

JOHNSON COUNTY
KANSAS

Annual Comprehensive Financial Report



for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 2021





About the cover

2021 was a year of unprecedented challenges and outstanding achievements. Working side-by-side with our residents, cities, schools, chambers of commerce, health care systems and other important partners, Johnson County had a successful 2021. Here are a few highlights. Learn more at jocogov.org/annualreport.

January: 2021 opened with a virtual celebration for the new Johnson County Courthouse, delivering a building that reflects the significance of the justice system in our society and will serve our community for generations to come.

February: The Board of County Commissioners established a Charter Commission made up of community volunteers who spent a year examining Johnson County's operations and proposed areas for improvement.



March: An empty warehouse was used as a mass COVID-19 vaccination site, one of many tools created in 2021 to get vaccines into the arms of Johnson County residents.

April: County leadership was enhanced by the reappointment of David "Beau" Boisvert as Johnson County Appraiser and the appointment of Peg Trent to the role of Chief Counsel.



May: County Commissioners heard the County Manager's proposed 2022 budget, which invests in critical areas of county government and those that align with the commission's priorities and feedback from the annual Community Survey.

June: County Commissioners adopted strategic priorities for 2021 – 2022, focusing on progress on major projects, transit, vulnerable populations and innovative initiatives.

July: Record crowds gathered for a once-in-a-lifetime air show in July at Johnson County's New Century AirCenter, featuring the U.S. Navy Blue Angels and the U.S. Air Force Thunderbirds.

August: Collaboration with residents and multiple departments led to a resolution to regulate the discharge of a firearm across property boundaries in Johnson County's unincorporated area.

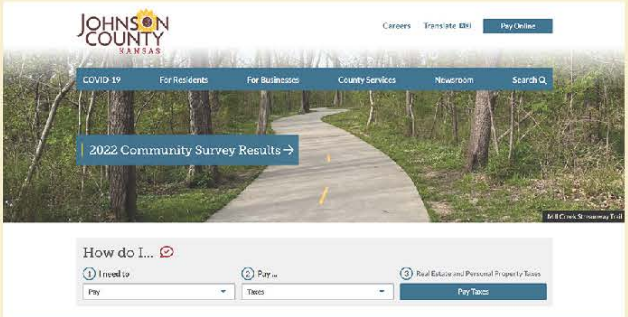


September: We recognized the 20th anniversary of Sept. 11 in a meaningful ceremony, with the backdrop of an American Flag display created by Olathe West High School students.

October: A unanimous commission vote established Juneteenth, a day recognizing freedom for all, as a standard, fixed holiday for Johnson County Government.

November: We recognized our community's veterans in a virtual ceremony on Veterans Day. Later in the month, we launched a new and improved website (jocogov.org) focused on input from our community.

December: As the year opened by celebrating the new courthouse, the year ended with celebrating the space created by the demolition of the former courthouse. In December, we cut the ribbon on the Johnson County Square, a green space in the heart of downtown Olathe.



JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

For the year ended

December 31, 2021

Prepared by:

Financial Management and Administration

Accounting and Financial Reporting Division

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

Johnson County, Kansas
For the year ended December 31, 2021

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INTRODUCTORY SECTION

JOHNSON COUNTY KANSAS
Financial Management & Administration

111 S. Cherry Street, Suite 2400
Olathe, Kansas 66061

June 24, 2022

To the Honorable Chair and Commissioners of the Governing Board, and the Citizens of Johnson County:

We are pleased to present the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report of Johnson County, Kansas (the County), for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. Kansas statutes require the County to publish a complete set of annual financial statements presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) of the United States, and audited by an independent firm of licensed certified public accountants. The report is prepared in accordance with GAAP and with the principles and standards for financial reporting set forth by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB), and it is audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted (GAAS) in the United States of America.

Accounting and Internal Controls

This report consists of management's representations concerning the finances of the County. Consequently, management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information presented in this report. To provide a reasonable basis for making these representations, management of the County has established a comprehensive internal control framework that is designed both to protect the government's assets from loss, theft, or misuse and to compile sufficient reliable information for the preparation of the County's financial statements in conformity with GAAP. Because the cost of internal controls should not outweigh their benefits, the County's comprehensive framework of internal controls has been designed to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements will be free from material misstatement. As management, we assert that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, this financial report is complete and reliable in all material respects.

Independent Audit

The County's basic financial statements have been audited by RubinBrown, LLP, an independent firm of licensed certified public accountants that has issued an unmodified opinion that the financial statements of the County for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021, are fairly presented in conformity with GAAP. The independent auditors' report is presented as the first component of the financial section of this report.

The independent audit of the basic financial statements of the County is part of a broader, federally-mandated "Single Audit" designed to meet the special needs of federal grantor agencies. The standards governing Single Audit engagements require the independent auditor to report not only on the fair presentation of the financial statements, but also on the audited government's internal controls and compliance with legal requirements, with special emphasis on internal controls and legal requirements involving the administration of federal awards. These reports are available in the County's separately issued Single Audit Report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States of America require that management provide a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis to accompany the basic financial statements in the form of a document titled *Management's Discussion and Analysis* (MD&A). This letter of transmittal is designed to complement MD&A and should be read in conjunction with it. The County's MD&A can be found immediately following the report of independent auditors in the *Financial Section* of this Annual Comprehensive Financial Report.

PROFILE OF THE COUNTY

Johnson County was organized as a county on September 7, 1857. The County was named for the Reverend Thomas Johnson, founder of the Shawnee Methodist Mission and Indian Manual Labor School in 1830. The County encompasses about 478 square miles and includes twenty incorporated cities and nine townships within its boundaries. The City of Olathe, located in the center of the County, was named as the County seat in 1858. Three major westward migration routes traversed Johnson County: the Santa Fe Trail, the Oregon Trail, and the California Road.

The highest authority in the Johnson County Government is the electorate. Voters choose the Board of County Commissioners (the Board). The Board consists of a Chairman and six district commissioners. The Chairman of the Commission is elected on a countywide basis and serves as a full-time County official. The six district commissioners serve as part-time County officials and are elected by residents in specific geographical areas, or districts, of the County. The Board meets in regular business session once each week. The Commissioners serve staggered, four-year terms with no term limitations.

In addition to the Board of County Commissioners, the voters elect the District Attorney and the Sheriff. These positions are elected at large and serve four-year terms with no term limitations.

Johnson County government has a Council-Manager form of government. Under this form of government, the Board appoints a professional County Manager to administer a variety of County functions. The County Manager is responsible for policy implementation, budget development and implementation, and the appointment and supervision of certain department directors.

In addition to the County Manager, the Board also appoints members to serve in an advisory capacity for four agency governing boards: Airport Commission; Developmental Supports Board; Library Board; the Park and Recreation District Board; and Fire Districts Boards. The governing boards for these agencies are responsible for a number of items, including the appointment and direction of an Executive Director for their respective agency and the submission by each agency of an annual budget request to the Board of County Commissioners.

The County provides a full range of services, including public safety and judiciary, health and human services, cultural and recreational activities, and public works and transportation.

THE FINANCIAL REPORTING ENTITY

This Annual Comprehensive Financial Report includes the financial activities of the primary government, which also encompasses several enterprise activities, and the financial activities of the County's component units. Component units are legally separate entities for which the primary government is financially accountable, and/or legally separate organizations for which the nature and significance of their relationship with the primary government are such that exclusion would cause the County's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete.

The Public Building Commission (PBC) is a component unit of Johnson County. The PBC Board is comprised of the same members as the Board of County Commissioners. For financial reporting purposes, the PBC's operations are presented as a blended component unit (i.e., as though it was a fund of the County).

The Park and Recreation District (the Park District) is also a component unit of Johnson County. The Park District is governed by a seven-member board appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. The County is financially accountable for the Park District, because the County's Board approves the Park District's operating budget and levies taxes to fund the Park District. For financial reporting purposes, the Park District is shown as a discretely presented component unit.

The combined four Fire Districts is also a component unit, with their own independent boards, ranging from three-to-five members. The County is financially accountable for the Fire Districts, because the County's Board approves each of the Fire Districts' operating budget and levies taxes to fund the Fire Districts. For financial reporting purposes, the combined Fire Districts is shown as a discretely presented component unit.

Other independent agencies exist for schools and municipal utilities. They do not meet the definition of a component unit and are not included in this report. The County cannot impose its will on these agencies, nor is there any financial benefit or burden to the County, nor any fiscal dependency on the County by these agencies.

Budgetary Information

The Board of County Commissioners plans for the orderly operation of the County by the adoption of a balanced annual budget of anticipated revenues and expenditures, as required by Kansas statutes. It is the responsibility of all elected officials, agency directors, governing boards, and employees to exercise good stewardship in the management of public funds and resources for which they are responsible according to applicable statutes, the Board policy and priorities, and approved budgets. The County maintains an encumbrance accounting system as another method of accomplishing budgetary control.

Since budgets must be formulated well in advance of their execution, the Board recognizes that it can become necessary to amend a fund's budget. Budgets will be amended only for an emergency or other unanticipated need. In such cases, budgets will only be amended in accordance with Kansas statutes.

The statutes establish the overall legal level of control at the fund level by prohibiting expenditures in excess of the total amount of the adopted budget of expenditures of individual funds. Budget-to-actual comparisons are provided in this report for each individual governmental fund for which an appropriated annual budget has been adopted.

Local Economy

Johnson County's economy has experienced nearly unprecedented growth and diversification over the last several decades and has become one of the most dynamic metro-centers in the nation's heartland. Johnson County is a thriving force in the metropolitan Kansas City area and continues to be an attractive location for both families and businesses. According to the County Economic Research Institute Inc. (CERI), Johnson County enables the State of Kansas and the Kansas City metropolitan area to successfully compete with the nation's other premier business locations, attracting investment from throughout the world.

Johnson County's population has grown dramatically in the recent decades and has become the state's largest county with an estimated population of approximately 613,219 in 2021. Johnson County has also grown in its proportion of population of both the State of Kansas and the Kansas City region. Johnson County leads the State in population density with more than 1,283 residents per square mile.

Between 2012 and 2021, the number of full and part-time jobs increased from 304,973 to 344,466 - a 13% increase. At the end of 2021, Johnson County's civilian labor force totaled 334,751 members and the unemployment rate was 2.7%, as compared to the national unemployment rate of 3.9%.

The number of businesses with payroll employment in the County grew from 16,848 establishments in 2012 to 17,734 in 2021 - an increase of 886 businesses. Numerous Fortune 1,000 companies have located offices in the greater Kansas City area, with a few headquartered in Johnson County, including YRC Worldwide.

Over $818 million dollars in Kansas State sales tax was collected in Johnson County. This amounted to approximately 32% of the state's total revenue from this source.

In 2021, Johnson County had the highest assessed valuation in the State of Kansas. The assessed valuation for Johnson County, the basis for ad valorem taxes and the County's largest revenue source, increased 4.5% from the previous year. The upturn in assessed valuations marks the ninth straight year of increase.

Johnson County has the lowest mill levy rate of all 105 counties in Kansas. The second lowest county in terms of mill levy rate is 54% higher than the 18.564 mills levied in Johnson County, which decreased from 18.799 at the end of 2021.

Long-term Financial Planning and Major Initiatives

The Board of County Commissioners has developed several strategic goals to align financial decisions for the County to the services being provided to the community. The Board is committed to be responsible stewards of the taxpayers' money, to provide the best possible mandatory and discretionary services, to build a "Community of Choice," and to advance a positive organizational work environment.

The fiscal year 2022 budget reflects a prudent and realistic approach, with an emphasis on maintaining existing services and capital assets. Overall, the adopted budget maintains the quality of life for Johnson County residents, including a reasonable tax burden. The 2022 budget was developed in accordance with the Board of County Commissioner's strategic goals, which align financial decisions to the services provided to the community.

The Board's first goal is to "complete or advance existing projects approved by voters and the BOCC with efficiency and effectiveness." The 2022 budget was adopted with a total mill levy of 25.568. The mill levy broken down by taxing district is 18.585 for Johnson County, 3.896 for the Library, and 3.087 for the Park and Recreation District. The Board is committed to ensuring construction projects such as the Tomahawk and Nelson wastewater projects are completed on schedule and within budget.

The second goal for the Board is to "develop and implement a comprehensive plan to protect, support, integrate, and use county government data systems." Delivering innovative and reliable technology solutions and services to advance the objectives of County staff, elected officials and the community is a priority of the Board. Part of the comprehensive plan involves consolidation, streamlining, and efficiency of technology resources, which is reflected in the 2022 budget.

The Board's third goal is to "develop a vision and finance plan for transportation to increase the economic health of Johnson County, State of Kansas, and the Kansas City Metropolitan Area."

The fourth goal for the Board is to "advance the self-sufficiency of vulnerable populations including those with I/DD, those with mental health needs, those who are aging, and those who are housing insecure."

The County's tax base is forecasted to increase slightly in each of the next five years. The mill levy increased to 18.585 in FY 2022. Multi-year projections show no future increases through FY 2026. The projections are based on maintaining the County's service levels as well as the General Fund reserves.

Looming on the horizon are growing challenges to the current methodology for appraising commercial properties throughout several states, including Kansas. Early rulings from the state Board of Tax Appeals lowered the valuation for several retail chains in Johnson County by 30% using the Hypothetical Lease Theory. While circumstances can vary for each property, a preliminary estimate of a 30% valuation reduction across the County for similarly classified properties has been estimated to reduce County, Park, and Library ad valorem by an estimated $18 million at our current mill levy rates. A significant reduction to commercial property values would also reduce ratio of commercial to residential property tax overall in much the same way as the 2006 exemption phasing out personal property taxes paid by business on machinery and equipment.

Relevant Financial Policies

The County's policy is to fund on-going expenditures with on-going revenues. For 2022, the adopted General Fund budget includes the use of reserves for one-time capital and operating expenditures. Through carefully controlling expenditures in tandem with modest revenue increases, the projected fund balance for the year ending December 31, 2022 is anticipated to be approximately $184.5 million, or 42.5% of the General Fund revenues (excluding intra-fund transfers and the General Fund cost allocations.) In keeping with past Board direction, the multi-year budget projection gradually draws down the General Fund balance reserve to maintain the minimums of 20-25% revenues annually.

The revised Reserves Policy approved by the Board of County Commissioners took effect in 2013. In keeping with that policy, reserves are projected to decrease from 42.7% in FY 2023 to 26.7% in FY 2026.

Awards and Acknowledgments:

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) awarded its *Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting* to the County for its Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2020. This was the 34th consecutive year the County applied for and received this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a *Certificate of Achievement*, the government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. A *Certificate of Achievement* is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that the 2021 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report continues to meet the *Certificate of Achievement* program requirements, and we will submit it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for certification.

In addition, the County also received the GFOA's *Distinguished Budget Award* for its annual Capital and Operating Budgets document for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 2022. The County has received this award thirty one times. In order to qualify for the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award, the County's budget document had to be judged proficient as a policy document, a financial plan, an operations guide, and a communications device.

Our appreciation is extended to the Board of County Commissioners for their continued support in maintaining the highest standards for financial reporting. Our gratitude is also expressed to the various elected officials, agency and department heads, as well as employees responsible for contributing to the sound financial position of Johnson County. In particular, special thanks are extended to all Financial Management & Administration staff for their contributions to this year's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. Special gratitude is due to the Accounting staff of Financial Management & Administration: Accounting and Financial Reporting Manager Julie Highfill, Senior Accountants Jim Longmire, Curtis Yates, Lori Winsler, Joe Wichman, and Billy Weaver, Senior Financial Analyst Lisa Yu, Accountants Gary Doggett, Kathleen McCormick, and Cindy Fecht, and Countywide Grants Manager Mark Johnson for their hours of commitment to excellence. We would also like to acknowledge the accounting firm of RubinBrown LLP for their review and comments in the preparation of this report.

Brent Christensen MA, CPM
Director of Financial Management & Administration

Penny Postoak Ferguson
County Manager

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

Johnson County
Kansas

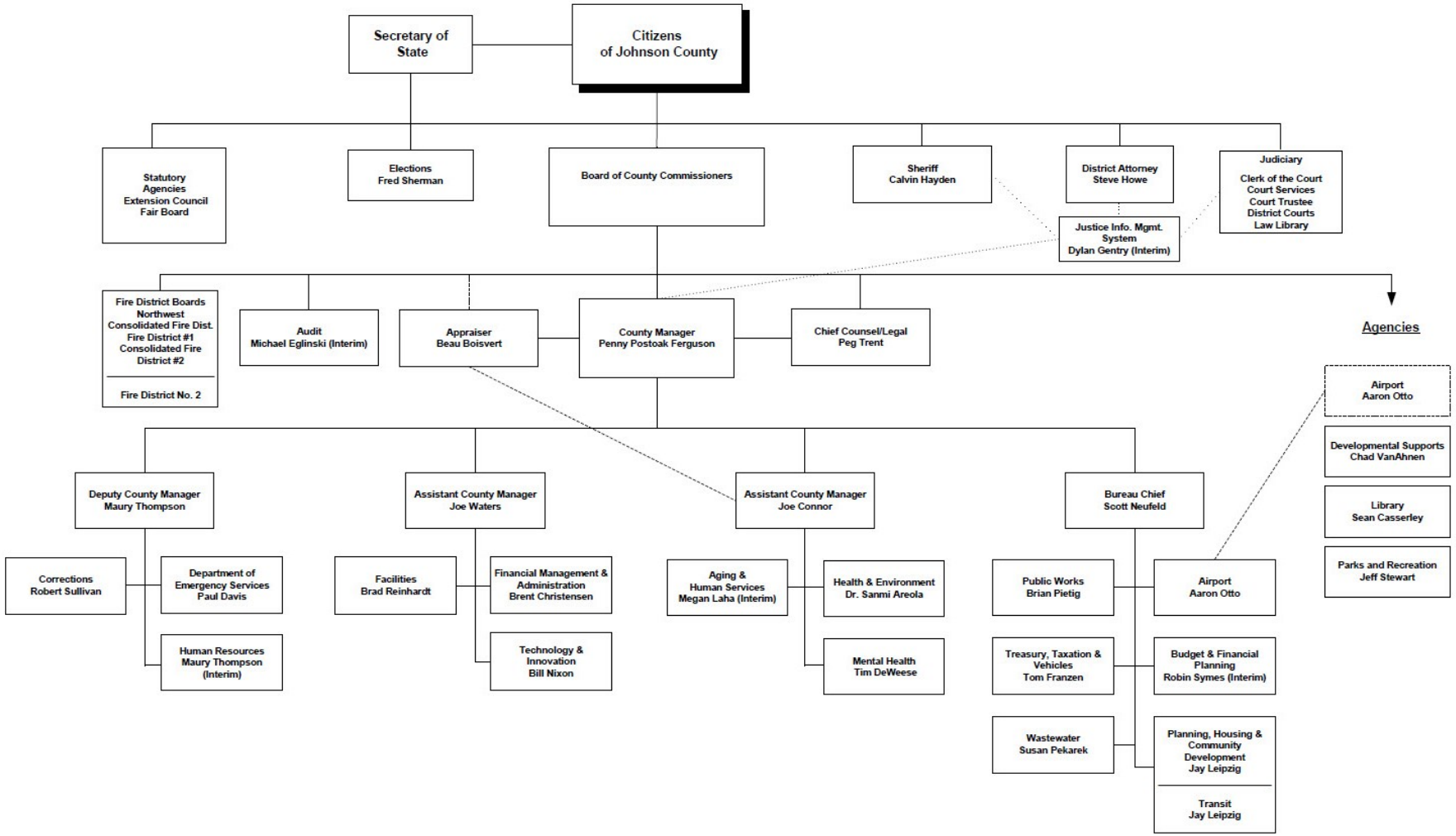
For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2020

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

2021 Johnson County Organization Chart



Elected Officials

As of December 31, 2021

Board of County Commissioners	Length of Service	Term Expires	Position
Ed Eilert	15 years	2023	Chairman
Becky Fast	3 years	2023	1st District
Jeff Meyers	1 year	2025	2nd District
Charlotte O'Hara	1 year	2025	3rd District
Janeé Hanzlick	3 years	2023	4th District
Michael L. Ashcraft	11 years	2023	5th District
Shirley Allenbrand	1 year	2025	6th District
Elected Officials			
Cal Hayden	5 years	2025	Sheriff
Stephen M. Howe	13 years	2025	District Attorney

County Executives

as of December 31, 2021

County Executives	Position	Length of Service to Johnson County	Other Government Service
Penny Postoak Ferguson	County Manager	12 years	14 years
Maury Thompson	Deputy County Manager	30 years	3 years
Joe Waters	Assistant County Manager	27 years	6 years
Joseph Connor	Assistant County Manager	3 years	33 years
Peg Trent	Chief Counsel/Director of Legal Services	.5 years	22 years
David Boisvert	County Appraiser	2 years	25 years
Michael Eglinski	County Auditor (Interim)	4.5 years	9.5 years
Sean Casserley	County Librarian	10 years	22 years
Megan Laha	Director of Aging and Human Services (Interim)	15.5 years	N/A
Scott Neufeld	Director of Budget and Financial Planning/Bureau Chief	27 years	8 years
Robert Sullivan	Director of Corrections	7 years	21 years
Paul Davis	Director of Emergency Services	5 years	25.5 years
Brad Reinhardt	Director of Facilities	7 years	N/A
Brent Christensen	Director of Financial Management and Administration	24.5 years	N/A
Dr. Sanmi Areola	Director of Health and Environmental	2 years	17.5 years
Maury Thompson	Director of Human Resources (Interim)	30 years	3 years
Dylan Gentry	Director of Justice Information Management (Interim)	16 years	N/A
Jeff Stewart	Director of Park and Recreation	6 years	22 years
Jay Leipzig	Director of Planning, Housing and Community Development	4.5 years	24 years
Brian Pietig	Director of Public Works & Infrastructure/County Engineer	22 years	2.5 years
Bill Nixon	Director of Technology & Innovation	2.5 years	N/A
Tom Franzen	Director of Treasury, Taxation and Vehicles/County Treasurer	23 years	N/A
Fred Sherman	Election Commissioner	2 years	26 years
Aaron Otto	Executive Director of Airports	7 years	15.5 years
Chad VonAhnen	Executive Director of Developmental Supports	9 years	17 years
Tim DeWeese	Executive Director of Mental Health	21 years	5 years
Susan Pekarek	Wastewater General Manager	20 years	N/A

FINANCIAL SECTION

- **Independent Auditor's Report**
- **Management's Discussion and Analysis**
- **Basic Financial Statements**
- **Notes to the Financial Statements**

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS & BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Independent Auditors' Report

Board of County Commissioners
Johnson County, Kansas

Report On The Audit Of The Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the aggregate discretely presented component units, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Johnson County, Kansas (County), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2021, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, based on our audit and the reports of other auditors, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund and the aggregate remaining fund information of the County as of December 31, 2021, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP).

We did not audit the financial statements of the Johnson County Fire District No. 1, Johnson County Consolidated Fire District No. 2, or Northwest Consolidated Fire District, which represent 19% of assets and deferred outflows of resources and 25% of revenues of aggregate discretely presented component units. The statements of Johnson County Fire District No. 1 and Johnson County Consolidated Fire District No. 2, which were prepared in accordance with the special purpose framework included in the *Kansas Municipal Audit and Accounting Guide*, have been furnished to us. We have applied audit procedures on the conversion adjustments to the financial statements of the Johnson County Fire District No. 1 and Johnson County Consolidated Fire District No. 2, which conform those financial statements to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for Johnson County Fire District No. 1 and Johnson County Consolidated Fire District No. 2, prior to those conversion adjustments, is based solely on the report of the other auditors. The financial statements of Northwest Consolidated Fire District were audited by other auditors whose report has been furnished to us, and our opinion, insofar as it relates to the amounts included for the Northwest Consolidated Fire District, is based solely on the report of the other auditors.

Basis For Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS), the *Kansas Municipal Audit and Accounting Guide,* and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards,* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities For The Audit Of The Financial Statements section of our report. The financial statements of Johnson County Fire District No. 1, Johnson County Consolidated Fire District No. 2, and Northwest Consolidated Fire District were not audited in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards.* We are required to be independent of the County and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Emphasis Of Matters

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the County implemented the provisions of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Number 87, *Leases.* Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the County corrected an error related to the implementation of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement Number 84, *Fiduciary Activities*. Our opinion is not modified with respect to this matter.

Responsibilities Of Management For The Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the County's ability to continue as a going concern for 12 months beyond the financial statement date, including any currently known information that may raise substantial doubt shortly thereafter.

Auditors' Responsibilities For The Audit Of The Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinions. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards* will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if

there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with GAAS and *Government Auditing Standards*, we:

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

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements. The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules are presented for the purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic

financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with GAAS. In our opinion, the combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules are fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual comprehensive financial report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards,* we have also issued our report dated June 24, 2022 on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

RubinBrown LLP

June 24, 2022

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This section of the Johnson County, Kansas (the County) Annual Comprehensive Financial Report presents a narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the County for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the County exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of the most recent fiscal year by $860,743,980 (net position). Of this amount, $315,255,548 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the County's on-going obligations to citizens and creditors.

- As of December 31, 2021, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $395,779,705. Approximately 74% of this total amount, $294,199,730, is available to meet the County's current and future needs.

- At the close of the current fiscal year, fund balance for the County's primary operating fund, the General Fund, was $232,880,256 or 67% of total general fund expenditures of $345,461,335. Approximately 76% of this total amount, $177,512,224 is available to meet the County's current and future needs.

- The County's total bonded debt decreased by $9,735,000 (1%) during the current fiscal year. This was the result of regular debt payments on current debt issues that more than offset additions of new debt issued in 2021.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Management's Discussion and Analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the County's basic financial statements. The County's basic financial statements include three components: 1) **Government-wide** financial statements, 2) **Fund** financial statements and 3) **Notes** to the basic financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

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

The *statement of net position* presents information on all of the County's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and net position. Net position is measured as the difference between (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Over time, increases or decreases in net position may serve as a useful indicator of whether the financial position of the County is improving or deteriorating.

The *statement of activities* presents information showing how the County'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 and sick leave).

Both of the government-wide financial statements distinguish functions of the County that are principally supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues *(governmental activities)* from other functions that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges (*business-type activities*). The governmental activities of the County include general government, public works, public safety, health and human services, planning and economic development, and culture and recreation. The business-type activities of the County include two airports, wastewater treatment, transportation operations and the Public Building Commission.

The government-wide financial statements include not only the County itself (known as the primary government), but also a legally separate Park and Recreation District for which the County is financially accountable. Financial information for this component unit is reported separately from the financial information presented for the primary government. Discretely presented component units are reported in a separate column in the combined financial statements to emphasize their status as legally separate from the primary government and to differentiate their financial position, results of operations and cash flows from those of the primary government. The Park and Recreation District is reported as a discretely presented component unit.

Included within the business-type activities of the government-wide financial statements are the operations of the Johnson County Public Building Commission (PBC). Although legally separate from the County, this component unit is blended with the primary government for the following reasons: the County is financially accountable for the PBC, the PBC has substantially the same governing board as the County, and the PBC provides services entirely to the County. Accordingly, the PBC is reported as an enterprise fund of the primary government.

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 County, 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 County can be divided into the following three categories: *governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.*

Governmental funds. Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements (i.e., most of the County's basic services are reported in governmental funds). 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 the County's near-term financing 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 County's near-term financing decisions. The governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances both provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between *governmental funds* and *governmental activities*.

The County maintains several individual governmental funds organized according to their type (general, special revenue, debt service, and capital projects). 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 and the Capital Projects Fund, both of which are considered to be major funds. Data from the remaining governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of the non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of *combining statements* elsewhere in this report.

The County adopts an annual appropriated budget for its General Fund. A budgetary comparison statement has been provided for the General Fund to demonstrate compliance with this budget.

Proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are generally used to account for services for which the County charges customers. These customers include both external customers and internal units or departments of the County. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as shown in the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail. The County maintains the following two types of proprietary funds:

- **Enterprise funds** are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The County uses enterprise funds to account for the operations of its airport, transportation operations, wastewater services and the Public Building Commission. The proprietary fund financial statements provide separate information for Johnson County Wastewater and for the PBC, both of which are considered to be major funds of the County.

- **Internal Service funds** are used to report activities that provide supplies and services for certain County programs and activities. The County uses internal service funds to account for its risk management, self-insured health care, and fleet services. Because these services predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included with *governmental activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The internal service funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation in the proprietary fund financial statements. Individual fund data for the internal service funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

Fiduciary funds. Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the County. The County's custodial funds are reported under the fiduciary funds. Since the resources of these funds are not available to support the County's own programs, they are *not* reflected in the government-wide financial statements. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that used for proprietary funds.

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

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain *required supplementary information* concerning the County's and the Park and Recreation District Component Unit's progress in funding their other postemployment benefits other than pensions (OPEB) obligations to their employees. Net pension liability information for KPERS and KP&F is also presented.

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with non-major governmental funds, non-major proprietary funds, internal service funds, and fiduciary funds are presented immediately following the required supplementary information.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Johnson County's Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Assets:						
Current and other assets	$ 807,473,508	$ 707,710,691	$ 322,415,173	$ 330,105,800	$ 1,129,888,681	$ 1,037,816,491
Capital assets	212,235,784	232,311,880	1,190,256,672	1,140,326,040	1,402,492,456	1,372,637,920
Total assets	1,019,709,292	940,022,571	1,512,671,845	1,470,431,840	2,532,381,137	2,410,454,411
Deferred Outflows	57,886,414	67,864,620	2,752,965	2,981,101	60,639,379	70,845,721
Liabilities:						
Long-term liabilities outstanding	235,290,155	303,611,448	980,351,276	994,648,843	1,215,641,431	1,298,260,291
Other liabilities	130,086,902	50,850,842	26,117,842	33,894,684	156,204,744	84,745,526
Total liabilities	365,377,057	354,462,290	1,006,469,118	1,028,543,527	1,371,846,175	1,383,005,817
Deferred Inflows	326,995,992	287,033,875	33,215,206	2,206,029	360,211,198	289,239,904
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets	192,221,788	216,244,755	259,250,351	273,657,990	451,472,139	489,902,745
Restricted	93,761,539	66,061,464	254,754	659,414	94,016,293	66,720,878
Unrestricted	99,239,330	84,084,807	216,016,218	168,345,981	315,255,548	252,430,788
Total net position	$ 385,222,657	$ 366,391,026	$ 475,521,323	$ 442,663,385	$ 860,743,980	$ 809,054,411

Analysis of Net Position. As noted earlier, net position may serve as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. For the County, assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by $860,743,980 at the close of the current fiscal year.

The largest portion of the County's net position (52%) reflects its investment of $451,472,139 in capital assets (e.g. land, buildings, and equipment), less any related outstanding debt used to acquire those assets. The County uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens. Consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the County'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 liquidated for these liabilities.

An additional portion of the County's net position is unrestricted net position, $315,255,548 may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

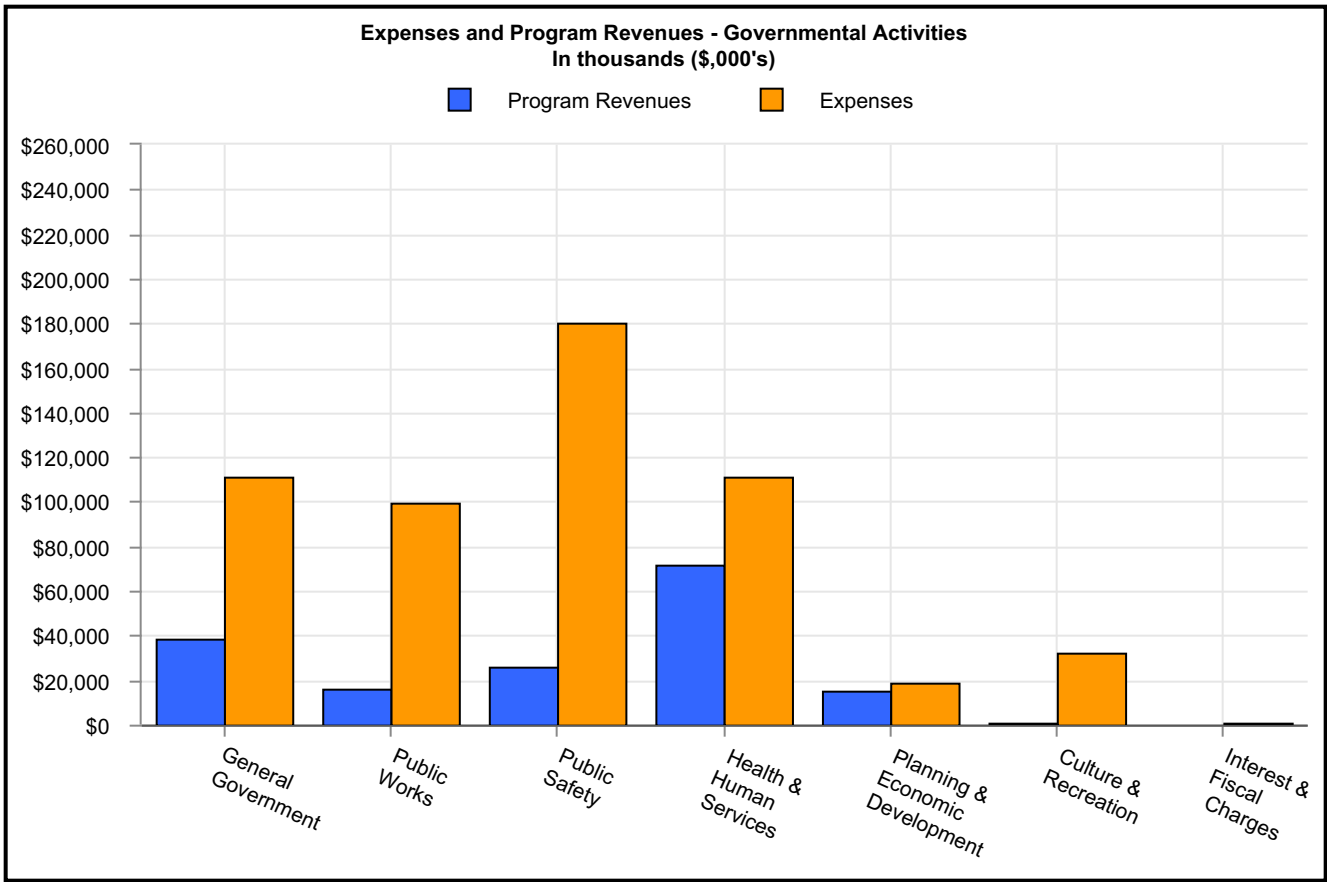
The following table reflects the revenues and expenses for the County's activities for the year ended December 31, 2021, and illustrates the comparison between 2021 and the prior year:

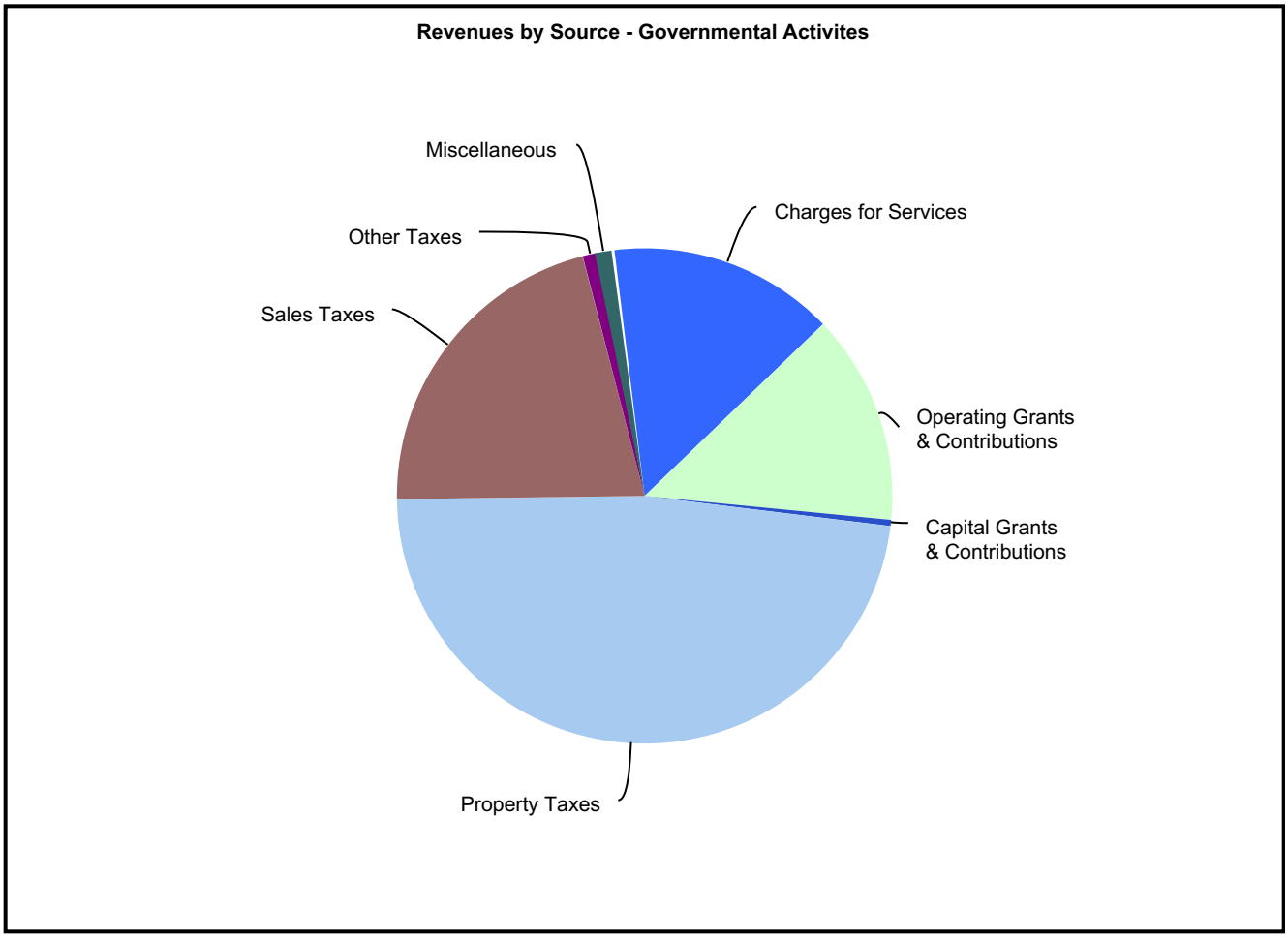
Johnson County's Changes in Net Position						
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	$ 85,553,406	$ 88,846,980	$ 185,230,000	$ 177,046,142	$ 270,783,406	$ 265,893,122
Operating grants and contributions	79,757,228	162,041,038	1,389,803	2,516,866	81,147,031	164,557,904
Capital grants and contributions	2,389,094	4,747,074	4,717,686	1,671,619	7,106,780	6,418,693
General revenues:						
Property taxes	277,664,772	268,732,804	54	5	277,664,826	268,732,809
Sales taxes	122,898,017	103,583,860	75,664	74,070	122,973,681	103,657,930
Other taxes	5,678,943	5,730,801	—	—	5,678,943	5,730,801
Lease interest	15,037	—	430,662	—	445,699	—
Unrestricted investment earnings	(1,042,907)	3,774,888	(1,788,952)	2,643,794	(2,831,859)	6,418,682
Miscellaneous	6,382,726	6,875,680	—	—	6,382,726	6,875,680
Total revenues	579,296,316	644,333,125	190,054,917	183,952,496	769,351,233	828,285,621
Expenses, net of indirect cost allocation:						
General government	111,052,320	116,076,524	—	—	111,052,320	116,076,524
Public works	99,158,736	87,894,679	—	—	99,158,736	87,894,679
Public safety	179,854,580	239,401,642	—	—	179,854,580	239,401,642
Health and human services	111,592,749	94,269,480	—	—	111,592,749	94,269,480
Planning and economic development	18,925,717	3,566,830	—	—	18,925,717	3,566,830
Culture and recreation	32,144,948	31,789,264	—	—	32,144,948	31,789,264
Interest on long term debt	643,914	727,327	—	—	643,914	727,327
Airport	—	—	8,989,850	10,131,951	8,989,850	10,131,951
Johnson County Wastewater	—	—	124,610,566	131,205,360	124,610,566	131,205,360
Transportation	—	—	9,636,696	11,281,238	9,636,696	11,281,238
Public Building Commission	—	—	21,051,588	17,724,886	21,051,588	17,724,886
Total expenses	553,372,964	573,725,746	164,288,700	170,343,435	717,661,664	744,069,181
Increase (decrease) in net position before transfers	25,923,352	70,607,379	25,766,217	13,609,061	51,689,569	84,216,440
Transfers	(7,091,721)	76,445,293	7,091,721	(76,445,293)	—	—
Change in net position	18,831,631	147,052,672	32,857,938	(62,836,232)	51,689,569	84,216,440
Net position	$ 385,222,657	$ 366,391,026	$ 475,521,323	$ 442,663,385	$ 860,743,980	$ 809,054,411

Analysis of Changes in Net Position

Governmental Activities

During the current fiscal year, the County's net position related to governmental activities increased $18,831,631 when compared to 2020. This was due to a variety of increases/decreases in revenues and expenses as shown in the table above.

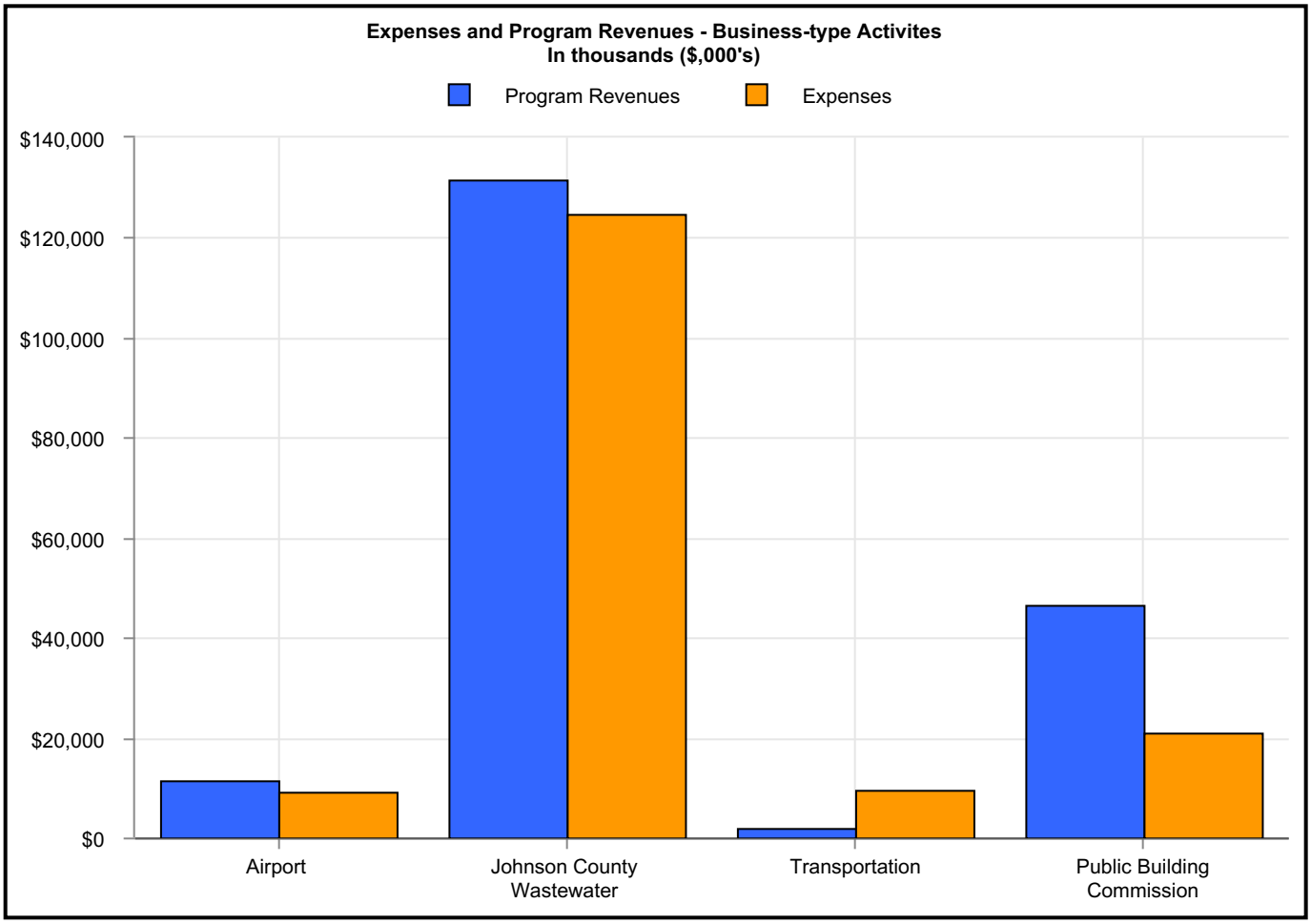

Expenses and Program Revenues - Governmental Activities
In thousands ($,000's)
Program Revenues
Expenses
$260,000
$240,000
$220,000
$200,000
$180,000
$160,000
$140,000
$120,000
$100,000
$80,000
$60,000
$40,000
$20,000
$0
General Government
Public Works
Public Safety
Health & Human Services
Planning & Economic Development
Culture & Recreation
Interest & Fiscal Charges

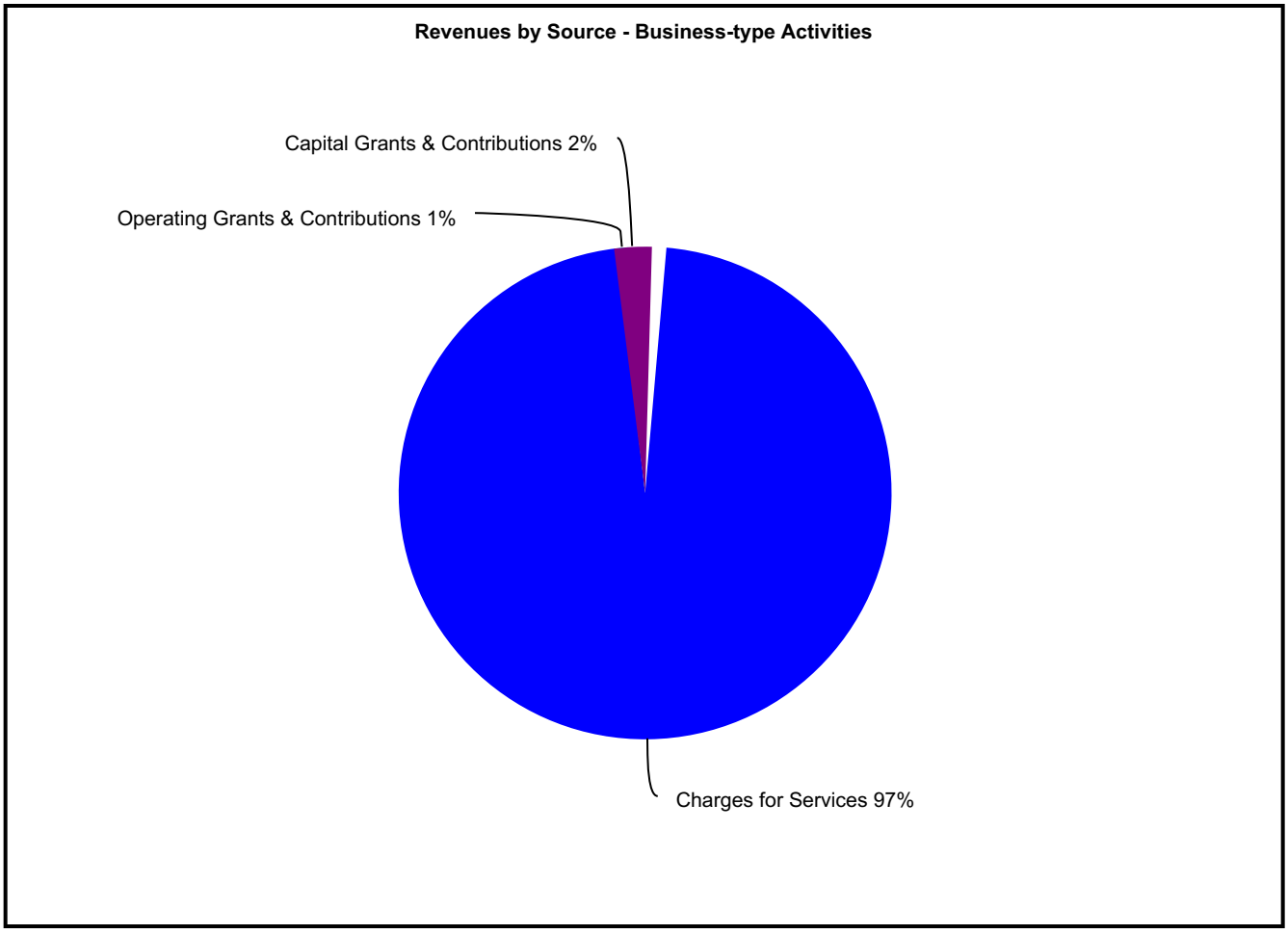

Revenues by Source - Governmental Activites
Miscellaneous
Other Taxes
Sales Taxes
Charges for Services
Operating Grants & Contributions
Capital Grants & Contributions
Property Taxes

The charts above illustrate the County's governmental expenses and revenues by function, and revenues by source. As shown, public safety is the largest function in expense (33%), followed by general government (20%), health and human services (20%), and public works (18%). General revenues such as property, business, and sales taxes are not shown by program, but are effectively used to support program activities countywide. For governmental activities overall, without regard to program, property taxes is the largest single source of funds (48%), followed by sales taxes (21%), charges for services (15%), and operating grants and contributions (14%).

