	\$	381,398	\$	195,000	\$	305,182	0.7	
2011		396,732		155,000	·	301,944	0.8	
2012		390,626		274,849		248,408	0.7	
2013		406,455		309,292		237,465	0.7	
2014		401,856		160,000		192,621	1.1	
2015		404,556		215,000		146,069	1.1	
2016		405,089		2,900,000		15,026	0.14	
2017		390,153		428,360		12,230	0.8	
2019		399,661		274,172		7,828	1.4	
2020		471,353		467,647		10,011	0.9	

#### **Tax Increment Bonds**

#### Funding Source: Tax Increment Revenues and Interest Earnings

Fiscal		Debt S	ce			
Year	Year Increment		Principal		Interest	Coverage
2011	\$	106,272	\$ 58,453	\$	49,697	0.98
2012		363,974	107,897		251,614	1.01
2013		609,451	226,818		284,053	1.19
2014		629,268	234,079		224,490	1.37
2015		550,025	1,029,940		206,629	0.44
2016		623,425	278,454		154,516	1.44
2017		1,125,101	1,108,827		132,016	0.91
2018		998,068	968,677		59,573	0.97
2019		457,628	40,114		9,089	9.30
2020		328,346	219,585		15,371	1.40

**Note:** Details regarding the City's outstanding debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements. Roeland Park made an advance payment of the 2005 Series Tax Increment Debt in 2017.

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

#### Fiscal Year Per Capita Ended Population Personal Personal Median School Unemployment April 30 (1) Income (2) Income (3) Age (4) Enrollment (5) Rate (6) 2011 6,731 \$ 56,550 \$ 31,271,376 36.50 386 5.1% 2012 6,841 59,524 33,328,220 34.80 370 4.5% 2013 6,816 59,524 \* 33,328,220 \* 34.80 \* 370 3.8% \* \* 34,054,458 \* 2014 6,845 60,068 36.50 400 3.7% 2015 6,840 62,005 35,607,643 36.60 400 3.4% 2016 6,827 65,050 37,739,389 36.60 400 3.3% 2017 6,827 66,063 38,610,439 37.10 365 3.3% 70,899 2018 6,786 37.30 360 3.8% 41,368,735 2019 6,772 74,010 44,225,223 37.80 358 2.8% 2020 6,688 76,206 45,906,867 37.60 360 5.3%

#### Sources:

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

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

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

(4) US Census Bureau, Johnson County, Kansas

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

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

\* Data Not Available

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

		2020			2011	
	Employees		Percentage			Percentage
	in County		of Total County	Employees		of Total County
Employer	(1)	Rank	Employment (2)	in County (1)	Rank	Employment
Sprint	*	*	*	7,000	1	6.54%
Ford Motor Company	*	*	*	4,000	2	3.74%
Johnson County Government	*	*	*	3,902	3	3.65%
AT&T CorpMission	*	*	*	3,822	4	3.57%
Olathe School District	*	*	*	3,624	5	3.39%
United Parcel Service of America	*	*	*	3,500	6	3.27%
Black & Veatch	*	*	*	3,200	7	2.99%
Farmers Insurance Group, Nat.	*	*	*	3,200	8	2.99%
Shawnee Mission School Dist.	*	*	*	2,829	9	2.64%
Blue Valley School District	*	*	*	2,760	10	2.58%

#### Source:

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

Note: Johnson County did not track this information for 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic

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

	Full-Time Equivalent Employees as of December 31,									
	2020	2019	2018	2017						
Functions/Program										
General Government:										
City Administrator	1	1	1	1						
City Clerk	1	1	1	1						
Finance Director/Asst. City Admin	1	1	1	1						
Neighborhood Services	2	2	2	2						
Assistants/Interns	1	1	1	1						
Culture and Recreation										
Superintendent	1	-	-	-						
Police/Court:										
Officers	16	16	16	16						
Assistants	2	2	2	2						
Public Works:										
Administration	1	1	1	1						
Street Maintenance	6	6	6	6						
Building Maintenance`	1	1								
Total	33	32	31	31						

	Full-Tim	e Equivalent Employ	ees as of December	31,	
2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1			
2	2	2	1	1	1
1	1	1	2	2	2
-	-	-	-	-	-
16	16	16	17	17	17
2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1
6	6	6	6	6	6
1	1	1	1	1	1
31	31	31	31	31	31
	1 1 2 1 -	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

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

	Calendar Year								
Function/Program		2011		2012		2013		2014	
Police:									
Adult arrest		281		362		315		313	
Non-moving citations only		272		282		306		258	
Total citations		2,240		3,374		2,281		2,712	
Building Safety:									
Total building permits		388		433		487		525	
Total value all permits	\$	2,107,123	\$	4,111,694	\$	3,119,141	\$	3,846,616	

Calendar Year											
	2015		2016		2017		2018		2019	2020	
	284		248		233		233		250	83	
	271		257		178		266		192	189	
	2,229		2,695		3,088		2,514		2,192	1,399	
	526		467		527		500		442	454	
\$	4,165,361	\$	4,650,000	\$	12,960,000	\$	4,120,000	\$	6,750,000	\$ 14,500,000	

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

Function/Program	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Public Works:						
Number of Streetlights	596	596	595	595	595	595
Streets (Lane Miles)	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1	35.1
Public Safety:						
Stations	1	1	1	1	1	1
Culture and Recreation:						
Acreage	18	13	13	13	13	13
Parks	9	8	8	8	8	8
Tennis Courts	1	1	1	1	1	1
Swimming pools	1	1	1	1	1	1
Parks with Playground Equipment	3	3	3	3	3	3
Picnic Shelters	1	1	1	1	1	1
Community Centers	1	1	1	1	1	1
Skateboard Park	1	1	1	1	1	1

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