Business-type Activities

During the current fiscal year, the County's net position related to business-type activities increased $32,857,938. Capital grants and contributions increased $3,046,067 due to increased Federal Grants funds received, and overall expenses decreased across the business activity funds by $6,054,735 year-over-year.





The charts above and on the previous page illustrate the County's business-type activities' expenses and revenues by department, and its revenues by source. As expected, the primary source of revenue for business-type activities results from charges for services.

FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE COUNTY'S FUNDS

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

Governmental funds. The focus of the County's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of resources that are available for spending. Such information is useful in assessing the County's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the County's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. Types of Governmental funds reported by the County include the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Funds, and Capital Projects Fund.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $395,779,705, an increase of $31,232,717 from the prior year. Approximately 74% of this total amount, or $294,199,730 constitutes fund balance that is available to meet the County's current and future needs. The remainder of the fund balance totaling $101,579,975 is either non-spendable or restricted for specific spending; including $7,818,436 "not in spendable form" for items that are not expected to be converted to cash such as inventories and prepaid items, and $93,761,539 restricted for programs at various levels.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the County. At the end of the current fiscal year, the available fund balance of the general fund was $177,512,224, while total fund balance was $232,880,256. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both available fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Available fund balance represents 51% of total general fund expenditures of $345,461,335, while total fund balance represents 67% of that same amount.

The fund balance in the County's general fund has increased by $33,014,951 during the current fiscal year. Total revenue in the general fund was $392,640,149, a decrease of $86,828,813 from the previous year. The Federal grant funds for COVID-19 received in 2020, and related increased revenue for charges for services for that year were the main components of this decrease in 2021.

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

Unrestricted net position for the business-type activities at the end of the year amounted to $216,016,218. The total change in net position for Johnson County Wastewater was an increase of $4,441,414. The total change in net position for Public Building Commission was an increase of $25,477,575, which was related to an increase in net capital assets.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS

The original actual revenues for the General Fund were below the final budget by $45,031,344. Due to the County's effective budget controls expenditures were $192,146,555 less than budgeted, which resulted in a positive variance of $141,304,645 in the General Fund. A summary of the significant differences between budgetary estimates for revenues and expenditures is as follows:

- Intergovernmental revenues were $66,951,561 less than expected as the County received fewer federal and state grant funds.
- General fund reserves of $101,141,711 remain available at the end of 2021.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets. The County's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business type activities as of December 31, 2021 amounted to $1,401,665,914 (net of accumulated depreciation). This investment in capital assets includes land, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, roads, highways, bridges and intangible assets.

Johnson County's Capital Assets
(net of depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
Land	$ 30,057,723	$ 28,224,523	$ 15,653,985	$ 15,425,139	$ 45,711,708	$ 43,649,662
Buildings	96,134,049	109,312,271	493,545,324	488,468,934	589,679,373	597,781,205
Improvements other than buildings	3,598,644	4,294,109	244,548,400	256,570,976	248,147,044	260,865,085
Machinery and equipment	21,893,906	25,968,468	31,089,247	37,697,351	52,983,153	63,665,819
Infrastructure	41,995,245	44,019,926	1,601,929	1,655,213	43,597,174	45,675,139
Construction in progress	17,950,517	20,492,583	403,596,945	340,508,427	421,547,462	361,001,010
Total	$ 211,630,084	$ 232,311,880	$1,190,035,830	$1,140,326,040	$1,401,665,914	$1,372,637,920

Additional information on the County's capital assets can be found in Note 5 of this report.

Long-Term Debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the County had total long-term bonded debt outstanding of $886,185,000. The $598,685,500 of general obligation debt is backed by the full faith and credit of the County. Special Assessment debt in the amount of $119,500 is debt for which the County is liable in the event of default by the property owners subject to the assessment. The remainder of the County's debt represents bonds secured solely by specified revenue sources (i.e. revenue bonds).

Johnson County's Outstanding Debt
General Obligation and Revenue Bonds

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
General obligation bonds	$ 10,925,000	$ 12,270,000	$ 587,760,500	$ 577,860,200	$ 598,685,500	$ 590,130,200
Special assessment debt	119,500	134,800	—	—	119,500	134,800
Revenue bonds	—	—	287,380,000	305,655,000	287,380,000	305,655,000
Total	$ 11,044,500	$ 12,404,800	$ 875,140,500	$ 883,515,200	$ 886,185,000	$ 895,920,000

The County's total long-term debt decreased by $9,735,000 during the fiscal year due to regular debt payments on current debt issues that more than offset additions of new debt issued in 2021.

Johnson County is one of approximately 40 counties in the United States to earn the "Triple A" designation from Standard & Poor's, Moody's, and Fitch Ratings. The County maintains an AAA rating from Standard & Poor's, an Aaa rating from Moody's, and an AAA from Fitch Ratings for general obligation debt. The Public Building Commission, a blended component unit of the County, maintains an AAA rating from Standard and Poor's, and an Aaa rating from Moody's for revenue bonds.

Statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt a governmental entity may issue to 3% of its total assessed valuation. The current debt limitation for the County is $1,009,131,039, which is significantly in excess of the County's outstanding general obligation debt. Detailed information on the County's debt limit can be found in the Statistical Section of this report.

Additional information on the County's long-term debt can be found in Note 8 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

Johnson County continues to be an attractive location for both families and businesses. According to the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the County's population increased from 559,836 in 2012 to 613,219 in 2021 (an increase of 53,383 or 10%). On average, the County's population grows by approximately 5,338 persons per year, or 445 per month. Unemployment rates are currently at 2.7% compared to a national level of 3.9% and a state level of 2.8%.

The AAA rating referenced above continues to reflect the County's:

- Diverse and expanding local economy, participating in the larger Kansas City Metropolitan Statistical Area;
- Above-average wealth levels;
- Strong financial operations supported by conservative management and established fiscal policies; and
- Moderate debt levels that should remain manageable through on-going planning.

All of these factors were considered in preparing the County's budget for 2022. At the end of 2021, the unrestricted fund balance in the general fund is $135,946,000.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the County's finances for all interested parties. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional information should be addressed to: Treasury and Financial Management, 111 South Cherry Street, Suite 2400, Olathe, Kansas 66061. The County's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and financial publications can be found on the internet at www.jocogov.org. Separately issued financial statements for the discretely presented component unit, the Park and Recreation District, may be obtained at 7900 Renner Road, Lenexa, Kansas 66218.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Johnson County, Kansas

Statement of Net Position

December 31, 2021

	Primary Government			Component Unit	
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Park and Recreation	Fire Districts
ASSETS					
Deposits including investments	$ 490,386,909	$ 228,436,248	$ 718,823,157	$ 54,851,096	$ 17,562,946
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	295,673,993	21,007,285	316,681,278	38,414,957	26,548,757
Lease receivables	1,051,042	30,439,727	31,490,769	2,010,382	2,631,836
Internal balances	12,269,306	(12,269,306)	—	—	—
Inventories	4,738,970	483,172	5,222,142	80,329	—
Prepaids	3,353,288	253,504	3,606,792	338,356	3,585,228
Restricted cash and investments	—	54,064,543	54,064,543	20,812,836	1,108,544
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):					
Land	30,057,723	15,653,985	45,711,708	67,011,764	1,704,840
Buildings	96,134,049	493,545,324	589,679,373	38,080,275	12,442,509
Improvements other than buildings	3,598,644	244,548,400	248,147,044	31,283,716	270,987
Machinery and equipment	21,893,906	31,089,247	52,983,153	16,618,466	11,056,786
Infrastructure	41,995,245	1,601,929	43,597,174	1,255,082	8,669
Construction in progress	17,950,517	403,596,945	421,547,462	18,532,597	7,790,969
Right to use assets- leases (net of accumulated amortization):					
Land	—	220,842	220,842	—	405,564
Buildings	283,503	—	283,503	182,763	—
Machinery and equipment	195,042	—	195,042	264,629	—
Vehicles	127,155	—	127,155	141,753	—
TOTAL ASSETS	1,019,709,292	1,512,671,845	2,532,381,137	289,879,001	85,117,635
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Pension deferred outflow	55,430,099	1,708,082	57,138,181	5,439,936	10,200,432
OPEB deferred outflow	2,456,315	184,883	2,641,198	379,139	442,654
Asset retirement obligation	—	860,000	860,000	—	—
Unamortized portion of refunding	—	—	—	76,995	—
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	57,886,414	2,752,965	60,639,379	5,896,070	10,643,086

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Johnson County, Kansas

Statement of Net Position (Continued)

December 31, 2021

	Primary Government			Component Unit	
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Park and Recreation	Fire Districts
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	33,548,665	14,529,732	48,078,397	3,279,665	627,790
Salaries and wages payable	4,812,398	339,578	5,151,976	—	180,038
Accrued liabilities	15,242,039	123,727	15,365,766	1,342,423	269,040
Interest payable	174,411	10,174,523	10,348,934	450,904	169,081
Unearned revenue - other	2,762,389	950,282	3,712,671	2,608,761	—
Unearned revenue - grants revenue	73,547,000	—	73,547,000	—	—
Customer deposits payable	—	—	—	89,620	—
Lease liability	—	219,163	219,163	587,260	405,564
Noncurrent liabilities					
Due within one year	4,328,816	78,315,491	82,644,307	8,573,048	2,114,630
Due in more than one year	230,961,339	902,035,785	1,132,997,124	54,710,099	55,769,018
TOTAL LIABILITIES	365,377,057	1,006,688,281	1,372,065,338	71,641,780	59,535,161
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Property tax receivable	261,196,942	—	261,196,942	37,164,007	25,870,514
Capital finance charges receivable	—	431,171	431,171	—	
Pension deferred inflow	59,453,814	1,337,561	60,791,375	4,138,377	7,754,363
OPEB deferred inflow	5,304,332	399,248	5,703,580	1,428,942	1,551,918
Unamortized portion of refunding	1,752	1,022,232	1,023,984	—	163,916
Leases deferred inflow	1,039,152	30,024,994	31,064,146	1,974,069	3,594,360
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	326,995,992	33,215,206	360,211,198	44,705,395	38,935,071
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	192,221,788	259,250,351	451,472,139	144,132,029	9,911,444
Restricted for:					
Technology Management	7,795,076	—	7,795,076	—	—
Public works	5,522,821	—	5,522,821	—	—
Law Enforcement	53,614,982	—	53,614,982	—	—
Community Support Services	18,867,112	—	18,867,112	—	—
Planning and Economic Development	732,005	—	732,005	—	—
Libraries, Recreation, and Education	4,654,349	—	4,654,349	4,011,935	—
Capital projects	—	254,754	254,754	160,701	256,015
Debt service	2,575,194	—	2,575,194	—	334,384
Unrestricted	99,239,330	216,016,218	315,255,548	31,123,231	(13,211,354)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 385,222,657	$ 475,521,323	$ 860,743,980	$ 179,427,896	$ (2,709,511)

Johnson County, Kansas

Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Indirect Expenses Allocation	Program Revenues: Charges for Service	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Governmental Activities	Primary Government: Business-Type Activities	Primary Government: Total	Component Unit: Park and Recreation	Component Unit: Fire Districts
Primary Government:										
Governmental Activities:										
General government	$127,187,416	$ (16,135,096)	$ 30,193,455	$ 8,247,966	$ —	$ (72,610,899)	$ —	$ (72,610,899)	$ —	$ —
Public works	98,077,679	1,081,057	1,299,928	13,107,865	1,752,333	(82,998,610)	—	(82,998,610)	—	—
Public safety	179,769,580	85,000	20,161,298	5,572,407	531,593	(153,589,282)	—	(153,589,282)	—	—
Health and human services	101,263,086	10,329,663	31,649,606	39,619,797	87,507	(40,235,839)	—	(40,235,839)	—	—
Planning and economic development	18,825,717	100,000	1,782,656	13,076,684	17,661	(4,048,716)	—	(4,048,716)	—	—
Culture and recreation	32,144,948	—	466,463	132,509	—	(31,545,976)	—	(31,545,976)	—	—
Interest on long term debt	643,914	—	—	—	—	(643,914)	—	(643,914)	—	—
Total governmental activities	557,912,340	(4,539,376)	85,553,406	79,757,228	2,389,094	(385,673,236)	—	(385,673,236)	—	—
Business Type activities:										
Airport	8,583,542	406,308	6,936,251	—	4,519,081	—	2,465,482	2,465,482	—	—
Johnson County Wastewater	120,881,283	3,729,283	131,429,943	110,000	—	—	6,929,377	6,929,377	—	—
Transportation	9,232,911	403,785	386,782	1,279,803	198,605	—	(7,771,506)	(7,771,506)	—	—
Public Building Commission	21,051,588	—	46,477,024	—	—	—	25,425,436	25,425,436	—	—
Total business type activities	159,749,324	4,539,376	185,230,000	1,389,803	4,717,686	—	27,048,789	27,048,789	—	—
Total Primary Government	$717,661,664	$ —	$270,783,406	$ 81,147,031	$ 7,106,780	(385,673,236)	27,048,789	(358,624,447)	—	—
Component unit:										
Park and Recreation	$ 49,787,655	$ —	$ 22,374,121	$ 8,163,508	$ —				(19,250,026)	
Fire Districts	$ 31,217,901	$ —	$ 2,658,562	$ 415,929	$ —					(28,143,410)
General revenues:										
Property taxes						277,664,772	54	277,664,826	38,755,697	27,921,284
Sales taxes						122,898,017	75,664	122,973,681	—	—
Other taxes						5,678,943	—	5,678,943	15,057	—
Unrestricted investment earnings (loss)						(1,042,907)	(1,788,952)	(2,831,859)	41,229	393,709
Lease Interest						15,037	430,662	445,699	5,531	37,476
Miscellaneous						6,382,726	—	6,382,726	166,362	869,636
Transfers						(7,091,721)	7,091,721	—	—	—
Total general revenue and transfers						404,504,867	5,809,149	410,314,016	38,983,876	29,222,105
Change in net position						18,831,631	32,857,938	51,689,569	19,733,850	1,078,695
Net position - beginning						366,391,026	442,663,385	809,054,411	159,694,046	(3,788,206)
Net position - ending						$ 385,222,657	$ 475,521,323	$ 860,743,980	$ 179,427,896	$ (2,709,511)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Johnson County, Kansas
Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2021

	General	Capital Projects	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Deposits including investments	$ 268,071,563	$ 114,634,814	$ 73,730,741	$ 456,437,118
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	187,356,062	18,792	108,289,226	295,664,080
Lease receivable	499,075	—	551,967	1,051,042
Due from other funds	12,269,306	—	—	12,269,306
Inventories	3,837,869	—	677,351	4,515,220
Prepaids	2,789,910	—	513,306	3,303,216
Total assets	$ 474,823,785	$ 114,653,606	$ 183,762,591	$ 773,239,982
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	$ 8,736,868	$ 16,169,228	$ 2,321,526	$ 27,227,622
Salaries and wages payable	3,386,687	—	1,403,149	4,789,836
Due to others	6,754,093	149,498	3,658	6,907,249
Unearned revenue - other	1,770,644	—	981,832	2,752,476
Unearned revenue - grants revenue	62,010,541	8,123,305	3,413,154	73,547,000
Total liabilities	82,658,833	24,442,031	8,123,319	115,224,183
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Property tax receivable	158,788,501	—	102,408,441	261,196,942
Leases deferred inflow	496,195	—	542,957	1,039,152
Total deferred inflows of resources	159,284,696	—	102,951,398	262,236,094
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable	6,627,779	—	1,190,657	7,818,436
Restricted	48,740,253	—	45,021,286	93,761,539
Committed	38,836,766	90,211,575	245,125	129,293,466
Assigned	2,729,458	—	26,230,806	28,960,264
Unassigned	135,946,000	—	—	135,946,000
Total fund balances	232,880,256	90,211,575	72,687,874	395,779,705
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 474,823,785	$ 114,653,606	$ 183,762,591	$ 773,239,982

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Johnson County, Kansas

Reconciliation of the Balance Sheet of Governmental Funds To the Statement of Net Position

December 31, 2021

Total fund balance - all governmental funds		$ 395,779,705
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:		
Capital assets, including infrastructure, used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.		211,630,084
Less Internal Services Fund Capital Assets		(4,491,364)
Right to use lease assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources		605,700
Other deferred outflows of resources in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the governmental funds:		
Deferred outflows - pensions		55,430,099
Deferred outflows - OPEB		2,456,315
Long-term liabilities, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Interest Payable	$ (174,411)	
Bonds:		
General obligation, including unamortized premium of $1,464,475	(12,389,475)	
Special assessment	(119,500)	
Compensated absences	(21,382,311)	
Total OPEB liability	(23,448,086)	
Capital purchase obligations	(1,349,281)	
Net pension liability	(176,029,320)	
Right to use lease liability	(572,182)	
Total		(235,464,566)
Less Internal Services Fund Long Term Debt		131,874
Other deferred inflows of resources does not increase net position until a future period and therefore are not reported in the funds:		
Deferred inflows - pensions		(59,453,814)
Deferred inflows - OPEB		(5,304,332)
Unamortized portion of refunding		(1,752)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge costs of risk management and self-insured health care to the individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.		23,904,708
Net position of governmental activities		$ 385,222,657

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Johnson County, Kansas

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	General	Capital Projects	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 275,597,821	$ —	$ 130,643,911	$ 406,241,732
Intergovernmental	50,315,338	1,771,126	30,059,858	82,146,322
Charges for services	60,116,383	—	22,704,926	82,821,309
Investment earnings (loss)	(726,069)	10,461	(406,950)	(1,122,558)
Licenses and permits	1,768,001	—	1,402,087	3,170,088
Other	5,568,675	68,834	745,217	6,382,726
Total revenues	392,640,149	1,850,421	185,149,049	579,639,619
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	97,312,011	—	658,403	97,970,414
Public works	—	—	12,148,490	12,148,490
Public safety	165,534,294	—	4,829,129	170,363,423
Health and human services	29,267,525	—	81,714,967	110,982,492
Planning and economic development	18,791,148	—	—	18,791,148
Culture and recreation	938,686	—	30,213,406	31,152,092
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	—	626,364	1,360,300	1,986,664
Interest and fiscal charges	—	—	665,164	665,164
Capital outlay	33,617,671	54,651,467	6,058,235	94,327,373
Total expenditures	345,461,335	55,277,831	137,648,094	538,387,260
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	47,178,814	(53,427,410)	47,500,955	41,252,359
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	4,146,973	42,434,698	2,807,607	49,389,278
Transfers out	(18,318,119)	(1,712,376)	(39,393,462)	(59,423,957)
Lease interest	7,283	—	7,754	15,037
Total other financing sources and uses	(14,163,863)	40,722,322	(36,578,101)	(10,019,642)
Net change in fund balances	33,014,951	(12,705,088)	10,922,854	31,232,717
Fund balances - beginning	199,865,305	102,916,663	61,765,020	364,546,988
Fund balances - ending	$ 232,880,256	$ 90,211,575	$ 72,687,874	$ 395,779,705

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Johnson County, Kansas

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds To the Statement of Activities

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

Net change in fund balances - all governmental funds		$ 31,232,717
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlay exceeded depreciation in the current period.		
Capital Outlay	$ 10,868,166	
Lease Amortization Expense	(378,761)	
Depreciation Expense	(19,127,612)	
Net change		(8,638,207)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of premiums, discounts, and other similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		
Principal Retirement		1,986,664
Net gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets and infrastructure.		(12,422,350)
The net change in accrued interest on general obligation bonds is not a current source or use of financial resources and therefore not reported in the governmental funds.		242,785
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		21,647
Compensated absences 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.		447,834
OPEB 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.		(982,762)
Payment of pension contributions is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but reduces the net pension liability in the statement of net position. Additionally, the effect of changes in deferred inflows and deferred outflows for the pensions are only recorded in the statement of activities.		4,380,332
Internal service funds are used by management to charge costs of risk management and self-insured health care to the individual funds. The net revenue (expense) of certain internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.		2,562,971
Changes in net position of governmental activities		$ 18,831,631

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Johnson County, Kansas

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual - Budget Basis
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 257,537,532	$ 257,537,532	$ 275,597,821	$ 18,060,289
Intergovernmental	27,295,403	117,266,899	50,315,338	(66,951,561)
Charges for services	57,559,820	57,559,820	60,116,383	2,556,563
Investment earnings	1,275,184	1,275,184	2,039,496	764,312
Licenses and permits	1,951,075	1,951,075	1,768,001	(183,074)
Other	4,850,950	4,850,950	5,573,077	722,127
Total revenues	350,469,964	440,441,460	395,410,116	(45,031,344)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	99,690,254	189,661,750	97,324,050	92,337,700
Public safety	173,873,803	173,873,803	164,782,481	9,091,322
Health and human services	9,276,704	9,276,704	29,409,162	(20,132,458)
Planning and economic development	21,253,185	21,253,185	18,809,579	2,443,606
Culture and recreation	1,674,301	1,674,301	938,687	735,614
Capital outlay	40,230,313	40,230,313	33,701,253	6,529,060
Reserves	101,141,711	101,141,711	—	101,141,711
Total expenditures	447,140,271	537,111,767	344,965,212	192,146,555
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(96,670,307)	(96,670,307)	50,444,904	147,115,211
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	3,867,192	3,867,192	4,146,973	279,781
Transfers out	(18,005,575)	(18,005,575)	(24,095,922)	(6,090,347)
Total other financing sources and uses	(14,138,383)	(14,138,383)	(19,948,949)	(5,810,566)
Net change in fund balances	(110,808,690)	(110,808,690)	30,495,955	$ 141,304,645
Fund balances - beginning	110,808,690	110,808,690	187,684,908	
Fund balances - ending	$ —	$ —	$ 218,180,863	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Johnson County, Kansas

Statement of Net Position
Proprietary Funds
December 31, 2021

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities- Internal Service Funds
	Major				
	Wastewater	Public Building Commission	Non-Major Total	Total	
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Deposits including investments	$ 191,148,993	$ 23,076,753	$ 14,210,502	$ 228,436,248	$ 33,949,791
Receivables					
(net of allowance for uncollectibles):	18,820,680	3,491	2,183,114	21,007,285	9,913
Due from other funds	—	—	—	—	—
Inventories	483,172	—	—	483,172	223,750
Prepaid items	253,504	—	—	253,504	50,072
Total current assets	210,706,349	23,080,244	16,393,616	250,180,209	34,233,526
Noncurrent assets:					
Restricted cash and investments	46,111,217	7,701,790	251,536	54,064,543	—
Lease receivable	—	—	30,439,727	30,439,727	—
Capital assets:					
Land	655,258	1,461,266	13,537,461	15,653,985	—
Buildings	139,149,267	497,997,150	20,043,093	657,189,510	—
Improvements other than buildings	490,244,476	7,559,461	40,151,010	537,954,947	102,861
Machinery and equipment	283,363,723	3,168,465	30,277,697	316,809,885	12,319,956
Construction in progress	380,895,418	17,227,669	5,473,858	403,596,945	—
Infrastructure	—	—	2,280,695	2,280,695	—
Less accumulated depreciation	(584,111,765)	(94,782,256)	(64,556,116)	(743,450,137)	(7,931,452)
Total capital assets	710,196,377	432,631,755	47,207,698	1,190,035,830	4,491,365
Right to use assets- leases:					
Land	276,052	—	—	276,052	—
Less accumulated amortization	(55,210)	—	—	(55,210)	—
Total right to use assets- leases	220,842	—	—	220,842	—
Total noncurrent assets	756,528,436	440,333,545	77,898,961	1,274,760,942	4,491,365
TOTAL ASSETS	967,234,785	463,413,789	94,292,577	1,524,941,151	38,724,891
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Pension deferred outflow	1,570,756	—	137,326	1,708,082	—
OPEB deferred outflow	158,471	—	26,412	184,883	—
ARO deferred outflow	860,000	—	—	860,000	—
	2,589,227	—	163,738	2,752,965	—

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Johnson County, Kansas

Statement of Net Position

Proprietary Funds

December 31, 2021

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities-Internal Service Funds
	Major				
	Wastewater	Public Building Commission	Non-Major Total	Total	
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable	13,221,274	439,870	868,588	14,529,732	6,321,043
Salaries and wages payable	315,493	—	24,085	339,578	22,562
Interest payable	6,410,492	3,733,739	30,292	10,174,523	—
Loans payable	1,513,923	—	—	1,513,923	—
Due to other funds	—	4,626,000	7,643,306	12,269,306	—
Due to others	963	—	122,764	123,727	1,200
Unearned revenue	726,892	—	223,390	950,282	9,913
Compensated absences	128,075	—	8,253	136,328	11,370
Insurance claims payable	—	—	—	—	8,333,590
Lease Liability	53,557	—	—	53,557	—
Bonds and other payables	39,157,137	37,271,438	236,665	76,665,240	—
Total current liabilities	61,527,806	46,071,047	9,157,343	116,756,196	14,699,678
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Compensated absences	1,357,303	—	87,459	1,444,762	120,504
Loans payable	11,793,994	—	—	11,793,994	—
Net pension liability	5,455,219	—	456,981	5,912,200	—
Total OPEB liability	1,512,776	—	252,134	1,764,910	—
Lease liability	165,606	—	—	165,606	—
Asset retirement obligation	860,000	—	—	860,000	—
Bonds and other payables	602,479,577	274,542,948	3,237,394	880,259,919	—
Total noncurrent liabilities	623,624,475	274,542,948	4,033,968	902,201,391	120,504
TOTAL LIABILITIES	685,152,281	320,613,995	13,191,311	1,018,957,587	14,820,182
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Capital Finance Charges Receivable	431,171	—	—	431,171	—
Pension deferred inflow	1,272,067	—	65,494	1,337,561	—
OPEB deferred inflow	342,215	—	57,033	399,248	—
Unamortized portion of refunding	552,245	466,005	3,982	1,022,232	—
Leases deferred inflow	—	—	30,024,994	30,024,994	—
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	2,597,698	466,005	30,151,503	33,215,206	—
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	86,804,926	128,741,184	43,704,241	259,250,351	4,491,365
Restricted for capital projects	—	3,218	251,536	254,754	—
Unrestricted	195,269,107	13,589,387	7,157,724	216,016,218	19,413,344
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 282,074,033	$ 142,333,789	$ 51,113,501	$ 475,521,323	$ 23,904,709

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Johnson County, Kansas

Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities- Internal Service Funds
	Major				
	Wastewater	Public Building Commission	Non-Major Total	Total	
Operating revenues:					
Charges for services	$ 129,880,114	$ 46,443,779	$ 3,844,080	$ 180,167,973	$ 68,003,605
Other	1,549,829	33,245	3,478,953	5,062,027	671,274
Total operating revenues	131,429,943	46,477,024	7,323,033	185,230,000	68,674,879
Operating expenses:					
Public works	77,758,564	—	—	77,758,564	—
Transportation	—	—	15,478,614	15,478,614	—
Fleet	—	—	—	—	2,588,042
Risk management	—	—	—	—	3,829,223
Self-insured health care	—	—	—	—	59,316,040
Workers compensation	—	—	—	—	2,174,099
Depreciation	30,147,312	12,773,828	3,045,217	45,966,357	1,227,113
Lease amortization	55,210	—	—	55,210	—
Total operating expenses	107,961,086	12,773,828	18,523,831	139,258,745	69,134,517
Operating income (loss)	23,468,857	33,703,196	(11,200,798)	45,971,255	(459,638)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Taxes	—	—	75,718	75,718	—
Investment earnings	(1,861,127)	52,139	20,036	(1,788,952)	79,651
Intergovernmental	110,000	—	1,279,803	1,389,803	—
Interest expense	(16,029,296)	(8,522,609)	(72,018)	(24,623,923)	—
Lease interest	—	—	430,662	430,662	—
Other	(620,184)	244,849	(30,697)	(406,032)	—
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(18,400,607)	(8,225,621)	1,703,504	(24,922,724)	79,651
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	5,068,250	25,477,575	(9,497,294)	21,048,531	(379,987)
Capital Contributions	—	—	4,717,686	4,717,686	—
Transfers in	73,253	—	7,866,810	7,940,063	2,946,158
Transfers out	(700,089)	—	(148,253)	(848,342)	(3,200)
Change in net position	4,441,414	25,477,575	2,938,949	32,857,938	2,562,971
Total net position - beginning	277,632,619	116,856,214	48,174,552	442,663,385	21,341,738
Total net position - ending	$ 282,074,033	$ 142,333,789	$ 51,113,501	$ 475,521,323	$ 23,904,709

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Johnson County, Kansas

Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities-Internal Service Funds
	Major				
	Wastewater	Public Building Commission	Non-Major Total	Total	
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Cash received from customers	$ 133,500,172	$ 50,611,577	$ 3,029,419	$ 187,141,168	$ —
Cash received from interfund services provided	—	—	—	—	62,389,557
Cash payments for goods and services	(64,851,197)	—	(14,269,909)	(79,121,106)	(66,268,360)
Cash payments to employees for services	(19,581,719)	—	(912,236)	(20,493,955)	(1,390,253)
Other operating cash receipts	1,549,829	33,245	4,630,756	6,213,830	6,185,540
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	50,617,085	50,644,822	(7,521,970)	93,739,937	916,484
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Taxes	—	—	75,718	75,718	—
Intergovernmental	110,000	—	1,279,803	1,389,803	—
Transfers from other funds	73,253	—	7,866,810	7,940,063	2,946,158
Transfers to other funds	(700,089)	—	(148,253)	(848,342)	(3,200)
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital financing activities	(516,836)	—	9,074,078	8,557,242	2,942,958
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(73,410,803)	(19,878,415)	(408,193)	(93,697,411)	(1,603,207)
Proceeds from bonds, leases, and loans	40,600,000	6,745,000	—	47,345,000	—
Principal paid on bonds, notes, leases and loans	(32,818,864)	(25,020,000)	(170,000)	(58,008,864)	—
Interest paid on bonds, notes, leases and loans	(16,957,843)	(8,921,006)	(74,851)	(25,953,700)	—
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	(82,587,510)	(47,074,421)	(653,044)	(130,314,975)	(1,603,207)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Interest and dividends on investments	(1,861,127)	52,139	20,036	(1,788,952)	79,651
Net cash provided by investing activities	(1,861,127)	52,139	20,036	(1,788,952)	79,651
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(34,348,388)	3,622,540	919,100	(29,806,748)	2,335,886
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	271,608,598	27,156,003	13,542,938	312,307,539	31,613,905
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 237,260,210	$ 30,778,543	$ 14,462,038	$ 282,500,791	$ 33,949,791

(Continued)

Johnson County, Kansas

Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds (Continued)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds				Governmental Activities-Internal Service Funds
	Major				
	Wastewater	Public Building Commission	Non-Major Total	Total	
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities					
Operating income (loss)	$ 23,468,857	$ 33,703,196	$ (11,200,798)	$ 45,971,255	$ (459,638)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation	30,147,312	12,773,828	3,045,217	45,966,357	1,227,113
Lease Amortization	55,210	—	—	55,210	—
Changes in assets and liabilities:					
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	3,619,538	46,800	(947,712)	2,718,626	113,698
(Increase) decrease in inventory	(225,590)	—	—	(225,590)	(171,529)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	52,767	—	—	52,767	(824)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	(6,448,713)	(505,002)	275,164	(6,678,551)	(698,624)
Increase (decrease) in salaries and wages payable	91,132	—	3,510	94,642	4,673
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	—	4,626,000	1,151,803	5,777,803	1,200
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	520	—	133,051	133,571	(100,982)
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable	(43,065)	—	15,300	(27,765)	(13,355)
Increase (decrease) in insurance claims payable	—	—	—	—	1,014,752
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	(1,496,478)	—	(73,526)	(1,570,004)	—
Increase (decrease) in pension deferred outflows	170,632	—	8,383	179,015	—
Increase (decrease) in pension deferred inflows	1,161,558	—	57,071	1,218,629	—
Increase (decrease) in total OPEB liability	80,659	—	13,444	94,103	—
Increase (decrease) in OPEB deferred inflows	42,103	—	7,018	49,121	—
Increase (decrease) in OPEB deferred outflows	(59,357)	—	(9,895)	(69,252)	—
Total adjustments	27,148,228	16,941,626	3,678,828	47,768,682	1,376,122
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	$ 50,617,085	$ 50,644,822	$ (7,521,970)	$ 93,739,937	$ 916,484
Deposits including investments	$ 191,148,993	$ 23,076,753	$ 14,210,502	$ 228,436,248	$ 33,949,791
Restricted cash and investments	46,111,217	7,701,790	251,536	54,064,543	—
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	$ 237,260,210	$ 30,778,543	$ 14,462,038	$ 282,500,791	$ 33,949,791

Supplemental cash flow information: Noncash capital and related financing activities: Capital contributions of $4,519,081 and $198,605 in the nonmajor Airport and Transportation funds, respectively, and capital assets acquired through accounts payable and retainage payable of $19,495,407 in the Wastewater fund, $550,213 in the Public Building fund, and $83,213 in the Airport fund..
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Johnson County, Kansas

Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

December 31, 2021

	Custodial Funds
ASSETS	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 852,554,809
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	
Taxes Receivable	622,414,093
Total assets	1,474,968,902
LIABILITIES	
Accounts payable	32,849
Due to other governments	852,123,783
Total liabilities	852,156,632
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	
Deferred inflows	622,414,093
Total deferred inflows of resources	622,414,093
NET POSITION	
Restricted For:	
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	398,177
Total net position	$ 398,177

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Johnson County, Kansas

Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Fiduciary Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Custodial Funds
ADDITIONS	
Contributions:	
Employee Contributions	$ 1,444,120
Foreclosure Proceeds	18,537,660
Inmate Welfare Deposits	1,827,512
Tax Receipts	2,358,121,484
Total contributions	2,379,930,776
DEDUCTIONS	
Benefits	1,373,063
Foreclosure Proceeds Distributions	18,537,660
Inmate Welfare Withdrawals	1,830,442
Tax Distributions	2,358,121,484
Total deductions	2,379,862,649
Net change in fiduciary net position	68,127
Net position - beginning	1,426,746,928
Prior period adjustment	(1,426,416,878)
Net position - beginning as restated	330,050
Net position - ending	$ 398,177

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying financial statements of Johnson County, Kansas (the County) have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles as prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). GASB is the standard setting body for government accounting and financial reporting principles. The accounting policies of the County conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) applicable to governmental units. The following information summarizes the significant accounting policies of the County.

A. The Reporting Entity

The County is governed by the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC), which consists of a Chairman and six district commissioners. The Chairman of the Commission is elected on a countywide basis and serves as a full-time County official. The six District Commissioners serve as part-time County officials and are elected by residents in specific geographical areas, or districts, of the County. The Board meets in regular business session once each week. The Commissioners serve staggered, four-year terms with no term limitations.

As required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, these financial statements present the County (the primary government) and its component units, entities for which the County is considered to be financially accountable. Blended component units, although legally separate entities, are, in substance, part of the government's operations and so data from these units are combined with data of the primary government. A separate column is presented for each major component unit, with a single column for all nonmajor component units in the aggregate (see note below for description) to emphasize that it is legally separate from the government. The primary government and each blended and discretely presented component unit all have a December 31st year end.

Blended Component Unit

Johnson County Public Building Commission (PBC): The Board of County Commissioners serves as the governing body of the PBC. Although a separate legal entity, the PBC is accounted for as an enterprise fund within the County's financial statements because its purpose is to acquire or construct facilities, and lease those facilities to the County and other governmental agencies. The County performs administrative and accounting services for the PBC.

Discretely Presented Component Units

Johnson County Park and Recreation District (Park District): The Park District is governed by a seven-member board appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. However, the County is financially accountable for the Park District because the County's commission approves the Park District's budget and levies taxes. The County provides some administrative and accounting services to the Park District. The Park District is legally separate from the County. Special legislation was created to provide a mechanism for the provision of park and recreational services to Johnson County through the formation of a Park and Recreation District. Such legislation required that a valid petition be submitted to a vote by the Board of County Commissioners. Once the petition was approved by the Commissioners the District was then mandated to provide park and recreational services as outlined in the Kansas Statute 19-2863. Separately issued financial statements are prepared for the Park District. The Park District has governmental and enterprise funds.

The Park District's financial statements include the Park and Recreation Foundation of Johnson County (the Foundation) as a blended component unit. Although a separate legal entity, the Foundation is accounted for as an enterprise fund within the Park District's financial statements because its purpose is to acquire or construct facilities, and lease those facilities to the Park District or other park agencies.

Johnson County Fire Districts (Fire Districts): The four Fire Districts are governed by three-to-seven member boards appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. However, the County is financially accountable for the Fire Districts because the County's commission approves the Fire Districts' budgets and levies taxes. The County provides some administrative and accounting services to the Fire Districts. The Fire Districts are legally separate from the County. Separately issued financial statements are prepared for each Fire District. The Fire Districts have governmental funds.

Complete financial statements for the Park and Recreation District may be obtained at the entity's administrative offices:

Park and Recreation District
7900 Renner Road
Lenexa, Kansas 66218

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements consist of the statement of net position and the statement of activities. These statements report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial 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. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from certain legally separate component units for which the primary government is financially accountable.

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

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

C. Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting. Custodial funds, which are fiduciary funds, use the economic resources measurement focus. 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 have been met.

Governmental funds 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 County considers revenues to be available if they are collected within sixty days of the end of the current fiscal year. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements have been met. Expenditures generally are recorded when the related fund liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Licenses, interest, special assessments and charges for services and other miscellaneous revenue are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and have been recognized as revenue in the current fiscal period. Property taxes levied during the current year are revenue sources to be used to finance the budget of the ensuing fiscal year and consequently are recorded as a receivable and deferred inflow of resources. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

A double step-down allocation procedure has been used to distribute costs among central services and to other County departments that receive benefits. The double step-down procedure initially requires a sequential ordering of agencies. Department indirect cost allocations are then made in order selected to all benefiting programs, including cross allocations to other central services. To ensure that the cross-benefit of services among central services is fully recognized, a second step down allocation for each central service is made.

The accounts of the County are organized and operated on the basis of individual funds, each of which is defined as a separate accounting entity. The operations of each fund are recorded in a set of self-balancing accounts established for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations. In accordance with state statutes and County resolutions, several different types of funds are used to record the County's financial transactions. For financial reporting, they are grouped and presented as follows:

The County reports the following major governmental funds:

The **General** fund is the principal operating fund of the County and accounts for all financial transactions of the County, except those required to be accounted for in a separate fund.

The **Capital Projects** fund accounts for financial resources to be used for the acquisition or construction of major capital improvements, other than those financed by proprietary funds.

The County reports the following major proprietary funds:

The **Johnson County Wastewater** fund provides sanitary sewer service for residential and business properties inside its service area.

The **Public Building Commission** fund accounts for all activities of the Public Building Commission.

Additionally, the County reports the following fund types:

Governmental Fund Types:

The Debt Service fund accumulates resources to pay maturing principal and interest on general long-term debt, including certain special assessments, which are general obligations of the County, excluding the debt which is accounted for in proprietary funds.

Special Revenue funds provide full budgetary accountability for the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted by law or administrative action to be expended for specified purposes.

Proprietary Fund Types:

Enterprise funds account for operations of which it is the stated intent that the cost of providing a service to the public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges. An example of an enterprise fund within the County is the Wastewater Operations & Maintenance fund, which provides wastewater collection, transportation, and treatment services to the public.

Internal Service funds provide the financing of goods or services provided to other departments of the County or to other governments on a cost reimbursement basis. An example of an internal service fund within the County is the self-insured health care fund, which is funded through employer and employee contributions and provides health care benefits to County employees.

Fiduciary Fund Types:

Custodial Funds are used to report fiduciary activities that are not required to be reported in pension (and other employee benefit) trust funds, investment trust funds, or private purpose trust funds. An example of a Custodial fund within the County is the medical reimbursement fund which holds monies of those County employees who have chosen to designate certain deductions from their salary as pre-tax for the explicit purpose of medical claims or dependent care through flexible spending accounts as authorized by the IRS.

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

Amounts reported as program revenues include: (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as general revenues.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with the fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the County's enterprise and internal service funds are charges for customer services including: rent, wastewater charges, and public transportation fees. Operating expenses for enterprise funds and internal service funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

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

D. Deposits and Investments

Cash from all funds except for the Public Building Commission, the Park and Recreation District Component Unit, the Fire Districts, and proceeds from the sale of bonds and general obligation notes, is pooled for the purpose of increasing income through investment activities. Investments, which have a remaining maturity at time of purchase of one year or less, are stated at fair value, which approximates amortized cost. All other investments are stated at fair value as determined by quoted market prices. Investments principally consist of United States Treasury and Agency securities, certificates of deposit, and cash held in money market funds.

The Park District is authorized by Statute to invest public funds in collateralized public deposits, obligations of the United States government, its agencies and instrumentalities and State of Kansas Municipal Investment Pool. The Park District has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Investment income is allocated to the designated funds on the basis of the ending monthly cash balance which is contrary to Kansas State Statutes. Investment income which is not allocated is credited to the General Fund. Interest revenue is susceptible to accrual and has been reported within these financial statements. Cash proceeds from the Public Building Commission and from the sale of bonds and general obligation notes are maintained separately and invested primarily in Government Money Market funds and United States Treasury and Agency securities.

All banks and savings associations are required to pledge to the County, the PBC and the Park District an aggregate market value investment in U.S. Treasury obligations, other U.S. Agency obligations and Kansas municipal bonds to provide a minimum of 100% collateralization for all deposits.

Cash and cash equivalents, for purposes of the statement of cash flows, refer to cash on hand, cash in demand accounts at financial institutions, and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and so close to maturity that they present insignificant risk of change in value due to changes in interest rates. Because proprietary funds participate in the County's investment pool, their access is equivalent to cash and cash equivalents.

E. Property Tax Receivable

In accordance with governing state statutes, property taxes levied during the current year are revenue sources to be used to finance the budget of the ensuing fiscal year. Taxes are assessed on a calendar year basis, and are levied and become a lien on the property on November 1st in the year of assessment. The County Treasurer is the tax collection agent for all taxing entities within the County. Property owners have the option of paying one-half or the full amount of the taxes on or before December 20th during the year levied with the balance to be paid on or before May 10th of the ensuing year. State statutes prohibit the County Treasurer from distributing taxes collected in the year levied prior to January 1st of the ensuing year. On December 31, 2021, such taxes are a lien on the property and are recorded as taxes receivable, net of 2.10% uncollected taxes for the current year tax roll, with a corresponding amount recorded as deferred inflows of resources.

F. Other Taxes and Revenues

Recognized state-shared taxes, such as gas tax or liquor tax, represent payments received during the current fiscal period.

Federal and state grant aid is reported as revenue when the related reimbursable expenditures are incurred. Unrestricted aid is reported as revenue in the fiscal year the entitlement is received. Charges for services are generally susceptible to accrual and are recorded as revenue when earned.

Fees, fines, forfeitures and other revenues are generally not susceptible to accrual and are recorded when received in cash.

G. Inventories

Inventories for the County and the Park District are valued at cost using the first-in, first-out method. Inventories in governmental funds are recorded as expenditures when consumed. Unconsumed inventories in governmental funds are equally offset by non-spendable fund balance to indicate that portion of fund balance is not in spendable form. Inventories recorded in the proprietary funds primarily consist of maintenance and supplies. Inventories are expensed as the supplies are consumed.

H. Prepaid Items

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements. The cost of prepaid items is recorded as expenditures/expenses when consumed rather than when purchased.

I. Restricted Assets

Certain proceeds of the County, Park District's, and Fire Districts' bonds are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because they are maintained in separate bank accounts and their use is limited by applicable contract covenants.

J. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, infrastructure, and intangible assets, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the County, Park District, and Fire Districts as assets costing $10,000 or more and having a useful life of five years or more. Infrastructure assets are defined by the County as assets costing $100,000 or more and having a useful life of five years or more. Intangible assets are defined by the County as assets costing $1,000,000 or more and having a useful life of five years or more. Interest is also included in the capitalization threshold. Capital assets are recorded at cost or estimates of the original cost. Donated assets are recorded at acquisition value at the date of the gift.

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

Capital assets may be financed from current cash or the cash proceeds received from the sale of general obligation notes, bonds or certificates of participation.

Depreciation of capital assets, including capital leases, is calculated utilizing the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings and structures	15 to 50 years
Machinery and equipment	5 to 15 years
Infrastructure:	
Roads	15 to 50 years
Bridges	25 to 50 years

Other	5 to 50 years

K. Leasing Arrangements

During 2021, the County implemented GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The implementation of this Statement had no impact on the County's beginning of year net position. At the beginning of the year the County's right to use assets and lease liabilities were restated for governmental activities in the amount of $759,743 and for business-type activities in the amount of $276,052.

For arrangements where the County is a lessee, a lease liability and a right to use (RTU) intangible asset are recognized at the commencement of the lease term. RTU assets represent the County's right to use underlying assets for the lease term and lease liabilities represent the County's obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. RTU assets and lease liabilities are recognized at the lease commencement date based on the estimated present value of lease payments over the lease term.

For fund statements, an expenditure and other financing source will be reported in the period the lease is initially recognized. The expenditure and other financing source should be measured as noted in the previous paragraph. Subsequent governmental fund lease payments are accounted for consistent with principles of debt service payments on long-term debt.

For government-wide and fund statements, for arrangements in which the County is the lessor, a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources is recognized at the commencement of the lease term. The lease receivable is measured at the present value of the lease payments expected to be received during the lease term. The deferred inflows of resources should be measured at the value of the lease receivable plus any payments received at or before the commencement of the lease term that relates to future periods. At the beginning of the year, the County's lease receivable assets were restated for governmental activities in the amount of $1,113,308 and for business-type activities in the amount of $33,053,717. The County's deferred inflows of resources were restated for governmental funds in the amount of $1,113,308 and for business-type activities in the amount of $33,053,717.

The County uses the average interest rate from the most recent bond issuance to calculate the present value of lease payments when the rate implicit in the lease is not known. The County includes lease extension and termination options in the lease term, if after considering relevant economic factors, it is reasonably certain the County will exercise the option. The County has elected to combine lease and non-lease components for all lease contracts and also has not recognized RTU assets and lease liabilities for lease terms for 12 months or less.

L. Special Assessments

As required by state statutes, projects financed in whole or in part by special assessments are financed through the issuance of general obligation bonds which are secured by the full faith and credit of the County. Further, state statutes permit levying additional general ad valorem property taxes in the County Debt Service Fund to finance delinquent special assessments receivable. All non-wastewater special assessments receivable are accounted for within the Debt Service Fund. Special assessments related to Wastewater District projects are accounted for in the Wastewater Enterprise Fund.

All special assessment taxes are levied over a ten to twenty year period and the annual installments are due and payable with annual ad valorem property taxes. The County may foreclose liens against property benefited by special assessments when delinquent. For Johnson County Wastewater, receivables and corresponding revenue are recorded for special assessments.

M. Compensated Absences

The County, Park and Recreation District, and Fire Districts permit full-time and certain part-time employees to accumulate vacation based upon tenure, with most employees limited to a maximum of 24 calendar days. Upon termination or resignation from County, Park District, or Fire District service, employees are entitled to payment for their maximum allowable accrued vacation earned prior to termination or resignation.

All full-time and certain part-time employees of the County, Park District, and Fire Districts accrue vacation leave at various rates based on tenure and employee classification except 1) on the third pay date of any month with three pay dates, 2) when an employee is on unpaid leave, 3) when the employee's accrued leave balance is at or above the maximum accrual cap, subject to exceptions for certain employees hired prior to January 1, 2020. Upon separation from service, employees are compensated for 100% of unused vacation pay at the base rate of pay at the time of payment.

All full-time and certain part-time employees of the County, Park District, and Fire Districts accrue sick leave at the rate listed in the table below except 1) on the third pay date of any month with three pay dates, 2) when an employee is on unpaid leave, 3) when the employee's accrued leave balance is at or above the maximum accrual cap, subject to exceptions for certain employees hired prior to January 1, 2020. Upon separation from service, employees are compensated for 20% of unused sick pay.

Employee Classification	Accrued Per Pay Period (24 Pay Periods)	Maximum Annual Accrual	Maximum Accrual Cap
Part-time Partial	2 hours	48 hours	320 hours
Part-time Partial-Plus	3 hours	72 hours	480 hours
Full-time Regular (40 hr/wk or 12-hr shifts)	4 hours	96 hours	640 hours
Full-time (24-hour shift)	6 hours	144 hours	850 hours

Med-Act Full-time Regular Employees (Non-Exempt 24/7) - Accelerated

Benefit Type	Accrued Per Pay Period (24 Pay Periods)	Maximum Annual Accrual	Maximum Accrual Cap
Full-time (24-hour shift) Med-Act 2829 Schedule	6.50 hours	162 hours	850 hours

Amended Resolution 067-19; Adopted 12/12/2019

Vacation and sick pay are recorded as a liability at 100% of accrued vacation and 20% of accrued sick time for the County, Park District, and Fire Districts. Accrued vacation and sick pay for the County, Park District, and Fire Districts is calculated using the current salary rate of employees and reflects the vested portion. In the governmental fund types, the amount of vacation and sick leave benefits included in expenditures for the current year represents the amount liquidated during the year with expendable available resources for the County, Park District, and Fire Districts. A liability for these amounts is reported in governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

In proprietary funds within the County and the Park District, vacation and sick pay benefits are accrued when incurred, and reported as a fund liability/expense.

N. Long-term obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net position.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types report the face amount of debt issued 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.

O. Fund Balance Policy

As prescribed by GASB Statement No. 54, governmental funds report fund balance classifications based primarily on the extent to which the County is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the funds can be spent. As of December 31, 2021, fund balances for governmental funds are made up of the following:

- *Nonspendable Fund Balance* - includes amounts that are (a) not in spendable form, or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The “not in spendable form” criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash, for example: inventories, prepaid amounts, and long-term notes receivable.
- *Restricted Fund Balance* - includes amounts that can be spent only for the specific purposes stipulated by external resource providers, constitutionally or through enabling legislation. Restrictions may effectively be changed or lifted only with the consent of resource providers.
- *Committed Fund Balance* - includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes determined by a formal action of the County’s highest level of decision-making authority, the County’s Board. Commitments are established by, and may only be changed or lifted by, a resolution adopted by the County’s Board.
- *Assigned Fund Balance* - comprises amounts intended to be used by the County for specific purposes that are neither restricted nor committed. For this type of fund balance, it is the County’s policy that spending authority is delegated to management by the County’s Board.
- *Unassigned Fund Balance* - is the residual classification for the General Fund and includes all amounts not contained in the other classifications. Unassigned amounts are technically available for any purpose.

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

P. Net Position

The government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements utilize a net position presentation. Net position is measured as the difference between (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net position is categorized as net investment in capital assets, restricted, and unrestricted.

- *Net investment in capital assets* groups all capital assets, including infrastructure, into one component of net position. Accumulated depreciation and the outstanding balances of debt that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of these assets reduce the balance in this category. Net investment in capital assets excludes unspent bond proceeds.

- *Restricted net position* reflects net position that is subject to constraints either (1) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (2) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation. Enabling legislation authorizes the County to assess, levy, charge, or otherwise mandate payment of resources and includes a legally enforceable requirement that those resources be used only for the specific purposes stipulated in the legislation. A legally enforceable enabling legislation restriction is one that a party external to a government - such as citizens, public interest groups, or the judiciary - can compel a government to honor.
- *Unrestricted net position* represents net position of the County that is not restricted for any project or purpose.

Q. Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of certain assets, liabilities, revenues, expenditures, expenses, and other disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

R. Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows and Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The County has four items that qualify for reporting in this category in the government-wide statement of net position, Deferred Charge on Refunding, Deferred Outflows for Pensions, Deferred Outflows for Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) and Asset Retirement Obligation (ARO). 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. See note 1.R and 14 respectively for more information on the deferred outflows for pensions and OPEB.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The County has seven types of items that qualify for reporting in this category: Property Tax Receivable, Capital Finance Charges Receivable, Deferred Portion on Refunding, Unavailable Revenue, Deferred Inflows for Pensions, Deferred Inflows for Other Post Employment Benefits (OPEB) and Deferred Inflows for Leases. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. Unavailable revenue, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. Property taxes are not recognized as revenue until the period for which they are levied. Lease revenue is recognized over the term of the lease. The County has received resources before time requirements are met, but after all other eligibility requirements have been met, and reports them as deferred inflows of resources. Deferred Inflows for Pensions, OPEB, and Leases are reported on the government-wide statement of net position. See Note 1.R, 14, and 7 respectively for more information on deferred inflows for pensions, OPEB and leases.

S. Pensions

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net

position of 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.

T. Impact of New GASB Statements

In 2021, Johnson County evaluated and determined the necessary impacts and required changes to the financial statements, footnotes, and required supplementary information in order to implement GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*. The beginning balances in footnote 5 were restated for the governmental activities for the right to use asset and lease liability amounts for buildings in the amount of $537,327, equipment of $160,508, and vehicles of $61,908. The beginning balance in Footnote 5 was restated for the business-type activities for the right to use asset amounts for land in the amount of $276,052. At the beginning of the year, the County's lease receivable assets were restated for governmental activities in the amount of $1,113,308 and for business-type activities in the amount of $33,053,717. The County's deferred inflows of resources were restated for governmental funds in the amount of $1,113,308 and for business-type activities in the amount of $33,053,717. See footnote 7 for more information on the impact of GASB Statement No. 87 to the County.

Johnson County also evaluated GASB Statement No. 89, *Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period,* and has determined there is no impact on the County's financial statements or notes.

U. Restatement - GASB 84: Fiduciary Activities

In 2021, Johnson County identified an error in the prior year implementation of GASB 84: *Fiduciary Activities.* GASB 84 required that County governments recognize a liability when it collects taxes for other governments, even though it may not be required to distribute the taxes to those governments until a specified time in the future. Because GASB 84 requires fiduciary funds to use the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, the correction required the County to reduce the opening net position of the Tax Collection Fiduciary Fund by $1,426,416,878, which was the result of not recording the liability and related deferred inflow in the prior year and instead reporting it as net position – restricted for other governments.

2. Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

A. Budgetary Information

The County is required by state statutes to adopt annual budgets for most funds. All Governmental funds, with the exception of the Library Gift, the main Capital Projects fund, the County Clerk Technology, and the County Treasurer Technology are budgeted funds. The three Nonmajor Governmental Capital Project funds - Stormwater, Public Works, County Building - are budgeted. All Enterprise funds (except PBC) and Internal Service funds (except Self-Insured Health Care) are also budgeted funds.

The Park District is required by state statute to adopt annual budgets for the General Fund, Employee Benefit Fund and the General Obligation Bond Retirement Fund. A statutory budget is also required for the Park District's Enterprise fund.

The statutes provide for the following sequence and timetable in the adoption of the legal annual Capital and Operating Budget (the budget) for both the County and the Park District:

1. Preparation of the preliminary budget for the succeeding calendar year on or before August 1st.
2. Publication of the proposed budget in local newspaper and notice of public hearing on the budget on or before August 5th.
3. Public hearing on or before August 15th, but at least ten days after publication of notice of hearing.
4. Adoption of the final budget on or before August 25th (or September 20 if the County must conduct a public hearing to levy taxes in excess of its revenue neutral rate described below).

State statutes provide that the County and the Park District may not legally exceed the aggregate total of budgeted expenditures in any individual fund. The legal level of budgetary control is the aggregate total at the fund level. The County Manager, without approval of the governing body, may approve transfers between individual expenditure classifications (e.g. General Government, Public Safety). No increase in total expenditure authority for a fund may be made, except through the public hearing process described below.

The County and the Park District may levy taxes in accordance with the requirements of its adopted budget. Property tax levies are based on the adopted budget of the County and the assessed valuations provided by the County appraiser. In 2021, the Kansas Legislature passed legislation (the "Revenue Neutral Tax Act") that repeals the "tax lid" (formerly K.S.A. 79 2925c) and provides that, beginning January 1, 2021, a taxing subdivision (which includes any political subdivision of the State that levies an ad valorem property tax, including the County) is not authorized to levy a property tax rate in excess of its revenue neutral rate without first providing notice, holding a public hearing, and authorizing such property tax rate by majority vote of its governing body. The revenue neutral rate means the tax rate for the current tax year that would generate the same property tax revenue as levied the previous tax year using the current tax year's total assessed valuation.

The Revenue Neutral Tax Act provides that by June 15 of every year, each county clerk shall calculate the revenue neutral rate for each taxing subdivision in their respective county. If a taxing subdivision desires to levy a tax rate in excess of its revenue neutral rate, it must first publish notice of a public hearing and notify, by July 20, the county clerk of the taxing subdivision's intent to exceed the revenue neutral rate. The county clerk is required to provide notice of the public hearing to each taxpayer with property in the taxing subdivision, along with following information concerning the taxing subdivision:

1. the revenue neutral rate,
2. the proposed property tax revenue needed to fund the proposed budget,
3. the proposed tax rate based on the proposed budget,
4. the tax rate and property tax of each taxing subdivision on the taxpayer's property from the previous year's tax statement,
5. the appraised value and assessed value of the taxpayer's property,
6. estimates of the tax for the current tax year on the taxpayer's property based on the revenue neutral rate of each taxing subdivision and any proposed tax rates that exceed the revenue neutral rates,
7. the difference between the estimates of tax based on the proposed tax rate and the revenue neutral rate.

The public hearing regarding exceeding the revenue neutral rate is to be held between August 20 and September 20, and can be held in conjunction with the taxing subdivision's budget hearing. If multiple taxing subdivisions within the county are required to hold a public hearing, the county clerk's notices

to the taxpayer can be combined into a single notice. The taxing subdivision can approve exceeding the revenue neutral rate by governing body approval of a resolution or ordinance, and thereafter the taxing subdivisions will hold the public hearing and adopt the budget by majority vote of its governing body. The amount of tax to be levied and the adopted budget must be certified to the county clerk by October 1. The taxing subdivision's adopted budget shall not result in a tax rate in excess of its proposed rate stated in the notice provided to the taxpayers. If a taxing subdivision fails to comply with the requirements of the Revenue Neutral Tax Act, it shall refund to the taxpayers any property taxes over-collected based on the amount of the levy that was in excess of the revenue neutral rate.

State statutes permit original budgets to be increased for previously unbudgeted increases in revenue other than ad valorem property taxes. The County and the Park District must first hold a public hearing to amend the budget. The governing body may amend the budget at the time of the public hearing.

All legal operating budgets are prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting, modified further by the encumbrance method of accounting. For budgetary purposes, revenues are recognized when the revenues are both measurable and available to finance expenditures of the current fiscal period. Changes in fair value of investments are recorded for GAAP basis, but not for budgetary basis. Expenditures include disbursements, accounts payable and encumbrances. Encumbrances are commitments for future payments and are supported by a document evidencing the commitment, such as a purchase order or contract. Encumbrances outstanding at year end are reported as part of fund balances for governmental funds and do not constitute expenditures or liabilities because the commitments will be honored in the subsequent year. Unencumbered appropriations lapse at the end of the year. Inventory is recorded as an asset for governmental fund types for GAAP basis but not for budgetary basis.

A reconciliation of revenues and expenditures/expenses under GAAP to budgeted revenues and expenditures/expenses for the General Fund is as follows:

Reconciliation of Fund Balance Budgetary Basis to GAAP Basis for the General Fund		
Fund balance, budgetary basis	$	218,180,863
Investments change in fair value		(2,893,625)
Encumbrances		1,749,684
GAAP Contractual		(171,244)
Inventory		3,837,869
GAAP Leases		(92,597)
GAAP Due From Other Funds		12,269,306
Fund balance, GAAP basis	$	232,880,256

3. Deposits and Investments

The County has adopted a formal investment policy. The primary objectives for investments are (in order of priority) preservation of capital and protection of principal, security of County funds and investments, maintenance of sufficient liquidity to meet operating needs, diversification of investments to avoid unreasonable or avoidable risks, and maximization of return on the investments. All available funds shall be invested in conformance with legal and administrative guidelines at the highest rates obtainable at the time of investment. Investments shall be managed in a manner responsive to the public trust and consistent with state and local law.

State statutes authorize the County and Fire Districts to invest in United States Treasury and Agency securities, collateralized public deposits, and the State of Kansas Municipal Investment Pool, certain money market securities and funds, and investment agreements with financial institutions. The County's cash manager will apply the "prudent investor" rule, which states: "Investments shall be made with judgment and care, under circumstances then prevailing, which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the probable safety of their capital as well as the probable income to be derived."

State statutes authorize the Park District to invest in collateralized public deposits, obligations of the United States government, its agencies and instrumentalities and State of Kansas Municipal Investment Pool. Restricted assets for the Park District consist of investments held by the trustee for future qualified capital expenditures and bond reserve funds.

The following is a breakdown of the County's cash and investments by activities is below:

Reconciliation of Cash and Investments			
	Deposits Including Investments	Restricted Cash and Investments	Total
Government-type activities	$ 490,386,909	$ —	$ 490,386,909
Business-type activities	228,436,248	54,064,543	282,500,791
Fiduciary activities	852,554,809	—	852,554,809
Total	$ 1,571,377,966	$ 54,064,543	$ 1,625,442,509

All cash and investments listed above are held by the County Treasurer in a pool at December 31, 2021.

A breakdown of the Park and Recreation District's cash and investments by activity is below:

Reconciliation of Park and Recreation Cash and Investments			
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
Deposits including investments	$ 38,872,015	$ 15,979,081	$ 54,851,096
Restricted cash and investments	20,652,135	160,701	20,812,836
Total	$ 59,524,150	$ 16,139,782	$ 75,663,932

A breakdown of the Fire District's cash and investments is below:

Reconciliation of Fire Districts Cash and Investments	
	Governmental Activities
Deposits and investments	$ 17,562,946
Restricted deposits and investments	1,108,544
Total	$ 18,671,490

At year-end, a reconciliation of deposits and investments is as follows:

Reconciliation of Deposits and Investments			
	Primary Government	Park and Recreation	Fire Districts
Cash on hand	$ 51,273	$ —	$ —
Carrying amount of deposits	224,069,269	4,149,886	18,671,490
Carrying amount of investments	1,401,321,967	71,514,046	—
Total deposits and investments	$ 1,625,442,509	$ 75,663,932	$ 18,671,490
Deposits including investments	$ 1,571,377,966	$ 54,851,096	$ 17,562,946
Restricted cash and investments	54,064,543	20,812,836	1,108,544
Total deposits and investments	$ 1,625,442,509	$ 75,663,932	$ 18,671,490

As of December 31, 2021, the County had the following investments:

Johnson County's Schedule of Investments at December 31, 2021				
	Interest Rates	Maturities	Par Value	Fair Value
County Investments:				
Money Market Mutual Funds	0.010%	On demand	$ 57,465,992	$ 57,465,992
Kansas Municipal Investment Pool	0.002%	N/A	7,270	7,270
Repurchase Agreement	.222.%	N/A	658,351,000	658,351,000
Treasury Securities - ST Coupon	.164-.267%	2/15/2022-8/15/2022	123,000,000	123,705,627
Treasury Securities - LT Coupon	.514-.817%	03/1/2023-4/15/2024	300,000,000	299,169,539
Federal Agency Issues:				
Federal Farm Credit Bank	.283-.643%	2/14/2022-8/10/2023	80,000,000	79,577,120
Federal Home Loan Bank	.693-.1.106%	9/15/2023-4/28/2025	134,750,000	133,411,956
Federal Home Loan Mtge Corp	0.643%	8/24/2023	30,000,000	29,807,190
Federal National Mtge Association	.752-.784%	10/27/2023-12/29/2023	20,000,000	19,822,810
Total County Investments			$ 1,403,574,262	$ 1,401,318,504
Funds held with Trustee (Restricted for Refunded Debt):				
Debt securities				3,463
Total Investments				$ 1,401,321,967

Fair Value Measurements. The County categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the investment.

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.

Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs, either directly or indirectly observable, and fair value can be determined through the use of models or other valuation methodologies.

Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs in situations where there is little or no market activity for the asset or liability and the entity makes estimates and assumptions related to the pricing of the asset or liability including assumptions regarding risk.

The County has the following recurring fair value measurements as of year-end:

U.S. Treasury Securities are classified in Level 1 and are valued using prices quoted in active markets for those identical securities.

U.S. Government Agency Securities and Repurchase Agreement are classified in Level 2 and are valued using matrix pricing, valuing securities based on the securities' relationship to benchmark quoted prices.

Mutual Funds and Index Funds

These investments are valued using the Net Asset Value (NAV) provided by the administrator of the fund. The NAV is based on the value of the underlying assets owned by the fund, minus the liabilities, and then divided by the number of shares outstanding. The NAV is a quoted price in an active market and classified within level 1 of the valuation hierarchy.

The fair value hierarchy levels of the County's investments as of December 31, 2021, were classified as shown below:

Johnson County's
Cash Equivalents and Investments by fair value level at December 31, 2021

Investments	Total	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Investments subject to fair value hierarchy:				
U.S. Government Agency Securities	$ 262,619,076	$ —	$ 262,619,076	$ —
Repurchase Agreement	658,351,000	—	658,351,000	—
Fidelity Govt Money Market Mutual Funds	57,465,992	57,465,992	—	—
U.S. Treasury Securities	422,875,166	422,875,166	—	—
Total Investments subject to fair value hierarchy	$1,401,311,234	$ 480,341,158	$ 920,970,076	$ —
Investments not subject to fair value hierarchy:				
Kansas Municipal Investment Pool	7,270			
Total Investments not subject to fair value hierarchy	$ 7,270			
Total Investments	$1,401,318,504			

The maturities of the County's investments as of December 31, 2021, were classified as shown below:

Johnson County's
Schedule of Investments at December 31, 2021

		Investment Maturities in Years	
	Fair Value	Less than 1	1-5
Money Market Mutual Funds	$ 57,465,992	$ 57,465,992	$ —
Repurchase Agreements	658,351,000	658,351,000	—
Kansas Municipal Investment Pool	7,270	7,270	—
Treasury Securities - Coupon	123,705,627	123,705,627	—
Treasury Securities - Discount	299,169,539	—	299,169,539
Federal Agency Issues:			
Federal Farm Credit Bank	79,577,120	10,268,970	69,308,150
Federal Home Loan Bank	133,411,956	—	133,411,956
Federal Home Loan Mtge Corp	29,807,190	—	29,807,190
Federal National Mtge Association	19,822,810	—	19,822,810
Total County Investments	$ 1,401,318,504	$ 849,798,859	$ 551,519,645

The Park District has the following recurring fair value measurements as of year-end:

Money Market Funds are classified within Level 1 and are valued using $1/unit for the Net Asset Value (NAV).

Mutual Funds are classified within Level 1 and are valued using the NAV provided by the administrator of the fund.

Common Stock are classified within Level 1 and are valued based on a quoted price in an active market.

The Park District has investments held in the State Municipal Investment Pool, in a Security Bank of Kansas City Money Market Investment, and Community Foundation investments. The State Treasurer operates the municipal investment pool. This pool is not a Security Exchange Commission (SEC) registered pool. The pool's fair value, listed below, is the same as the value of the pool shares. The Pooled Money Investment Board provides regulatory oversight for this pool.

Restricted Investments for the Park District are held by the Trustee in various money market investments for bond reserves and future capital expenditures. These investments are authorized by the bond covenants. The Park District had the following investments as of December 31, 2021:

Investment Type	Fair Value	Maturities	Moody's Rating	Standard & Poor's Rating	Fair Value Hierarchy
Kansas Municipal Investment Pool	50,701,205	Current	N/A	AAAf/S1+	N/A
Government Obligations Fund	19,151,743	Current	N/A	AAAm	N/A
SBKC Money Market Investment	1,500,397	Current	N/A	AAAm	N/A
Community Foundation Pool	(1,181)	Current	N/A	N/A	N/A
Community Foundation - Money Market	9,482	Current	N/A	N/A	Level 1
Community Foundation - Fixed Income Funds	36,500	Current	N/A	N/A	Level 1
Community Foundation - Equity Funds	115,900	Current	N/A	N/A	Level 1
	$ 71,514,046				

Interest Rate Risk. 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 is the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. As a means to limiting its exposure to fair value losses arising from rising interest rates, the County's investment policy limits its investment operating portfolio to maturities with a weighted average of less than eighteen months and its long-term portfolio to maturities with a weighted average of less than three years. As of December 31, 2021, the County's combined weighted average of all investments is 135 days. The District 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.

Custodial Credit Risk. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to the government. Investments are exposed to custodial credit risk if the securities are uninsured or not collateralized, are not registered in the name of the government, or are held by the counterparty or the counterparty's trust department but not in the government's name. All deposits were fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (F.D.I.C.), or fully collateralized by collateral held by the County and Fire District or their agents in the County's and Fire District's names. The County's investment policies and procedures state that all investments shall be held in the name of Johnson County, Kansas. As of December 31, 2021 the County has $60,000,000 exposed to custodial credit risk.

All deposits were fully insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (F.D.I.C.), or fully collateralized by collateral held by the Park District or its agents in the District's name. As of

December 31, 2021, none of the Park District's bank balances with financial institutions were exposed to custodial credit risk. The Park District requires all banks to pledge to the Park District an aggregate market value investment in U.S. Treasury obligations and other U.S. agency obligations to provide a minimum of 100 percent collateralization for all deposits. As of December 31, 2021, cash and money market funds in the amount $562,390 were held at the Foundation's brokerage firm, were exposed to custodial credit risk. The District does not have a policy regarding investment custodial credit risk.

Credit Risk. As of December 31, 2021, County funds not held in depository accounts had been invested in certificates of deposits, Government money market funds, the state municipal investment pool, U.S. Treasury notes, U.S. Treasury Bills, Repurchase Agreements, and the following Government Sponsored Enterprise (GSE) Notes: Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation and Federal National Mortgage Association Notes. The GSE Notes are rated Aaa by Moody's Investor Service. Government money market mutual funds are primarily invested in the above mentioned GSE's.

The Park and Recreation District limits investments to those permitted by State Statute or bond covenants and has no formal investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

Concentration of Credit Risk. At December 31, 2021, of total cash and investments, the County invested 5% in coupons, 61% in step-ups, 10% in callable notes, and 26% in discount notes. The County's investment policy permits up to 80% to be invested in coupons, 50% in callables, 50% in discount notes, and 25% for step-ups, money markets and the Kansas Municipal Investment Pool at any given point in time. These limits are adjusted during tax collection periods which run from ten days prior to the due date for taxes to be remitted through the distribution dates set by Kansas Statute. The Discount Obligation percent increases to 65% and the limit on the MIP may be increased to 50%. Additionally, the policy permits 100% in demand deposits, certificates of deposits and treasury notes.

The County's investments are held in Federal Farm Credit Bank (5.68%), Federal Home Loan Bank (9.52%), and the Federal National Mortgage Association (1.41%).

The Park and Recreation District places no limit on the amount the District may invest in one issuer. More than 5% of the District's investments are in the Kansas Municipal Investment Pool (71%) and Government Obligations Fund (27%).

The following is a breakdown of the County's investments by issuer:

Issuer	Par value	Fair Value	% of Portfolio
Fidelity	$ 57,465,992	$ 57,465,992	4.10 %
OMIP 16	7,270	7,270	0.00 %
Repurchase Agreement	658,351,000	658,351,000	46.98 %
Treasury Securities - Coupon	123,000,000	123,705,627	8.83 %
Treasury Securities - Discount	300,000,000	299,169,539	21.35 %
Federal Farm Credit Bank	80,000,000	79,577,120	5.68 %
Federal Home Loan Bank	134,750,000	133,411,956	9.52 %
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	30,000,000	29,807,190	2.13 %
Federal National Mortgage Association	20,000,000	19,822,810	1.41 %
Total	$ 1,403,574,262	$ 1,401,318,504	100.00 %

4. Receivables

Receivables are comprised of the following as of December 31, 2021:

Accounts Receivable Fiscal Year 2021						
	Taxes Receivable	Accounts Receivable	Grant Receivable	Interest Receivable	Special Assessment Receivable	Total
Governmental Activities	$284,175,044	$ 7,769,247	$ 2,641,105	$ 1,066,950	$ 21,647	$295,673,993
Business Type Activities	—	17,070,067	685,468	300,569	2,951,181	21,007,285
	$284,175,044	$24,839,314	$ 3,326,573	$ 1,367,519	$ 2,972,828	$316,681,278

5. Capital Assets

The accompanying government-wide financial statements include those infrastructure assets that were either completed during the fiscal year or considered construction in progress at year-end.

Primary Government

	*As Restated December 31, 2020	Increases	Decreases	December 31, 2021
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	$ 28,224,523	$ 1,833,200	$ —	$ 30,057,723
Construction in progress	20,492,583	2,724,497	(5,266,563)	17,950,517
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	48,717,106	4,557,697	(5,266,563)	48,008,240
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	214,240,484	2,701,014	(29,218,426)	187,723,072
Improvements other than buildings	7,752,543	—	(1,212,126)	6,540,417
Machinery and Equipment	80,630,423	8,034,889	(5,459,269)	83,206,043
Infrastructure	108,476,761	841,129	—	109,317,890
Total capital assets, being depreciated	411,100,211	11,577,032	(35,889,821)	386,787,422
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(104,928,213)	(4,663,308)	18,002,498	(91,589,023)
Improvements other than buildings	(3,458,434)	(299,596)	816,257	(2,941,773)
Machinery and Equipment	(54,661,955)	(11,298,898)	4,648,716	(61,312,137)
Infrastructure	(64,456,835)	(2,865,810)	—	(67,322,645)
Total accumulated depreciation	(227,505,437)	(19,127,612)	23,467,471	(223,165,578)
Total capital assets, being depreciated,net	183,594,774	(7,550,580)	(12,422,350)	163,621,844
Governmental activities capital assets, net	232,311,880	(2,992,883)	(17,688,913)	211,630,084
Right to use leases being amortized				
Buildings	537,327	—	—	537,327
Machinery and Equipment	160,508	111,297	—	271,805
Vehicles	61,908	113,421	—	175,329
Total right to use leases, being amortized	759,743	224,718	—	984,461
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Buildings	—	(253,824)	—	(253,824)
Machinery and Equipment	—	(76,763)	—	(76,763)
Vehicles	—	(48,174)	—	(48,174)
Total accumulated amortization	—	(378,761)	—	(378,761)
Total right to use leases, being amortized,net	759,743	(154,043)	—	605,700
Governmental activities capital assets & right to use leases, net	$ 233,071,623	$ (3,146,926)	$ (17,688,913)	$ 212,235,784

	*As Restated December 31, 2020	Increases	Decreases	December 31, 2021
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	$ 15,425,139	$ 228,846	$ —	$ 15,653,985
Construction in progress	340,508,427	90,104,754	(27,016,236)	403,596,945
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	355,933,566	90,333,600	(27,016,236)	419,250,930
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	636,919,670	21,002,176	(732,336)	657,189,510
Improvements other than buildings	538,149,207	9,245,080	(9,439,340)	537,954,947
Machinery and Equipment	318,375,758	2,641,525	(4,207,398)	316,809,885
Infrastructure	2,280,695	—	—	2,280,695
Total capital assets, being depreciated	1,495,725,330	32,888,781	(14,379,074)	1,514,235,037
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(148,450,737)	(15,925,787)	732,336	(163,644,188)
Improvements other than buildings	(281,578,230)	(20,746,212)	8,917,897	(293,406,545)
Machinery and Equipment	(280,678,407)	(9,241,074)	4,198,843	(285,720,638)
Infrastructure	(625,482)	(53,284)	—	(678,766)
Total accumulated depreciation	(711,332,856)	(45,966,357)	13,849,076	(743,450,137)
Total capital assets, being depreciated,net	784,392,474	(13,077,576)	(529,998)	770,784,900
Business-type activities capital assets, net	1,140,326,040	77,256,024	(27,546,234)	1,190,035,830
Right to use leases being amortized				
Land	276,052	—	—	276,052
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Land	—	(55,210)	—	(55,210)
Total right to use leases being amortized,net	276,052	(55,210)	—	220,842
Business-type activities capital assets & right to use leases, net	$ 1,140,602,092	$ 77,200,814	$ (27,546,234)	$ 1,190,256,672

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

Governmental activities		
Depreciation Expense		
General Government	$	6,058,054
Public Works		3,022,830
Public Safety		8,737,901
Health and Human Services		453,590
Planning and Economic Development		4,755
Culture and Recreation		850,482
Total depreciation expense		19,127,612
Lease Amortization Expense		
General Government		220,742
Public Works		32,343
Health and Human Services		118,390
Culture and Recreation		7,286
Total lease amortization expense		378,761
Total depreciation and lease amortization expense for governmental activities	$	19,506,373
Business-type activities		
Depreciation Expense		
Airport Fund	$	1,243,240
Public Building Commission Fund		12,773,828
Transportation Fund		1,801,977
Johnson County Wastewater		30,147,312
Total depreciation expense		45,966,357
Lease Amortization Expense		
Johnson County Wastewater		55,210
Total lease amortization expense		55,210
Total depreciation & lease amortization expense for business-type activities	$	46,021,567

Discretely presented component unit

A summary of changes in governmental activities and business-type activities capital assets for the Park District follows:

	*As Restated December 31, 2020	Increases	Decreases	December 31, 2021
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	$ 62,770,788	$ —	$ —	$ 62,770,788
Construction in progress	12,476,349	6,056,248	—	18,532,597
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	75,247,137	6,056,248	—	81,303,385
Right to use leased assets, being amortized:				
Buildings	9,595	—	—	9,595
Equipment	352,839	—	—	352,839
Total amortized assets	362,434	—	—	362,434
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Buildings	—	9,595	—	9,595
Equipment	—	88,210	—	88,210
Total accumulated amortization	—	97,805	—	97,805
Total intangible assets being amortized, net	362,434	(97,805)	—	264,629
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	43,188,339	3,442,794	(13,284)	46,617,849
Improvements other than buildings	57,568,988	3,478,107	(30,000)	61,017,095
Machinery and Equipment	21,409,253	3,320,545	(517,500)	24,212,298
Infrastructure	1,062,549	553,974	—	1,616,523
Total capital assets being depreciated	123,229,129	10,795,420	(560,784)	133,463,765
Less: accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(9,671,432)	(1,152,984)	13,284	(10,811,132)
Improvements other than buildings	(27,389,666)	(2,391,336)	30,000	(29,751,002)
Machinery and Equipment	(6,177,237)	(1,790,452)	350,098	(7,617,591)
Infrastructure	(294,741)	(66,700)	—	(361,441)
Total accumulated depreciation	(43,533,076)	(5,401,472)	393,382	(48,541,166)
Total capital assets, being depreciated,net	79,696,053	5,393,948	(167,402)	84,922,599
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 155,305,624	$ 11,352,391	$ (167,402)	$ 166,490,613

	*As Restated December 31, 2020	Increases	Decreases	December 31, 2021
Business-type activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	$ 4,240,976	$ —	$ —	$ 4,240,976
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	4,240,976	—	—	4,240,976
Right to use leased assets, being amortized				
Buildings	496,071	—	—	496,071
Vehicles	283,505	—	—	283,505
Total amortized assets	779,576	—	—	779,576
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Buildings	—	313,308	—	313,308
Vehicles	—	141,752	—	141,752
Total accumulated amortization	—	455,060	—	455,060
Total intangible assets being amortized, net	779,576	(455,060)	—	324,516
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	5,163,783	—	—	5,163,783
Improvements other than buildings	6,155,651	—	—	6,155,651
Machinery and Equipment	1,246,925	—	(91,573)	1,155,352
Total capital assets being depreciated	12,566,359	—	(91,573)	12,474,786
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(2,765,414)	(124,811)	—	(2,890,225)
Improvements other than buildings	(6,134,754)	(3,274)	—	(6,138,028)
Machinery and Equipment	(1,183,852)	(25,101)	77,360	(1,131,593)
Total accumulated depreciation	(10,084,020)	(153,186)	77,360	(10,159,846)
Total capital assets being depreciated,net	2,482,339	(153,186)	(14,213)	2,314,940
Business-type activities capital assets, net	$ 7,502,891	$ (608,246)	$ (14,213)	$ 6,880,432

A summary of changes in governmental activities capital assets for the Fire Districts follows:

	*As Restated December 31, 2020	Increases	Decreases	December 31, 2021
Governmental activities:				
Capital assets, not being depreciated				
Land	$ 1,260,798	$ —	$ —	$ 1,260,798
Ownership rights	470,421	—	(26,379)	444,042
Construction in progress	970,940	6,820,029	—	7,790,969
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	2,702,159	6,820,029	(26,379)	9,495,809
Capital assets, being depreciated				
Buildings	19,110,164	28,257	—	19,138,421
Improvements other than buildings	250,889	35,000	—	285,889
Machinery and Equipment	21,055,971	1,642,794	(1,742,147)	20,956,618
Infrastructure	—	9,288	—	9,288
Total capital assets being depreciated	40,417,024	1,715,339	(1,742,147)	40,390,216
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings	(6,213,302)	(482,610)		(6,695,912)
Improvements other than buildings	(1,045)	(13,857)	—	(14,902)
Machinery and Equipment	(9,832,692)	(1,791,188)	1,724,048	(9,899,832)
Infrastructure	—	(619)	—	(619)
Total accumulated depreciation	(16,047,039)	(2,288,274)	1,724,048	(16,611,265)
Total capital assets, being depreciated,net	24,369,985	(572,935)	(18,099)	23,778,951
Governmental activities capital assets, net	27,072,144	6,247,094	(44,478)	33,274,760
Right to use assets being amortized				
Land	420,917	—	—	420,917
Less accumulated amortization for:				
Land	—	—	(15,353)	(15,353)
Total right to use assets, being amortized, net	420,917	—	(15,353)	405,564
Governmental activities capital assets & right to use assets, net	$ 27,493,061	$ 6,247,094	$ (59,831)	$ 33,680,324

6. Interfund Balances and Transfers

Interfund balances occur when one fund incurs expenses for another fund. For Public Building Commission, the $4.6M represents $2M in funding advanced from the General Fund to construct a Household Hazardous Waste Facility and $2.6M to fund a real estate purchase for a Med-Act Facility. For Airport, the $7.6M represents funding advanced from the General Fund to purchase real estate. Amounts due to and from other funds as of December 31, 2021 are as follows:

Interfund Balances at December 31, 2021		
	Due to Other Funds	Due from Other Funds
Major Funds		
General Fund	$ —	$ 12,269,306
Public Building Commission	$ 4,626,000	—
Airport	$ 7,643,306	$ —
Total	$ 12,269,306	$ 12,269,306

An interfund transfer is a movement of monies from one fund to another for current purposes. Frequently it involves the transfer of money from the fund authorized to raise the money to the fund authorized to spend it.

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

Interfund Transfers:	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Wastewater	Non-Major Governmental Funds	Non-Major Enterprise Funds	Non-Major Internal Svc Funds	**Total Transfers Out**
Transfer From							
General Fund	$ —	$ 9,172,188	$ —	$ 721,011	$ 7,823,839	$ 601,081	$ 18,318,119
Capital Projects Fund	—	—	—	1,658,945	42,971	—	1,701,916
Wastewater	700,089	—	—	—	—	—	700,089
Non-Major Governmental Funds	3,446,884	33,262,510	—	352,651	—	2,341,877	39,403,922
Non-Major Enterprise Funds	—	—	73,253	75,000	—	—	148,253
Non-Major Internal Svc Funds	—	—	—	—	—	3,200	3,200
Total Transfers In	$ 4,146,973	$ 42,434,698	$ 73,253	$ 2,807,607	$ 7,866,810	$ 2,946,158	$ 60,275,499

Transfers from the General Fund and non-major governmental funds were primarily to the Capital Projects Fund. The General Fund also transferred subsidies to the Transportation and Airport (non-major enterprise) funds. Funds were also transferred from the General fund to the Capital Projects fund for equipment reserves.

Transfers from a major enterprise fund, Johnson County Wastewater, were for annual operating subsidies.

Transfers for the government-wide Statement of Activities for the year ended December 31, 2021 have been summarized below.

	Transfers
Transfer From	
Governmental activities to Business-type activities	
General to Non-Major Enterprise	$ 7,823,839
Capital Projects to Non-Major Enterprise	42,971
Business-type activities to Governmental activities	
Wastewater to General	(700,089)
Non-Major Enterprise Funds to Non-Major Governmental	(75,000)
Total Transfers - Statement of Activities	$ 7,091,721

7. Leases

Primary Government

Lessee

The County has entered into lease arrangements for five buildings, one for land, five for equipment, and eleven for vehicles. The lease contracts expire at various dates through 2030, assuming that all renewal options are exercised by the County. The right to use assets are intangible assets and are recorded in capital assets as building, land, equipment, and vehicle leases as noted in Footnote 5. The beginning balances in Footnote 5 were restated for the governmental activities for the right to use asset amounts for buildings in the amount of $537,327, equipment of $160,508, and vehicles of $61,908. The beginning balance in Footnote 5 was restated for the business-type activities for the right to use asset amount for land in the amount of $276,052. During 2021, the County paid $434,590 in lease payments.

The following represents the future minimum lease payments for governmental and business-type required under the lease arrangements as of December 31:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 431,320	$ 9,636	$ 440,956
2023	163,594	4,637	168,231
2024	100,354	2,624	102,978
2025	89,429	1,228	90,657
2026	6,648	16	6,664
	$ 791,345	$ 18,141	$ 809,486

Lessor

The County has entered into 82 arrangements to lease buildings and land owned by the County to others. The lease contracts expire at various dates through 2071, assuming that all of the renewal options are exercised by the County and the lessee. During 2021, the County received $3,121,954 in lease revenue which represents the total amount of inflows of resources recognized in the reporting period from leases.

The following represents the future minimum lease revenue due for governmental and business-type under the lease arrangements as of December 31:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 2,731,763	$ 461,897	$ 3,193,660
2023	2,452,075	420,829	2,872,904
2024	2,088,405	385,203	2,473,608
2025	1,935,198	354,719	2,289,917
2026	1,824,014	326,048	2,150,062
2027-2031	5,174,254	1,323,550	6,497,804
2032-2036	2,766,504	1,057,112	3,823,616
2037-2041	3,035,691	840,465	3,876,156
2042-2046	3,297,835	599,160	3,896,995
2047-2051	2,813,679	354,934	3,168,613
2052-2056	1,845,310	182,807	2,028,117
2057-2061	553,876	92,780	646,656
2062-2066	575,128	53,768	628,896
2067-2071	397,037	9,394	406,431
	$ 31,490,769	$ 6,462,666	$ 37,953,435

Discretely presented component unit

Lessee

The Park and Recreation District has entered into lease agreements for space usage and equipment. The lease contracts expire at various dates through 2024, assuming that all renewal options are exercised by the District. The right to use assets are intangible assets and are recorded in capital assets as buildings and equipment. During 2021, the District paid $554,751 in lease payments.

The following represents future minimum lease payments for governmental and business-type required under the lease arrangements as of December 31:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 410,815	$ 7,064	$ 417,879
2023	87,545	2,682	90227
2024	88,899	1,351	90250
	$ 587,259	$ 11,097	$ 598,356

Lessor

The Park and Recreation District has entered into arrangements to lease houses and cell towers owned by the District to others. The lease contracts expire at various dates through 2045, assuming that all renewal options are exercised by the lessee. During 2021, the District received $232,256 in lease revenue which represents the total amount of inflows of resources recognized in the reporting period from leases.

The following represents the future minimum lease revenue due for governmental and business-type under the lease arrangements as of December 31:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 183,960	$ 29,148	$ 213,108
2023	156,437	26,676	183113
2024	164,065	24,245	188310
2025	171,961	21,696	193657
2026	158,031	19,088	177119
2027-2031	439,134	73,008	512142
2032-2036	433,207	38,673	471880
2037-2041	303,587	9,334	312921
	$ 2,010,382	$ 241,868	$ 2,252,250

Lessee

The Fire Districts have entered into a lease agreement for land rental. The lease contract expires in 2048, assuming that all renewal options are exercised by the District. The right to use asset is an intangible asset and is recorded in capital assets as land. During 2021, the District paid $18,690 in lease payments.

The following represents future minimum lease payments required under the lease arrangements as of December 31:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 12,599	$ 6,090	$ 18,690
2023	12,792	5,897	18,690
2024	12,988	5,701	18,690
2025	13,187	5,503	18,690
2026	13,389	5,301	18,690
2027-2031	70,081	23,366	93,448
2032-2036	75,612	17,836	93,448
2037-2041	81,578	11,870	93,448
2042-2046	88,015	5,432	93,448
2047-2051	25,322	299	40,975
	$ 405,564	$ 87,295	$ 508,213

Lessor

The Fire Districts have entered into arrangements to lease cell towers owned by the District to others. The lease contracts expire at various dates through 2041, assuming that all renewal options are exercised by the lessee. During 2021, the Fire Districts received $156,309 in lease revenue which represents the total amount of inflows of resources recognized in the reporting period from leases.

The following represents the future minimum lease revenue due under the lease arrangements as of December 31:

Year	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 120,580	$ 39,166	$ 159,746
2023	125,991	37,296	163287
2024	107,154	35,434	142588
2025	94,988	33,967	128955
2026	100,338	32,486	132824
2027-2031	589,122	137,213	726335
2032-2036	755,618	86,403	842020
2037-2041	738,046	23,504	761550
	$ 2,631,836	$ 425,470	$ 3,057,306

8. Debt

A. Governmental Activities Long-Term Debt

1. Changes in Governmental Activities Long-Term Debt

The following table summarizes the changes in governmental activities long-term debt of the County for the year ended December 31, 2021:

	Outstanding January 1	Additions	Reductions	Outstanding December 31	Due Within One Year
Primary Government					
Bonds:					
General obligation	$ 12,270,000	$ —	$ 1,345,000	$ 10,925,000	$ 1,420,000
Plus: bond premium	1,684,490	—	220,013	1,464,477	—
Special assessment	134,800	—	15,300	119,500	15,800
Compensated absences	21,830,144	1,502,029	1,949,863	21,382,310	1,843,671
Total OPEB liability	22,197,871	1,471,923	221,708	23,448,086	—
Net pension liability	243,518,499	55,081,805	122,570,984	176,029,320	—
Lease obligations	—	1,462,572	890,390	572,182	377,762
Purchase Agreements	1,975,644	—	626,364	1,349,280	671,583
Total	$ 303,611,448	$ 59,518,329	$127,839,622	$ 235,290,155	$ 4,328,816

For the governmental activities, claims and judgments, and compensated absences are generally liquidated by the general fund. Other post-employment benefits are liquidated from the health care fund. The net pension liability will be liquidated primarily through KPERS employer contributions made primarily from the general fund.

2. Governmental Activities General and Special Obligation Bonds

At December 31, 2021, governmental activities general and special obligation bonds consist of the following:

Outstanding Governmental Activities
General and Special Obligation Bonds as of December 31, 2021

	Original Issue Amount	Current Bonds Outstanding	Interest Rates	Original Term in Years
Primary Government				
2012B	730,000	315,000	2.000-3.000%	13
2016A	1,580,000	880,000	2.000-5.000%	20
2017A	975,000	635,000	5.000%	10
2018A	9,205,000	6,905,000	5.000%	10
2019A	2,670,000	2,190,000	5.000%	10
Total	$ 15,160,000	$ 10,925,000		

In 2019, Series 2019A General Obligation bonds were issued in the amount of $2,670,000 for the equipment portion of the Sheriff radio system replacement.

Remaining debt service requirements for general and special obligation bonds will be paid from the Debt Service Fund of the Primary Government with future property tax revenues.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for governmental activities general and special obligation bonds are as follows:

Debt Service Requirements Governmental Activities for General and Special Obligation Bonds			
Primary Government	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 1,420,000	$ 517,675	$ 1,937,675
2023	1,480,000	450,575	1,930,575
2024	1,560,000	380,900	1,940,900
2025	1,620,000	307,050	1,927,050
2026	1,615,000	230,400	1,845,400
2027-2029	3,230,000	246,150	3,476,150
Total	$ 10,925,000	$ 2,132,750	$ 13,057,750

3. Governmental Activities Special Assessment Bonds

As explained in Note 1.L., Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, the County has made a commitment to pay special assessment bonds in the event less than sufficient revenues are collected for the required debt service. Bonds were issued in 2016 in the amount of $106,900 as part of Series 2016A. In 2020, additional bonds were issued in the amount of $65,000 as part of Series 2020A. These funds will be used for the construction of improvements in special benefit districts within the County.

Outstanding Governmental Activities Outstanding Special Assessment Bonds as of December 31, 2021				
	Original Issue Amount	Current Bonds Outstanding	Interest Rates	Original Term in Years
2016A	$ 106,900	$ 59,500	2.000-5.000%	10
2020A	65,000	60,000	3.000%	10
Total	171,900	119,500		

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for governmental activities special assessment bonds are as follows:

Debt Service Requirements Governmental Activities for Special Assessment Bonds			
	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 15,800	$ 4,775	$ 20,575
2023	16,300	4,085	20,385
2024	16,800	3,370	20,170
2025	17,500	2,630	20,130
2026	18,100	1,855	19,955
2027-2030	35,000	2,850	37,850
Total	$ 119,500	$ 19,565	$ 139,065

4. Purchase Agreements

The County has entered into various purchase agreements for assets. The future minimum payment obligations and the net present value of these minimum payments as of December 31, 2021 were as follows:

Future Minimum Payments	
Year Ending December 31:	Governmental Activities
2022	$ 725,672
2023	704,904
Total minimum payments	1,430,576
Less amounts representing interest	(81,296)
Present value of minimum payments	$ 1,349,280

5. Debt Margin

The County has an available debt margin of $1,009,131,039 as of December 31, 2021.

B. Business-Type Activities Debt

1. Changes in Business-Type Activities Debt

The following table summarizes the changes in business-type activities debt of the County for the year ended December 31, 2021:

Summary of Business-Type Activities Debt for the year ended December 31, 2021

	Outstanding January 1	Additions	Reductions	Outstanding December 31	Due Within One Year
Primary Government					
General obligation bonds:					
Wastewater	$ 575,365,200	$ 40,600,000	$ 31,384,700	$ 584,580,500	$ 24,254,200
Plus: bond premium	43,034,784	2,540,971	3,365,940	42,209,815	—
Less:					
Issuance discounts	(63,624)	—	(7,089)	(56,535)	—
Airport	2,495,000	855,000	170,000	3,180,000	215,000
Plus: bond premium	242,353	53,992	23,952	272,393	—
Revenue bonds:					
PBC	305,655,000	6,745,000	25,020,000	287,380,000	36,970,000
Plus: bond premium	26,930,735	913,838	3,536,952	24,307,621	—
Less:					
Issuance discounts	(203,939)		(29,265)	(174,674)	—
Compensated absences	1,608,855	106,062	133,827	1,581,090	136,328
Net pension liability	7,482,204	1,106,234	2,676,238	5,912,200	—
Total OPEB liability	1,670,807	94,103	—	1,764,910	
Retainages payable	14,790,051	14,969,368	14,533,379	15,226,040	15,226,040
Asset retirement obligation	860,000	—	—	860,000	—
Lease obligations	—	384,203	165,039	219,164	53,557
Long-term loans:					
Wastewater	14,781,417	—	1,473,502	13,307,915	1,513,923
Total	$1,025,327,999	$ 68,368,771	$ 82,447,175	$ 980,570,439	$ 78,369,048

2. Business-Type Activities General Obligation Bonds

At December 31, 2021, Business-Type Activities General Obligation Bonds consist of the following:

Outstanding Business-Type Activities General Obligation Bonds as of December 31, 2021

	Original Issue Amount	Current Bonds Outstanding	Interest Rates	Original Term in Years
2009C Wastewater	2,580,000	270,000	3.000-5.000%	13
2012A Wastewater	37,350,000	1,785,000	2.000-4.000%	20
2012B Wastewater	26,275,000	11,300,000	2.000-3.000%	13
2013A Wastewater	40,685,000	1,890,000	2.000-5.000%	20
2014A Wastewater	20,205,000	14,940,000	3.500-5.000%	20
2014B Wastewater	21,465,000	13,055,000	3.000-5.000%	13
2014B Wastewater	17,015,000	11,120,000	3.000-5.000%	13
2015A Wastewater	28,605,000	22,150,000	3.000-5.000%	20
2015B Wastewater	17,490,000	13,150,000	3.000-5.000%	13
2015B Wastewater	6,925,000	5,205,000	3.000-5.000%	13
2016A Wastewater	32,758,100	29,780,500	2.000-5.000%	20
2016B Wastewater	10,570,000	8,780,000	2.000-4.000%	10
2017A Wastewater	14,805,000	12,685,000	2.500-5.000%	20
2018A Wastewater	223,585,000	223,585,000	3.125-5.000%	22
2019A Wastewater	19,495,000	17,955,000	2.375-4.000%	20
2020A Wastewater	80,360,000	80,360,000	2.000-3.000%	20
2020A Wastewater	11,090,000	10,020,000	3.000%	9
2020A Wastewater	4,200,000	3,105,000	3.000%	4
2020B Wastewater	9,415,000	9,415,000	1.100-4.000%	11
2020C Wastewater	4,760,000	4,300,000	3.000%	10
2020D Wastewater	22,420,000	22,195,000	1.600-2.000%	12
2020D Wastewater	27,240,000	26,935,000	1.600-2.000%	13
2021A Wastewater	40,600,000	40,600,000	1.750-4.000%	20
2015A Airport	1,910,000	1,480,000	3.000-5.000%	20
2015B Airport	1,125,000	845,000	3.000-5.000%	13
2021A Airport	855,000	855,000	1.750-4.000%	20
Total	$ 723,783,100	$ 587,760,500		

On August 15, 2012, the County also issued $26,275,000 of Internal Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2012B, to crossover refund the Series 2005A bonds. These bonds mature in 2025 and have interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 3.0%.The bond premium for the Series 2012B issue was recorded in the amount of $2,463,987 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2025. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of the bond premium is $736,260.

For proprietary funds, the Series 2012B Refunding Bonds resulted in an economic gain (the difference between the present value of the old and the new debt service payments) of $3,053,913 and a reduction of $2,593,379 in the net future value debt service payments for the County over the next 13 years.

The issuance of the Series 2012B General Obligation Internal Improvement Refunding Bonds was conducted as a “crossover” advance refunding, in which the proceeds of the Bonds (new issue) were placed in an escrow account with a major bank and were invested in State and Local Government Securities. These investments and their earnings were structured to pay interest on the portion of 2012B Bonds allocable to the Series 2005A until September 1, 2015, (the call dates of the Refunded Bonds), at which time the escrow account crossed over and prepaid the entire remaining principal of the Refunded Bonds. The County continued to pay the originally scheduled debt service payments on the Series 2005A until September 1, 2015. After the call date, the County crossed over and began making debt service payments on the 2012B Bonds, taking advantage of the lower interest rates.

On November 25, 2014, the County also issued $38,480,000 of Internal Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2014B, to crossover refund the series 2007A and 2007B bonds. These bonds mature in 2027 and have interest rates ranging from 4.0% to 5.0%. The bond premium for the Series 2014B issue was recorded in the amount of $6,207,700 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2027. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of the bond premium is $2,843,355.

For proprietary funds, the Series 2014B Refunding Bonds resulted in an economic gain (the difference between the present value of the old and the new debt service payments) of $3,249,231 and a reduction of $2,764,861 in the net future value debt service payments for the County over the next 13 years.

The issuance of the Series 2014B General Obligation Internal Improvement Refunding Bonds was conducted as a “crossover” advance refunding, in which the proceeds of the Bonds (new issue) were placed in an escrow account with a major bank and were invested in State and Local Government Securities. These investments and their earnings were structured to pay interest on the portion of 2014B Bonds allocable to the Series 2007A and 2007 until September 1, 2017, (the call dates of the Refunded Bonds), at which time the escrow account will crossover and prepay the entire remaining principal of the Refunded Bonds. The County continued to pay the originally scheduled debt service payments on the Series 2007A and 2007B until September 1, 2017. After the call date, the County crossed over and began making debt service payments on the 2014B Bonds, taking advantage of the lower interest rates.

On December 17, 2015, the County also issued $30,515,000 of Internal Improvement Bonds, Series 2015A, to finance certain wastewater improvements to Johnson County Wastewater and to purchase land for the Airport. These bonds mature in 2035 and have interest rates ranging from 3.0% to 5.0%. The bond premium for the Series 2015A issue was recorded in the amount of $2,485,699 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2035. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of the bond premium is $1,736,652.

On December 17, 2015, the County also issued $25,540,000 of Internal Improvement Refunding Bonds, Series 2015B, to crossover refund the series 2008A and 2008D bonds. These bonds mature in 2028 and have interest rates ranging from 3.0% to 5.0%. The bond premium for the Series 2015B issue was recorded in the amount of $4,126,740 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2028. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of the bond premium is $2,215,534.

For proprietary funds, the Series 2015B Refunding Bonds resulted in an economic gain (the difference between the present value of the old and the new debt service payments) of $3,130,112 and a reduction of $2,658,360 in the net future value debt service payments for the County over the next 13 years.

The issuance of the Series 2015B General Obligation Internal Improvement Refunding Bonds was conducted as a “crossover” advance refunding, in which the proceeds of the Bonds (new issue) were placed in an escrow account with a major bank an invested in State and Local Government Securities. These investments and their earnings were structured to pay interest on the portion of the 2015B Bonds allocable to the Series 2008A and 2008D until September 1, 2018 (the call dates of the Refunded Bonds), at which time the escrow account crossed over and prepaid the entire remaining principal of the Refunded Bonds. The County continued to pay the originally scheduled debt service payments on the Series 2008A and 2008D until September 1, 2018. After the call date, the County crossed over and began making debt service payments on the 2015B Bonds, taking advantage of the lower interest rates.

On October 27, 2016, the County issued $32,758,100 of General Obligation Internal Improvement Bonds, Series 2016A, to finance certain wastewater improvements to Johnson County Wastewater. These bonds mature in 2036 and have interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.0%. The bond premium for the 2016A issue was recorded in the amount of $3,525,290 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2036. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of the bond premium is $2,620,425.

On October 27, 2016, the County also issued $10,570,000 of General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2016B, to crossover refund the Series 2009A bonds. These bonds mature in 2029 and have interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 4.0%.The bond premium for the Series 2016B issue was recorded in the amount of $1,082,433 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2029. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of the bond premium is $656,988.

For proprietary funds, the Series 2016B Refunding Bonds resulted in an economic gain (the difference between the present value of the old and the new debt service payments) of $1,040,781 and a reduction of $914,457 in the net future value debt service payments for the County over the next 10 years.

The issuance of the Series 2016B General Obligation Internal Improvement Refunding Bonds was conducted as a “crossover” advance refunding, in which the proceeds of the Bonds (new issue) are placed in an escrow account with a major bank and will be invested in State and Local Government Securities. These investments and their earnings are structured to pay interest on the portion of 2016B Bonds allocable to the Series 2009A until September 1, 2020, (the call dates of the Refunded Bonds), at which time the escrow account will crossover and prepay the entire remaining principal of the Refunded Bonds. The County will continue to pay the originally scheduled debt service payments on the Series 2009A until September 1, 2020. After the call date, the County will cross over and begin making debt service payments on the 2016B Bonds, taking advantage of the lower interest rates.

On November 2, 2017, the County issued $14,805,000 of General Obligation Internal Improvement Bonds, Series 2017A, to finance certain wastewater improvements to Johnson County Wastewater. These bonds mature in 2037 and have interest rates ranging from 2.5% to 5.0%. The bond premium for the 2017A issue was recorded in the amount of $1,127,697 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2037. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of the bond premium is $894,866.

On August 22, 2018, the County issued $223,585,000 of General Obligation Internal Improvement Bonds, Series 2018A, to finance the Tomahawk wastewater project and other smaller wastewater improvements to Johnson County Wastewater. These bonds mature in 2040 and have interest rates ranging from 3.1% to 5.0%. The bond premium for the 2018A issue was recorded in the amount of $17,439,744 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2040. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of the bond premium is $14,814,009.

On December 11, 2019, the County issued $19,495,000 of General Obligation Internal Improvement Bonds, Series 2019A, to finance wastewater improvements to Johnson County Wastewater. These bonds mature in 2039 and have interest rates ranging from 2.375% to 4.0%. The bond premium for the 2019A issue was recorded in the amount of $1,158,895 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2039. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of the bond premium is $1,040,148.

On August 20, 2020, the County issued $80,360,000 of General Obligation Internal Improvement Bonds, Series 2020A, to finance wastewater improvements to Johnson County Wastewater. These bonds mature in 2040 and have interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 3.0%. Another component of 2020A is the refunding of Series 2009B and Series 2010D. This part of the issuance is $15,290,000 - $11,090,000 for 2009B, and $4,200,000 for 2010D. The portion of the Series 2020A related to the refunding of Series 2009B bonds matures in 2029, and has an interest rate of 3.0%. The refunding portion related to Series 2010D bonds matures in 2024. The bond premium for the non-refunding component of the 2020A issue was recorded in the amount of $5,791,876 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2040. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of the bond premium is $5,393,857. The bond premium for the refunding component of the 2020A issue was recorded in the amount of $1,623,148 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2029. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of the bond premium is $1,384,384.

The refunding portion of Series 2020A resulted in an economic gain (the difference between the present value of the old and the new debt service payments) of $2,123,044. and a reduction of $3,012,632 in the net future value debt service payments for the County over the next 10 years.

On August 20, 2020, the County also issued $9,415,000 of General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2020B, to crossover refund the Series 2011A bonds. This is a taxable advance refunding debt issue. The Escrow Agent and holder of these funds is BOK Financial. Per the bond transcripts, the Escrow Agent may resign and, subject to bond holder consent and under special provisions, the County can select a new Escrow Agent. Similarly, subject to bond holder consent, the County may appoint a new Escrow Agent for any reason. If the County and bond holders cannot agree on the new Escrow Agent, there are provisions for a court to appoint a successor Escrow Agent.

The Series 2020B bonds mature in 2031 and have interest rates ranging from 1.1% to 4.0%.The bond premium for the Series 2020B issue was recorded in the amount of $782,093 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2031. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of the bond premium is $687,442.

For proprietary funds, the Series 2020B Refunding Bonds resulted in an economic gain (the difference between the present value of the old and the new debt service payments) of $1,399,426 and a reduction of $1,303,065 in the net future value debt service payments for the County over the next 11 years.

The issuance of the Series 2020B General Obligation Internal Improvement Refunding Bonds was conducted as a “crossover” advance refunding, in which the proceeds of the Bonds (new issue) are placed in an escrow account with a major bank and will be invested in State and Local Government Securities. These investments and their earnings are structured to pay interest on the portion of 2020B Bonds allocable to the Series 2011A on the call date of the Refunded Bonds. On the call date, the escrow account paid the entire remaining principal of the Refunded Bonds. The County paid the originally scheduled debt service payments on the Series 2011A until the call

date. After the call date, the County began making debt service payments on the 2020B Bonds, taking advantage of the lower interest rates.

On November 10, 2020, the County issued $4,760,000 of General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2020C, to refund the Series 2010C bonds. These bonds mature in 2030, and have an interest rate of 3.0%. The bond premium for the Series 2020C issue was recorded in the amount of $579,949 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2030. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of the bond premium is $514,661.

For proprietary funds, the Series 2020C Refunding Bonds resulted in an economic gain (the difference between the present value of the old and the new debt service payments) of $596,240 and a reduction of $987,268 in the net future value debt service payments for the County over the next 10 years.

On November 10, 2020, the County also issued $49,660,000 of General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2020D, to refund the Series 2012A and Series 2013A bonds. This is a taxable advance refunding debt issue. The Escrow Agent and holder of these funds is Security Bank of Kansas City. Per the bond transcripts, the Escrow Agent may resign and, subject to bond holder consent and under special provisions, the County can select a new Escrow Agent. Similarly, subject to bond holder consent, the County may appoint a new Escrow Agent for any reason. If the County and bond holders cannot agree on the new Escrow Agent, there are provisions for a court to appoint a successor Escrow Agent.

A total of $48,185,000 principal amount of the Series 2020D Bonds were used to refund $21,900,000 of the outstanding portion of Series 2012A Bonds and $26,285,000 of the outstanding portion of Series 2013A Bonds. These funds are held in an irrevocable trust with the Escrow Agent to provide for future debt payments beginning with the year 2023 on the 2012A and 2013A bonds. These amounts are the principal balance totals due as of the beginning of the year 2023. The County will pay the principal payments due for the years of 2021 and 2022. As a result, the portions of the 2012A and 2013A Bonds past year 2022 are considered defeased and the related liability for these bonds has been removed from the long-term debt. The bond premium for the 2012A portion of the Series 2020D issue was recorded in the amount of $1,025,650 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2032. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of this bond premium is $929,232. The bond premium for the 2013A portion of the Series 2020D issue was recorded in the amount of $1,122,606 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2033. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of this bond premium is $1,025,113.

For proprietary funds, the Series 2020D Refunding Bonds resulted in an economic gain (the difference between the present value of the old and the new debt service payments) of $5,513,777 and a reduction of $5,085,322 in the net future value debt service payments for the County over the next 13 years.

On November 18, 2021, the County issued $41,455,000 of General Obligation Internal Improvement Bonds, Series 2021A, to finance wastewater improvements to Johnson County Wastewater and to finance Airport road improvements. These bonds mature in 2041 and have interest rates ranging from 1.75% to 4.0%. The bond premium for the 2021A issue was recorded in the amount of $2,594,964 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2041. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of the bond premium is $2,579,678.

Remaining debt service requirements for general obligation wastewater bonds will be paid from Johnson County Wastewater Enterprise Fund with revenues from wastewater Capital Finance Charges and connection fees. Capital Finance Charges are billed and collected in the same manner as the wastewater operations and maintenance charge. Remaining debt service

requirements for general obligation airport bonds will be paid from the Airport Enterprise Fund with revenues from operations or from taxes.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for business-type activities general obligation bonds are as follows:

Debt Service Requirements for Business-Type Activities General Obligation Bonds

	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 24,469,200	$ 19,936,396	$ 44,405,596
2023	31,493,700	19,148,109	50,641,809
2024	38,178,200	17,914,424	56,092,624
2025	38,872,500	16,368,414	55,240,914
2026	37,381,900	14,872,939	52,254,839
2027-2031	167,700,000	55,080,393	222,780,393
2032-2036	145,955,000	29,636,415	175,591,415
2037-2041	103,710,000	8,181,863	111,891,863
Total	$ 587,760,500	$ 181,138,953	$ 768,899,453

3. Business-Type Activities Revenue Bonds

The Public Building Commission (PBC) has issued revenue bonds, which will be paid from future rent revenues. At December 31, 2021, business-type activities revenue bonds for PBC consist of the following:

Business-Type Activities Outstanding Revenue Bonds as of December 31, 2021

	Original Amount	Current Bonds Outstanding	Interest Rates	Original Term in Years
Primary Government				
PBC, 2010B	6,120,000	85,000	2.500-4.000%	12
PBC, 2012A	16,635,000	7,035,000	3.000-4.000%	13
PBC, 2014A	1,995,000	680,000	2.000-3.000%	10
PBC, 2014B	4,000,000	1,310,000	2.000-4.000%	10
PBC, 2015A	21,460,000	16,485,000	2.000-4.000%	20
PBC, 2015B	41,725,000	29,755,000	2.000-5.000%	13
PBC, 2016A	16,365,000	12,800,000	2.000-5.000%	20
PBC, 2016B	9,175,000	7,540,000	2.000-3.000%	10
PBC, 2017A	15,060,000	12,545,000	2.000-3.125%	20
PBC, 2017B	23,125,000	20,985,000	4.000-5.000%	14
PBC, 2018A	148,595,000	132,750,000	4.000-5.000%	9
PBC, 2019A	1,390,000	1,250,000	4.000-5.000%	14
PBC, 2020A	9,930,000	7,630,000	3.000%	4
PBC, 2020A	7,065,000	7,065,000	2.000-3.000%	10
PBC, 2020B	10,585,000	10,285,000	1.000-1.350%	11
PBC, 2020C	5,840,000	5,590,000	2.000-3.000%	20
PBC, 2020D	6,845,000	6,845,000	3.000%	10
PBC, 2021A	6,745,000	6,745,000	2.000-4.500%	10
Total	$ 352,655,000	$ 287,380,000		

On August 15, 2012, the County issued $16,635,000 of Lease Purchase Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2012A, to crossover refund the Series 2005A bonds. These bonds mature in 2025 and have interest rates ranging from 3.0% to 4.0%.The bond premium for the Series 2012A issue was recorded in the amount of $1,850,406 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2025. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of the bond premium is $552,917.

The Series 2012A PBC Refunding Bonds resulted in an economic gain (the difference between the present value of the old and the new debt service payments) of $1,646,844 and a reduction of $1,412,683 in the net future value debt service payments for the PBC over the next 13 years.

The issuance of the Series 2012A Lease Purchase Revenue Refunding Bonds was conducted as a “crossover” advance refunding, in which the proceeds of the Bonds (new issue) were placed in an escrow account with a major bank and were invested in State and Local Government Securities. These investments and their earnings were structured to pay interest on the portion of 2012A PBC Bonds allocable to the Series 2005A PBC Bonds until September 1, 2015, (the call dates of the Refunded Bonds), at which time the escrow account crossed over and prepaid the entire remaining principal of the Refunded Bonds. The PBC continued to pay the originally scheduled debt service payments on the Series 2005A PBC Bonds until September 1, 2015. After the call date, the PBC crossed over and began making debt service payments on the 2012A PBC Bonds, taking advantage of the lower interest rates.

On December 17, 2015, the County issued $41,725,000 of Lease Purchase Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2015B, to crossover refund the Series 2007A, 2008A, and 2008C bonds. These bonds mature in 2028 and have interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.0%. The bond premium for the Series 2015B issue was recorded in the amount of $3,201,280 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2028. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of the bond premium is $1,718.680.

The Series 2015B PBC Refunding Bonds resulted in an economic gain (the difference between the present value of the old and the new debt service payments) of $4,225,062 and a reduction of $3,511,446 in the net future value debt service payments for the PBC over the next 13 years.

The issuance of the Series 2015B Lease Purchase Revenue Refunding Bonds was conducted as a “crossover” advance refunding, in which the proceeds of the Bonds (new issue) were placed in an escrow account with a major bank and were invested in State and Local Government Securities. These investments and their earnings were structured to pay interest on the portion of the 2015B PBC Bonds allocable to the Series 2007A, 2008A, and 2008C Bonds until September 1, 2018, (the call date of the Refunded Bonds), at which time the escrow account crossed over and prepaid the entire remaining principal of the Refunded Bonds. The PBC continued to pay the originally scheduled debt service payments on the Series 2007A, 2008A, and 2008C Bonds until September 1, 2018. After the call date, the PBC crossed over and being making debt service payments on the 2015B PBC Bonds, taking advantage of the lower interest rates.

On October 27, 2016, the County issued $12,720,000 of Lease Purchase Improvement Revenue Bonds, Series 2016A to finance capital improvement projects on behalf of the County to construct the Monticello library building. Another component of 2016A is the refunding of Series 2008B. This part of the issuance is $3,645,000. Series 2016A bonds mature in 2036, and have interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 5.0%. The bond premium for the Series 2016A issue was recorded in the amount of $1,891,146 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2036. As of December 31, 2021, the remaining balance of the bond premium is $1,405,730.

On October 27, 2016, the County issued $9,175,000 of Lease Purchase Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2016B, to crossover refund the Series 2009A bonds. These bonds mature in 2029 and have interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 3.0%. The bond premium for the Series 2016B issue

was recorded in the amount of $364,229 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2029. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of the bond premium is $221,070.

The refunding portion of Series 2016A resulted in an economic gain (the difference between the present value of the old and the new debt service payments) of $510,915 and a reduction of $449,415 in the net future value debt service payments for the PBC over the next 12 years. The 2016B PBC Refunding Bonds resulted in an economic gain of $861,356 and a reduction of $749,778 in the net future value debt service payments for the PBC over the next 13 years.

The issuance of the Series 2016B Lease Purchase Revenue Refunding Bonds was conducted as a “crossover” advance refunding, in which the proceeds of the Bonds (new issue) are placed in an escrow account with a major bank and will be invested in State and Local Government Securities. These investments and their earnings are structured to pay interest on the portion of the 2016B PBC Bonds allocable to the Series 2009A Bonds until September 1, 2020, (the call date of the Refunded Bonds), at which time the escrow account will crossover and prepay the entire remaining principal of the Refunded Bonds. The PBC will continue to pay the originally scheduled debt service payments on the Series 2009A Bonds until September 1, 2020. After the call date, the PBC will cross over and being making debt service payments on the 2016B PBC Bonds, taking advantage of the lower interest rates.

On November 2, 2017, the County issued $15,060,000 of Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2017A to finance capital improvement projects on behalf of the County to construct the Lenexa City Center library building. These bonds mature in 2037, and have interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 3.125%. The bond premium for the Series 2017A bonds issue was recorded in the amount of $187,498 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2037. As of December 31, 2021, the remaining balance of the bond premium is $148,786.

On November 2, 2017, the County issued $1,850,000 of Lease Purchase Improvement Revenue Bonds, Series 2017B to renovate, construct, equip and furnish improvements to the Criminal Justice Complex (New Century Adult Detention Center) and the Central Booking Facility (Olathe Adult Detention Center). Another component of 2017B is the refunding of Series 2011A. This part of the issuance is $21,275,000. Series 2017B bonds mature in 2031, and have interest rates ranging from 4.0% to 5.0%. The bond premium for the Series 2016A issue was recorded in the amount of $3,634,477 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2031. As of December 31, 2021, the remaining balance of the bond premium is $2,566,081.

The refunding portion of Series 2017A resulted in an economic gain (the difference between the present value of the old and the new debt service payments) of $1,666,094 and a reduction of $1,384,316 in the net future value debt service payments for the PBC over the next 14 years.

The issuance of the Series 2017B Refunding Bonds was conducted as a “crossover” advance refunding, in which the proceeds of the Bonds (new issue) are placed in an escrow account with a major bank and will be invested in State and Local Government Securities. These investments and their earnings are structured to pay interest on the portion of the 2017B PBC Bonds allocable to the Series 2011A Bonds until September 1, 2021, (the call date of the Refunded Bonds), at which time the escrow account will crossover and prepay the entire remaining principal of the Refunded Bonds. The PBC will continue to pay the originally scheduled debt service payments on the Series 2011A Bonds until September 1, 2021. After the call date, the PBC will cross over and being making debt service payments on the 2017B PBC Bonds, taking advantage of the lower interest rates.

On September 5, 2018, the County issued $148,595,000 of Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2018A to finance the building of the new county courthouse and medical examiner facility.

These bonds mature in 2027, and have interest rates ranging from 4.0% to 5.0%. The bond premium for the Series 2018A bonds issue was recorded in the amount of $20,222,601 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2027. As of December 31, 2021, the remaining balance of the bond premium is $12,997,458.

On December 11, 2019, the County issued $1,390,000 of Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2019A to finance various asset replacement projects. These bonds mature in 2039, and have interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 3.0%. The bond premium for the Series 2019A bonds issue was recorded in the amount of $44,614 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2039. As of December 31, 2021, the remaining balance of the bond premium is $40,043.

On August 27, 2020, the County issued $16,995,000 of Lease Purchase Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2020A, to refund Series 2010C and Series 2010D bonds. The bonds related to the refunding of 2010C mature in 2024 and have an interest rate of 3.0%. The bonds related to the refunding of 2010D have interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 3.0% The bond premium for the portion of the Series 2020A related to the 2010C issue was recorded in the amount of $672,989 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2024. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of this bond premium is $461,182. The bond premium related to the 2010D issue was recorded in the amount of $867,669 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2030. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of the bond premium is $753,945.

The refunding Series 2020A resulted in an economic gain (the difference between the present value of the old and the new debt service payments) of $1,985,110 and a reduction of $2,657,417 in the net future value debt service payments for the PBC over the next 10 years.

On August 27, 2020, the County issued $10,585,000 of Lease Purchase Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2020B, to refund the Series 2011B bonds. This is a taxable advance refunding debt issue. The Escrow Agent and holder of these funds is Security Bank of Kansas City. Per the bond transcripts, the Escrow Agent may resign and, subject to bond holder consent and under special provisions, the County can select a new Escrow Agent. Similarly, subject to bond holder consent, the County may appoint a new Escrow Agent for any reason. If the County and bond holders cannot agree on the new Escrow Agent, there are provisions for a court to appoint a successor Escrow Agent.

The bond proceeds for Series 2020B are held in an irrevocable trust with the Escrow Agent to provide for future debt payments. As a result, the balance of the Series 2011B bonds is considered defeased and the related liability for these bonds has been removed from the long-term debt. The bond premium for the Series 2020B issue was recorded in the amount of $88,798 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2031. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of the bond premium is $78,192.

The refunding Series 2020B resulted in an economic gain (the difference between the present value of the old and the new debt service payments) of $2,414,777 and a reduction of $2,367,344 in the net future value debt service payments for the PBC over the next 11 years.

On November 10, 2020 the County issued $5,840,000 of Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2020C to finance improvements to the Central Resource Library. These bonds mature in 2040, and have interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 3.0%. The bond premium for the Series 2020C bonds issue was recorded in the amount of $371,301 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2040. As of December 31, 2021, the remaining balance of the bond premium is $350,272.

On November 10, 2020, the County issued $6,845,000 of Lease Purchase Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2020D, to refund Series 2010A bonds. The refunding bonds mature in 2030 and

have an interest rate of 3.0%. The bond premium for the Series 2020D was recorded in the amount of $869,833 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2030. As of December 31, 2021, the balance of this bond premium is $771,912.

The refunding Series 2020D resulted in an economic gain (the difference between the present value of the old and the new debt service payments) of $798,499 and a reduction of $1,695,710 in the net future value debt service payments for the PBC over the next 10 years.

Remaining debt service requirements for PBC revenue bonds will be paid from the PBC Enterprise fund. This fund has future lease revenue pledged to repay revenue bonds which provided proceeds for financing of buildings and facilities. The bonds are payable solely from lease payments made directly to a trustee for the purpose of repaying the debt. Principal and interest paid for the prior year was $20,720,000 and $14,400,042 respectively.

On November 18, 2021, the County issued $6,745,000 of Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2021A to finance various asset replacement projects. These bonds mature in 2031, and have interest rates ranging from 2.0% to 4.5%. The bond premium for the Series 2021A bonds issue was recorded in the amount of $913,838 and is being amortized to interest expense through 2031. As of December 31, 2021, the remaining balance of the bond premium is $903,073.

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for business-type activities revenue bonds are as follows:

Debt Service Requirements for Business-Type Activities Revenue Bonds

	Principal	Interest	Total
Primary Government			
2022	$ 36,970,000	$ 11,414,487	$ 48,384,487
2023	38,645,000	9,856,340	48,501,340
2024	38,490,000	8,287,190	46,777,190
2025	37,940,000	6,573,290	44,513,290
2026	37,830,000	4,835,165	42,665,165
2027-2031	79,025,000	8,073,203	87,098,203
2032-2036	15,915,000	1,729,450	17,644,450
2037-2040	2,565,000	115,094	2,680,094
Total	$ 287,380,000	$ 50,884,219	$ 338,264,219

4. Business-Type Activities Long-Term Loans

The County has committed to pay loan obligations in the event that insufficient revenues are collected from connection fees and Capital Finance charges within the Wastewater District. These loans are Kansas State Revolving Loans from the Kansas Department of Health and Environment. At December 31, 2021, loan agreements were in existence between the County and the State of Kansas as follows:

Business-Type Activities
Outstanding Loans as of December 31, 2021

	Original Issue Amount	Current Loans Outstanding	Interest Rates	Original Term in Years
Mill Creek Regional Plant	13,583,500	3,347,710	2.86%	20
Middle Basin Green Project	10,655,100	5,352,658	2.72%	20
Loan Elm	871,753	463,428	2.17%	20
Gardner Lake	6,116,035	4,144,119	2.17%	20
Total	$ 31,226,388	$ 13,307,915		

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for borrowed amounts outstanding at December 31, 2021, against these loans are as follows:

Debt Service Requirements for Business-Type Activities Loans			
	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 1,513,923	$ 310,266	$ 1,824,189
2023	1,555,458	272,543	1,828,001
2024	1,598,135	233,779	1,831,914
2025	1,641,990	193,948	1,835,938
2026	1,287,986	153,019	1,441,005
2027-2031	4,515,863	409,670	4,925,533
2032-2034	1,194,560	45,817	1,240,377
Total	$ 13,307,915	$ 1,619,042	$ 14,926,957

5. Claims and Judgments

The County and its related entities are involved in numerous lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of activities, including claims for false arrest, personal injury and discriminatory personnel practices, property condemnation proceedings, and suits contesting the legality of certain taxes. While these cases may have future financial effect, management, based on advice from counsel believes that their ultimate outcome will not be material to the financial statements.

C. Component Unit Debt

i. Park and Recreation District

1. Changes in Governmental Activities Long-Term Debt

The following table summarizes the changes in governmental activities long-term debt of the Park District for the year ended December 31, 2021:

Summary of Governmental Activities Debt for the year ended December 31, 2021					
	Outstanding January 1	Additions	Reductions	Outstanding December 31	Due Within One Year
Component Unit					
Certificates of participation	41,165,000	8,365,000	5,665,000	43,865,000	6,830,000
Plus: issuance premiums/(discounts)	1,868,612	841,364	389,952	2,320,024	—
Compensated absences	1,285,441	294,781	465,703	1,114,519	475,800
Direct lease obligations	2,051,459	—	1,170,243	881,216	881,216
Net pension liability	16,266,928	—	4,116,400	12,150,528	—
Total OPEB liability	732,764	116,813	30,530	819,047	—
Total	$ 63,370,204	$9,617,958	$ 11,837,828	$ 61,150,334	$ 8,187,016

The accrued compensated absences attributable to the governmental activities are generally liquidated by the General Fund. Expenditures related to the net pension liability and the governmental portion of the net Other post-employment benefits (OPEB) obligation are generally liquidated from the employee benefits fund.

2. Governmental Activities and Business Type Activities Summary of Long Term Debt

At December 31, 2021, governmental activities and business-type activities debt for the Park District consists of the following:

Summary of Bond Issues

	Original Issue Amount	Governmental Activities Balance	Business-Type Balance	Interest Rates	Original Term in Years
Component Unit					
Certificates of Participation:					
2013 Series A	$ 15,670,000	$ 3,405,000	$ —	4.000-5.125%	10
2015 Series A	2,490,000	1,910,000	—	2.250-4.000%	20
2017 Series A	7,300,000	4,390,000	—	2.000-4.000%	9
2017 Series B	5,460,000	3,280,000	—	2.000-4.000%	9
2019 Series A	5,545,000	4,660,000	—	3.000-4.000%	10
2019 Series B	4,175,000	3,455,000	—	3.000-4.000%	10
2019 Series C	2,595,000	2,185,000	—	2.500-3.350%	11
2020 Series A	13,510,000	12,215,000	—	1.000-1.820%	10
2021 Series A	8,365,000	8,365,000	—	2.000-4.000%	10
Direct Lease:					
2019 Series D	3,386,874	881,216	—	1.980 %	3
Total	$ 68,496,874	$ 44,746,216	$ —		

3. Governmental Activities Long-term Debt

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for governmental activities long-term debt are as follows:

Debt Service Requirements Governmental Activities

Component Unit	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 7,711,216	$ 1,356,930	$ 9,068,146
2023	6,290,000	1,117,737	7,407,737
2024	4,945,000	907,512	5,852,512
2025	5,085,000	751,332	5,836,332
2026	5,265,000	586,367	5,851,367
2027-2031	14,795,000	1,050,822	15,845,822
2032-2035	655,000	66,800	721,800
Total	$ 44,746,216	$ 5,837,500	$ 50,583,716

4. Changes in Business-Type Activities Long-Term Debt

The following table summarizes the changes in business-type activities debt of the Park District for the year ended December 31, 2021:

Summary of Business-Type Activities Debt for the year ended December 31, 2021					
	Outstanding January 1	Additions	Reductions	Outstanding December 31	Due Within One Year
Component Unit					
Compensated absences	877,991	344,340	318,087	904,244	386,032
Total OPEB Liability	1,099,143	175,219	45,793	1,228,569	—
Total	$ 1,977,134	$ 519,559	$ 363,880	$ 2,132,813	$ 386,032

The Certificates of Participation require the establishment of bond reserves of an amount equal to the lesser of a) 10% of the stated principal amount of the certificates; b) the maximum annual debt service requirements; or c) 125% of the average annual debt service requirements. The governmental activities have $6,407,030 restricted for the required bond reserves.

The Direct Lease is a direct placement issue which is not publicly traded. The lease does not have a requirement for the establishment of reserve funds.

The 2021A Certificates of Participation were issued for the purpose of financing facility improvements for park and recreation purposes.

i. Fire Districts

1. Changes in Governmental Activities Long-Term Debt

The following table summarizes the changes in governmental activities long-term debt of the Fire Districts for the year ended December 31, 2021:

Summary of Governmental Activities Debt for the year ended December 31, 2021					
	Balance As Previously Stated 12/31/2020	Additions	Retirements	Balance 12/31/2021	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Pumper truck loan	$ 623,367	$ 742,216	$ (191,152)	$ 1,174,431	$ 286,450
General obligation bonds	20,055,000	3,115,000	(815,000)	22,355,000	1,385,000
Plus: bond premium	839,256	228,467	(56,873)	1,010,850	56,873
Financed purchases	2,300,930	—	(355,358)	1,945,572	367,267
Lease obligations	—	420,917	(15,353)	405,564	12,599
Compensated absences	2,152,983	242,224	(174,600)	2,220,607	54,040
Net pension liability	30,746,284	3,073,033	(8,875,340)	24,943,977	—
Total OPEB liability	4,588,465	1,332,016	(1,652,270)	4,268,211	—
	$ 61,306,285	$ 9,153,873	$ (12,135,946)	$ 58,324,212	$ 2,162,229

At December 31, 2021, governmental activities debt for the Fire Districts consists of the following:

Summary of Debt Issues

	Issued	Maturity	Original Amount	Governmental Activities Balance	Rate
2010 Pumper Loan	2/1/14	2/1/24	$ 451,432	$ 87,804	3.94%
2011 Pumper Loan	3/1/19	3/1/29	528,153	438,158	3.74%
2021a Pumper Loan	1/28/21	4/1/23	295,343	201,596	2.62%
2021b Pumper Loan	4/21/21	2/15/26	446,873	446,873	2.78%
General obligation bonds:					
2015A G.O. Bonds	5/1/15	9/1/30	2,585,000	2,000,000	1.50% - 3.00%
2017A Refunding Bonds	12/13/17	9/1/37	6,485,000	5,370,000	2.00% - 3.00%
2019A Refunding Bonds	12/3/19	9/1/30	2,850,000	2,395,000	4.00%
2019B G.O. Bonds	12/3/19	9/1/39	9,595,000	9,475,000	3.00% - 4.00%
2021A G.O.Bonds	12/15/21	9/1/31	3,115,000	3,115,000	2.00% - 3.00%
			$ 26,351,801	$ 23,529,431	

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for Fire District governmental activities long-term debt are as follows:

Governmental Activities Long Term Debt

	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	$ 1,385,000	$ 685,952	$ 2,070,952
2023	1,400,000	667,267	2,067,267
2024	1,435,000	627,304	2,062,304
2025	1,480,000	586,279	2,066,279
2026	1,530,000	539,254	2,069,254
2027-2031	7,850,000	1,837,498	9,687,498
2032-2036	4,840,000	683,500	5,523,500
2037-2039	2,435,000	122,700	2,557,700
	$ 22,355,000	$ 5,749,754	$ 28,104,754

9. Fund Balances

Fund balances for all the major and nonmajor governmental funds as of December 31, 2021, were distributed as follows:

Johnson County, Kansas

Fund Balance Classifications

Governmental Funds

December 31, 2021

	General	Capital Projects	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Nonspendable				
Inventories	$ 3,837,869	$ —	$ 677,351	$ 4,515,220
Prepaids	2,789,910	—	513,306	3,303,216
Subtotal	6,627,779	—	1,190,657	7,818,436
Restricted:				
General Government	857,509	—	6,937,567	7,795,076
Public Works	—	—	5,522,821	5,522,821
Public Safety	46,916,228	—	6,698,754	53,614,982
Health and Human Services	386,649	—	18,480,463	18,867,112
Planning and Economic Development	579,867	—	152,138	732,005
Culture and Recreation	—	—	4,654,349	4,654,349
Debt Service	—	—	2,575,194	2,575,194
Subtotal	48,740,253	—	45,021,286	93,761,539
Committed:				
General Government	32,970,734	—	—	32,970,734
Public Works	36,479	90,211,575	27,902	90,275,956
Public Safety	2,943,069	—	—	2,943,069
Health and Human Services	—	—	107,424	107,424
Planning and Economic Development	2,215,242	—	109,799	2,325,041
Culture and Recreation	671,242	—	—	671,242
Subtotal	38,836,766	90,211,575	245,125	129,293,466
Assigned:				
General Government	380,750	—	553,152	933,902
Public Works	797,946	—	6,180,444	6,978,390
Public Safety	1,318,838	—	1,091,180	2,410,018
Health and Human Services	221,099	—	7,739,948	7,961,047
Planning and Economic Development	10,825	—	—	10,825
Culture and Recreation	—	—	10,666,082	10,666,082
Subtotal	2,729,458	—	26,230,806	28,960,264
Unassigned:	135,946,000	—	—	135,946,000
Total Fund Balances:	$ 232,880,256	$ 90,211,575	$ 72,687,874	$ 395,779,705

The Board of County Commissioners adopted the County policy on fund balance in December 2002. The policy aims to help reduce the negative impact on the County in times of economic uncertainty and potential losses of funding from other governmental agencies. Financial provisions are considered appropriate in order to:

Maintain Working Capital

1. Meet cash flow requirements.
2. Provide contingencies for unpredictable revenue sources.
3. Provide contingencies for emergencies (such as natural disasters).

Fund Capital Asset Replacement and Debt Retirement

4. Provide funding for capital asset replacement.
5. Meet debt service covenants/requirements.
6. Prepay outstanding debt.

It is the policy of the Board to maintain prudent provisions for established funds based on the six factors listed above, and all provision policies shall be analyzed on a periodic basis.

On August 13, 2020, the County adopted a revised General Fund reserve policy. According to the BOCC policy, the annual calculation for the County's General Fund is expected to generate a reserve amount that ranges between 20% and 25% of estimated annual General Fund net revenues (total General Fund revenues, excluding intrafund transfers and General Fund cost allocation).

In addition to other General Fund reserves, an Auxiliary Fund shall be established primarily to provide additional funding stability for the Health Care Fund. These funds will be kept within the General Fund and transferable to the Health Care Fund if the current reserves in the Health Care Fund are less than the required secured funding amount, as required by the Health Care Fund Policy. These funds will be classified as assigned balances within the General Fund on the County's annual comprehensive financial statements.

It is the policy of the Board to maintain a provision of the County's Debt Service Fund and the Library's Debt Service Fund between 5% and 10% of the annual principal and interest amounts due on outstanding bonds, plus 100% of any annual principal and interest amounts due on outstanding temporary notes. Any Debt Service Fund provision amounts in excess of 10% can only be used to reduce the amount of outstanding debt or to reduce the debt service property tax levy.

It is the policy of the Board to establish and maintain a provision, including funding for plan run-out, within the County's Health Care Fund. The amount of the provision shall be determined annually by the Board based upon funding recommendations prepared by the County Manager. The provision amount for any given year shall not be less than that amount which is determined to provide a provision level of high minimal funding and the provision goal for each year shall be that amount which is determined to provide a provision level of "secure funding". The County Manager and/or his designee shall develop and adopt criteria and procedures, recognized in the health care insurance industry, for determining the high minimal funding level and the secure funding level, but they should consider the following:

1. The County's average monthly claims.
2. Trending factors for claims and costs.
3. Trending factors for utilization of the fund.
4. Exposure to catastrophic or other cost factors.
5. The ability of the fund to be and remain viable through various experiences.

It is the policy of the Board to maintain a minimum provision between 5% and 10% of budgeted annual expenditures for the following funds:

- Public Works Fund
- Transportation Fund
- Airport Fund
- Library Operating Fund
- Library Special Use Fund
- 911 Telephone Fund
- County Building Fund
- Alcohol Tax Fund
- Public Health Fund

It is the policy of the Board to maintain a minimum provision between 8% and 12% of budgeted annual expenditures per fund for the following funds:

- Developmental Supports Fund
- Mental Health Fund

If the provision amount for any County fund falls below the minimum established provision level, the County Manager shall submit a recommended plan to the Board as soon as practical, but not to exceed 90 days following receipt of notice from the Director of Budget and Financial Planning and the Director of Treasury and Financial Management, to rebuild the provision to the minimum level.

Purposes of Fund Balance Classifications

A. General Fund

The total restricted fund balance for the General Fund for 2021 is $48,740,253. The majority of this is related to Public Safety. The largest portion, $31.7 million, are receipts from the Public Safety Sales Tax that will be used for the construction of a new courthouse and coroner facility. Another $13 million are Public Safety Sales Tax receipts to be used for facilities including jail beds, a crime lab, and juvenile detention campus. Additionally, $992 thousand are receipts restricted for Sheriff related to the jail and laboratory. An additional $665 thousand are receipts from fees to administer District Court domestic violence programs, bond supervision, and juvenile supervision.

The total committed fund balance for the General Fund for 2021 is $38,836,766. General Government accounts for $33 million. The largest portion, $24.9 million, was transferred from the Health Care Fund to the General Fund in 2020 for set up of the Auxiliary Fund as assigned reserves within the General Fund for the purpose of providing greater stability to the Health Care Fund. An additional amount of $4.8 million for the Auxiliary Fund was transferred from the Health Care Fund to the General Fund in 2021. More detail of the Auxiliary Fund is in section B of footnote 10 in this report. Another part of the General Government committed fund balance is $375 thousand of which is a contingency for sick/disability pay, and $500 thousand, which were set aside in the adopted budget for expenditures that could not be reasonably anticipated or for which revenue shortfalls have occurred or which supplement otherwise authorized expenditures. Public Safety accounts for $2.9 million, which is comprised of $2.5 million as a contingency for adult and juvenile prisoner boarding, prisoner medical costs, and for general county litigation expenses, and $270 thousand for programs including the Corrections house arrest program. Planning and economic development accounts for $2.2 million, which is related to contractor licensing.

The total assigned fund balance for the General Fund for 2021 is $2,729,458. Public Safety accounts for $1.3 million. The components of this include $161 thousand for District Court programs, $154 thousand for District Attorney programs, $195 thousand for the Sheriff commissary program, and $323 thousand for Corrections training and other programs. The remaining assigned fund balance for Public Safety represents encumbrances related to Emergency Communications and other Public

Safety related departments. Health and Human Services comprise $221 thousand of the assigned fund balance. Most of this is for aging services. The rest of the assigned fund balance in the General Fund relates to encumbrances across departments not related to Public Safety.

B. Capital Projects Fund

All fund balance is committed under Public Works, except for a small number of prepaid items.

C. Other Governmental Funds

The other governmental funds are comprised of the special revenue, debt service, and non-major capital projects funds (Register of Deeds Technology, Stormwater, Public Works, and County Building funds.) The restricted revenue sources for these funds are a combination of tax and intergovernmental revenue, and charges for services that relate to the purpose of each fund. Any transfers in from the General Fund are considered committed. Investment earnings, revenues from licenses and permits and revenues from miscellaneous sources are considered assigned revenue sources. Fund balance for each fund is depleted via expenditures in the order of restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned. Please see the individual special revenue, debt service, and non-major capital projects fund statements for the fund balance detail.

10. Self-Insurance

A. Risk Management

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. Since November 1990, the County has qualified as a self-insurer for workers' compensation benefits. Workers' Compensation costs are paid into the Risk Management internal service fund by all other funds through an allocation system and are available to pay claims and administrative costs of the program. The County is self-insured for workers' compensation claims for the first $500,000 per occurrence. Specific excess insurance is purchased commercially to provide protection in excess of the self-insured amount. Settled claims have not exceeded the retention amount in any of the past three fiscal years. No aggregate excess coverage is purchased. A third party claims administrator is contracted to provide claims administration and payment services.

As of December 31, 2021, incurred but not reported (IBNR) workers' compensation claims of $1,162,682 have been accrued as a liability in the Workers Compensation internal service fund based upon an actuary's estimate. Additional workers' compensation claims incurred and outstanding of $1,678,289 have also been recorded in this fund.

The County retains liability for $500,000 of each occurrence for losses related to automobile and general liability. Excess insurance is purchased to cover any loss in excess of the self-insured retention. Settled claims have not exceeded the retention or the commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. The County purchases Public Officials Errors & Omissions and Employment Practices Liability insurance which provides coverage in excess of a $500,000 retention per each wrongful act. Settled claims have not exceeded the retention or commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. Law Enforcement Liability insurance coverage is purchased to cover the Sheriff's Operations. This insurance is subject to a $100,000 per occurrence self-insured retention. Settled claims have not exceeded the self-insured retention or the commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. There were no significant reductions in the insurance coverage from the prior year. As of December 31, 2021, incurred but not reported (IBNR) automobile, general, and law enforcement liability claims of $1,028,618 have been accrued as a liability in the Risk Management internal service fund based upon an actuary's estimate. A liability for automobile, general, and law

enforcement claims is established when payment is determined to be probable and reasonable estimates of expected costs are available. These amounts are in the categories as listed below:

Automobile liability	$	40,628
General liability		499,311
Law enforcement liability		488,680
Total	$	1,028,619

Total changes in the Risk Management and Workers Compensation internal service funds insurance claims payable during 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

Risk Management and Workers Compensation				
	Claims Liability Beginning of Year	Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Claims Liability End of Year
2021	$ 3,405,738	5,527,812	(5,063,960)	$ 3,869,590
2020	2,950,005	4,849,233	(4,393,500)	3,405,738

The above totals represent both the Workers' Compensation fund as well as tort and non-tort liability Reserve fund costs. The Risk Management claims payable are based upon claims adjusters' and management's evaluation, and an actuarial review of experience with respect to the probable number and nature of claims arising from losses that have been incurred but not reported. The liability represents the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims, including incremental costs, the effects of inflation and other societal and economic factors. Other non-incremental costs are not included in the basis of estimating the liability.

Included in the total net position of the Risk Management and Workers Compensation funds is an amount for future catastrophic tort and non-tort losses not otherwise insured in the amount of $1,295,339, and $1,207,440 at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020, respectively.

The Park and Recreation District and Fire Districts do not participate in the County's self-insurance programs for risk management. Both organizations purchase commercial insurance coverage for these risks.

B. Self-Insured Health Care

The County began self-insuring health care benefits in 1990, and has been in a cost-plus arrangement since 1993. The County retains liability up to $350,000 per covered person, with specific stop loss coverage purchased to provide protection in excess of that amount. In addition, the County has aggregate stop-loss coverage for potential health care costs above the maximum funded limit for the County health plans. This aggregate stop-loss is limited to 115% of projected claims for the plan year, and was approximately $57,002,653 and $54,150,000 in 2021 and 2020, respectively. Settled claims have not exceeded this aggregate liability coverage in any of the past three fiscal years. A third party administrator is contracted to provide claims administration and payment services. As of December 31, 2021, a liability of $4,464,000 has been recorded in the Self-Insured Health Care internal service fund for outstanding health care claims, including an estimate for claims incurred but not reported (IBNR).

The Self-Insured Health Care claims payable are based upon claims adjusters' and management's evaluation of submitted medical claims in accordance with the County group health plan contract. The IBNR amount is calculated by a health actuary employed by the County's external employee benefits

consulting firm. The liability represents the estimated ultimate cost of settling the claims, including incremental costs, the effects of inflation and other societal and economic factors. Other non-incremental costs are not included in the basis of estimating the liability.

In 2020, the County Board adopted Resolution No. 037-20, part of which established the Auxiliary Fund as assigned reserves within the General Fund for the purpose of providing greater stability to the Health Care Fund. The Board set the initial funding for the Auxiliary Fund at $22,000,000 and, to the extent necessary, was reclassified from general fund budgeted health care expenditures and appropriated for the Auxiliary Fund for the fiscal year 2020. These funds were transferred from the Health Care Fund to the General Fund in 2020. In 2021, an additional transfer of $4,816,695 was done from the Health Care Fund to the General Fund. In future years, this amount may be modified to ensure the funding in the Health Care Fund is equal to or exceeds minimum secure funding levels.

Changes in the Self-Insured Health Care internal service fund's insurance claims payable during 2021 and 2020 were as follows:

Self-Insured Health Care				
	Insurance Claims Liability Beginning of Year	Claims and Changes in Estimates	Claim Payments	Insurance Claims Liability End of Year
2021	$ 3,913,100	59,314,840	(58,763,940)	$4,464,000
2020	$ 3,814,047	53,102,038	(53,002,985)	$3,913,100

11. Commitments and Contingencies, and Uncertainties

A. Federal Assistance

Amounts received or receivable from grant agencies are subject to audit and adjustment by grantor agencies, principally the federal government. Any disallowed claims, including amounts already collected, may constitute a liability of the applicable funds. The amount, if any, of expenditures that may be disallowed by the grantor cannot be determined at this time, although the County expects such amounts, if any, to be immaterial.

B. Litigation

The County and its related entities are involved in various lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of activities, including claims related to law enforcement activities, personal injuries and personnel issues, property condemnation proceedings, and suits contesting the legality of certain taxes. While these cases may have future financial effect, management, based on advice from counsel, believes that their ultimate outcome will not be material to the financial statements.

C. Encumbrances

The County uses "encumbrances" to control expenditure commitments for the year and to enhance cash management. Encumbrances represent commitments related to executory contracts not yet performed and purchase orders not yet filled. Commitments for such expenditure of monies are encumbered to reserve a portion of applicable appropriations. Encumbrances still open at year end are not accounted for as expenditures and liabilities but, rather, as restricted, committed, or assigned

fund balance. As of December 31, 2021, the County's General Fund had a total of $1.7 million in encumbrances, which were reported as part of the government fund balance sheet as follows:

General Fund:		Encumbrances
Restricted	$	332,375
Committed		40,104
Assigned		1,377,205
	$	1,749,684

D. Commitments

Capital projects often extend from one to four years and are accounted for in the County's Capital Projects Fund. Kansas statutes do not require capital project expenditures to be budgeted. The following is a schedule of project authorizations and expenditures incurred since inception, by category, for capital projects in progress at December 31, 2021.

Primary Government
Project Authorizations and Expenditures Since Inception

Project Category		Authorization	Expenditures Since Inception
Primary Government			
Appraiser	$	2,486,460	$ 1,917,558
Budget & Financial Planning		3,600,000	3,017,887
Budget & Financial Planning - Econ. Dev.		1,477,732	1,477,732
County Managers Office		250,000	118,410
Election		14,250,618	13,968,646
Emergency Management & Communications		9,622,464	7,206,213
Emergency Medical Services		2,165,000	2,132,304
Facilities		27,904,483	16,531,210
Information Technology Services		28,527,646	26,769,296
Justice Information Management		2,273,990	1,932,399
Library		15,878,095	9,085,033
Mental Health		518,497	518,497
Public Works		182,542,974	142,880,286
Public Works - Stormwater		412,236,307	387,059,367
Sheriff		3,329,600	3,206,052
Sheriff		3,329,600	3,206,052
Solid Waste		889,660	422,598
Treasury, Taxation, & Vehicles		6,670,780	1,496,138
	Total	$ 714,863,201	$ 619,957,919

E. Uncertainties

The County is monitoring the status of the COVID-19 pandemic and continues to reassess plans and procedures as necessary. The extent to which COVID-19 will impact the County on a longer-term basis will depend on future economic recovery and resumed business activity in the County and the region.

During 2021, the County expended $10,462,476 under the Coronavirus Relief Fund, Emergency Rental Assistance Program, and the American Rescue Plan Act, as both direct payment and passed through the State of Kansas.

Johnson County anticipates the possibility of additional Federal programs that the County will benefit from.

12. Pension Plans

A. KPERS/KP&F

Plan Description. Johnson County, the Park District, and the Fire Districts participate in the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERS) and the Kansas Police and Firemen's Retirement System (KP&F). Both are part of a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan as provided by K.S.A. 74-4901, *et seq*.

Benefits provided. KPERS and KP&F provide retirement benefits, life insurance, disability income benefits, and death benefits. Kansas law establishes and amends benefit provisions. KPERS and KP&F issue a publicly available joint financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. Those reports may be obtained by writing to KPERS (611 S. Kansas Avenue, Suite 100; Topeka, KS 66603-3869) or by calling 1-888-275-5737.

Contributions. K.S.A. 74-4919 and K.S.A 74-49,210 established the KPERS member-employee contribution rates. KPERS has multiple benefit structures and contribution rates depending on whether the employee is a KPERS 1, KPERS 2 or KPERS 3 member. KPERS 1 members are active and contributing members hired before July 1, 2009. KPERS 2 members were first employed in a covered position on or after July 1, 2009, and KPERS 3 members were first employed in a covered position on or after January 1, 2015. Effective January 1, 2015, Kansas law established the KPERS member-employee contribution rate at 6% of covered salary for KPERS 1, KPERS 2 and KPERS 3 members.

K.S.A. 74-4975 establishes the KP&F member-employee contribution rate at 7.15% of covered salary. The employer collects and remits member-employee contributions according to the provisions of section 414(h) of the Internal Revenue Code. State law provides that the employer contribution rates be determined annually based on the results of an annual actuarial valuation. KPERS and KP&F are funded on an actuarial reserve basis. State law sets a limitation on annual increases in the employer contribution rates. The KPERS employer rate established for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021 was 8.87%. The Johnson County employer contributions to KPERS for the year ending December 31, 2021 was $14,806,213 and equal the required contributions.

On July 1, 2006, legislation went into effect requiring governmental agencies to pay a KPERS employer contribution rate on certain KPERS retirees who work after retirement (House Substitute for SB 270). Recent legislation has changed working-after-retirement rules for both employers and members if a retiree returns to KPERS employer. Beginning July 1, 2016, all KPERS retirees will have a $25,000 earnings limit for each calendar year. Employers will make contributions on all retiree compensation. The contribution rate varies depending on certain circumstances.

The KP&F employer rates established for fiscal year 2021 was 22.80% for participating emergency medical staff and sheriff. Employers participating in KP&F also make contributions to amortize the liability for past service costs, if any, which is determined separately for each participating employer. The Johnson County contributions to KP&F for the year ending December 31, 2021 was $11,618,621 and were equal to the required contributions.

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

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 group of the plan. The County participates in the local (KPERS) group and the Police and Firemen (KP&F) group.

At December 31, 2021, the County reported a liability of $96,643,344 for KPERS and $85,298,176 for KP&F for its proportionate share of the KPERS' collective net pension liability. The collective net pension liability was measured by KPERS as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the collective net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2021. The County's proportion of the collective net pension liability was based on the ratio of the County's actual contributions to KPERS and KP&F, relative to the total employer and non-employer contributions of the KPERS and KP&F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. The contributions used exclude contributions made for prior service, excess benefits and irregular payments. At June 30, 2021, the County's proportion and change from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2020 were as follows:

	Net Pension liability as of December 31, 2021				
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Proportion as of June 30, 2021	Change in proportion from June 30, 2020
KPERS (local)	$ 90,731,144	$ 5,912,200	$ 96,643,344	8.054 %	(0.004)%
KP&F	85,298,176	—	85,298,176	8.939 %	(0.195)%
	$ 176,029,320	$ 5,912,200	$ 181,941,520		

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the County recognized pension expense of $21,184,461. At December 31, 2021, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

KPERS	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 3,614,112	$ 841,966	$ 200,624	$ 33,092
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	—	33,020,005	—	1,297,786
Changes in proportionate share	1,522,537	170,038	84,518	6,683
Changes in assumptions	18,023,836	—	1,000,528	—
County contributions subsequent to measurement date	7,609,460	—	422,412	—
Total	$ 30,769,945	$ 34,032,009	$ 1,708,082	$ 1,337,561

KP&F	Governmental Activities	
	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 6,730,666	$ —
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	—	22,378,091
Changes in proportionate share	721,736	3,043,714
Changes in assumptions	10,850,048	—
County contributions subsequent to measurement date	6,357,704	—
Total	$ 24,660,154	$ 25,421,805

The $8,031,872 (KPERS) and $6,357,704 (KP&F) reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ended December 31, 2022. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as increases (decreases) to pension expense as follows:

KPERS	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
Year ended December 31:	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2022	$ (379,562)	$ (21,070)
2023	(939,040)	(52,127)
2024	(2,022,529)	(112,274)
2025	(7,641,177)	(424,172)
2026	110,784	557,752
	$ (10,871,524)	$ (51,891)

KP&F	Governmental Activities
Year ended December 31:	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2022	$ 129,876
2023	(939,100)
2024	(1,534,442)
2025	(5,226,847)
2026	451,158
	$ (7,119,355)

Actuarial assumptions. The total pension liability for KPERS was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2021, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry age normal
Price Inflation	2.75%
Salary Increases	3.50% to 12.00%, including price inflation
Investment Rate of Return	7.25% compound annually, net of investment expense, including price inflation

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

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage. Best estimates of arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class as of the most recent experience study, dated January 7, 2020, as provided by KPERS' investment consultant, are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Long-Term Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
U.S. Equities	23.50 %	5.20 %
Non-U.S. Equities	23.50	6.4
Private Equity	8.00	9.5
Private Real Estate	11.00	4.45
Yield Driven	8.00	4.7
Real Return	11.00	3.25
Fixed Income	11.00	1.55
Short Term Investments	4.00	0.25
Total	100.00 %	

Discount rate. The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability at the measurement date of June 30, 2021 was 7.25%. The discount rate used to measure total pension liability at the prior measurement date was 7.50%. The actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of total pension liability were based on the results of the most recent actuarial experience study. It covered the three-year period of January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2018 and was dated January 7, 2021. 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 Local employers do not necessarily contribute the full actuarially determined rate. Based on legislation passed in 1993, the employer contribution rates certified by the KPERS' Board of Trustees for this group may not increase by more than the statutory cap. The statutory cap for Fiscal Year 2021 was 1.2%. Employers contribute the full actuarial determined rate for KP&F. Future employer contribution rates were also modeled for KP&F 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. 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 County's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability to changes in the discount rate. The following presents the County's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.25%, as well as what the County's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.25%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.25%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease 6.25%	Current Discount Rate 7.25%	1% Increase 8.25%
County's KPERS proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 158,968,875	$ 96,643,344	$ 44,375,447
County's KP&F proportionate share of the net pension liability	128,024,401	85,298,176	49,557,678
	$ 286,993,276	$ 181,941,520	$ 93,933,125

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

Park and Recreation Component Unit Information:

Johnson County Park & Recreation District's employer contributions to KPERS for the year ended December 31, 2021 were $1,335,806, equal to the statutory required contributions for each year. The Park District's employer contributions to KP&F for the year ended December 31, 2021 were $376,224 equal to the statutory required contributions for each year.

At December 31, 2021, the Park District reported a liability of $9,338,551 for KPERS and $2,811,977 for KP&F for its proportionate share of the KPERS' collective net pension liability. The collective net pension liability was measured by KPERS as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the collective net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2021. The Park District's proportion of the collective net pension liability was based on the ratio of the District's actual contributions to KPERS and KP&F, relative to the total employer and nonemployer contributions of KPERS and KP&F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. The contributions used exclude contributions made for prior service, excess benefits and irregular payments. At June 30, 2021, the District's proportion and change from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2020 were as follows:

	Net pension liability as of December 31, 2021	Proportion as of June 30, 2021	Increase in proportion from June 30, 2020
KPERS (local)	$ 9,338,551	0.7782%	0.0282%
KP&F	2,811,977	0.2947%	0.0300%
	$ 12,150,528		

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Park District recognized pension expense of $1,982,983. At December 31, 2021, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 590,500	$ 84,557
Net difference between projected and investments	—	4,053,820
Changes in proportionate share	1,722,205	—
Changes in assumptions	2,195,991	—
Park District contributions subsequent to measurement date	931,239	—
Total	$ 5,439,935	$ 4,138,377

The $931,239 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Park District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as increases (decreases) to pension expense as follows:

Year ended December 31:	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2022	$ 572,877
2023	363,841
2024	111,013
2025	(782,690)
2026	105,279
	$ 370,320

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

	1% Decrease 6.25%	Current Discount Rate 7.25%	1% Increase 8.25%
Park District's KPERS proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 15,361,010	$ 9,338,551	$ 4,287,956
Park District's KP&F proportionate share of the net pension liability	4,220,509	2,811,977	1,633,740
	$ 19,581,519	$ 12,150,528	$ 5,921,696

Fire District Component Unit Information:

The Fire Districts' employer contributions to KPERS for the year ending December 31, 2021 were $19,195, equal to the statutory required contributions. The Fire Districts' contributions to KP&F for the years ending December 31, 2021 was $3,318,175, equal to the statutory required contributions. At December 31, 2021, the Fire Districts reported a liability of $123,752 for KPERS and $24,820,224 for KP&F for its proportionate share of the KPERS' collective net pension liability.

The collective net pension liability was measured by KPERS as of June 30, 2021, and the total pension liability used to calculate the collective net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2021. The Fire District's proportion of the collective net pension liability was based on the ratio of the Fire District's actual contributions to KPERS and KP&F, relative to the total employer and nonemployer contributions of KPERS and KP&F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2021. The contributions used exclude contributions made for prior service, excess benefits and irregular payments.

At June 30, 2021, the District's proportion and change from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2020 were as follows:

	Net pension liability as of December 31, 2021	Proportion as of June 30, 2021	Increase /(Decrease) in proportion from June 30, 2020
KPERS (local)	$ 123,752	0.01030%	(0.0004)%
KP&F	24,820,224	2.6010%	0.1227%
	$ 24,943,976		

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Fire Districts recognized total pension expense of $1,315,761. At December 31, 2021, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Difference between expected and actual experience	$ 1,963,387	$ 1,120
Net difference between projected and investments	—	6,555,565
Changes in proportionate share	3,385,341	1,197,773
Changes in assumptions	3,181,528	—
Fire District contributions subsequent to measurement date	1,670,176	—
Total	$ 10,200,432	$ 7,754,458

The $1,670,176 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the Fire District contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized as increases (decreases) to pension expense as follows:

Year ended December 31:	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
2021	$ 1,218,734
2022	651,303
2023	(29,687)
2024	(1,245,959)
2025	181,407
	$ 775,798

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

	1% Decrease 6.25%	Current Discount Rate 7.25%	1% Increase 8.25%
Fire District's KPERS proportionate share of the net pension liability	$ 203,558	$ 123,752	$ 56,823
Fire District's KP&F proportionate share of the net pension liability	37,252,779	24,820,222	14,420,387
	$ 37,456,337	$ 24,943,974	$ 14,477,210

B. Deferred Compensation Plan

The County offers its employees a deferred compensation plan in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees or other beneficiaries until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency.

The plan assets have been placed in a trust for the exclusive benefit of the employees and are not the property of the County or subject to the claims of the County's general creditors. The County has no administrative involvement and does not perform the investing function related to this plan. The County has no fiduciary accountability for the plan, and accordingly, the plan assets and related liabilities to plan participants are not included in the basic financial statements.

C. Supplemental Retirement Plans

In 2001, the Board of County Commissioners established three separate single-employer defined contribution plans effective beginning with fiscal year 2002: 1) the Johnson County Supplemental Retirement Plan, 2) the Johnson County Executive Retirement Plan and 3) the Johnson County Elected Retirement Plan. Plan benefit provisions and contribution requirements for each plan were established by Johnson County Resolution No. 105-01 and may be amended by the Board of County

Commissioners of Johnson County, Kansas (the Employer). The administrator for these plans will be Johnson County, Kansas. The plans are in accordance with Internal Revenue Code 401(a). A separate audited GAAP-basis pension plan report is not available for the defined contribution pension plans.

The Johnson County Supplemental Retirement Plan was established to provide benefits at retirement to all eligible employees of Johnson County other than elected officials. Substantially all regular employees over the age of eighteen who are scheduled for eighty hours or greater per pay period and any part-time employees who are in positions of ½ full-time equivalent or greater are eligible to participate in this plan. This plan covers all eligible members for the County as of January 1, 2002 provided the eligible employee has opted to participate in the Johnson County Deferred Compensation Plan (as established under Internal Revenue Code Section 457). The minimum participation requirement to the deferred compensation plan is $10 per pay period in order to qualify for the Employer's matching contribution. The Employer's matching contribution shall be in the amount equal to 100% of the employee's contribution to the deferred compensation plan subject to a maximum of 3% per bi-weekly base salary per pay period. All contributions to this plan are by the Employer, and the amount to be contributed is discretionary and established by the Employer.
No contributions by the employees are permitted to this plan. Employees vest in the plan as follows: 20% with one year of service, 40% with two years of service, 60% with three years of service, 80% with four years of service, and 100% with five years of service. Years of service prior to January 1, 2002 will be counted for vesting purposes for this plan.

The Johnson County Executive Retirement Plan was established to provide benefits at retirement for the County Manager. This plan covers one member, who is 100% vested at the time of enrollment. All contributions to this plan are by the Employer, and the amount to be contributed is discretionary and is determined by the Employer. No employee contributions are permitted.

The Johnson County Elected Retirement Plan was established to provide benefits at retirement for the Elected Officials of the County. This plan covers all elected officials for the County as of January 1, 2002 provided the elected official has opted to participate in the Johnson County Deferred Compensation Plan (as established under Internal Revenue Code Section 457). The minimum participation requirement to the deferred compensation plan is $10 per pay period in order to qualify for the Employer's matching contribution to the retirement plan. The Employer's matching contribution to the retirement plan shall be in an amount equal to 100% of the Elected Official's contribution to the deferred compensation plan subject to a maximum of 3% per bi-weekly base salary per pay period. All contributions to this plan are by the Employer, and the amount to be contributed is discretionary and established by the Employer. No contributions by the elected officials are permitted to this plan. Elected officials will vest as follows: 25% with one year of service, 50% with two years of service, 75% with three years of service, and 100% vested with four years of service. Years of service prior to January 1, 2002 will be counted for vesting purposes for this plan.

Information Regarding the Supplemental Retirement Plans

	Number of Active Participants		
Fiscal Year Ending	Employee	Executive	Elected
12/31/2021	2,497	1	10
12/31/2020	2,452	1	7
12/31/2019	2,538	1	8

	County Contributions		
Fiscal Year Ending	Employee	Executive	Elected
12/31/2021	$ 4,129,093	$ 14,616	$ 21,427
12/31/2020	4,189,234	10,384	19,066
12/31/2019	3,904,200	10,000	17,717

13. Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions

Plan Description

The County sponsors a single-employer defined benefit healthcare plan that provides healthcare benefits to retirees and their dependents, including medical, dental, and vision coverage. Retiree health coverage is provided for under Kansas Statute 12-5040. Retirees who retire with at least 10 years of cumulative service with the County and commence retirement or disability benefits under the Kansas Public Employee Retirement System (KPERS) or the Kansas Police and Firemen's Retirement System (KP&F) are eligible for benefits.

The County requires retirees to pay the same premiums charged to COBRA participants for medical, dental, and vision coverage. The COBRA rates being paid by retirees for benefits are typically lower than those for individual health insurance policies. The difference between these two amounts is the implicit rate subsidy, which is considered other post-employment benefits (OPEB) under Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 75. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of Statement 75.

Retirees and spouses have the same benefits as active employees. Retiree coverage terminates either when the retiree becomes covered under another employer health plan, or when the retiree reaches Medicare eligibility age which is currently age 65. Spousal coverage is available until the retiree becomes covered under another employer health plan, attains Medicare eligibility age, or dies. The contribution requirements of plan members and the County are established and may be amended by the County. The contribution is based on pay-as-you-go financing requirements.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

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

Active employees eligible for coverage	3,246
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	78
	3,324

Total OPEB Liability

The County's total OPEB liability of $18,718,931 was measured as of December 31, 2021, and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. $17,408,606 of this liability represents governmental activities and $1,310,325 represents business type activities.

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.75%
Payroll growth	3.5%
Discount rate	2.25%
Healthcare cost trend rates	7.0% for 2022, decreasing 0.5% per year to an ultimate rate of 4.5% for 2027 and later years
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs	Retirees contribute the funding rate plus 2% additional COBRA load.

This discount rate was selected from a range of 3 indices: Bond Buyer Go 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index (2.05%), S&P Municipal Bond 20-Year High Grade Rate Index (2.25%), and Fidelity 20-Year Go Municipal Bond Index (1.84%). Based on these, the actuary used a discount rate of 2.25%.

Mortality rates were based on the RPH-2018 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2018 (RPH-2018 table is created based on RPH-2014 Total Dataset Mortality Table with 8 years of MP-2014 mortality improvement backed out, projected to 2018 using MP-2018 improvement.)

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Total OPEB Liability	
Balance at 12/31/2020	$ 18,001,693
Service cost	1,075,626
Interest cost	396,980
Changes of benefit terms	—
Changes in assumptions	(212,478)
Differences between expected and actual experience	164,479
Benefit payments	(707,369)
Net change	717,238
Balance at 12/31/2021	$ 18,718,931

Sensitivity Results

The following presents the total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2021, calculated using the discount rate assumed and what it would be using a 1% higher and 1% lower discount rate.

- The current discount rate is 2.25%.
- The 1% decrease in discount rate would be 1.25%.
- The 1% increase in discount rate would be 3.25%.

As of December 31, 2021	Total OPEB Liability
1% Decrease	$ 20,421,627
Current Discount Rate	18,718,931
1% Increase	17,170,612

The following presents the total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2021, calculated using the health care trend rates assumed and what it would be using a 1% higher and 1% lower health care trend rates.

- The current health care trend rate starts at an initial rate of 7.5% decreasing by 0.5% annually to an ultimate rate of 4.5%.
- The 1% decrease in health care trend rates would assume an initial rate of 6.5% decreasing by 0.5% annually to an ultimate rate of 3.5%.
- The 1% increase in health care trend rates would assume an initial rate of 8.5% decreasing by 0.5% annually to an ultimate rate of 5.5%.

As of December 31, 2021	Total OPEB Liability
1% Decrease	$ 16,434,380
Current Health Care Trend Rates	18,718,931
1% Increase	21,423,094

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the County recognized total OPEB expense of $1,582,714 across both plans. At December 31, 2021, the County reported deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	
	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ 2,313,071	$ 1,134,878	$ 174,100	$ 85,421
Changes in assumptions	2,718,246	577,381	204,599	43,459
Total	$ 5,031,317	$ 1,712,259	$ 378,699	$ 128,880

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources	
Year ended December 31:	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
2022	$ (651,551)	$ (49,041)
2023	(651,551)	(49,041)
2024	(651,551)	(49,041)
2025	(519,817)	(39,125)
2026	(402,221)	(30,274)
Thereafter	(442,368)	(33,296)
	$ (3,319,058)	$ (249,819)

Plan Report: The Plan does not issue a stand-alone audited GAAP - basis report.

Park and Recreation Component Unit OPEB Information:

Plan description and funding policy: The Park District sponsors a single-employer health care plan that provides medical benefits to employees and retirees. Members who qualify for pension benefits under the Kansas Public Employee Retirement System (KPERS) are eligible for benefits. Under KPERS, a participant must be at least age 55 with at least 10 years of service, meet Rule of 85 at any age, or have at least 10 years of service to qualify for a disability benefit under the KPERS disability benefits program.

Retirees are required to pay 105 percent of the blended premium rates to receive benefits. Retirees may elect to stay on the Park District's plan until reaching Medicare eligibility age which is currently 65. The current funding policy of the Park District is to pay premiums as they occur. This arrangement does not qualify as OPEB plan assets under GASB for current GASB reporting. The Park District establishes and amends contribution requirements. The required contribution is based on projected pay-as-you-go financing. For fiscal year 2021, the Park District contributed approximately $38,443. Retirees receiving benefits contributed $48,194 through their required contributions.

Employees covered by benefit terms: At December 31, 2021, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Active employees eligible for coverage	305
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	1
	306

The Park District's total OPEB liability of $1,706,219, was measured as of December 31, 2021, and results were actuarially rolled forward to December 31, 2021 on a "no loss / no gain" basis.

Actuarial assumptions and other inputs: The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.75%
Payroll growth	3.50%
Discount rate	2.25%
Healthcare cost trend rates	7% for 2022, decreasing 0.5% per year to an ultimate rate of 4.5% for 2027 and later years
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs	100% of projected health insurance premiums for retirees

Under GASB 75, allocation of actuarial present value of future benefits for services prior and after the measurement date was determined using entry age normal level percent of salary method where:

- Service cost for each individual participant, payable from date of employment to date of retirement, is sufficient to pay for the participant's benefit at retirement; and
- Annual service cost is a constant percentage of the participant's salary that is assumed to increase according to the payroll growth.

The discount rate used in valuing OPEB liabilities for unfunded plans as of the Measurement Date must be based on a yield for 20-year-tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher (or equivalent quality on another rating scale). The current valuation uses a discount rate of 2.25%. This change has caused a slight increase in the liabilities for the Park District.

This discount rate was selected from a range of 3 indices: Bond Buyer Go 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index (2.05%), S&P Municipal Bond 20-Year High Grade Rate Index (2.25%), and Fidelity 20-Year Go Municipal Bond Index (1.84%). Based on these, the actuary used a discount rate of 2.25%.

Mortality rates were based on the RPH-2018 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2018 (RPH-2018 table is created based on RPH-2014 Total Dataset Mortality Table with 8 years of MP-2014 mortality improvement backed out, projected to 2018 using MP-2018 improvement.)

Health care trend rates use an initial rate of 7.0% decreasing by 0.5% annually to an ultimate rate of 4.5% in years 2027 and beyond.

Termination rates for the Park District are consistent with those used in the KPERS and KPF pension actuarial valuation for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2017, adjusted for the District's actual experience based on an April 2020 Experience Study.

Changes in the total OPEB liability are as follows:

Total OPEB Liability		
Balance at 12/31/2020	$	1,533,614
Service cost		159,510
Interest cost		35,489
Changes in assumptions		(19,187)
Differences between expected and actual experience		35,236
Benefit payments		(38,443)
Net change		172,605
Balance at 12/31/2021	$	1,706,219

Sensitivity Results

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate: The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Park District, as well as what the Park District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (1.25%) or 1 percentage point higher (3.25%) than the current discount rate:

As of December 31, 2021	Total OPEB Liability	
1% Decrease	$	1,856,115
Current Discount Rate		1,706,219
1% Increase		1,562,397

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates: The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Park District, as well as what the Park District's total liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.0%) or 1 percentage point higher (8.0%) than the current healthcare cost trend rate:

As of December 31, 2021	Total OPEB Liability
1% Decrease	$ 1,429,189
Current Health Care Trend Rates	1,706,219
1% Increase	2,048,910

OPEB expense and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB: For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Park District recognized total OPEB expense of $33,442 across both plans. At December 31, 2021, the Park District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	
	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ (10,500)	$ 105,540	$ (15,751)	$ 158,310
Changes in assumptions	(518,144)	37,638	(777,215)	56,458
Total	$ (528,644)	$ 143,178	$ (792,966)	$ 214,768

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources	
Year ended December 31:	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
2022	$ (69,072)	$ (103,608)
2023	(69,072)	(103,608)
2024	(69,072)	(103,608)
2025	(94,293)	(141,439)
2026	(93,504)	(140,256)
Thereafter	9,547	14,321
	$ (385,466)	$ (578,198)

Plan Report: The Plan does not issue a stand-alone audited GAAP - basis report.

Fire District Component Unit OPEB Information:

Plan description and funding policy: The District sponsors a single-employer health care plan that provides medical benefits to employees and retirees. Members who qualify for pension benefits under the Kansas Public Employee Retirement System (KPERS) are eligible for benefits. Under KPERS, a participant must be at least age 55 with at least 10 years of service, meet Rule of 85 at any age, or have at least 10 years of service to qualify for a disability benefit under the KPERS disability benefits program. Retirees are required to pay 105 percent of the blended premium rates to receive benefits. Retirees may elect to stay on the Fire Districts' plan until reaching Medicare eligibility age which is currently 65. The current funding policy of the Fire Districts is to pay premiums as they occur. This arrangement does not qualify as OPEB plan assets under GASB for current GASB reporting. The District establishes and amends contribution requirements. The required contribution is based on projected pay-as-you-go financing.

GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting by Employers for Post-Employment Benefits Other Than Pensions, requires governments to report a liability on the face of the financial statements for the OPEB that they provide. Statement No. 75 requires governments in all types of OPEB plans to present more extensive note disclosures and required supplementary information (RSI) about their OPEB liabilities. Among the note disclosures is a description of the effect on the reported OPEB liability of using a discount rate and a healthcare cost trend rate that are one percentage point higher and one percentage point lower than assumed by the government. RSI includes a schedule showing the causes of increases and decreases in the OPEB liability and a schedule comparing a government's actual OPEB contributions to its contribution requirements.

Employees covered by benefit terms: At December 31, 2021, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Active employees eligible for coverage	142
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	19
	161

The District's total OPEB liability of $4,268,106, was measured as of December 31, 2021, and results were actuarially rolled forward to December 31, 2021 on a "no loss / no gain" basis.

Actuarial assumptions and other inputs: The total OPEB liability in the December 31, 2021 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.75%
Payroll growth	3.50%
Discount rate	2.25%
Healthcare cost trend rates	7.0% for 2022, decreasing 0.5% per year to an ultimate rate of 4.5% for 2027 and later years
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs	Retirees contribute the full funding rate. COBRA load.

Under GASB 75, allocation of actuarial present value of future benefits for services prior and after the measurement date was determined using entry age normal level percent of salary method where:

- Service cost for each individual participant, payable from date of employment to date of retirement, is sufficient to pay for the participant's benefit at retirement; and
- Annual service cost is a constant percentage of the participant's salary that is assumed to increase according to the payroll growth.

This discount rate was selected from a range of 3 indices: Bond Buyer Go 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index (2.12%), S&P Municipal Bond 20-Year High Grade Rate Index (1.93%), and Fidelity 20-Year Go Municipal Bond Index (2.00%). Based on these, the actuary used a discount rate of 2.12%.

Mortality table has been updated from SOA RPH-2018 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2018 to the following:

a. Public Safety: SOA Pub-2010 Public Safety Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2020

b. Surviving Spouses: SOA Pub-2010 Contingent Survivor Headcount Weighted Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2020

Health care trend rates use an initial rate of 7.0% decreasing by 0.5% annually to an ultimate rate of 4.5% in years 2027 and beyond.

Changes in the total OPEB liability are as follows:

Total OPEB Liability		
Balance at 12/31/2020	$	4,587,756
Service cost		284,861
Interest cost		112,516
Changes of benefit terms		246,530
Changes in assumptions		(47,161)
Differences between expected and actual experience		(733,647)
Benefit payments		(182,749)
Net change		(319,650)
Balance at 12/31/2021	$	4,268,106

Sensitivity Results

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate: The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Fire Districts, as well as what the Fire Districts' total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (1.25%) or 1 percentage point higher (3.25%) than the current discount rate:

As of December 31, 2021		Total OPEB Liability
1% Decrease	$	4,646,104
Current Discount Rate		4,268,106
1% Increase		3,924,291

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates: The following presents the total OPEB liability of the District, as well as what the District's total liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1 percentage point lower (6.0%) or 1 percentage point higher (8.0%) than the current healthcare cost trend rate:

As of December 31, 2021		Total OPEB Liability
1% Decrease	$	3,765,150
Current Health Care Trend Rates		4,268,106
1% Increase		4,863,283

OPEB expense and deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB: For the year ended December 31, 2021, the District recognized OPEB expense of $474,400. At December 31, 2021, the District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Governmental Activities	
	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ (1,400,931)	$ —
Changes in assumptions	(148,187)	442,649
Total	$ (1,549,118)	$ 442,649

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
Year ended December 31:	Governmental Activities
2022	(169,506)
2023	(163,623)
2024	(163,626)
2025	(142,089)
2026	(156,843)
Thereafter	(310,782)
	(1,106,469)

14. Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions - KPERS Disability & Death

Plan Description

The County participates in a cost-sharing 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 are established by statute and may be amended by the KPERS Board of Trustees. The Plan provides long-term disability equal to 60 percent (prior to January 1, 2006, 66 2/3) 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 65th 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 payment 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 the disability, or 2) the member's 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 the 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.

Employees Covered by Benefit Terms

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

Active employees eligible for coverage	2,559
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	39
	2,598

Total OPEB Liability

The County’s total OPEB liability of $6,494,065, reported as of December 31, 2021, was measured as of June 30, 2021 (the measurement date), and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2021. $6,039,480 of this liability represents governmental activities and $454,585 represents business type activities.

Actuarial Assumptions and Methods

The total OPEB liability in the actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs, applied to all periods included in the measurement, unless otherwise specified:

Inflation	2.75%
Payroll growth	3.0%
Discount rate	2.16%

Mortality rates used for the death benefits were based on the RP-2014 adjusted for mortality improvement using Scale MP-2021.

Changes in the Total OPEB Liability

Total OPEB Liability	
Balance at 12/31/2020	$ 5,866,986
Service cost	651,585
Interest cost	137,056
Changes in assumptions	13,205
Differences between expected and actual experience	462,571
Benefit payments	(637,338)
Net change	627,079
Balance at 12/31/2021	$ 6,494,065

Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect the changes in the discount rate each period. The discount rate decreased from 2.21% to 2.16%.

Sensitivity Results

The following presents the total OPEB liability as of December 31, 2021, calculated using the discount rate assumed and what it would be using a 1% higher and 1% lower discount rate.

- The current discount rate is 2.16%.
- The 1% decrease in discount rate would be 1.16%.
- The 1% increase in discount rate would be 3.16%.

As of December 31, 2021	Total OPEB Liability
1% Decrease	$ 6,750,643
Current Discount Rate	6,494,065
1% Increase	6,226,108

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the County recognized total OPEB expense of $1,582,714 across both plans. At December 31, 2021, the County reported deferred inflows of resources and deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	
	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ (171,989)	$ 408,739	$ (17,425)	$ 30,764
Changes in assumptions	(101,026)	335,317	(3,124)	25,239
Total	$ (273,015)	$ 744,056	$ (20,549)	$ 56,003

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources	
Year ended December 31:	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
2022	$ 20,029	$ 2,029
2023	20,029	2,029
2024	20,029	2,029
2025	20,029	2,029
2026	24,369	2,469
Thereafter	366,557	24,868
	$ 471,041	$ 35,454

Plan Report: The Plan does not issue a stand-alone audited GAAP - basis report.

Park and Recreation Component Unit OPEB KPERS Disability & Death:

At June 30, 2021, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Active employees eligible for coverage	272
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	1
	273

The Park District's total OPEB liability of $341,397, reported as of December 31, 2021 was measured as of June 30, 2021 (the measurement date), and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2021. The results were actuarially rolled forward to June 30, 2021, using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.75%
Payroll growth	3.50%
Discount rate	2.16%

Mortality rates used for the death benefits were based on the RP-2014 adjusted for mortality improvement using Scale MP-2021.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2021 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study conducted for three years ending June 30, 2018.

Changes in the total OPEB liability are as follows:

Total OPEB Liability		
Balance at 06/30/2020	$	298,294
Service cost		57,729
Interest cost		7,831
Changes of benefit terms		—
Changes in assumptions		628
Differences between expected and actual experience		(19,754)
Benefit payments		(3,331)
Net change		43,103
Balance at 06/30/2021	$	341,397

Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect the changes in the discount rate each period. The discount rate decreased from 2.21% to 2.16%.

Sensitivity Results

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate: The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Park District, as well as what the Park District's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (1.16%) or 1 percentage point higher (3.16%) than the current discount rate:

As of December 31, 2021	Total OPEB Liability	
1% Decrease	$	352,728
Current Discount Rate		341,397
1% Increase		328,033

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Park District recognized total OPEB expense of $33,442 across both plans. At December 31, 2021, the Park District reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities	
	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ (40,872)	$ —	$ (61,309)	$ —
Changes in assumptions	(2,060)	8,478	(3,091)	12,715
Total	$ (42,932)	$ 8,478	$ (64,400)	$ 12,715

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

Year ended December 31:	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources	
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities
2022	$ (5,065)	$ (7,597)
2023	(5,065)	(7,597)
2024	(5,065)	(7,597)
2025	(5,065)	(7,597)
2026	(4,974)	(7,460)
Thereafter	(9,220)	(13,837)
	$ (34,454)	$ (51,685)

Plan Report: The Plan does not issue a stand-alone audited GAAP - basis report.

Fire District Component Unit OPEB KPERS Disability & Death:

The Fire Districts' total OPEB liability of $105, reported as of December 1, 2021 was measured as of June 30, 2021 (the measurement date), and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2020. The results were actuarially rolled forward to June 30, 2021, using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.75%
Payroll growth	3.50%
Discount rate	2.16%

Mortality rates used for the death benefits were based on the RP-2014 adjusted for mortality improvement using Scale MP-2020.

Changes in the total OPEB liability are as follows:

Total OPEB Liability		
Balance at 12/31/2020	$	695
Service cost		937
Interest cost		23
Effect of economic/demographic gains or losses		(955)
Effect of assumptions changes or inputs		(595)
Net change		590
Balance at 12/31/2021	$	105

Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect the changes in the discount rate each period. The discount rate decreased from 2.21% to 2.25%.

Sensitivity Results

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the discount rate: The following presents the total OPEB liability of the Fire Districts, as well as what the Fire Districts' total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (1.25%) or 1 percentage point higher (3.25%) than the current discount rate:

As of December 31, 2021	Total OPEB Liability
1% Decrease	$ 92
Current Discount Rate	105
1% Increase	116

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Fire Districts reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Governmental Activities	
	Deferred Inflows of Resources	Deferred Outflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	$ (2,788)	$ —
Changes in assumptions	(12)	5
Total	$ (2,800)	$ 5

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	Deferred Outflows (Inflows) of Resources
	Governmental Activities
Year ended December 31:	
2022	$ (379)
2023	(379)
2024	(379)
2025	(379)
2026	(382)
Thereafter	(897)
	$ (2,795)

15. Tax Abatement Disclosures

Description. In August 2015, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 77, *Tax Abatement Disclosures.* This Statement is intended to improve financial reporting relating to disclosures of tax abatement transactions. The required disclosure of tax abatement information about (1) a reporting government's own tax abatement agreements and (2) those that are entered into by other governments that reduce the reporting government's tax revenues. The Statement became effective for the County's fiscal year ending December 31, 2017.

Johnson County economic development incentives are available under the County's Economic Development Incentives Policy for New Century Air Center, a general aviation reliever airport with a business park for industrial development. The policy was authorized under Resolution 062-12, which was adopted December 20, 2012. The policy promotes the development of NCAC as a strategic business location that complements the economic vitality of other Johnson County communities, and replaces the Economic Development Incentives Program adopted on August 11, 1994.

Property tax abatements are authorized under Kansas statutes KSA 12-1740 et. seq. and KSA 79-201a and subject to County policy. Abatements may not exceed a term of ten years by statute. The developer must demonstrate a positive cost/benefit to the various taxing jurisdictions by Kansas law. Other criteria for eligibility include: 1) significant addition to the local economy in terms of private capital investment (a minimum investment of $2,000,000) and increased direct and indirect employment opportunities, (2) the nature of the business either exports a substantial portion of its products/services from Johnson County or are for local consumption but would add new jobs and replace purchases now being made by Johnson County residents in areas outside of Johnson County, (3) preferences shall be extended to existing industries to facilitate expansion or retention, (4) no abatements granted for a relocation within Johnson County except under special circumstances detailed in the policy, (5) property owned by Johnson County and used exclusively for aviation purposes is eligible for 100% exemption from all ad valorem taxation, (6) except for projects mentioned in #5, no property tax abatement shall be in excess of 50% of the amount that would have been paid, and (7) projects must be in compliance with NCAC Comprehensive Compatibility Plan and Johnson County's Airport Vicinity Overlay Districts and Zones Regulations.

Any tax abatement granted shall be accompanied by a performance agreement between the applicant and the Board of County Commissioners subject to annual review by the BOCC to determine that the conditions qualifying the business for the incentives continue to exist and that assurances made by the applicant to induce the BOCC to grant the incentives are fulfilled.

Following are the current tax abatement programs entered into by the County as of December 31, 2021:

Johnson County's
Tax Abatements entered into as of December 31, 2021

Company Names	Tax being abated	Dollar amount of taxes abated	Name of abatement	Mechanism for abatement
Upfield Sourcing US Inc.	Ad Valorem Property Tax	56,278	EDX	Reduction of assessed value; 50%
Total		$ 56,278		

Johnson County cities have used tax abatements for many years to spur industrial and office development. Kansas statutes provide a process for cities to abate property tax on qualifying property. GASB 77 also requires disclosure information about tax abatements entered into by other governments affecting revenues of Johnson County.

Following are the current tax abatement programs affecting County revenues that have been entered into by cities in Johnson County as of December 31, 2021:

Other government tax abatement programs affecting Johnson County revenues entered into as of December 31, 2021

Name of government	Tax being abated	Dollar amount of taxes abated	Name of abatement	Dollar amount(s) received from or due from other governments in association with (and offsetting) abated taxes	Quantitative threshold for disclosure of individual recipient (if applicable)	Information not reported due to legal prohibition
Bonner Springs	Ad Valorem Property Tax	$ 49,810	IRB	None	N/A	
Bonner Springs	Ad Valorem Property Tax	$ 2,500	IRBX	None	N/A	
DeSoto	Ad Valorem Property Tax	5,930	EDX	None	N/A	
DeSoto	Ad Valorem Property Tax	82,087	IRBX	None	N/A	
Edgerton	Ad Valorem Property Tax	2,759,883	IRBX	None	N/A	
Gardner	Ad Valorem Property Tax	708,001	IRBX	None	N/A	
Lenexa	Ad Valorem Property Tax	900,662	IRBX	None	N/A	
Lenexa	Ad Valorem Property Tax	16,625	IRB	None	N/A	
Olathe	Ad Valorem Property Tax	1,296,003	IRBX	None	N/A	
Overland Park	Ad Valorem Property Tax	213,977	IRBX	None	N/A	
Shawnee	Ad Valorem Property Tax	257,706	IRBX	None	N/A	
Spring Hill	Ad Valorem Property Tax	14,412	EDX	None	N/A	
Spring Hill	Ad Valorem Property Tax	32,024	EE	None	N/A	
Spring Hill	Ad Valorem Property Tax	14,277	IRB	None	N/A	
Westwood	Ad Valorem Property Tax	7,699	IRB	None	N/A	
Total		$ 6,361,596				

16. Asset Retirement Obligations

Description. In December 2016, the GASB issued GASB Statement No. 83, *Certain Asset Retirement Obligations.* This Statement addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (ARO's). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability based on the guidance in this Statement.

Johnson County Wastewater operations are required to remove residual biosolids after certain operations are terminated, and this would fall under the guidance of this Statement.

Following are the current recognized JCW asset retirement obligations as of December 31, 2021.

Asset Name	Asset Description	Initial estimated useful life (years)	Remaining estimated useful life (years)	Nature of minimum legal disposal requirement	Estimated Cost, if performed today, to perform the minimum legally required disposal steps	Basis for estimating costs (description)
Martway Holding Station	Peak Extraneous Flow Treatment Facility (PEFTF)	65	9	Compliance with Clean Water Act which prohibits unpermitted discharges to waters of the United States.	$860,000	Quantity takeoffs from record drawings with references to industry sources and prior experience for unit prices.

17. New Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statements and Pending Pronouncements

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued several statements not yet implemented by the County. The County's management has not yet determined the effect these Statements will have on the County's financial statements. However, the County plans to implement all standards by the required dates. The Statements which might impact the County are as follows:

GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*	This statement will be effective for the County beginning with its fiscal year 2022. The primary objectives of this Statement are to provide a single method of reporting conduit debt obligations by issuers and eliminate diversity in practice associated with (1) commitments extended by issuers, (2) arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations, and (3) related note disclosures. This Statement achieves those objectives by clarifying the existing definition of a conduit debt obligation; establishing that a conduit debt obligation is not a liability of the issuer; establishing standards for accounting and financial reporting of additional commitments and voluntary commitments extended by issuers and arrangements associated with conduit debt obligations; and improving required note disclosures.
GASB Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*	This statement will be effective for the County beginning with its fiscal year 2022. Statement No. 92 enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and to improve the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB statements.
GASB Statement No. 93, *Replacement of Interbank offered rates*	This statement will be effective for the County beginning with its fiscal year 2022. The objective of this statement is to address those accounting and financial reporting implications that result from the replacement of an interbank offered rate.
GASB Statement No. 94, *Public-Private and Public-Public Partnerships and availability payment arrangements.*	This statement will be effective for the County beginning with its fiscal year 2023. This statement provides uniform guidance on accounting and financial report for transactions that meet the definition of Public-private, public-public partnerships and availability payment arrangements. That uniform guidance will provide more relevant and reliable information for financial statements users and create greater consistency in practice.
GASB Statement No. 96 Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements	This statement will be effective for the County beginning with its fiscal year 2023. This statement provides uniform guidance on accounting and financial report for subscription-base information technology arrangements for government end users.
GASB Statement No. 97 Certain Component Unit Criteria, and Accounting and Financial Reporting for Internal Revenue Code Section 457 Deferred Compensation Plans	This statement will be effective for the County beginning with its fiscal year 2022. The requirements of this Statement will result in more consistent financial reporting of defined contribution pension plans, defined contribution OPEB plans, and other employee benefit plans, while mitigating the costs associated with reporting those plans. The requirements also will enhance the relevance, consistency, and comparability of (1) the information related to Section 457 plans that meet the definition of a pension plan and the benefits provided through those plans and (2) investment information for all Section 457 plans.

18. Subsequent Event

Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Bond: On May 2, 2022, the County entered into a Water Infrastructure and Innovation Act (WIFIA) credit agreement at 3.01% for up to $281,260,000 with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), a direct borrowing/placement, to fund part of the County's Nelson Wastewater Treatment Plant Improvements Project, which is expected to cost approximately $574 million. The WIFIA bond will be due in semi-annual installments of interest and annual payments of principal, with a final maturity date of 30 years and 7 months following the substantial completion date of the project. No interest accrues until the County makes its first drawdown of funds from the WIFIA bond. No interest will be due until after the substantial completion date of the project and such interest accrued will be rolled into the WIFIA credit balance up to the maximum principal amount of $281,260,000.

On June 9, 2022, Johnson County received the second tranche of the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) funds in the amount of $58,504,666. This brings Johnson County's total ARPA funds received to $117,009,332. The Board of County Commissioners is developing a spending plan as part of the 2023 budget process, which is scheduled to be adopted on or before September 20, 2022.

Required Supplementary Information

Defined Benefit Pension Plans - Primary Government

Share of the Collective Net Pension Liability
Kansas Public Employees Retirement System
Last Nine Fiscal Years*

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
County's proportion of the collective net pension liability:									
KPERS (local group)	8.054 %	8.069 %	8.058 %	7.962 %	7.674 %	7.630 %	7.540 %	7.501 %	7.425 %
KP&F (police & firemen)	8.939 %	9.010 %	9.134 %	9.587 %	9.205 %	9.596 %	9.326 %	9.428 %	10.079 %
County's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	$181,941,520	$251,000,703	$205,043,176	$203,220,402	$197,482,384	$207,155,870	$166,717,737	$154,149,390	$194,955,744
County's covered payroll ^	$200,346,393	$195,443,408	$191,460,203	$185,495,956	$180,720,055	$176,033,486	$170,475,855	$167,621,405	$165,160,382
County's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	91 %	128 %	107 %	110 %	109 %	118 %	98 %	92 %	118 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	76.40 %	66.30 %	69.88 %	68.88 %	67.12 %	65.10 %	64.95 %	66.60 %	59.94 %

* GASB 68 requires presentation of ten years. As of December 31, 2021, only nine years of information is available.

^ Covered payroll is measured as of the measurement date ending June 30.

Defined Benefit Pension Plans - Primary Government

Schedule of County's Contributions
Kansas Public Employees Retirement System
Last Nine Fiscal Years*

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually required contribution	$26,424,834	$25,677,897	$24,485,578	$23,466,335	$20,776,099	$21,610,866	$22,320,655	$19,062,423	$17,327,048
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(26,424,834)	(25,677,897)	(24,485,578)	(23,466,335)	(20,776,099)	(21,610,866)	(22,320,655)	(19,062,423)	(17,327,048)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
County's covered payroll ^	$203,990,218	$199,205,168	$200,361,630	$188,275,048	$186,956,144	$177,112,568	$174,516,244	$168,610,329	$166,408,377
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	12.95 %	12.89 %	12.22 %	12.46 %	11.11 %	12.20 %	12.79 %	11.31 %	10.41 %

* GASB 68 requires presentation of ten years. As of December 31, 2021, only nine years of information is available.

^ Covered payroll is measured as of the fiscal year end December 31.

Defined Benefit Pension Plans - Park and Recreation Component Unit

KPERS and KPF Defined Benefit Pension Plans
Schedule of District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Nine Fiscal Years*

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Park District's proportion of the collective net pension liability:									
KPERS (local group)	0.778 %	0.750 %	0.671 %	0.630 %	0.567 %	0.534 %	0.512 %	0.499 %	0.499 %
KP&F (police & firemen)	0.295 %	0.265 %	0.265 %	0.263 %	0.246 %	0.241 %	0.231 %	0.211 %	0.208 %
Park District's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	12,150,528	16,266,928	$12,056,440	$11,310,073	$10,527,029	$10,515,091	$8,401,380	$7,535,867	$9,291,775
Park District's covered payroll ^	15,934,595	15,538,811	$13,762,232	$12,820,819	$10,946,129	$10,333,178	$9,665,005	$9,140,945	$8,834,280
Park District's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	76 %	105 %	88 %	88 %	96 %	102 %	87 %	82 %	105 %
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	76.40 %	66.30 %	69.88 %	68.88 %	67.12 %	65.10 %	64.95 %	66.60 %	59.94 %

* GASB 68 requires presentation of ten years. As of December 31, 2021, only nine years of information is available.

^ Covered payroll is measured as of the measurement date ending June 30.

Defined Benefit Pension Plans - Park and Recreation Component Unit

KPERS and KPF Defined Benefit Pension Plans
Schedule of District's Contributions
Last Nine Fiscal Years*

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually required contribution	1,738,643	$1,652,129	$1,531,967	$1,405,706	$1,143,904	$1,114,286	$1,105,903	$ 998,773	$ 894,676
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(1,738,643)	(1,652,129)	(1,531,967)	(1,405,706)	(1,143,904)	(1,114,286)	(1,105,903)	(998,773)	(894,676)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —
Park District's covered payroll ^	16,275,779	$16,497,515	$14,955,512	$13,177,432	$11,562,848	$10,842,012	$9,941,866	$9,302,027	$8,991,896
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	10.68 %	10.01 %	10.24 %	10.67 %	9.89 %	10.28 %	11.12 %	10.74 %	9.95 %

* GASB 68 requires presentation of ten years. As of December 31, 2021, only nine years of information is available.

^ Covered payroll is measured as of the fiscal year end December 31.

Defined Benefit Pension Plans - Fire District Component Unit

KPERS and KPF Defined Benefit Pension Plans
Schedule of District's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability
Last Four Fiscal Years*

	2021	2020	2019	2018
Fire District's proportion of the collective net pension liability:				
KPERS (local group)	0.0103%	0.0107%	0.0125%	0.0964%
KP&F (police & firemen)	2.6010%	2.4783%	2.4569%	2.1515%
Fire District's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability	$24,832,595	$30,746,284	$25,042,185	$22,044,894
Fire District's covered payroll ^	$14,661,019	$13,815,581	$13,353,831	$12,224,931
Fire District's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	169%	223%	188%	180%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	169.38%	66.30%	69.88%	68.88%

* GASB 68 requires presentation of ten years. As of December 31, 2021, only four years of information is available.

^ Covered payroll is measured as of the measurement date ending June 30.

Schedule of District's Contributions
Kansas Public Employees Retirement System
Last Three Fiscal Years*

	2021	2020	2019
Contractually required contribution	$ 3,337,370	$ 3,056,174	$ 2,982,282
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(3,337,370)	(3,056,174)	(2,982,282)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	$ —	$ —	$ —
District's covered payroll ^	$ 14,657,837	$ 14,344,413	$ 13,586,438
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	22.77%	21.93%	21.95%

* GASB 68 requires presentation of ten years. As of December 31, 2021, only three years of information is available

^ Covered payroll is measured as of the fiscal year end December 31.

Changes in benefit terms for KPERS. In the state fiscal year 2014, the KP&F group had a change in benefit terms. The Legislature increased this group's employee contributions to 7.15 percent and eliminated the reduction of employee contributions to 2.0 percent after 32 years of service. In addition, the maximum retirement benefit increased to 90 percent of final average salary (reached at 36 years of service). Before this change the maximum retirement benefit was limited to 80 percent of final average salary (reached at 32 years of service).

Effective January 1, 2014, KPERS 1 member's employee contribution rate increased to 5.0 percent and then on January 1, 2015, increased to 6.0 percent, with an increase in benefit multiplier to 1.85 percent for future years of service. For KPERS 2 members retiring after July 1, 2012, the cost of living adjustment (COLA) is eliminated, but members will receive a 1.85 percent multiplier for all years of service.

January 1, 2015, the KPERS 3 cash balance plan became effective. Members enrolled in this plan are ones first employed in a KPERS covered position on or after January 1, 2015, or KPERS 1 or KPERS 2 members who left employment before vesting and returned to employment on or after January 1, 2015. The retirement benefit is an annuity based on the account balance at retirement.

For the state fiscal year 2017, the KP&F group had a change in benefit terms. The Legislature changed the duty-related death benefit for KP&F members to the greater of 50% of Final Average Salary and member's accrued retirement benefit under the 100% joint and survivor option, payable to the member's spouse. Including any benefits that may be due to child beneficiaries, the total monthly benefits may not exceed 90% of the member's Final Average Salary. Prior to this bill, the duty-related spousal death benefit for KP&F member was 50% of the Final Average Salary, and the maximum available to the family was 75% of the member's Final Average Salary.

For the state fiscal year 2017, the Legislature changed the working after retirement rules for members who retire on or after January 1, 2018. The key changes to the working after retirement rules were to lengthen the waiting period for KPERS members to return to work from 60 days to 180 days for members who retire before attaining age 62, remove the earnings limitation for all retirees and establish a single-employer contribution schedule for all retirees.

Changes from the November 2016 experience study that impacted individual groups are listed below:

KPERS:

- The post-retirement healthy mortality assumption was changed to the RP-2014 Mortality Table, with adjustments to better fit the observed experience for the various KPERS groups. The most recent mortality improvement scale, MP-2016, is used to anticipate future mortality improvements in the valuation process through the next experience study.
- The active member mortality assumption was modified to also be based on the RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table with adjustments.
- The retirement rates for the select period (when first eligible for unreduced benefits under Rule of 85) were increased, but all other retirement rates were decreased.
- Disability rates were decreased for all three groups
- The termination of employment assumption was increased for all three groups
- The interest crediting rate assumption for KPERS 3 members was lowered from 6.50% to 6.25%.

KP&F:

- The post-retirement healthy mortality assumption was changed to the RP-2014 Mortality Table with 1-year age set forward and the MP-2016, is used to anticipate future mortality improvements.
- The mortality assumption for disabled members was changed to the RP-2014 Disabled Lives Table (generational using MP-2016) with a 1-year age set forward.
- The active member mortality assumption was modified to the RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table with a 1-year age set forward with a 90% scaling factor.
- The retirement rates for Tier 1 were lowered and the ultimate assumed retirement age was changed from 63 to 65 for Tier 2.
- The termination of employment rates for Tier 2 were increased to better match the observed experience.

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

	Total OPEB Liability					
	Last Fiscal Year*					
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Service cost	$ 1,075,626	$ 939,217	$ 1,330,340	$ 1,148,074	$ 1,159,107	$ 1,080,888
Interest cost	396,980	601,131	888,818	709,488	626,962	636,831
Changes in assumptions	(212,478)	420,118	(2,807,371)	(1,489,326)	(100,278)	917,434
Differences between expected and actual	164,479	(1,108,568)	(1,473,598)	1,824,670	—	(2,061,572)
Benefit payments	(707,369)	(695,596)	(768,626)	(839,853)	(795,825)	(914,260)
Net change in Total OPEB liability	717,238	156,302	(2,830,437)	1,353,053	889,966	(340,679)
Total OPEB liability - beginning of year	18,001,693	17,845,391	20,675,828	19,197,623	18,307,657	18,648,336
Total OPEB liability - end of year	$ 18,718,931	$ 18,001,693	$ 17,845,391	$ 20,550,676	$ 19,197,623	$ 18,307,657
Covered employee payroll	$ 195,135,075	$ 190,449,036	$ 189,755,723	$ 176,752,259	$ 168,736,620	$ 162,916,281
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	9.6 %	9.5 %	9.4 %	11.7 %	11.4 %	11.2 %

* GASB 75 requires presentation of ten years. As of December 31, 2021, only six years of information is available.

The following changes of assumptions for OPEB are in accordance with GASB 75:

- Allocation of actuarial present value of future benefits for services prior and after the measurement date was determined using entry age normal level percent of salary method where:
  - Service cost for each individual participant, payable from date of employment to date of retirement, is sufficient to pay for the participant's benefit at retirement; and
  - Annual service cost is a constant percentage of the participant's salary that is assumed to increase according to the payroll growth.
- Discount rate as of the Measurement Date has been updated to be based on a yield for 20-year tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher (or equivalent quality on another rating scale) tax-exempt, high quality 20-year municipal bonds. The current full valuation uses a discount rate of 2.25%.
- Mortality rates were based on the RPH-2018 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2018 (RPH table is created based on RPH-2014 Total Dataset Mortality Table

with 8 years of MP-2014 mortality improvement backed out. Projected to 2018 using MP-2018 improvement.

The health care trend rates use an initial rate of 7.0%, decreasing by 0.5% annually to an ultimate rate of 4.5% as shown below.

Year	Current	Year	Current
2022	7.0 %	2025	5.5 %
2023	6.5 %	2026	5.0 %
2024	6.0 %	2027+	4.5 %

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios - KPERS Disability and Death

Total OPEB Liability					
	Last Fiscal Year*				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Service cost	$ 651,585	$ 561,487	$ 525,500	$ 521,196	$ 533,091
Interest cost	137,056	191,742	202,863	191,724	149,991
Changes in assumptions	13,205	368,639	78,900	(58,308)	(144,600)
Differences between expected and actual experience	462,571	28,721	(186,785)	(323,365)	—
Benefit payments	(637,338)	(397,475)	(441,878)	(456,399)	(412,692)
Net change in Total OPEB liability	627,079	753,114	178,600	(125,152)	125,790
Total OPEB liability - beginning of year	5,866,986	5,113,872	4,935,272	5,060,424	4,934,634
Total OPEB liability - end of year	$ 6,494,065	$ 5,866,986	$ 5,113,872	$ 4,935,272	$ 5,060,424
Covered payroll	$ 154,736,046	$ 145,843,000	$ 139,515,000	$ 135,439,000	$ 128,748,000
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	4.2 %	4.0 %	3.7 %	3.6 %	3.9 %

* GASB 75 requires presentation of ten years. As of December 31, 2021, only five years of information is available.

No assets are accumulated in a trust to pay related benefits for this plan.

Changes in assumptions and other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate each period:

- The discount rate increased from 2.85% on June 30, 2016 to 3.58% on June 30, 2017.
- The discount rate increased from 3.58% on June 30, 2017 to 3.87% on June 30, 2018.
- The discount rate decreased from 3.87% on June 30, 2018 to 3.50% on June 30, 2019.
- The discount rate decreased from 3.50% on June 30, 2019 to 2.21% on June 30, 2020.
- The discount rate decreased from 2.21% on June 30, 2020 to 2.16% on June 30, 2021.

Park and Recreation Component Unit

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

	Total OPEB Liability Last Fiscal Year*					
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
Service cost	$ 159,510	$ 98,784	$ 182,761	$ 198,529	$ 200,566	$ 146,937
Interest cost	35,489	44,081	115,258	109,451	94,141	71,706
Changes in assumptions	(19,187)	70,862	(1,569,990)	(521,007)	(16,886)	110,247
Differences between expected and actual experience	35,236	88,061	(42,001)	33,784	—	399,018
Benefit payments	(38,443)	(42,783)	(65,299)	(84,899)	(98,192)	(75,876)
Net change in Total OPEB liability	172,605	259,005	(1,379,271)	(264,142)	179,629	652,032
Total OPEB liability - beginning of year	1,533,614	1,274,609	2,653,880	2,918,022	2,738,393	2,086,361
Total OPEB liability - end of year	$ 1,706,219	$ 1,533,614	$ 1,274,609	$ 2,653,880	$ 2,918,022	$ 2,738,393
Covered employee payroll	$ 15,897,564	$ 15,495,435	$ 15,228,282	$ 11,907,847	$ 11,182,254	$ 10,005,361
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	10.7 %	9.9 %	8.4 %	22.3 %	26.1 %	27.4 %

* GASB 75 requires presentation of ten years. As of December 31, 2021, only six years of information is available.

The following changes of assumptions for OPEB are in accordance with GASB 75:

- Allocation of actuarial present value of future benefits for services prior and after the measurement date was determined using entry age normal level percent of salary method where:
  - Service cost for each individual participant, payable from date of employment to date of retirement, is sufficient to pay for the participant's benefit at retirement; and
  - Annual service cost is a constant percentage of the participant's salary that is assumed to increase according to the payroll growth.
- Discount rate as of the Measurement Date has been updated to be based on a yield for 20-year tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher (or equivalent quality on another rating scale) tax-exempt, high quality 20-year municipal bonds. The current full valuation uses a discount rate of 2.21%.
- Mortality rates were based on the RPH-2018 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2018 (RPH-2018 table is created based on RPH-2014 Total Dataset Mortality Table with 8 years of MP-2014 mortality improvement backed out. Projected to 2018 using MP-2018 improvement.

The health care trend rates use an initial rate of 8.0%, decreasing by 0.5% annually to an ultimate rate of 4.5% as shown below.

Year	Current	Year	Current
2022	7.0%	2025	5.5%
2023	6.5%	2026	5.0%
2024	6.0%	2027+	4.5%

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios - KPERS Disability and Death

	Total OPEB Liability				
	Last Fiscal Year*				
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Service cost	$ 57,729	$ 45,250	$ 39,730	$ 39,471	$ 37,575
Interest cost	7,831	10,486	11,594	10,172	7,305
Changes in assumptions	628	22,435	3,943	(3,090)	(6,902)
Differences between expected and actual experience	(19,754)	(33,610)	(59,399)	(28,085)	—
Benefit payments	(3,331)	(1,200)	(1,521)	(5,049)	(18,980)
Net change in Total OPEB liability	43,103	43,361	(5,653)	13,419	18,998
Total OPEB liability - beginning of year	298,294	254,933	260,586	247,167	228,169
Total OPEB liability - end of year	$ 341,397	$ 298,294	$ 254,933	$ 260,586	$ 247,167
Covered payroll	$ 14,300,998	$ 13,635,479	$ 11,649,830	$ 10,651,958	$ 9,408,445
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered employee payroll	2.4 %	2.2 %	2.2 %	2.4 %	2.6 %

* GASB 75 requires presentation of ten years. As of December 31, 2021, only five years of information is available.

No assets are accumulated in a trust to pay related benefits for this plan.

Changes in assumptions and other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate each period:

- The discount rate increased from 2.85% on June 30, 2016 to 3.58% on June 30, 2017.
- The discount rate increased from 3.58% on June 30, 2017 to 3.87% on June 30, 2018.
- The discount rate decreased from 3.87% on June 30, 2018 to 3.50% on June 30, 2019.
- The discount rate decreased from 3.50% on June 30, 2019 to 2.21% on June 30, 2020.
- The discount rate decreased from 2.21% on June 30, 2020 to 2.16% on June 30, 2021.

Fire District Component Unit

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios

Total OPEB Liability Last Fiscal Year*	2021	2020	2019	2018
Service cost	$ 284,861	$ 217,733	$ 187,629	$ 201,279
Interest cost	112,516	163,380	192,225	167,230
Changes in benefit terms	246,530	—	—	—
Changes in assumptions	(47,161)	323,043	329,378	(216,915)
Differences between expected and actual experience	(733,647)	(814,373)	(224,422)	(4,076)
Benefit payments	(182,749)	(190,383)	(170,010)	(139,237)
Net change in Total OPEB liability	319,650	(300,600)	314,800	8,281
Total OPEB liability - beginning of year	4,587,756	4,888,286	4,573,486	4,565,205
Total OPEB liability - end of year	$4,268,106	$4,587,686	$4,888,286	$4,573,486
Covered payroll	$10,132,972	$8,704,898	$9,564,732	$8,434,819
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	42.1 %	52.7 %	51.1 %	54.2 %

* GASB 75 requires presentation of ten years. As of December 31, 2021, only four years of information is available.

The following changes of assumptions for OPEB are in accordance with GASB 75:

- Allocation of actuarial present value of future benefits for services prior and after the measurement date was determined using entry age normal level percent of salary method where:
  - Service cost for each individual participant, payable from date of employment to date of retirement, is sufficient to pay for the participant's benefit at retirement; and
  - Annual service cost is a constant percentage of the participant's salary that is assumed to increase according to the payroll growth.
- Discount rate as of the Measurement Date has been updated to be based on a yield for 20-year tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher (or equivalent quality on another rating scale) tax-exempt, high quality 20-year municipal bonds. The current full valuation uses a discount rate of 2.25%.
- Mortality rates were based on the RPH-2018 Total Dataset Mortality Table fully generational using Scale MP-2018 (RPH table is created based on RPH-2014 Total Dataset Mortality Table with 8 years of MP-2014 mortality improvement backed out. Projected to 2018 using MP-2018 improvement.

The health care trend rates use an initial rate of 7.0%, decreasing by 0.5% annually to an ultimate rate of 4.5% as shown below.

Year	Current	Year	Current
2022	7.0%	2025	5.5%
2023	7.0%	2,026	5.0%
2024	6.5%	2027+	4.5%

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios - KPERS Disability and Death

	Total OPEB Liability			
	Last Fiscal Year*			
	2021	2020	2019	2018
Service cost	$ 937	$ 1,287	$ 1,113	$ 1,090
Interest cost	23	84	68	3,744
Changes in assumptions	(595)	69	28	(13)
Differences between expected and actual experience	(955)	(1,847)	(758)	(107,662)
Benefit payments	—	—	—	—
Net change in Total OPEB liability	(590)	(407)	451	(102,841)
Total OPEB liability - beginning of year	695	1,102	651	103,492
Total OPEB liability - end of year	$ 105	$ 695	$ 1,102	$ 651
Covered payroll	$ 174,301	$ 198,248	$ 241,755	$ 221,003
Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered payroll	0.1 %	0.4 %	0.5 %	0.3 %

* GASB 75 requires presentation of ten years. As of December 31, 2021, only four years of information is available.

No assets are accumulated in a trust to pay related benefits for this plan.

Changes in assumptions and other inputs reflect the effects of changes in the discount rate each period:

- The discount rate increased from 3.58% on June 30, 2017 to 3.87% on June 30, 2018.
- The discount rate decreased from 3.87% on June 30, 2018 to 3.50% on June 30, 2019.
- The discount rate decreased from 3.50% on June 30, 2019 to 2.21% on June 30, 2020.
- The discount rate increased from 2.21% on June 30,2020 to 2.25% on June 30,2021.

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Special Revenue Funds

Developmental Supports Fund -accounts for all revenues and expenditures of the Developmental Supports agency. Developmental Supports is a community-based service agency providing a variety of vocational, employment, training, living, and case management services to persons with developmental disabilities and their families. The primary sources of revenue are dedicated ad valorem and motor vehicle taxes, Federal/ State aid, and various charges for services that are restricted for use by the Developmental Supports agency.

Library Fund -accounts for all revenues and expenditures of operating the library system. The primary sources of revenue are dedicated ad valorem and motor vehicle taxes.

Library Gift Fund -accounts for contributions and donations by patrons and supporters of the Library and is restricted per statute K.S.A. 12-1225 to expenditures for the Library system.

Stream Maintenance Fund - accounts for royalty payments from sand removed from the Kansas River as it flows through Johnson County. Per statute K.S.A. 82a-309, these funds are to be used for the cleaning, maintenance, and preservation of the property along, in or over the river.

Mental Health Fund - accounts for all revenues and expenditures of the Mental Health agency. The Mental Health Center provides a broad range of services including 24-hour emergency services and outpatient services for individuals and families in Johnson County. Mental Health provides services to both adults and children with severe and persistent mental illness. The Center also operates a community-based treatment program for seriously disabled adults, an adult detoxification center, and a 20-bed residential treatment facility for adolescents suffering from substance abuse problems. The primary sources of revenue are dedicated ad valorem and motor vehicle taxes, Federal/State aid, and various charges for services that are restricted for use by the Mental Health Center.

Developer Fees Fund - accounts for fees in-lieu-of parkland dedications from land developers in Johnson County. Revenues are to be used for public parkland and recreation purposes, in accordance with Article 27(6)(E) of the Johnson County Zoning and Subdivision Regulations.

Public Health Fund - accounts for all revenues and expenditures of the Public Health agency. Public Health provides a broad range of services including control and prevention of communicable disease and bioterrorism, and the promotion of health and wellness. Additionally, the department protects the environment of the community through services that monitor, control, or eliminate contaminants and through public education about environmental issues. The primary sources of revenue are dedicated ad valorem taxes and motor vehicle taxes, Federal/State aid, and various charges for services that are restricted for use by the Public Health agency.

911 Fund - accounts for $.53 per month per subscriber account of any exchange telecommunications service, wireless telecommunications service, VoIP service, or other service capable of contacting a public safety answering point (PSAP), per statute K.S.A. 12-5369. This new statute took effect on January 1, 2012, and will gradually replace the County's current 911 Telephone and 911 Wireless Telephone Funds.

County Clerk Technology Fund - accounts for proceeds from additional fees and charges assessed by the Register of Deeds pursuant to K.S.A 28-115. The funds are restricted for the purposes of acquiring equipment and technological services for the storing, recording, archiving, retrieving, maintaining and handling of data recorded, stored or generated in the office of the County Clerk as authorized by the provisions of Section 16 of House Bill 2643.

County Treasurer Technology Fund - accounts for proceeds from additional fees and charges assessed by the Register of Deeds pursuant to K.S.A 28-115. The funds are restricted for the purposes of acquiring equipment and technological services for the storing, recording, archiving, retrieving, maintaining and

handling of data recorded, stored or generated in the office of the County Treasurer as authorized by the provisions of Section 17 of House Bill 2643.

District Attorney Forfeited Property Fund - accounts for proceeds from property seized by the District Attorney pursuant to state and federal regulations. The proceeds are restricted for training purposes and contributions to non-profit agencies which deal in public safety and crime prevention issues per statute K.S.A. 60-4117.

Sheriff Forfeited Property Fund - accounts for proceeds from property seized in drug-related cases pursuant to state and federal regulations. The funds are restricted for special law enforcement and prosecutorial purposes and cannot be used for normal operating expenditures per statute K.S.A. 60-4117.

Controlled Substance Fund - accounts for tax assessments and penalties from persons who manufacture, produce, ship, transport, import, or possess certain quantities of controlled substances pursuant to state statute. The funds are restricted solely for law enforcement and criminal prosecution activities per statute K.S.A. 79-5202.

Alcohol Tax Fund - accounts for the revenues received from the local alcohol liquor tax authorized by the Kansas Legislature. Funds must be expended for alcoholism and drug abuse prevention programs per statute K.S.A. 65-4060.

Prosecutor Training Fund - accounts for a portion of the court costs assessed in every court case. The funds are restricted for training of prosecuting attorney personnel per statute K.S.A. 28-170.

911 Wireless Telephone Fund - accounts for the 25 cents per month fee assessed on each wireless phone in Johnson County. The proceeds from the fee are restricted to provide wireless 911 phone service and for equipment directly related to the reception and processing of the wireless 911 calls by public safety dispatch centers per statute K.S.A.12-5330. The 2011 Kansas Legislature passed Senate Bill 50, which replaced existing 911 statutes with a new 911 fee structure, governance process, fee distribution mechanism, and auditing requirements. This fund is gradually being replaced by the new 911 Fund.

Weapons Licensure Fund -accounts for the revenues and expenditures incurred by the Sheriff's office in administering the applications for licenses for the concealed carry of firearms. Statute K.S.A. 75-7c05 requires applicants to pay a fee to the Sheriff that is to be used for the purposes of administering the license application process.

Debt Service Funds

Debt Service Fund - accounts for property tax levied and special assessment tax levied which are used to make principal and interest payments on all general obligation and special assessment bonds with governmental commitment, certain notes and capital leases, excluding Park and Recreation District bonds and debt accounted for in the proprietary funds.

Library Special Use Fund - accounts for the revenues and expenditures of financing capital improvement projects for the Johnson County Library System. Per statute K.S.A. 12-1257, this fund is to be used for the acquisition of sites, and for the constructing, equipping, repairing, remodeling and furnishing of buildings for county library purposes and to pay a portion of the principal and interest on bonds issued for those purposes. The primary sources of revenue are dedicated ad valorem and motor vehicle taxes.

Capital Projects Funds

Register of Deeds Technology Fund - accounts for fees collected for recording documents at a fixed price per page. Per statute K.S.A. 28-115a, the funds may only be used to acquire equipment and technological

services for the storing, recording, archiving, retrieving, maintaining and handling of land or property records filed or maintained by the County.

Stormwater Fund - accounts for all revenues and expenditures of the Stormwater Management Program. The primary revenue source is a Countywide 1/10 of one percent retail sales tax that is dedicated to the purposes of planning, constructing, maintaining and managing Stormwater improvements in Johnson County.

Public Works Fund - accounts for all revenues and expenditures of the Public Works agencies. The Public Works agency maintains and improves County roads and bridges as well as providing equipment maintenance and traffic control services. It also provides funding for the County Assisted Road System (CARS) program, which provides matching funds to cities within the County for various road and bridge projects. The primary sources of revenue are dedicated ad valorem and motor vehicle taxes, Federal/State aid, and various charges for services that are restricted for use by the Public Works agency.

County Building Fund - accounts for the revenues and expenditures associated with the acquisition, construction, and renovation of County buildings. Per statute K.S.A. 19-15.116, this fund is to be used for the acquisition, construction, and renovation of County buildings or to pay a portion of the principal and interest on bonds issued for the buildings. The statute allows for an annual tax levy not to exceed one mill for a period not to exceed ten years. The primary sources of revenue are dedicated ad valorem and motor vehicle taxes.

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
December 31, 2021

	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
ASSETS				
Deposits including investments	$ 57,016,700	$ 2,598,301	$ 14,115,740	$ 73,730,741
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	83,233,255	5,280,905	19,775,066	108,289,226
Lease receivable	551,967	—	—	551,967
Inventories	313,836	—	363,515	677,351
Prepaids	345,023	—	168,283	513,306
Total assets	$ 141,460,781	$ 7,879,206	$ 34,422,604	$ 183,762,591
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES				
Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	$ 2,242,587	$ 23,107	$ 55,832	$ 2,321,526
Salaries and wages payable	1,310,912	—	92,237	1,403,149
Due to others	3,658	—	—	3,658
Unearned revenue	953,832	—	28,000	981,832
Total liabilities	4,510,989	23,107	176,069	4,710,165
Deferred Inflows of Resources:				
Property tax receivable	80,669,793	5,280,905	16,457,743	102,408,441
Unavailable revenue - accounts receivable	3,413,154	—	—	3,413,154
Leases	542,957	—	—	542,957
Total deferred inflows of resources	84,625,904	5,280,905	16,457,743	106,364,552
Fund Balances:				
Nonspendable	658,859	—	531,798	1,190,657
Restricted	31,877,966	2,575,194	10,568,126	45,021,286
Committed	217,223	—	27,902	245,125
Assigned	19,569,840	—	6,660,966	26,230,806
Total fund balances	52,323,888	2,575,194	17,788,792	72,687,874
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 141,460,781	$ 7,879,206	$ 34,422,604	$ 183,762,591

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Special Revenue Funds	Debt Service Funds	Capital Projects Funds	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 91,333,220	$ 5,056,772	$ 34,253,919	$ 130,643,911
Intergovernmental	16,951,993	—	13,107,865	30,059,858
Charges for services	21,008,391	—	1,696,535	22,704,926
Investment earnings	(11,113)	—	(395,837)	(406,950)
Licenses and permits	1,379,612	—	22,475	1,402,087
Other	697,385	—	47,832	745,217
Total revenues	131,359,488	5,056,772	48,732,789	185,149,049
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
General government	328,345	—	330,058	658,403
Public works	—	—	12,148,490	12,148,490
Public safety	4,829,129	—	—	4,829,129
Health and human services	81,714,967	—	—	81,714,967
Culture and recreation	30,060,657	152,749	—	30,213,406
Debt service:				
Principal retirement	—	1,360,300	—	1,360,300
Interest and fiscal charges	78,540	586,624	—	665,164
Capital Outlay	1,046,713	3,170,987	1,840,535	6,058,235
Total expenditures	118,058,351	5,270,660	14,319,083	137,648,094
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	13,301,137	(213,888)	34,413,706	47,500,955
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	981,901	86,325	1,739,381	2,807,607
Transfers out	(6,094,848)	—	(33,298,614)	(39,393,462)
Lease interest	7,754	—		7,754
Total other financing sources and uses	(5,105,193)	86,325	(31,559,233)	(36,578,101)
Net change in fund balances	8,195,944	(127,563)	2,854,473	10,922,854
Fund balances - beginning	44,127,944	2,702,757	14,934,319	61,765,020
Fund balances - ending	$ 52,323,888	$ 2,575,194	$ 17,788,792	$ 72,687,874

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Balance Sheet

Nonmajor Governmental Funds - Special Revenue

December 31, 2021

	Developmental Supports	Library	Library Gift	Stream Maintenance	Mental Health	Developer Fees	Public Health	911 Fund	County Clerk Technology
ASSETS									
Deposits including investments	$ 9,677,301	$ 15,922,490	$ 145,099	$ 8,782	$ 7,529,785	$ 261,937	$ 11,603,108	$ 7,754,301	$ 1,533,479
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	14,213,965	35,108,472	—	—	21,049,403	—	12,861,415	—	—
Lease receivable	—	—	—	—	551,967	—	—	—	—
Inventories	—	—	—	—	—	—	313,836	—	—
Prepaids	—	58,385	—	—	19,500	—	65,704	201,434	—
Total assets	$ 23,891,266	$ 51,089,347	$ 145,099	$ 8,782	$ 29,150,655	$ 261,937	$ 24,844,063	$ 7,955,735	$ 1,533,479
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES									
Liabilities:									
Accounts payable	$ 194,067	$ 505,957	$ 20,003	$ —	$ 392,814	$ —	$ 340,149	$ 780,696	$ —
Salaries and wages payable	321,396	324,273	—	—	441,206	—	224,037	—	—
Due to others	939	—	—	—	—	—	2,719	—	—
Unearned revenue	92,494	246,536	—	—	185,299	—	429,503	—	—
Total liabilities	608,896	1,076,766	20,003	—	1,019,319	—	996,408	780,696	—
Deferred Inflows of Resources:									
Property tax receivable	14,019,948	34,767,273	—	—	19,877,563	—	12,005,009	—	—
Unavailable revenue - accounts receivable	1,159,024	370	—	—	243,875	—	686,110	—	—
Leases	—	—	—	—	542,957	—	—	—	—
Total deferred inflows of resources	15,178,972	34,767,643	—	—	20,664,395	—	12,691,119	—	—
Fund Balances:									
Nonspendable	—	58,385	—	—	19,500	—	379,540	201,434	—
Restricted	6,580,480	4,654,349	—	—	5,592,156	152,138	6,307,827	6,410,515	1,478,638
Committed	97,500	—	—	—	9,924	109,799	—	—	—
Assigned	1,425,418	10,532,204	125,096	8,782	1,845,361	—	4,469,169	563,090	54,841
Total fund balances	8,103,398	15,244,938	125,096	8,782	7,466,941	261,937	11,156,536	7,175,039	1,533,479
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 23,891,266	$ 51,089,347	$ 145,099	$ 8,782	$ 29,150,655	$ 261,937	$ 24,844,063	$ 7,955,735	$ 1,533,479

(Continued)

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Balance Sheet

Nonmajor Governmental Funds - Special Revenue

December 31, 2021

	County Treasurer Technology	District Attorney Forfeited Property	Sheriff Forfeited Property	Controlled Substance	Alcohol Tax	Prosecutor Training	911 Wireless Telephone	Weapons Licensure	Total
ASSETS									
Deposits including investments	$ 434,132	$ 128,399	$ 1,528,951	$ 157,858	$ 168,353	$ 40,384	$ —	$ 122,341	$ 57,016,700
Receivables (net of allowance									
for uncollectibles):	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83,233,255
Lease receivable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	551,967
Inventories	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	313,836
Prepaids	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	345,023
Total assets	$ 434,132	$ 128,399	$ 1,528,951	$ 157,858	$ 168,353	$ 40,384	$ —	$ 122,341	$ 141,460,781
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES,									
AND FUND BALANCES									
Liabilities:									
Accounts payable	$ 2,719	$ —	$ —	$ 6,182	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 2,242,587
Salaries and wages payable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,310,912
Due to others	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,658
Unearned revenue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	953,832
Total liabilities	2,719	—	—	6,182	—	—	—	—	4,510,989
Deferred Inflows of Resources:									
Property tax receivable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	$ 80,669,793
Unavailable revenue - accounts receivable	—	—	1,323,775	—	—	—	—	—	3,413,154
Leases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	542,957
Total deferred inflows of resources	—	—	1,323,775	—	—	—	—	—	84,625,904
Fund Balances:									
Nonspendable	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	658,859
Restricted	413,624	—	—	137,849	150,390	—	—	—	31,877,966
Committed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	217,223
Assigned	17,789	128,399	205,176	13,827	17,963	40,384	—	122,341	19,569,840
Total fund balances	431,413	128,399	205,176	151,676	168,353	40,384	—	122,341	52,323,888
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 434,132	$ 128,399	$ 1,528,951	$ 157,858	$ 168,353	$ 40,384	$ —	$ 122,341	$ 141,460,781

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures,
and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds - Special Revenue
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Developmental Supports	Library	Library Gift	Stream Maintenance	Mental Health	Developer Fees	Public Health	911 Fund	County Clerk Technology
REVENUES									
Taxes	$ 15,700,143	$ 36,362,345	$ —	$ —	$ 21,437,910	$ —	$ 12,455,606	$ 5,243,376	$ —
Intergovernmental	1,464,591	132,509	—	—	7,448,035	—	7,845,693	—	—
Charges for services	8,788,218	161,702	—	—	10,149,420	67,798	1,082,961	—	379,146
Investment earnings	32,393	(103,720)	370	—	32,346	—	—	17,859	3,451
Licenses and permits	—	280,959	—	—	—	—	781,314	—	—
Other	19,360	617,057	102,864	1,173	73,160	—	(138,348)	—	—
Total revenues	26,004,705	37,450,852	103,234	1,173	39,140,871	67,798	22,027,226	5,261,235	382,597
EXPENDITURES									
Current:									
General government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,582
Public safety	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,619,328	—
Health and human services	26,682,135	—	—	—	37,106,660	—	17,926,172	—	—
Culture and recreation	—	29,950,774	109,883	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debt service:									
Interest and fiscal charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78,540	—
Capital outlay	—	273,882	—	—	—	—	555,331	—	—
Total expenditures	26,682,135	30,224,656	109,883	—	37,106,660	—	18,481,503	4,697,868	27,582
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(677,430)	7,226,196	(6,649)	1,173	2,034,211	67,798	3,545,723	563,367	355,015
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)									
Transfers in	81,400	—	—	—	850,501	—	50,000	—	—
Transfers out	(148,654)	(4,432,015)	—	—	(235,598)	—	(181,906)	(741,179)	(292,000)
Lease interest	—	—	—	—	7,754	—	—	—	—
Total other financing sources and uses	(67,254)	(4,432,015)	—	—	622,657	—	(131,906)	(741,179)	(292,000)
Net change in fund balances	(744,684)	2,794,181	(6,649)	1,173	2,656,868	67,798	3,413,817	(177,812)	63,015
Fund balances - beginning	8,848,082	12,450,757	131,745	7,609	4,810,073	194,139	7,742,719	7,352,851	1,470,464
Fund balances - ending	$ 8,103,398	$ 15,244,938	$ 125,096	$ 8,782	$ 7,466,941	$ 261,937	$ 11,156,536	$ 7,175,039	$ 1,533,479

(Continued)

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds - Special Revenue
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	County Treasurer Technology	District Attorney Forfeited Property	Sheriff Forfeited Property	Controlled Substance	Alcohol Tax	Prosecutor Training	911 Wireless Telephone	Weapons Licensure	Total
REVENUES									
Taxes	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 2,911	$ 130,929	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 91,333,220
Intergovernmental	—	—	61,165	—	—	—	—	—	16,951,993
Charges for services	379,146	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,008,391
Investment earnings	993	293	4,121	388	393	—	—	—	(11,113)
Licenses and permits	—	33,387	245,656	—	—	—	—	38,296	1,379,612
Other	—	—	—	—	—	22,119	—	—	697,385
Total revenues	380,139	33,680	310,942	3,299	131,322	22,119	—	38,296	131,359,488
EXPENDITURES									
Current:									
General government	300,763	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	328,345
Public safety	—	26,397	66,220	29,396	77,171	10,617	—	—	4,829,129
Health and human services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81,714,967
Culture and recreation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,060,657
Debt service:									
Interest and fiscal charges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78,540
Capital outlay	—	—	217,500	—	—	—	—	—	1,046,713
Total expenditures	300,763	26,397	283,720	29,396	77,171	10,617	—	—	118,058,351
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	79,376	7,283	27,222	(26,097)	54,151	11,502	—	38,296	13,301,137
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)									
Transfers in	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	981,901
Transfers out	—	—	—	—	(63,496)	—	—	—	(6,094,848)
Lease interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,754
Total other financing sources and uses	—	—	—	—	(63,496)	—	—	—	(5,105,193)
Net change in fund balances	79,376	7,283	27,222	(26,097)	(9,345)	11,502	—	38,296	8,195,944
Fund balances - beginning	352,037	121,116	177,954	177,773	177,698	28,882	—	84,045	44,127,944
Fund balances - ending	$ 431,413	$ 128,399	$ 205,176	$ 151,676	$ 168,353	$ 40,384	$ —	$ 122,341	$ 52,323,888

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Balance Sheet
Nonmajor Governmental Funds - Debt Service
December 31, 2021

	Debt Service	Library Special Use	Total
ASSETS			
Deposits including investments	$ 693,320	$ 1,904,981	$ 2,598,301
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	1,705,698	3,575,207	5,280,905
Total assets	2,399,018	5,480,188	7,879,206
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES			
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable	—	23,107	23,107
Total liabilities	—	23,107	23,107
Deferred Inflows of Resources:			
Property tax receivable	1,705,698	3,575,207	5,280,905
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,705,698	3,575,207	5,280,905
Fund Balances:			
Restricted	693,320	1,881,874	2,575,194
Total fund balances	693,320	1,881,874	2,575,194
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 2,399,018	$ 5,480,188	$ 7,879,206

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds - Debt Service
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Debt Service	Library Special Use	Total
REVENUES			
Taxes	$ 1,631,154	$ 3,425,618	$ 5,056,772
Total revenues	1,631,154	3,425,618	5,056,772
EXPENDITURES			
Current:			
Culture and recreation	—	152,749	152,749
Debt service:			
Principal retirement	1,360,300	—	1,360,300
Interest and fiscal charges	586,624	—	586,624
Capital outlay	—	3,170,987	3,170,987
Total expenditures	1,946,924	3,323,736	5,270,660
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(315,770)	101,882	(213,888)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)			
Transfers in	86,325	—	86,325
Total other financing sources and uses	86,325	—	86,325
Net change in fund balances	(229,445)	101,882	(127,563)
Fund balances - beginning	922,765	1,779,992	2,702,757
Fund balances - ending	$ 693,320	$ 1,881,874	$ 2,575,194

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Balance Sheet

Nonmajor Governmental Funds - Capital Projects

December 31, 2021

	Register of Deeds Technology	Stormwater	Public Works	County Building	Total
ASSETS					
Deposits including investments	$ 5,525,827	$ 3,110,609	$ 5,306,904	$ 172,400	$ 14,115,740
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	—	3,317,323	14,795,348	1,662,395	19,775,066
Inventories	—	—	363,515	—	363,515
Prepaids	154,196	—	14,087	—	168,283
Total assets	$ 5,680,023	$ 6,427,932	$ 20,479,854	$ 1,834,795	$ 34,422,604
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES					
Liabilities:					
Accounts payable	$ —	$ 2,952	$ 52,880	$ —	$ 55,832
Salaries and wages payable	—	9,319	82,918	—	92,237
Due to others	—	—	—	—	—
Unearned revenue	—	—	28,000	—	28,000
Total liabilities	—	12,271	163,798	—	176,069
Deferred Inflows of Resources:					
Property tax receivable	—		14,795,348	1,662,395	16,457,743
Total deferred inflows of resources	—	—	14,795,348	1,662,395	16,457,743
Fund Balances:					
Nonspendable	154,196	—	377,602	—	531,798
Restricted	5,045,305	3,250,423	2,208,384	64,014	10,568,126
Committed	—	—	—	27,902	27,902
Assigned	480,522	3,165,238	2,934,722	80,484	6,660,966
Total fund balances	5,680,023	6,415,661	5,520,708	172,400	17,788,792
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 5,680,023	$ 6,427,932	$ 20,479,854	$ 1,834,795	$ 34,422,604

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances
Nonmajor Governmental Funds - Capital Projects
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Register of Deeds Technology	Stormwater	Public Works	County Building	Total
REVENUES					
Taxes	$ —	$ 17,681,350	$ 14,737,742	$ 1,834,827	$ 34,253,919
Intergovernmental	—	—	13,107,865	—	13,107,865
Charges for services	1,516,586	—	179,949	—	1,696,535
Investment earnings	13,589	(411,658)	—	2,232	(395,837)
Licenses and permits	—	—	22,475	—	22,475
Other	—	660	47,172	—	47,832
Total revenues	1,530,175	17,270,352	28,095,203	1,837,059	48,732,789
EXPENDITURES					
Current:					
General government	330,058	—		—	330,058
Public works	—	520,531	11,627,959	—	12,148,490
Capital outlay	—	—	—	1,840,535	1,840,535
Total expenditures	330,058	520,531	11,627,959	1,840,535	14,319,083
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	1,200,117	16,749,821	16,467,244	(3,476)	34,413,706
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)					
Transfers in	108,945	—	1,630,436	—	1,739,381
Transfers out	(1,023,500)	(13,910,396)	(18,364,718)	—	(33,298,614)
Total other financing sources and uses	(914,555)	(13,910,396)	(16,734,282)	—	(31,559,233)
Net change in fund balances	285,562	2,839,425	(267,038)	(3,476)	2,854,473
Fund balances - beginning	5,394,461	3,576,236	5,787,746	175,876	14,934,319
Fund balances - ending	$ 5,680,023	$ 6,415,661	$ 5,520,708	$ 172,400	$ 17,788,792

Johnson County, Kansas

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

Budget and Actual

Developmental Supports Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 15,813,951	$ 15,813,951	$ 15,700,143	$ (113,808)
Intergovernmental	1,718,382	1,718,382	1,464,591	(253,791)
Charges for services	10,102,400	10,102,400	8,788,218	(1,314,182)
Investment earnings	15,880	15,880	32,393	16,513
Other	92,971	92,971	19,359	(73,612)
Total revenues	27,743,584	27,743,584	26,004,704	(1,738,880)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Health and human services	27,667,412	27,667,412	26,617,983	1,049,429
Capital outlay	11,213	11,213	—	11,213
Reserves	1,844,357	1,844,357	—	1,844,357
Total expenditures	29,522,982	29,522,982	26,617,983	2,904,999
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,779,398)	(1,779,398)	(613,279)	1,166,119
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	83,695	83,695	81,400	(2,295)
Transfers out	(148,654)	(148,654)	(148,654)	—
Total other financing sources and uses	(64,959)	(64,959)	(67,254)	(2,295)
Net change in fund balances	(1,844,357)	(1,844,357)	(680,533)	$ 1,163,824
Fund balances - beginning	1,844,357	1,844,357	8,775,678	
Fund balances - ending	$ —	$ —	$ 8,095,145	

Johnson County, Kansas

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

Budget and Actual

Library Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 36,829,720	$ 36,829,720	$ 36,362,345	$ (467,375)
Intergovernmental	265,638	265,638	132,509	(133,129)
Charges for services	159,000	159,000	161,702	2,702
Investment earnings	58,404	58,404	75,100	16,696
Licenses and permits	—	—	280,959	280,959
Other	1,114,327	1,114,327	617,057	(497,270)
Total revenues	38,427,089	38,427,089	37,629,672	(797,417)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Culture and recreation	32,407,390	32,407,390	30,425,193	1,982,197
Capital outlay	200,000	200,000	318,074	(118,074)
Reserves	9,557,491	9,557,491	—	9,557,491
Total expenditures	42,164,881	42,164,881	30,743,267	11,421,614
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(3,737,792)	(3,737,792)	6,886,405	10,624,197
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	(5,819,699)	(5,819,699)	(4,432,015)	1,387,684
Total other financing sources and uses	(5,819,699)	(5,819,699)	(4,432,015)	1,387,684
Net change in fund balances	(9,557,491)	(9,557,491)	2,454,390	$ 12,011,881
Fund balances - beginning	9,557,491	9,557,491	11,832,476	
Fund balances - ending	$ —	$ —	$ 14,286,866	

Johnson County, Kansas

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

Budget and Actual

Stream Maintenance Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Other	$ 5,000	$ 5,000	$ 1,173	$ (3,827)
Total revenues	5,000	5,000	1,173	(3,827)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Reserves	6,851	6,851	—	6,851
Total expenditures	6,851	6,851	—	6,851
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,851)	(1,851)	1,173	3,024
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	(5,000)	(5,000)	—	5,000
Total other financing sources and uses	(5,000)	(5,000)	—	5,000
Net change in fund balances	(6,851)	(6,851)	1,173	$ 8,024
Fund balances - beginning	6,851	6,851	7,609	
Fund balances - ending	$ —	$ —	$ 8,782	

Johnson County, Kansas

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

Budget and Actual

Mental Health Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 21,623,372	$ 21,623,372	$ 21,437,910	$ (185,462)
Intergovernmental	7,178,807	7,942,937	7,448,036	(494,901)
Charges for services	8,520,239	8,520,239	10,149,420	1,629,181
Investment earnings	18,869	18,869	32,346	13,477
Other	51,043	51,043	71,904	20,861
Total revenues	37,392,330	38,156,460	39,139,616	983,156
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Health and human services	37,891,335	38,655,465	37,834,828	820,637
Capital outlay	71,168	71,168	—	71,168
Reserves	542,198	542,198	—	542,198
Total expenditures	38,504,701	39,268,831	37,834,828	1,434,003
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,112,371)	(1,112,371)	1,304,788	2,417,159
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	711,477	711,477	850,501	139,024
Transfers out	(237,893)	(237,893)	(235,598)	2,295
Total other financing sources and uses	473,584	473,584	614,903	141,319
Net change in fund balances	(638,787)	(638,787)	1,919,691	$ 2,558,478
Fund balances - beginning	638,787	638,787	4,766,318	
Fund balances - ending	$ —	$ —	$ 6,686,009	

Johnson County, Kansas

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance

Budget and Actual

Developer Fees Fund

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Charges for services	$ 9,800	$ 9,800	$ 67,798	$ 57,998
Total revenues	9,800	9,800	67,798	57,998
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Reserves	180,699	180,699	—	180,699
Total expenditures	180,699	180,699	—	180,699
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(170,899)	(170,899)	67,798	238,697
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	(9,800)	(9,800)	—	9,800
Total other financing sources and uses	(9,800)	(9,800)	—	9,800
Net change in fund balances	(180,699)	(180,699)	67,798	$ 248,497
Fund balances - beginning	180,699	180,699	194,139	
Fund balances - ending	$ —	$ —	$ 261,937	

Johnson County, Kansas

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
Public Health Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 12,560,460	$ 12,560,460	$ 12,455,606	$ (104,854)
Intergovernmental	4,894,105	8,342,345	7,845,693	(496,652)
Charges for services	1,611,555	1,611,555	1,082,961	(528,594)
Licenses and permits	827,700	827,700	781,314	(46,386)
Other	390,657	1,085,657	217,349	(868,308)
Total revenues	20,284,477	24,427,717	22,382,923	(2,044,794)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Health and human services	20,666,095	24,459,335	18,298,366	6,160,969
Capital outlay	—	350,000	544,733.73	(194,734)
Reserves	2,126,165	2,126,165	—	2,126,165
Total expenditures	22,792,260	26,935,500	18,843,100	8,092,400
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(2,507,783)	(2,507,783)	3,539,823	6,047,606
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	14,524	14,524	50,000	35,476
Transfers out	(181,906)	(181,906)	(181,906)	—
Total other financing sources and uses	(167,382)	(167,382)	(131,906)	35,476
Net change in fund balances	(2,675,165)	(2,675,165)	3,407,917	$ 6,083,082
Fund balances - beginning	2,675,165	2,675,165	6,980,871	
Fund balances - ending	$ —	$ —	$ 10,388,788	

Johnson County, Kansas

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
911 Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Tax	$ 5,907,740	$ 5,907,740	$ 5,243,376	$ (664,364)
Charges for services				
Investment earnings	21,024	21,024	17,859	(3,165)
Total revenues	5,928,764	5,928,764	5,261,235	(667,529)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public safety	5,892,489	5,892,489	5,232,255	660,234
Capital outlay	602,179	602,179	—	602,179
Reserves	5,651,553	5,651,553	—	5,651,553
Total expenditures	12,146,221	12,146,221	5,232,255	6,913,966
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(6,217,457)	(6,217,457)	28,980	6,246,437
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	(139,000)	(139,000)	(741,179)	(602,179)
Total other financing sources and uses	(139,000)	(139,000)	(741,179)	(602,179)
Net change in fund balances	(6,356,457)	(6,356,457)	(712,199)	$ 5,644,258
Fund balances - beginning	6,356,457	6,356,457	6,997,760	
Fund balances - ending	$ —	$ —	$ 6,285,561	

Johnson County, Kansas

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
District Attorney Forfeited Property Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Investment earnings	$ 403	$ 403	$ 293	$ (110)
Licenses and permits	25,000	25,000	33,387	8,387
Total revenues	25,403	25,403	33,680	8,277
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public safety	25,403	25,403	26,397	(994)
Reserves	116,093	116,093	—	116,093
Total expenditures	141,496	141,496	26,397	115,099
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(116,093)	(116,093)	7,283	123,376
Net change in fund balances	(116,093)	(116,093)	7,283	$ 123,376
Fund balances - beginning	116,093	116,093	120,940	
Fund balances - ending	$ —	$ —	$ 128,223	

Johnson County, Kansas

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
Sheriff Forfeited Property Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Intergovernmental	$ —	$ —	$ 61,165	$ 61,165
Investment earnings	3,245	3,245	4,121	876
Licenses and permits	281,384	281,384	245,656	(35,728)
Total revenues	284,629	284,629	310,942	(34,852)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public safety	284,629	284,629	66,220	218,409
Capital Outlay	—	—	217,500	(217,500)
Reserves	56,306	56,306	—	56,306
Total expenditures	340,935	340,935	283,720	57,215
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(56,306)	(56,306)	27,222	22,363
Net change in fund balances	(56,306)	(56,306)	27,222	$ 22,363
Fund balances - beginning	56,306	759,088	177,954	
Fund balances - ending	$ —	$ —	$ 205,176	

Johnson County, Kansas

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
Controlled Substance Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 10,000	$ 10,000	$ 2,911	$ (7,089)
Investment earnings	522	522	388	(134)
Total revenues	10,522	10,522	3,299	(7,223)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public safety	106,624	106,624	81,154	25,470
Total expenditures	106,624	106,624	81,154	25,470
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(96,102)	(96,102)	(77,855)	18,247
Net change in fund balances	(96,102)	(96,102)	(77,855)	$ 18,247
Fund balances - beginning	96,102	96,102	177,772	
Fund balances - ending	$ —	$ —	$ 99,917	

Johnson County, Kansas

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
Alcohol Tax Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 140,000	$ 140,000	$ 130,929	$ (9,071)
Investment earnings	667	667	393	(274)
Total revenues	140,667	140,667	131,322	(9,345)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public safety	106,547	106,547	77,171	29,376
Reserves	219,418	219,418	—	219,418
Total expenditures	325,965	325,965	77,171	248,794
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(185,298)	(185,298)	54,151	239,449
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	(34,120)	(34,120)	(63,496)	(29,376)
Total other financing sources and uses	(34,120)	(34,120)	(63,496)	(29,376)
Net change in fund balances	(219,418)	(219,418)	(9,345)	$ 210,073
Fund balances - beginning	219,418	219,418	177,698	
Fund balances - ending	$ —	$ —	$ 168,353	

Johnson County, Kansas

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
Prosecutor Training Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Charges for services	$ 29,000	$ 29,000	$ —	$ (29,000)
Other	—	—	22,119	22,119
Total revenues	29,000	29,000	22,119	(6,881)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public safety	29,000	29,000	10,617	18,383
Reserves	17,713	17,713	—	17,713
Total expenditures	46,713	46,713	10,617	36,096
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(17,713)	(17,713)	11,502	29,215
Net change in fund balances	(17,713)	(17,713)	11,502	$ 29,215
Fund balances - beginning	17,713	17,713	28,881	
Fund balances - ending	$ —	$ —	$ 40,383	

Johnson County, Kansas

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
Weapons Licensure Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Licenses and permits	$ 26,010	$ 26,010	$ 38,296	$ 12,286
Total revenues	26,010	26,010	38,296	12,286
EXPENDITURES				
Public safety	26,010	26,010	—	26,010
Reserves	—	43,777	—	43,777
Total expenditures	69,787	69,787	—	69,787
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(43,777)	(43,777)	38,296	82,073
Net change in fund balances	(43,777)	(43,777)	38,296	$ 82,073
Fund balances - beginning	43,777	43,777	84,045	
Fund balances - ending	$ —	$ —	$ 122,341	

Johnson County, Kansas

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
Debt Service Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 1,654,654	$ 1,654,654	$ 1,631,154	$ (23,500)
Total revenues	1,654,654	1,654,654	1,631,154	(23,500)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Debt Service:				
Principal retirement	1,947,915	1,947,915	1,360,300	587,615
Interest and fiscal charges	20,000	20,000	586,624	(566,624)
Reserves	728,160	728,160	—	728,160
Total expenditures	2,696,075	2,696,075	1,946,924	749,151
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,041,421)	(1,041,421)	(315,770)	725,651
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	96,325	96,325	86,325	(10,000)
Total other financing sources and uses	96,325	96,325	86,325	(10,000)
Net change in fund balances	(945,096)	(945,096)	(229,445)	$ 715,651
Fund balances - beginning	945,096	945,096	3,160,010	
Fund balances - ending	$ —	$ —	$ 2,930,565	

Johnson County, Kansas

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
Library Special Use Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 3,467,141	$ 3,467,141	$ 3,425,618	$ (41,523)
Other	2,690	2,690	—	(2,690)
Total revenues	3,469,831	3,469,831	3,425,618	(44,213)
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Culture and recreation	331,305	331,305	115,801	215,504
Capital outlay	—	—	3,170,987	(3,170,987)
Reserves	1,552,106	1,552,106	—	1,552,106
Total expenditures	1,883,411	1,883,411	3,286,788	(1,403,377)
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	1,586,420	1,586,420	138,830	(1,447,590)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	(3,148,526)	(3,148,526)	—	3,148,526
Total other financing sources and uses	(3,148,526)	(3,148,526)	—	3,148,526
Net change in fund balances	(1,562,106)	(1,562,106)	138,830	$ 1,700,936
Fund balances - beginning	1,562,106	1,562,106	1,702,161	
Fund balances - ending	$ —	$ —	$ 1,840,991	

Johnson County, Kansas

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
Stormwater Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 14,349,710	$ 14,349,710	$ 17,681,350	$ 3,331,640
Investment earnings	131,476	131,476	81,546	(49,930)
Other	—	—	660	660
Total revenues	14,481,186	14,481,186	17,763,556	3,282,370
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public works	570,790	570,790	520,531	50,259
Reserves	3,138,748	3,138,748	—	3,138,748
Total expenditures	3,709,538	3,709,538	520,531	3,189,007
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	10,771,648	10,771,648	17,243,025	6,471,377
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers out	(13,910,396)	(13,910,396)	(13,910,396)	—
Total other financing sources and uses	(13,910,396)	(13,910,396)	(13,910,396)	—
Net change in fund balances	(3,138,748)	(3,138,748)	3,332,629	$ 6,471,377
Fund balances - beginning	3,138,748	3,138,748	2,834,465	
Fund balances - ending	$ —	$ —	$ 6,167,094	

Johnson County, Kansas

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
Public Works Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 14,904,195	$ 14,904,195	$ 14,737,742	$ (166,453)
Intergovernmental	10,600,000	10,600,000	13,107,865	2,507,865
Charges for services	42,852	42,852	179,949	137,097
Licenses and permits	10,924	10,924	22,475	11,551
Other	64,932	64,932	47,171	(17,761)
Total revenues	25,622,903	25,622,903	28,095,202	2,472,299
EXPENDITURES				
Current:				
Public works	11,985,988	11,985,988	11,568,054	417,934
Reserves	3,561,142	3,561,142	—	3,561,142
Total expenditures	15,547,130	15,547,130	11,568,054	3,979,076
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	10,075,773	10,075,773	16,527,148	6,451,375
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)				
Transfers in	1,630,436	1,630,436	1,630,436	—
Transfers out	(18,367,351)	(18,367,351)	(18,364,718)	2,633
Total other financing sources and uses	(16,736,915)	(16,736,915)	(16,734,282)	2,633
Net change in fund balances	(6,661,142)	(6,661,142)	(207,134)	$ 6,454,008
Fund balances - beginning	6,661,142	6,661,142	5,350,458	
Fund balances - ending	$ —	$ —	$ 5,143,324	

Johnson County, Kansas

Schedule of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance
Budget and Actual
County Building Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual	Variance with Final Budget
REVENUES				
Taxes	$ 1,848,075	$ 1,848,075	$ 1,834,826	$ (13,249)
Investment earnings	2,459	2,459	2,232	(227)
Total revenues	1,850,534	1,850,534	1,837,058	(13,476)
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	10,000	10,000	—	10,000
Capital outlay	1,840,534	1,840,534	1,840,534	—
Reserves	156,483	156,483	—	156,483
Total expenditures	2,007,017	2,007,017	1,840,534	166,483
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	(156,483)	(156,483)	(3,476)	153,007
Net change in fund balances	(156,483)	(156,483)	(3,476)	$ 153,007
Fund balances - beginning	156,483	156,483	175,876	
Fund balances - ending	$ —	$ —	$ 172,400	

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Nonmajor Proprietary Funds

Enterprise Funds

Airport – The Airport Fund accounts for all revenues and expenses of the Airport agency, as directed by the Johnson County Airport Commission. The Airport Commission's primary purpose is two-fold: 1) to develop and operate a system of air transportation facilities that will serve the aviation needs of the region; and 2) to develop and operate an industrial real estate development program that contributes to the economic base of the community. Revenues are derived from hangar rentals, user charges and County tax support. Expenses are for the construction, renovation and operation of two airports and an industrial park with water utility and rail service.

Transportation – The Transportation Fund accounts for all revenues and expenses of the transit and commuter rail programs. The primary purpose of this fund is to implement countywide public transportation services. Revenues are primarily from Federal and State grants and County support.

Internal Service Funds

Risk Management - The Risk Management Fund provides for the procurement, administration, and claims handling of property and general liability coverage for the County. This Fund maintains reserves to reimburse the County or County agencies for insurable losses not otherwise insured.

Workers Compensation - The Workers Compensation Fund provides for the procurement, administration, and claims handling of workers compensation coverage for the County. This fund maintains reserves to reimburse the County or County agencies for insurable losses not otherwise insured.

Self-Insured Health Care – The Self-Insured Health Care Fund is used to pool the resources accumulated from the various health (medical, dental and vision) coverage premiums paid by employees through payroll deduction and those paid by the County. These resources are used to pay the expenses related to health care coverage.

Fleet Management – The Fleet Management Fund coordinates fleet service operations for County departments. Funding is derived from charges to other County departments for the cost of providing fleet management services.

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Statement of Net Position

Non-Major Enterprise Funds

December 31, 2021

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Non-Major		
	Airport	Transportation	Total
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Deposits including investments	$ 8,585,294	$ 5,625,208	$ 14,210,502
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	1,701,467	481,647	2,183,114
Total current assets	10,286,761	6,106,855	16,393,616
Noncurrent assets:			
Restricted cash and investments	251,536	—	251,536
Lease receivable	30,439,727	—	30,439,727
Capital assets:			
Land	13,537,461	—	13,537,461
Buildings	17,794,906	2,248,187	20,043,093
Improvements other than buildings	26,458,738	13,692,272	40,151,010
Machinery and equipment	5,595,174	24,682,523	30,277,697
Infrastructure	2,280,695	—	2,280,695
Construction in progress	5,473,858	—	5,473,858
Less accumulated depreciation	(37,279,225)	(27,276,891)	(64,556,116)
Total capital assets	33,861,607	13,346,091	47,207,698
Total noncurrent assets	64,552,870	13,346,091	77,898,961
TOTAL ASSETS	74,839,631	19,452,946	94,292,577
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension deferred outflow	137,326	—	137,326
OPEB deferred outflow	26,412	—	26,412
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	163,738	—	163,738

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Statement of Net Position

Non-Major Enterprise Funds

December 31, 2021

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Non-Major		
	Airport	Transportation	Total
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable	766,782	101,806	868,588
Salaries and wages payable	24,085	—	24,085
Interest payable	30,292	—	30,292
Due to other funds	7,643,306	—	7,643,306
Due to others	106,608	16,156	122,764
Unearned Revenue	223,390	—	223,390
Compensated absences	8,253	—	8,253
Bonds and other payables	236,665	—	236,665
Total current liabilities	9,039,381	117,962	9,157,343
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Compensated absences	87,459	—	87,459
Pension obligation	456,981	—	456,981
OPEB obligation	252,134	—	252,134
Bonds and other payables	3,237,394	—	3,237,394
Total noncurrent liabilities	4,033,968	—	4,033,968
TOTAL LIABILITIES	13,073,349	117,962	13,191,311
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES			
Pension deferred inflow	65,494	—	65,494
OPEB deferred inflow	57,033	—	57,033
Unamortized portion of refunding	3,982	—	3,982
Leases	30,024,994	—	30,024,994
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	30,151,503	—	30,151,503
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	30,358,150	13,346,091	43,704,241
Restricted for capital projects	251,536	—	251,536
Unrestricted	1,168,831	5,988,893	7,157,724
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 31,778,517	$ 19,334,984	$ 51,113,501

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Non-Major Enterprise Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Non-Major		
	Airport	Transportation	Total
Operating revenues:			
Charges for services	$ 3,844,080	$ —	$ 3,844,080
Other	3,092,171	386,782	3,478,953
Total operating revenues	6,936,251	386,782	7,323,033
Operating expenses:			
Transportation	7,643,895	7,834,719	15,478,614
Depreciation	1,243,240	1,801,977	3,045,217
Total operating expenses	8,887,135	9,636,696	18,523,831
Operating income (loss)	(1,950,884)	(9,249,914)	(11,200,798)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):			
Taxes	75,718	—	75,718
Investment earnings	20,036	—	20,036
Intergovernmental	—	1,279,803	1,279,803
Interest expense	(72,018)	—	(72,018)
Lease interest	430,662	—	430,662
Other	(30,697)	—	(30,697)
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	423,701	1,279,803	1,703,504
Income (loss) before contributions and transfers	(1,527,183)	(7,970,111)	(9,497,294)
Capital contributions	4,519,081	198,605	4,717,686
Transfers in	1,000,000	6,866,810	7,866,810
Transfers out	(73,253)	(75,000)	(148,253)
Change in net position	3,918,645	(979,696)	2,938,949
Total net position - beginning	27,859,872	20,314,680	48,174,552
Total net position - ending	$ 31,778,517	$ 19,334,984	$ 51,113,501

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Non-Major Enterprise Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Non-Major		
	Airport	Transportation	TOTAL
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Cash received from customers	$ 3,404,591	$ (375,172)	$ 3,029,419
Cash payments for goods and services	(6,529,729)	(7,740,180)	(14,269,909)
Cash payments to employees for services	(912,236)	—	(912,236)
Other operating cash receipts	4,243,974	386,782	4,630,756
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	206,600	(7,728,570)	(7,521,970)
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Taxes	75,718	—	75,718
Intergovernmental	—	1,279,803	1,279,803
Transfers from other funds	1,000,000	6,866,810	7,866,810
Transfers to other funds	(73,253)	(75,000)	(148,253)
Net cash provided by (used for) noncapital financing activities	1,002,465	8,071,613	9,074,078
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	(408,193)	—	(408,193)
Principal paid on bonds, notes and loans	(170,000)	—	(170,000)
Interest paid on bonds, notes and loans	(74,851)	—	(74,851)
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	(653,044)	—	(653,044)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Interest and dividends on investments	20,036	—	20,036
Net cash provided by investing activities	20,036	—	20,036
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	576,057	343,043	919,100
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	8,459,378	5,083,560	13,542,938
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 9,035,435	$ 5,426,603	$ 14,462,038

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Non-Major Enterprise Funds (Continued)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds		
	Non-Major		
	Airport	Transportation	TOTAL
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities			
Operating income (loss)	$ (1,950,884)	$ (9,249,914)	$ (11,200,798)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	1,243,240	1,801,977	3,045,217
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(572,540)	(375,172)	(947,712)
(Increase) decrease in due from other funds	—	—	—
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	180,625	94,539	275,164
Increase (decrease) in salaries and wages payable	3,510	—	3,510
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	1,151,803	—	1,151,803
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	133,051	—	133,051
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable	15,300	—	15,300
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	(73,526)	—	(73,526)
Increase (decrease) in pension deferred outflows	8,383	—	8,383
Increase (decrease) in pension deferred inflows	57,071	—	57,071
Increase (decrease) in total OPEB liability	13,444	—	13,444
Increase (decrease) in OPEB deferred outflows	7,018	—	7,018
Increase (decrease) in OPEB deferred inflows	(9,895)	—	(9,895)
Total adjustments	2,157,484	1,521,344	3,678,828
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	$ 206,600	$ (7,728,570)	$ (7,521,970)

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Statement of Net Position
Internal Service Funds
December 31, 2021

	Risk Management	Workers Compensation	Self-Insured Health Care	Fleet Management	Total
ASSETS					
Current assets:					
Deposits including investments	$ 2,023,391	$ 8,278,802	$ 17,182,363	$ 6,465,235	$ 33,949,791
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	9,913	—	—	—	9,913
Inventories	—	—	—	223,750	223,750
Prepaid items	50,072	—	—	—	50,072
Total current assets	2,083,376	8,278,802	17,182,363	6,688,985	34,233,526
Noncurrent assets:					
Capital assets:					
Improvements other than buildings	—	—	—	102,861	102,861
Machinery and equipment	—	—	—	12,319,956	12,319,956
Less accumulated depreciation	—	—	—	(7,931,452)	(7,931,452)
Total noncurrent assets	—	—	—	4,491,365	4,491,365
TOTAL ASSETS	2,083,376	8,278,802	17,182,363	11,180,350	38,724,891
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable	16,532	3,581	6,061,595	239,335	6,321,043
Salaries and wages payable	8,587	—	—	13,975	22,562
Due to others	1,200	—	—	—	1,200
Deferred revenue	9,913	—	—	—	9,913
Compensated absences	4,477	—	—	6,893	11,370
Insurance claims payable	1,028,619	2,840,971	4,464,000	—	8,333,590
Total current liabilities	1,069,328	2,844,552	10,525,595	260,203	14,699,678
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Compensated absences	47,450	—		73,054	120,504
Total noncurrent liabilities	47,450	—	—	73,054	120,504
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,116,778	2,844,552	10,525,595	333,257	14,820,182
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	—	—	—	4,491,365	4,491,365
Unrestricted	966,598	5,434,250	6,656,768	6,355,728	19,413,344
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 966,598	$ 5,434,250	$ 6,656,768	$ 10,847,093	$ 23,904,709

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position

Internal Service Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Risk Management	Workers Compensation	Self-Insured Health Care	Fleet Management	Total
Operating revenues:					
Charges for services	$ 3,633,018	$ 1,981,030	$ 59,655,587	$ 2,733,970	$ 68,003,605
Other	147,564	24,497	—	499,213	671,274
Total operating revenues	3,780,582	2,005,527	59,655,587	3,233,183	68,674,879
Operating expenses:					
Personnel services	474,411	—	1,200	905,960	1,381,571
Contractual services	3,353,713	2,174,099	59,314,840	563,962	65,406,614
Commodities	1,099	—	—	1,118,120	1,119,219
Depreciation	—	—	—	1,227,113	1,227,113
Total operating expenses	3,829,223	2,174,099	59,316,040	3,815,155	69,134,517
Operating income (loss)	(48,641)	(168,572)	339,547	(581,972)	(459,638)
Nonoperating revenues (expenses):					
Investment earnings	2,918	19,542	57,191	—	79,651
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	2,918	19,542	57,191	—	79,651
Income (loss) before transfers	(45,723)	(149,030)	396,738	(581,972)	(379,987)
Transfers In	—	—	—	2,946,158	2,946,158
Transfers Out	(3,200)	—	—	—	(3,200)
Change in net position	(48,923)	(149,030)	396,738	2,364,186	2,562,971
Total net position - beginning	1,015,521	5,583,280	6,260,030	8,482,907	21,341,738
Total net position - ending	$ 966,598	$ 5,434,250	$ 6,656,768	$ 10,847,093	$ 23,904,709

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Internal Service Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Risk Management	Workers Compensation	Self-Insured Health Care	Fleet Management	Total
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:					
Cash received from interfund services provided	$ —	$ —	$ 59,655,587	$ 2,733,970	$ 62,389,557
Cash payments for goods and services	(2,913,872)	(2,028,913)	(59,408,016)	(1,917,559)	(66,268,360)
Cash payments to employees for services	(464,852)	—	(1,200)	(924,201)	(1,390,253)
Other operating cash receipts	3,736,832	1,949,495	—	499,213	6,185,540
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	358,108	(79,418)	246,371	391,423	916,484
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Transfers from other funds	—	—	—	2,946,158	2,946,158
Transfers to other funds	(3,200)	—	—	—	(3,200)
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	(3,200)	—	—	2,946,158	2,942,958
CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Acquisition and construction of capital assets	—	—	—	(1,603,207)	(1,603,207)
Net cash provided by (used for) capital and related financing activities	—	—	—	(1,603,207)	(1,603,207)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Interest and dividends on investments	2,918	19,542	57,191	—	79,651
Net cash provided by investing activities	2,918	19,542	57,191	—	79,651
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	357,826	(59,876)	303,562	1,734,374	2,335,886
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,665,565	8,338,678	16,878,801	4,730,861	31,613,905
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	$ 2,023,391	$ 8,278,802	$ 17,182,363	$ 6,465,235	$ 33,949,791

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Statement of Cash Flows
Internal Service Funds (Continued)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Risk Management	Workers Compensation	Self-Insured Health Care	Fleet Management	Total
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities:					
Operating income (loss)	$ (48,641)	$ (168,572)	$ 339,547	$ (581,972)	$ (459,638)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:					
Depreciation	—	—	—	1,227,113	1,227,113
Changes in assets and liabilities:					
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	113,698	—	—	—	113,698
(Increase) in inventory	—	—	—	(171,529)	(171,529)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	(824)	—	—	—	(824)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	5,819	3,581	(644,076)	(63,948)	(698,624)
Increase (decrease) in salaries and wages payable	3,067	—	—	1,606	4,673
Increase (decrease) in deferred revenue	(44,950)	(56,032)	—	—	(100,982)
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences payable	6,492	—	—	(19,847)	(13,355)
Increase (decrease) in insurance claims payable	322,247	141,605	550,900	—	1,014,752
Total adjustments	406,749	89,154	(93,176)	973,395	1,376,122
Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities	$ 358,108	$ (79,418)	$ 246,371	$ 391,423	$ 916,484

Fiduciary Funds

Fiduciary Funds include Custodial Funds which account for assets held by the County as a trustee or as an agent for individuals or other governmental units.

Custodial Funds

Medical Reimbursement – This fund holds all monies of those County employees who have chosen to designate certain deductions from their salary for the explicit purpose of medical claims or dependent care.

Inmate – This fund holds and administers the combined accounts of the prisoners of the jail. The accounts are owned by the prisoners, and the County acts only as a custodian of these accounts.

Sheriff Foreclosure – This fund holds proceeds from property foreclosures within the County which the Sheriff's Office has sold by court order. The monies are deposited into the designated financial institution, which holds the funds until the payment clears the issuing financial institution. The Sheriff's Office acts as a custodian for the short time the monies are held. Once the funds clear the issuing financial institution, they are paid to the District Court Clerk to maintain until distribution is ordered by the Court.

Tax Collection – This fund collects and distributes taxes for distribution to other County funds and other governmental units.

Research Triangle – This fund collects and distributes sales taxes dedicated to provide funding, in equal shares, to education projects and programs offered by the University of Kansas, Kansas State University, and the KU Medical Center in Johnson County.

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Statement of Fiduciary Net Position

Custodial Funds

December 31, 2021

	Medical Reimbursement	Inmate	Sheriff Foreclosure	Tax Collection	Research Triangle	Totals
ASSETS						
Deposits including investments	$ 361,101	$ 37,098	$ —	$ 852,156,610	$ —	$ 852,554,809
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):						
Taxes receivable	—	—	—	622,414,093	—	622,414,093
Total assets	361,101	37,098	—	1,474,570,703	—	1,474,968,902
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	22	—	—	32,827	—	32,849
Due to other governments	—	—	—	852,123,783	—	852,123,783
Total liabilities	22	—	—	852,156,610	—	852,156,632
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Deferred inflows	—	—	—	622,414,093	—	622,414,093
Total deferred inflows of resources	—	—	—	622,414,093	—	622,414,093
NET POSITION						
Restricted for:						
Individuals, Organizations, and Other Governments	361,079	37,098	—	—	—	398,177
Total net position	$ 361,079	$ 37,098	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 398,177

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Statement of Changes in Fiduciary Net Position

Custodial Funds

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Medical Reimbursement Fund	Inmate Fund	Sheriff Foreclosure	Tax Collection Fund	Research Triangle Fund	Total
ADDITIONS						
Employee Contributions	$ 1,444,120	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 1,444,120
Foreclosure Proceeds	—	—	18,537,660	—	—	18,537,660
Inmate Welfare Deposits	—	1,827,512	—	—	—	1,827,512
Tax Receipts	—	—	—	2,336,880,445	21,241,039	2,358,121,484
Total additions	1,444,120	1,827,512	18,537,660	2,336,880,445	21,241,039	2,379,930,776
DEDUCTIONS						
Benefits	1,373,063	—	—	—	—	1,373,063
Foreclosure Proceeds Distributions	—	—	18,537,660	—	—	18,537,660
Inmate Welfare Withdrawals	—	1,830,442	—	—	—	1,830,442
Tax Distributions	—	—	—	2,336,880,445	21,241,039	2,358,121,484
Total Deductions	1,373,063	1,830,442	18,537,660	2,336,880,445	21,241,039	2,379,862,649
Change in fiduciary net position	71,057	(2,930)	—	—	—	68,127
Net position - beginning	290,022	40,028	—	1,426,416,878	—	1,426,746,928
Prior period adjustment	—	—	—	(1,426,416,878)	—	(1,426,416,878)
Net position - beginning as restated	290,022	40,028	—	—	—	330,050
Net position - ending	$ 361,079	$ 37,098	$ —	$ —	$ —	$ 398,177

Fire District Component Unit

Johnson County's discretely presented component unit "Fire Districts" is comprised of four separate fire districts.

These are:

Johnson County Fire District #1 (FD1)

Johnson County Fire District #2 (FD2)

Consolidated Fire District #2 (CFD2)

Northwest Consolidated Fire District (NWCFD)

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Statement of Net Position

Johnson County Fire Districts

December 31, 2021

	Fire District #1	Fire District #2	Consolidated Fire District #2	Northwest Consolidated Fire District	Total
ASSETS					
Deposits including investments	$ 1,827,088	$ 2,739,619	$ 12,305,308	$ 690,931	$ 17,562,946
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles):	6,191,040	5,149,818	12,328,402	2,879,497	26,548,757
Lease Receivable	—	—	2,631,836	—	2,631,836
Prepaids	9,748	3,570,871	—	4,609	3,585,228
Restricted cash and investments	1,108,544	—	—	—	1,108,544
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):					
Land	1,376,332	—	300,000	28,508	1,704,840
Buildings	1,331,985	3,745,223	6,803,815	561,486	12,442,509
Improvements other than buildings	—	270,987		—	270,987
Machinery and equipment	4,554,892	1,341,401	2,756,611	2,403,882	11,056,786
Infrastructure	—	8,669	—	—	8,669
Construction in progress	7,790,969	—	—	—	7,790,969
Right to use assets - leases (net of amortization):					
Land	405,564	—	—	—	405,564
TOTAL ASSETS	24,596,162	16,826,588	37,125,972	6,568,913	85,117,635
DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Pension deferred outflow	2,300,663	3,186,205	3,500,618	1,212,946	10,200,432
OPEB deferred outflow	—	135,575	307,079	—	442,654
TOTAL DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES	2,300,663	3,321,780	3,807,697	1,212,946	10,643,086
LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable	—	267,233	327,096	33,461	627,790
Salaries and wages payable	180,038	—	—	—	180,038
Accrued liabilities	35,000	3,552	—	230,488	269,040
Interest payable	169,081	—	—	—	169,081
Lease liability	405,564	—	—	—	405,564
Noncurrent liabilities					
Due within one year	1,029,140	519,040	280,000	286,450	2,114,630
Due in more than one year	20,244,891	11,248,410	20,348,561	3,927,156	55,769,018
TOTAL LIABILITIES	22,063,714	12,038,235	20,955,657	4,477,555	59,535,161
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES					
Property tax receivable	6,191,040	4,531,269	12,328,402	2,819,803	25,870,514
Capital finance charges receivable	—	—	—	—	—
Pension deferred inflow	1,335,014	2,274,413	3,400,758	744,178	7,754,363
OPEB deferred inflow	241,168	373,056	937,694	—	1,551,918
Leases deferred inflow	1,000,000	—	2,594,360	—	3,594,360
Unamortized portion of refunding	163,916	—	—	—	163,916
TOTAL DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES	8,931,138	7,178,738	19,261,214	3,563,981	38,935,071
NET POSITION					
Net investment in capital assets	292,307	3,381,997	4,417,695	1,819,445	9,911,444
Restricted for:					
Capital projects	256,015	—	—	—	256,015
Debt service	—	334,384	—	—	334,384
Unrestricted	(4,646,349)	(2,784,986)	(3,700,897)	(2,079,122)	(13,211,354)
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ (4,098,027)	$ 931,395	$ 716,798	$ (259,677)	$ (2,709,511)

Johnson County, Kansas

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes In Fund Net Position

Johnson County Fire Districts

For the Year Ended December 31, 2021

	Fire District #1	Fire District #2	Consolidated Fire District #2	Northwest Consolidated Fire District	Total
Expenses:	$ 8,685,685	$ 5,866,440	$ 13,451,675	$ 3,214,101	$ 31,217,901
Program Revenues:					
Charges For Services	118,500	2,420,062	—	120,000	2,658,562
Operating Grants and Contributions	415,929	—	—	—	415,929
Capital Grants and Contributions	—	—	—	—	—
Net Program Costs	(8,151,256)	(3,446,378)	(13,451,675)	(3,094,101)	(28,143,410)
General Revenues:					
Property Taxes	6,805,486	4,857,194	13,400,663	2,857,941	27,921,284
Unrestricted investment earnings	12,868	227	375,754	4,860	393,709
Lease interest	—	—	37,476	—	37,476
Miscellaneous	431,582	189,280	14,713	234,061	869,636
Total revenues and transfers	7,249,936	5,046,701	13,828,606	3,096,862	29,222,105
Change in net position	(901,320)	1,600,323	376,931	2,761	1,078,695
Net position - beginning	(3,196,707)	(668,928)	339,867	(262,438)	(3,788,206)
Net position - ending	$ (4,098,027)	$ 931,395	$ 716,798	$ (259,677)	$ (2,709,511)

STATISTICAL SECTION

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

Statistical Section

The Statistical Section of the Johnson County Annual Comprehensive Financial Report presents detailed information to further understand the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information. The purpose of this section is to give an indication of the County's overall financial health.

Financial Trends – Provides information to assist readers in understanding how the County's financial performance has changed over time.

Revenue Capacity – Provides information about the County's revenue sources.

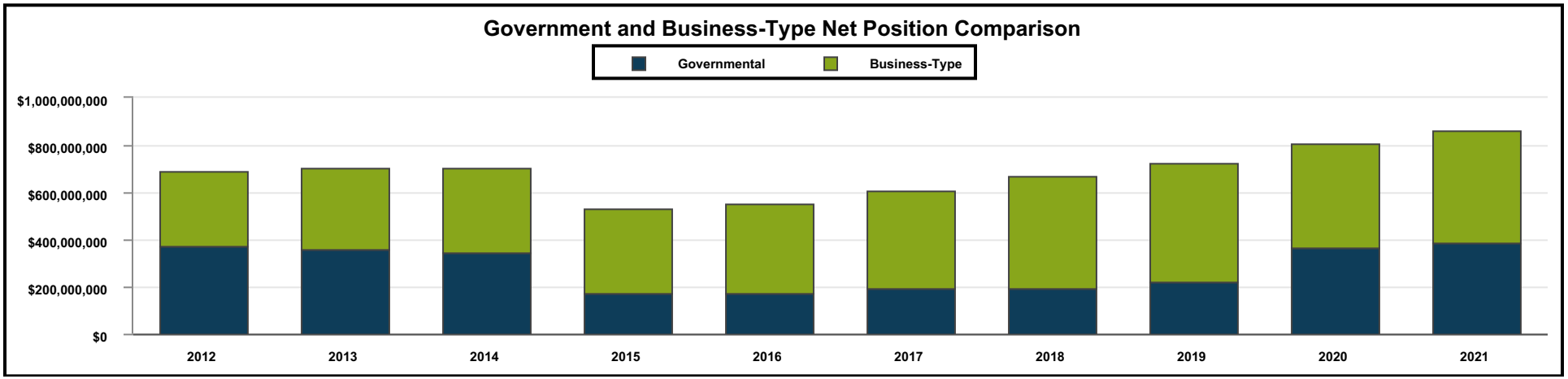
Debt Capacity – Presents information to help the reader understand the County's debt burden and ability to issue additional debt.

Demographic and Economic Information – Provides information about the County's demographic and economic characteristics, including population statistics and employment data.

Operating Information – Assists readers in understanding the overall operations of the County and helps to show the services provided by the County and its economic condition.

Johnson County, Kansas
Net Position by Component
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES										
Net investment in capital assets	$ 169,788,763	$ 160,957,031	$ 157,858,064	$ 160,687,243	$ 159,594,348	$ 159,173,282	$ 148,126,524	$ 139,541,582	$ 216,244,755	$ 192,221,788
Restricted for:										
Technology Management	6,152,465	7,348,790	4,347,814	4,943,888	4,439,836	4,743,686	4,718,529	5,086,942	7,042,793	7,795,076
Public works	7,039,999	6,793,145	7,130,129	5,463,739	5,314,372	6,263,273	5,030,209	2,321,866	2,555,210	5,522,821
Law Enforcement	19,405,137	15,271,923	11,716,481	11,150,434	11,395,139	15,353,675	13,484,724	23,167,764	34,340,433	53,614,982
Community Support Services	4,054,777	2,416,040	3,584,321	2,969,933	3,043,942	3,675,986	2,849,933	1,583,687	16,827,418	18,867,112
Planning and Economic Development	21,130	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,423	4,906	18,224	70,900	84,340	732,005
Libraries, Recreation, and Education	1,760,619	1,296,553	—	—	9,050	811,499	1,324,221	1,180,666	2,508,513	4,654,349
Capital projects	1,526,711	235,797	19,244	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Debt service	1,589,392	1,523,187	1,820,629	1,157,440	1,263,814	1,799,722	2,454,823	2,618,008	2,702,757	2,575,194
Unrestricted	163,784,020	162,929,981	158,487,839	(13,016,692)	(11,156,085)	250,719	17,776,730	43,766,939	84,084,807	99,239,330
Subtotal Governmental	$ 375,123,013	$ 358,774,870	$ 344,966,944	$ 173,358,408	$ 173,906,839	$ 192,076,748	$ 195,783,917	$ 219,338,354	$ 366,391,026	$ 385,222,657
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES										
Net investment in capital assets	$ 261,009,918	$ 272,492,993	$ 271,565,758	$ 264,692,277	$ 267,997,151	$ 287,469,063	$ 383,802,726	$ 362,537,807	$ 273,657,990	$ 259,250,351
Restricted for:										
Capital projects	5,237,689	4,734,056	8,837,462	13,527,925	15,695,389	15,363,482	14,931	—	659,414	254,754
Unrestricted	49,621,226	64,539,485	74,806,223	77,155,203	92,096,508	111,873,830	86,464,187	142,961,810	168,345,981	216,016,218
Subtotal Business-Type	$ 315,868,833	$ 341,766,534	$ 355,209,443	$ 355,375,405	$ 375,789,048	$ 414,706,375	$ 470,281,844	$ 505,499,617	$ 442,663,385	$ 475,521,323
PRIMARY GOVERNMENT										
Net investment in capital assets	$ 430,798,681	$ 433,450,024	$ 429,423,822	$ 425,379,520	$ 427,591,499	$ 446,642,345	$ 531,929,250	$ 502,079,389	$ 489,902,745	451,472,139
Restricted for:										
General governmental	6,152,465	7,348,790	4,347,814	4,943,888	4,439,836	4,743,686	4,718,529	5,086,942	7,042,793	7,795,076
Public works	7,039,999	6,793,145	7,130,129	5,463,739	5,314,372	6,263,273	5,030,209	2,321,866	2,555,210	5,522,821
Public safety	19,405,137	15,271,923	11,716,481	11,150,434	11,395,139	15,353,675	13,484,724	23,167,764	34,340,433	53,614,982
Health and human services	4,054,777	2,416,040	3,584,321	2,969,933	3,043,942	3,675,986	2,849,933	1,583,687	16,827,418	18,867,112
Planning and economic development	21,130	2,423	2,423	2,423	2,423	4,906	18,224	70,900	84,340	732,005
Culture and recreation	1,760,619	1,296,553	—	—	9,050	811,499	1,324,221	1,180,666	2,508,513	4,654,349
Capital projects	6,764,400	4,969,853	8,856,706	13,527,925	15,695,389	15,363,482	14,931	—	659,414	254,754
Debt service	1,589,392	1,523,187	1,820,629	1,157,440	1,263,814	1,799,722	2,454,823	2,618,008	2,702,757	2,575,194
Special revenue funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrestricted	213,405,246	227,469,466	233,294,062	64,138,511	80,940,423	112,124,549	104,240,917	186,728,749	252,430,788	315,255,548
TOTAL NET POSITION	$ 690,991,846	$ 700,541,404	$ 700,176,387	$ 528,733,813	$ 549,695,887	$ 606,783,123	$ 666,065,761	$ 724,837,971	$ 809,054,411	$ 860,743,980



*Beginning in 2010, special revenue funds are being broken out by strategic type.

Johnson County, Kansas
Changes in Net Position
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Expenses:										
Governmental Activities:										
General government	$ 121,428,691	$ 114,258,178	$ 116,879,634	$ 113,432,544	$ 125,591,407	$ 124,362,793	$ 110,517,918	$ 121,323,145	$ 131,944,298	$ 127,187,416
Public works	56,201,387	58,349,105	69,375,704	58,303,256	69,343,653	47,130,215	75,402,007	73,328,546	86,880,726	98,077,679
Public safety	115,395,790	122,156,637	124,049,242	127,595,752	130,377,660	158,535,702	176,386,216	167,700,169	239,316,642	179,769,580
Health and human services	79,336,842	74,828,392	74,954,082	77,734,970	80,203,721	81,991,518	87,200,032	90,737,168	84,406,413	101,263,086
Planning and economic development	4,101,588	2,959,390	3,286,580	3,342,605	3,226,227	3,229,970	3,441,984	3,504,584	3,466,830	18,825,717
Culture and recreation	21,970,790	22,480,903	23,393,457	24,005,758	29,467,494	30,141,206	28,799,807	31,035,636	31,789,264	32,144,948
Interest on long term debt	372,224	270,723	302,620	215,013	175,284	205,744	392,124	769,424	727,327	643,914
Total governmental activities	$ 398,807,312	$ 395,303,328	$ 412,241,319	$ 404,629,898	$ 438,385,446	$ 445,597,148	$ 482,140,088	$ 488,398,672	$ 578,531,500	$ 557,912,340
Business Type activities:										
Airport	$ 4,596,542	$ 8,407,385	$ 7,648,184	$ 12,635,912	$ 7,929,284	$ 10,859,591	$ 5,138,964	$ 12,351,536	$ 9,700,783	$ 8,583,542
Johnson County Wastewater	69,116,271	74,759,112	79,671,343	89,927,860	93,973,712	96,352,098	100,582,509	112,210,680	127,205,974	120,881,283
Transportation	10,319,311	11,138,713	10,959,940	9,027,298	10,226,048	8,653,737	17,421,856	13,238,007	10,906,038	9,232,911
Public Building Commission	17,469,243	17,211,634	18,165,278	21,436,647	17,470,365	18,947,578	22,421,776	24,343,080	17,724,886	21,051,588
Total business type activities	$ 101,501,367	$ 111,516,844	$ 116,444,745	$ 133,027,717	$ 129,599,409	$ 134,813,004	$ 145,565,105	$ 162,143,303	$ 165,537,681	$ 159,749,324
Program Revenues:										
Governmental Activities:										
Charges for Service:										
General government (1)	$ 32,162,077	$ 32,389,816	$ 29,514,012	$ 33,371,731	$ 30,179,023	$ 26,252,663	$ 23,515,727	$ 19,419,248	$ 47,061,689	$ 30,193,455
Public works	1,223,692	1,093,011	1,045,481	951,310	1,046,436	1,194,948	1,450,959	1,623,030	864,806	1,299,928
Public safety	32,136,708	32,487,644	34,854,521	32,948,929	33,046,321	15,823,452	19,393,631	24,949,986	12,869,036	20,161,298
Health and human services	32,662,181	29,240,742	29,303,808	27,485,922	27,571,637	30,372,871	30,447,733	31,868,603	27,000,942	31,649,606
Planning and economic development	1,664,603	1,903,238	2,696,097	2,292,267	1,935,677	1,844,863	1,832,672	1,904,680	1,774,971	1,782,656
Culture and recreation	1,043,562	995,316	1,081,877	685,543	694,510	863,458	1,240,061	1,482,545	(724,464)	466,463
Operating Grants and Contributions	43,176,763	40,523,780	40,289,209	41,223,381	41,987,803	44,107,182	46,857,340	45,105,093	162,041,038	79,757,228
Capital Grants and Contributions	1,090,021	612,612	1,439,262	2,972,374	563,533	2,003,024	421,666	2,621,561	4,747,074	2,389,094
Total governmental activities	$ 145,159,607	$ 139,246,159	$ 140,224,267	$ 141,931,457	$ 137,024,940	$ 122,462,461	$ 125,159,789	$ 128,974,746	$ 255,635,092	$ 167,699,728
Business Type activities:										
Charges for Service:										
Airport	$ 5,116,115	$ 5,118,087	$ 5,566,742	$ 6,026,109	$ 6,421,683	$ 6,648,005	$ 10,087,044	$ 7,157,449	$ 6,379,473	$ 6,936,251
Johnson County Wastewater	83,260,718	89,353,456	93,120,913	97,445,862	110,739,446	114,553,507	122,670,854	129,165,639	131,185,997	131,429,943
Transportation	1,627,122	1,702,946	1,940,973	1,432,946	—	—	4,564,112	29,450	114,996	386,782
Public Building Commission	28,202,227	21,504,528	20,104,213	19,603,837	25,975,592	39,449,962	45,624,807	36,171,114	39,365,676	46,477,024
Operating Grants and Contributions	5,508,995	824,557	4,789,411	2,095,768	3,168,276	2,559,297	701,870	3,274,317	2,516,866	1,389,803
Capital Grants and Contributions	9,062,916	18,364,851	1,900,898	7,507,114	3,084,798	5,283,959	7,809,992	7,140,526	1,671,619	4,717,686
Total business type activities	$ 132,778,093	$ 136,868,425	$ 127,423,150	$ 134,111,636	$ 149,389,795	$ 168,494,730	$ 191,458,679	$ 182,938,495	$ 181,234,627	$ 191,337,489
Net (Expense)/Revenue:										
Governmental Activities	$ (250,917,669)	$ (252,964,930)	$ (268,555,747)	$ (259,225,396)	$ (297,712,055)	$ (319,699,235)	$ (353,180,057)	$ (355,477,849)	$ (318,090,654)	$ (385,673,236)
Business Type Activities	28,546,690	22,259,342	7,517,100	(2,389,126)	16,141,935	30,246,274	42,093,332	16,849,115	10,891,192	27,048,789
Total primary government net expense	$ (222,370,979)	$ (230,705,588)	$ (261,038,647)	$ (261,614,522)	$ (281,570,120)	$ (289,452,961)	$ (311,086,725)	$ (338,628,734)	$ (307,199,462)	$ (358,624,447)
General Revenues:										
Governmental Activities:										
Property Taxes	$ 172,891,220	$ 172,360,822	$ 174,290,627	$ 183,662,657	$ 217,668,398	$ 232,081,211	$ 245,651,928	$ 257,906,932	$ 268,732,804	$ 277,664,772
Sales Taxes	64,721,509	67,223,139	70,202,538	71,633,771	75,600,644	93,904,750	101,676,666	102,651,800	103,583,860	122,898,017
Other Taxes	3,748,232	4,545,476	4,543,089	4,648,964	5,095,421	5,208,009	5,309,275	5,497,132	5,730,801	5,678,943
Unrestricted Investment Earnings (loss)	2,428,183	768,252	3,123,281	2,102,754	3,320,270	4,273,258	9,471,385	12,284,224	3,774,888	(1,042,907)
Lease Interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,037
Miscellaneous	9,453,724	7,631,502	7,105,196	7,038,072	6,284,302	7,882,037	7,387,805	6,235,235	6,875,680	6,382,726
Transfers	(4,367,063)	(4,965,701)	(4,516,910)	(7,868,012)	(4,497,929)	(5,480,121)	(6,841,572)	(5,543,037)	76,445,293	(7,091,721)
Total governmental activities	$ 248,875,805	$ 247,563,490	$ 254,747,821	$ 261,218,206	$ 303,471,106	$ 337,869,144	$ 362,655,487	$ 379,032,286	$ 465,143,326	$ 404,504,867
Business Type activities:										
Property Taxes	$ 1,562	$ 2,435	$ 28	$ 668	$ 583	$ —	$ 18,829	$ —	$ 5	$ 54
Sales Taxes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74,070	75,664
Unrestricted Investment Earnings	170,818	(568,562)	1,046,645	435,744	1,078,579	3,190,932	7,482,034	12,825,621	2,643,794	(1,788,952)
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	430,662
Miscellaneous	—	—	362,226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers	4,367,063	4,965,701	4,516,910	7,868,012	4,497,929	5,480,121	6,841,572	5,543,037	(76,445,293)	7,091,721
Total business type activities	$ 4,539,443	$ 4,399,574	$ 5,925,809	$ 8,304,424	$ 5,577,091	$ 8,671,053	$ 14,342,435	$ 18,368,658	$ (73,727,424)	$ 5,809,149
Change in Net Position:										
Governmental Activities	$ (2,041,864)	$ (5,401,440)	$ (13,807,926)	$ 1,992,810	$ 5,759,051	$ 18,169,909	$ 9,475,430	$ 23,554,437	$ 147,052,672	$ 18,831,631
Business Type Activities	33,086,133	26,658,916	13,442,909	5,915,298	21,719,026	38,917,327	56,435,767	35,217,773	(62,836,232)	32,857,938
Total Primary Government	$ 31,044,269	$ 21,257,476	$ (365,017)	$ 7,908,108	$ 27,478,077	$ 57,087,236	$ 65,911,197	$ 58,772,210	$ 84,216,440	$ 51,689,569

(1) Indirect cost allocations are recorded in each government and business activity type, but all corresponding charge for service revenue is recorded in the general fund. The revenue is now being allocated across the activity types to present a clearer comparison of charges for services revenue to expenses by each activity.

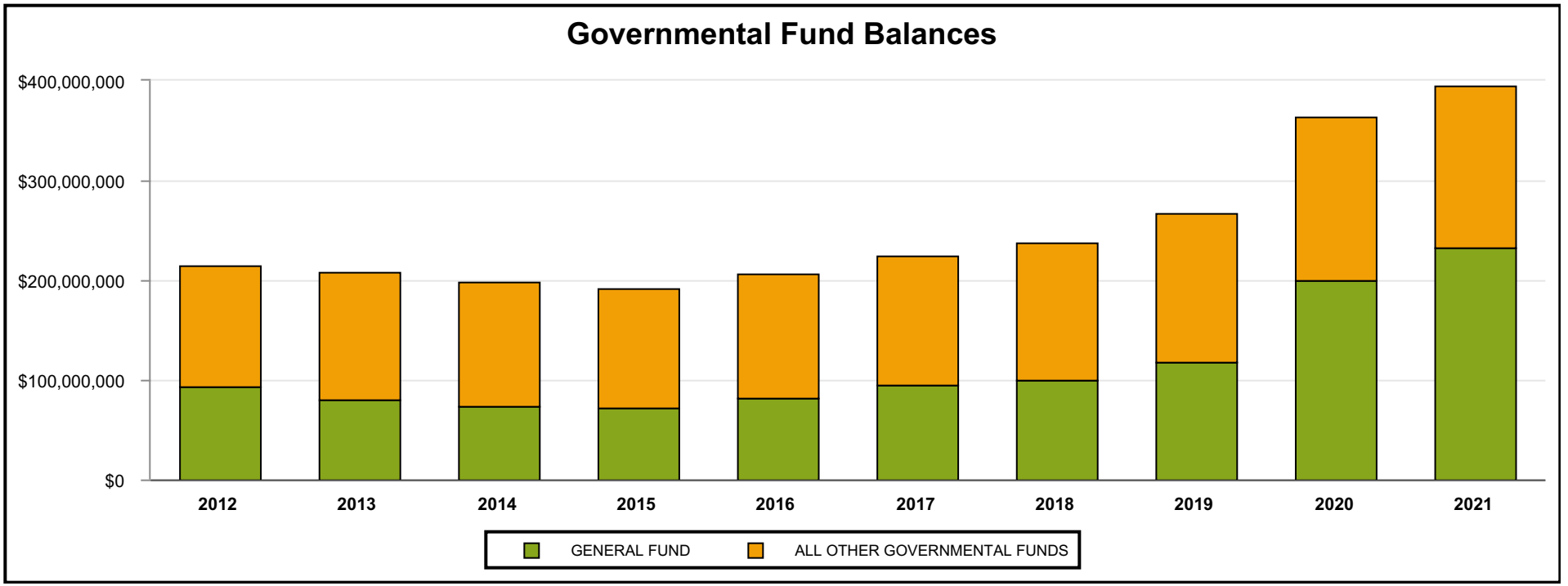
Johnson County, Kansas

Fund Balances of Governmental Funds

Last 10 Fiscal Years

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GENERAL FUND										
Nonspendable	$ 817,083	$ 1,004,755	$ 1,114,515	$ 1,020,908	$ 1,328,124	$ 1,349,915	$ 1,409,029	$ 1,266,732	$ 4,108,134	$ 6,627,779
Restricted	12,954,887	7,840,276	4,610,826	3,791,768	3,464,810	8,392,120	7,944,361	16,959,551	30,630,911	48,740,253
Committed	3,596,762	4,993,477	4,123,040	3,555,804	10,105,049	4,859,001	4,922,745	6,466,215	32,600,178	38,836,766
Assigned	3,311,732	3,501,120	2,728,789	3,356,758	3,816,143	4,325,488	3,485,388	3,513,974	2,905,352	2,729,458
Unassigned	72,506,285	62,712,425	60,385,885	60,132,601	63,447,847	76,166,316	82,826,738	89,360,208	129,620,730	135,946,000
Total General Fund	$ 93,186,749	$ 80,052,053	$ 72,963,055	$ 71,857,839	$ 82,161,973	$ 95,092,840	$ 100,588,261	$ 117,566,680	$ 199,865,305	$ 232,880,256
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS										
Nonspendable	$ 794,546	$ 695,317	$ 735,655	$ 841,529	$ 1,156,696	$ 1,416,647	$ 1,584,258	$ 1,504,556	$ 1,412,674	$ 1,190,657
Restricted	28,595,343	27,047,582	24,010,215	21,896,089	22,003,766	24,260,627	21,936,302	19,070,282	35,430,533	45,021,286
Committed	85,403,416	91,006,567	88,343,166	84,697,630	86,621,594	87,945,975	94,146,462	106,588,733	103,161,788	90,456,700
Assigned	7,520,934	9,774,934	11,574,966	12,653,881	13,942,936	16,213,143	18,717,446	22,038,381	24,676,668	26,230,806
Total All Other Governmental Funds	$ 122,314,239	$ 128,524,400	$ 124,664,002	$ 120,089,129	$ 123,724,992	$ 129,836,392	$ 136,384,468	$ 149,201,952	$ 164,681,663	$ 162,899,449

*In 2010, the County early implemented GASB Statement No. 54 under which governmental fund balances are reported as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned compared to the past categories of reserved and unreserved.



Johnson County, Kansas

Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds

Last Ten Fiscal Years

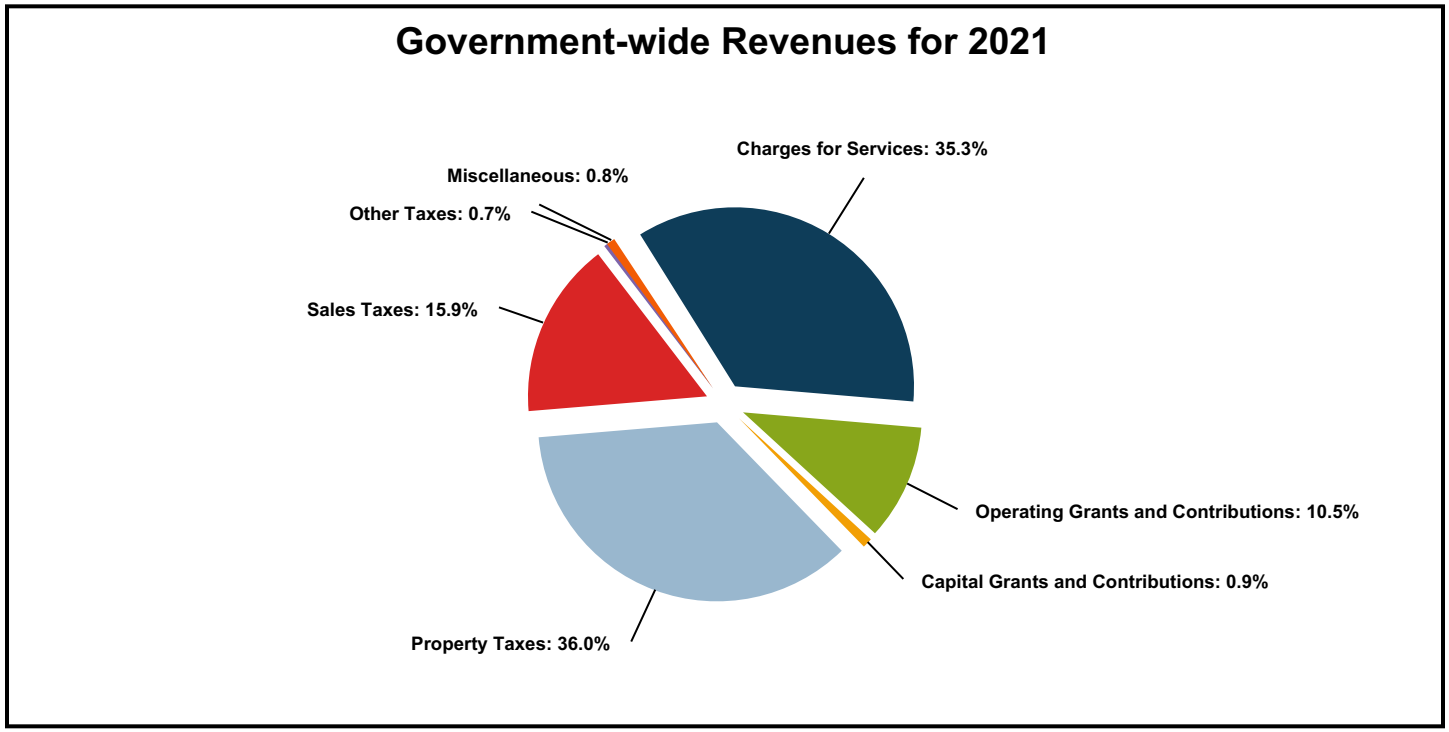
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
REVENUES										
Taxes	$ 241,358,517	$ 244,124,149	$ 249,036,097	$ 259,943,281	$ 298,361,502	$ 331,193,970	$ 352,637,860	$ 366,055,864	$ 378,047,465	$ 406,241,732
Intergovernmental	44,266,784	41,136,392	41,728,471	44,195,755	42,551,336	46,110,166	46,100,548	47,726,654	166,788,112	82,146,322
Charges for services	98,504,989	95,588,456	93,225,985	99,200,822	97,885,371	72,557,213	68,505,017	70,799,446	100,696,663	82,821,309
Interest	2,241,411	618,540	2,976,469	1,986,397	3,171,259	4,105,076	9,196,840	11,748,237	3,386,085	(1,122,558)
Licenses and permits	3,738,162	3,641,075	4,382,202	3,482,943	3,188,959	3,261,063	3,188,919	3,343,745	3,163,313	3,170,088
Other	9,453,724	7,403,655	6,800,810	6,963,072	6,284,386	6,930,041	7,411,917	6,235,235	6,875,680	6,382,726
Total Revenues	399,563,587	392,512,267	398,150,034	415,772,270	451,442,813	464,157,529	487,041,101	505,909,181	658,957,318	579,639,619
EXPENDITURES										
General government	84,833,341	80,381,873	81,536,188	89,463,079	89,478,193	86,314,622	92,755,568	97,036,013	98,966,232	97,970,414
Public works and transportation	10,805,967	9,825,923	9,787,705	38,775,323	10,782,757	10,463,120	11,352,476	10,938,525	11,728,044	12,148,490
Public safety	132,428,058	138,140,037	141,389,861	145,286,759	148,690,172	150,723,737	169,684,544	159,937,631	229,184,189	170,363,423
Health and human services	87,549,917	82,607,589	81,982,659	85,508,099	87,035,968	89,356,693	95,224,752	98,870,300	93,210,149	110,982,492
Planning and economic development	4,494,903	3,399,206	3,781,086	3,840,415	3,763,101	3,219,027	3,567,307	3,661,011	3,530,912	18,791,148
Culture and recreation	21,029,626	21,506,221	22,586,055	23,232,048	28,676,365	28,952,647	27,747,615	30,095,220	30,837,096	31,152,092
Capital outlay	54,858,711	55,188,201	61,430,930	25,579,954	64,706,998	68,598,914	73,781,687	70,052,215	82,649,746	94,327,373
Debt service:										
Principal	3,360,000	1,715,000	1,251,119	4,535,000	935,927	1,111,665	1,077,892	2,411,999	2,251,879	1,986,664
Interest	383,045	297,520	300,793	247,317	163,406	200,025	245,625	783,392	731,044	665,164
Total Expenditures	399,743,568	393,061,570	404,046,396	416,467,994	434,232,887	438,940,450	475,437,466	473,786,306	553,089,291	538,387,260
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures	(179,981)	(549,303)	(5,896,362)	(695,724)	17,209,926	25,217,079	11,603,635	32,122,875	105,868,027	41,252,359
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)										
Transfers in	38,286,670	42,610,289	46,878,473	40,073,752	48,493,279	50,015,201	51,168,693	52,328,572	53,374,065	49,389,278
Transfers out	(42,550,605)	(48,985,521)	(52,039,373)	(45,058,117)	(53,794,999)	(57,333,814)	(60,092,556)	(60,807,826)	(71,537,651)	(59,423,957)
Issuances of capital leases	3,650,000	—	107,866	—	—	—	—	3,136,678	—	—
Lease Interest	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,037
General obligation	—	—	—	—	2,028,232	975,000	10,518,347	3,012,688	65,000	—
Refunding bonds issued	730,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Special obligation bonds issued	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premium on bonds issued	68,468	—	—	—	3,559	168,801	23,836	2,916	8,915	—
Total other financing sources and uses	184,533	(6,375,232)	(5,053,034)	(4,984,365)	(3,269,929)	(6,174,812)	1,618,320	(2,326,972)	(18,089,671)	(10,019,642)
NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES	$ 4,552	$ (6,924,535)	$ (10,949,396)	$ (5,680,089)	$ 13,939,997	$ 19,042,267	$ 13,221,955	$ 29,795,903	$ 87,778,356	$ 31,232,717
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	0.97 %	0.52 %	0.39 %	1.18 %	0.26 %	0.32 %	0.29 %	0.69 %	0.55 %	0.50 %

Johnson County, Kansas

Government-wide Revenues

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Program Revenues			General Revenues						
Fiscal Year	Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions	Property Taxes	Sales Taxes	Other Taxes	Unrestricted Investment Earnings	Lease Interest	Miscellaneous	Total
2021	$ 270,783,406	$ 81,147,031	$ 7,106,780	$ 277,664,826	$ 122,973,681	$ 5,678,943	$ (2,831,859)	$ 445,699	$ 6,382,726	$ 769,351,233
2020	265,893,122	164,557,904	6,418,693	268,732,809	103,657,930	5,730,801	6,418,682	—	6,875,680	828,285,621
2019	253,771,744	48,379,410	9,762,087	257,906,932	102,651,800	5,497,132	25,109,845	—	6,235,235	709,314,185
2018	260,827,600	47,559,210	8,231,658	245,670,757	101,676,666	5,309,275	16,953,419	—	7,387,805	693,616,390
2017	237,003,729	46,666,479	7,286,983	232,081,211	93,904,750	5,208,009	7,464,190	—	7,882,037	637,497,388
2016	237,610,325	45,156,079	3,648,331	217,668,981	75,600,644	5,095,421	4,398,849	—	6,284,302	595,462,932
2015	222,244,456	43,319,149	10,479,488	183,663,325	71,633,771	4,648,964	2,538,498	—	7,038,072	545,565,723
2014	219,228,637	45,078,620	3,340,160	174,290,655	70,202,538	4,543,089	4,169,926	—	7,467,422	528,321,047
2013	215,788,784	41,348,337	18,977,463	172,363,257	67,223,139	4,545,476	199,690	—	7,631,502	528,077,648
2012	219,099,005	48,685,758	10,152,937	172,892,782	64,721,509	3,748,232	2,599,001	—	9,453,724	531,352,948

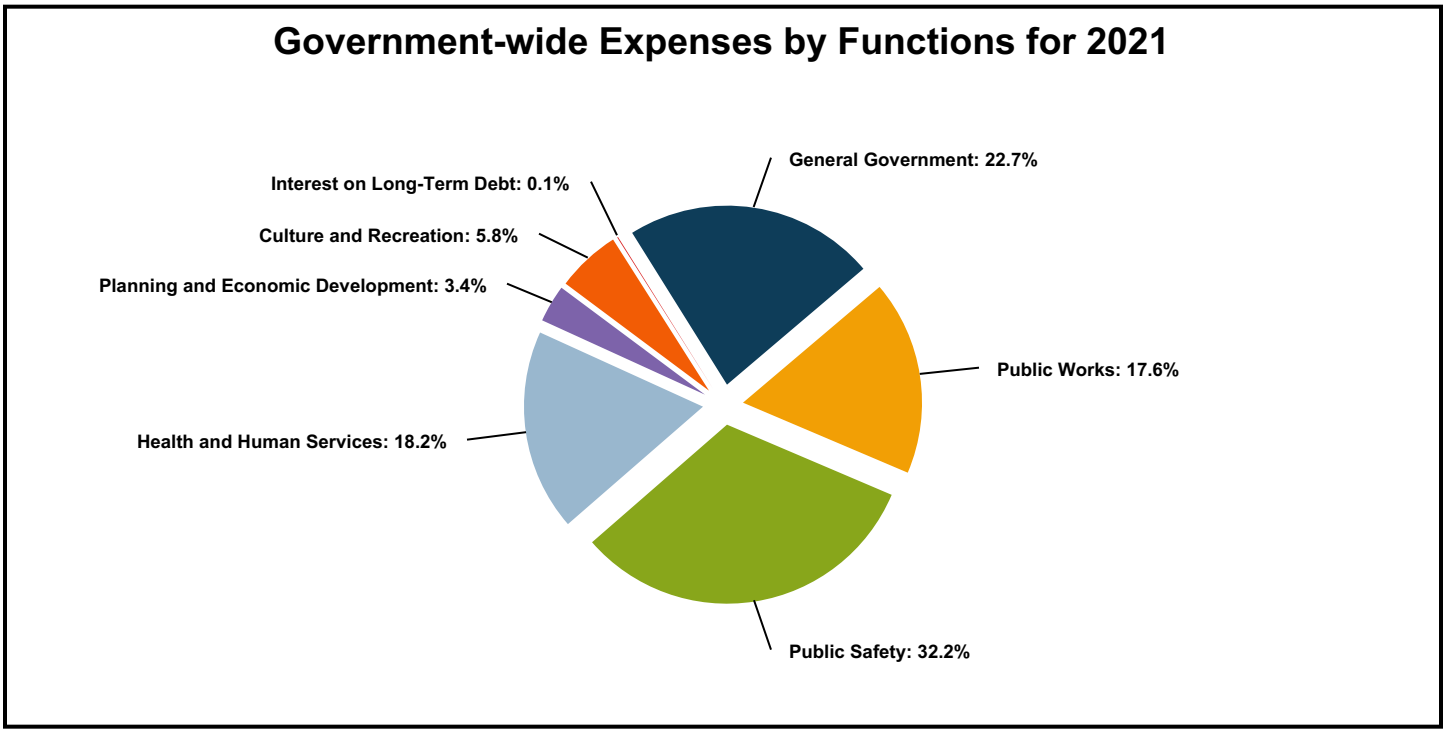


Johnson County, Kansas

Government-wide Expenses by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	General Government	Public Works	Public Safety	Health and Human Services	Planning and Economic Development	Culture and Recreation	Interest on Long-Term Debt	Total
2021	$ 127,187,416	$ 98,077,679	$ 179,769,580	$ 101,263,086	$ 18,825,717	$ 32,144,948	$ 643,914	$ 557,912,340
2020	131,944,298	86,860,726	239,316,642	84,406,413	3,466,830	31,789,264	727,327	578,511,500
2019	121,323,145	73,328,546	167,700,169	90,737,168	3,504,584	31,035,636	769,424	488,398,672
2018	110,517,918	75,402,007	176,386,216	87,200,032	3,441,984	28,799,807	392,124	482,140,088
2017	124,362,793	47,130,215	158,535,702	81,991,518	3,229,970	30,141,206	205,744	445,597,148
2016	125,591,407	69,343,653	130,377,660	80,203,721	3,226,227	29,467,494	175,284	438,385,446
2015	113,432,544	58,303,256	127,595,752	77,734,970	3,342,605	24,005,758	215,013	404,629,898
2014	116,879,634	69,375,704	124,049,242	74,954,082	3,286,580	23,393,457	302,620	412,241,319
2013	114,258,178	58,349,105	122,156,637	74,828,392	2,959,390	22,480,903	270,723	395,303,328
2012	121,428,691	56,201,387	115,395,790	79,336,842	4,101,588	21,970,790	372,224	398,807,312

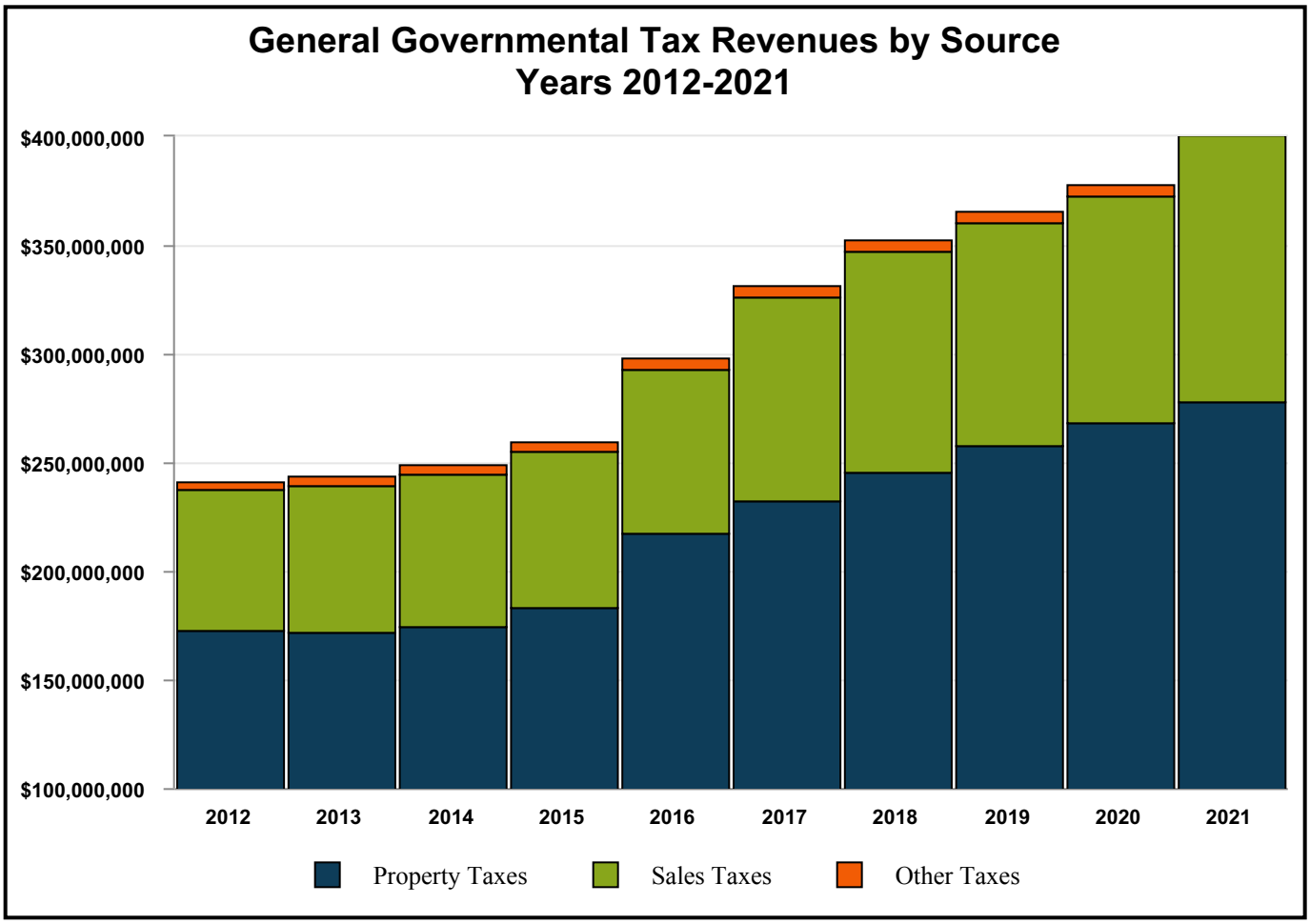


Johnson County, Kansas

General Governmental Tax Revenues by Source

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Property Taxes	Sales Taxes	Other Taxes	Total
2021	$ 277,664,826	$ 122,973,681	$ 5,678,943	$ 406,317,450
2020	268,732,809	103,657,930	5,730,801	378,121,540
2019	257,906,932	102,651,800	5,497,132	366,055,864
2018	245,670,757	101,676,666	5,309,275	352,656,698
2017	232,081,211	93,904,750	5,208,009	331,193,970
2016	217,668,981	75,600,644	5,095,421	298,365,046
2015	183,663,325	71,633,771	4,648,964	259,946,060
2014	174,290,655	70,202,538	4,543,089	249,036,282
2013	172,363,257	67,223,139	4,545,476	244,131,872
2012	172,891,220	64,721,509	3,748,232	241,360,961

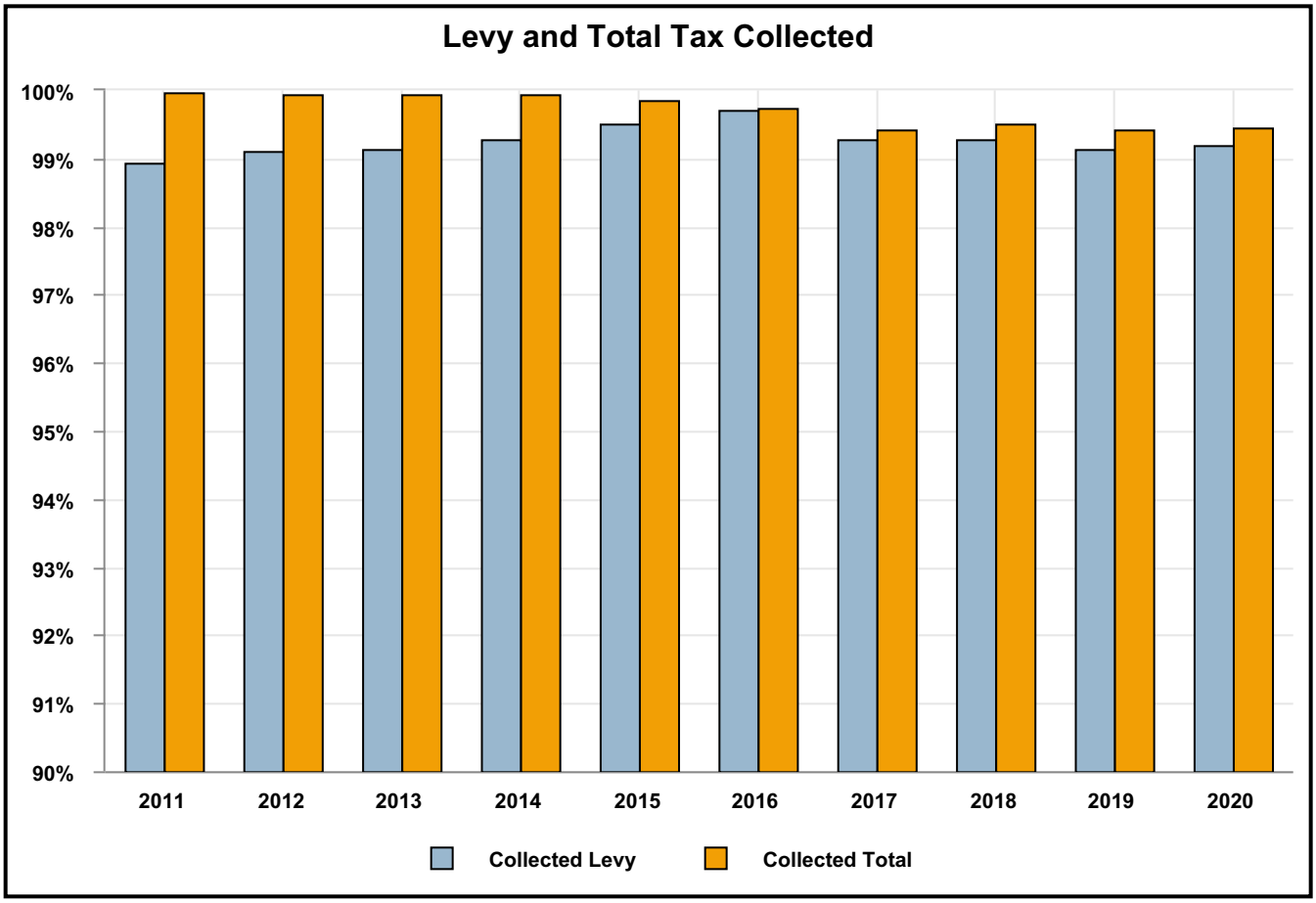


Johnson County, Kansas

Property Tax Levies and Collections

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Levy Year (1)	Net Adjusted Tax Roll (2)	Current Tax Collections	Percent of Levy Collected	Delinquent Tax Collections (3)	Total Tax Collections	Percent of Total Tax Collected	Outstanding Delinquent Taxes (3)	Delinquent Taxes to Net Adj. Tax
2020	$252,535,008	$250,495,571	99.19%	$ 672,007	$251,167,578	99.46%	$ 6,324,537	2.50%
2019	243,682,876	241,572,533	99.13%	724,571	242,297,104	99.43%	4,957,107	2.03%
2018	230,801,574	229,163,345	99.29%	507,663	229,671,008	99.51%	3,571,335	1.55%
2017	219,353,184	217,792,966	99.29%	305,500	218,098,466	99.43%	2,440,769	1.11%
2016	207,059,053	206,471,779	99.72%	30,184	206,501,963	99.73%	1,186,051	0.57%
2015	193,668,532	192,702,540	99.50%	714,798	193,417,338	99.87%	628,961	0.32%
2014	162,698,105	161,523,261	99.28%	1,058,013	162,581,274	99.93%	377,767	0.23%
2013	154,521,391	153,184,349	99.13%	1,260,092	154,444,441	99.95%	260,936	0.17%
2012	152,286,215	150,921,324	99.10%	1,284,340	152,205,664	99.95%	183,986	0.12%
2011	152,227,343	150,587,044	98.92%	1,583,977	152,171,021	99.96%	103,435	0.07%



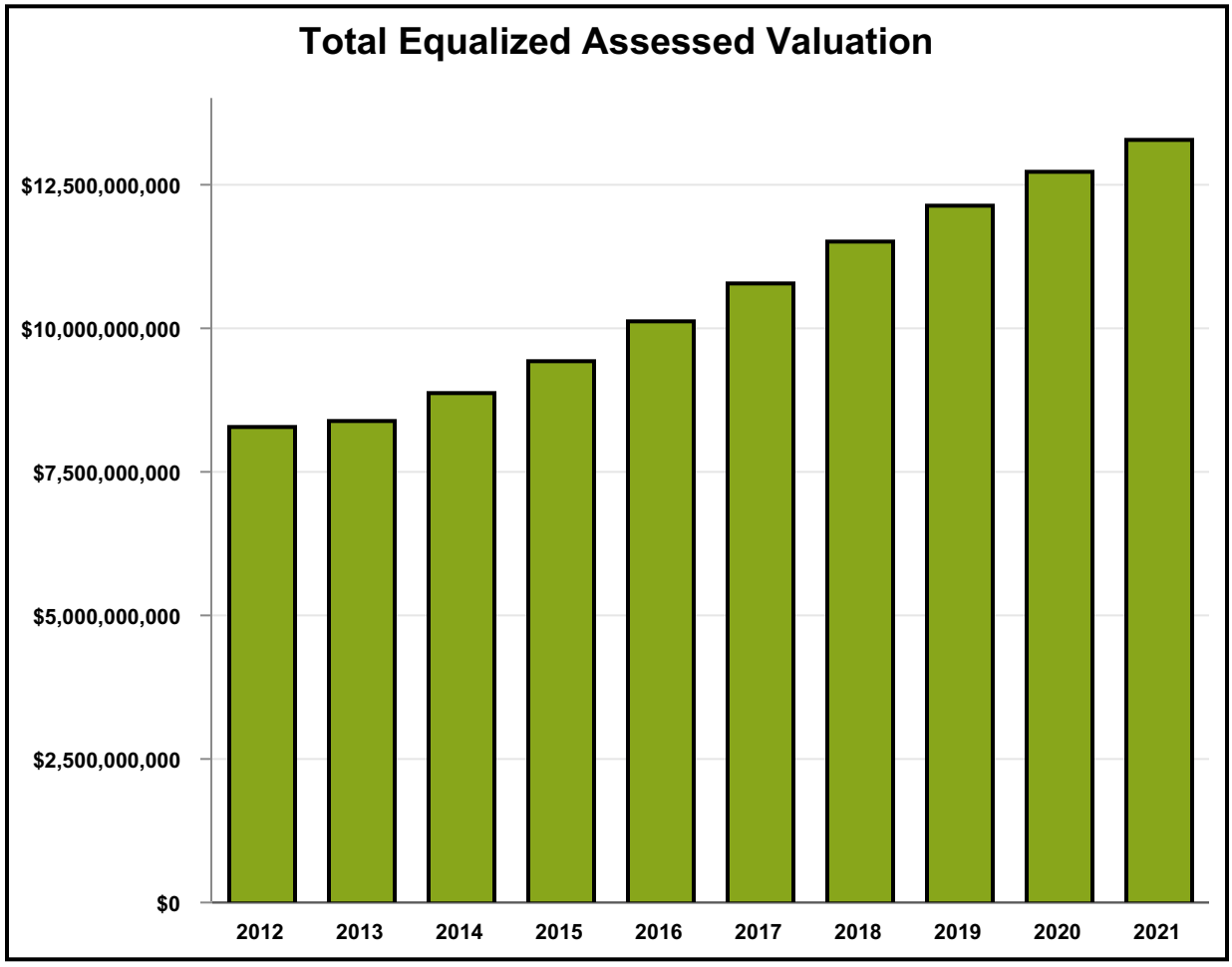
(1) Taxes levied in 2020 are due December 20, 2020 but may be paid 50% by December 20, 2020 and 50% by May 10, 2021.
(2) Net Adjusted Tax Roll is the County Clerk's Abstract of Taxes plus new taxes less abated taxes.
(3) K.S.A. 79-2401 et. seq. provides for the sale of property on which delinquent taxes are owed after three years of certified delinquency (approximately four years).

Johnson County, Kansas

Assessed and Estimated Actual Value of Property

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal Year	Real Property Assessed Value(1)	Personal Property Assessed Value(1)	Utilities Assessed Value(1)	Total Assessed Value
2021	$ 11,894,714,344	$ 72,330,549	$ 293,326,380	$ 12,260,371,273
2020	11,379,924,403	76,510,039	277,394,958	11,733,829,400
2019	10,798,575,181	88,837,196	262,907,673	11,150,320,050
2018	10,210,064,665	93,893,548	254,416,422	10,558,374,635
2017	9,517,381,583	104,554,778	236,537,036	9,858,473,397
2016	8,890,885,708	105,767,510	233,227,090	9,229,880,308
2015	8,252,498,338	114,802,168	229,292,984	8,596,593,490
2014	7,728,159,721	135,950,467	220,180,418	8,084,290,606
2013	7,250,086,767	164,131,506	216,759,897	7,630,978,170
2012	7,122,134,472	186,979,120	211,389,795	7,520,503,387

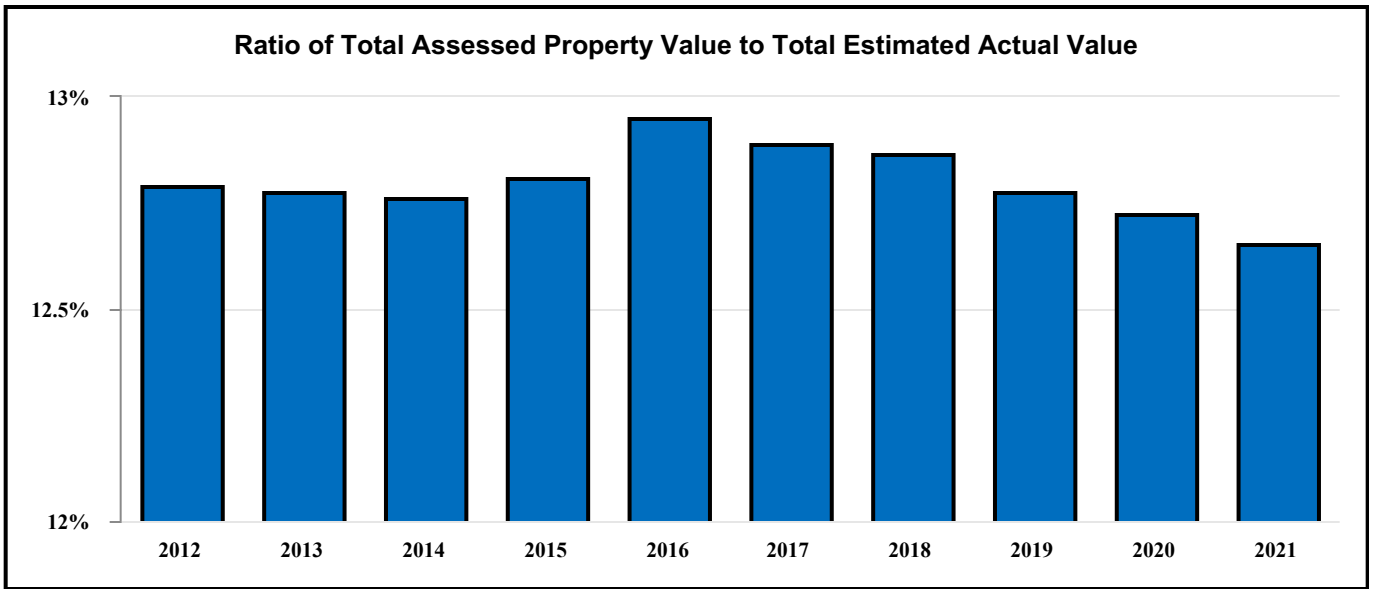


(1) Source: Annual Abstract of Taxes, County Clerk

Johnson County, Kansas
Assessed and Estimated Actual Value of Property
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Motor Vehicle Assessed Value(1)	Recreational Vehicle Assessed Value(1)	Total Equalized Assessed Valuation	Total Direct Tax Rate(2)	Year
$ 1,022,856,531	$ 4,701,705	$ 13,287,929,509	22.472	2021
1,028,701,640	4,048,642	12,766,579,682	22.704	2020
1,003,422,493	3,941,750	12,157,684,293	22.940	2019
969,135,376	3,660,159	11,531,170,170	22.925	2018
933,587,337	3,400,024	10,795,460,758	23.239	2017
896,326,571	3,245,520	10,129,452,399	23.505	2016
852,835,812	3,058,590	9,452,487,892	23.494	2015
816,754,012	2,923,997	8,903,968,615	20.921	2014
781,331,046	2,521,731	8,414,830,947	20.900	2013
764,636,016	3,374,534	8,288,513,937	20.866	2012

Real Property Estimated Actual Value(3)	Personal Property Estimated Actual Value(3)	Utilities Estimated Actual Value(4)	Total Estimated Actual Value	Ratio of Total Assessed Value to Total Estimated Actual Value	Year
$ 95,465,714,680	$ 377,037,068	$ 1,039,366,407	$ 96,882,118,155	12.65%	2021
90,841,015,050	389,985,568	957,420,501	92,188,421,119	12.73%	2020
85,845,759,620	439,965,932	960,984,634	87,246,710,186	12.78%	2019
80,674,468,455	457,693,681	925,210,025	82,057,372,161	12.87%	2018
75,121,151,114	503,191,914	840,077,359	76,464,420,387	12.89%	2017
69,909,536,090	509,107,654	840,314,659	71,258,958,403	12.95%	2016
65,709,994,902	548,432,543	832,967,679	67,091,395,124	12.81%	2015
61,912,043,960	638,703,743	787,753,918	63,338,501,621	12.76%	2014
58,332,098,612	645,583,924	737,065,168	59,714,747,704	12.78%	2013
57,324,971,665	735,451,205	723,684,270	58,784,107,140	12.79%	2012



(1) Source: Annual Abstract of Taxes, County Clerk
(2) Total Direct Tax Rate is a combination of County and County Library levy rate.
(3) Source: County Appraiser
(4) Source: County Records and Tax Administration Office

Johnson County, Kansas

Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates and Levies

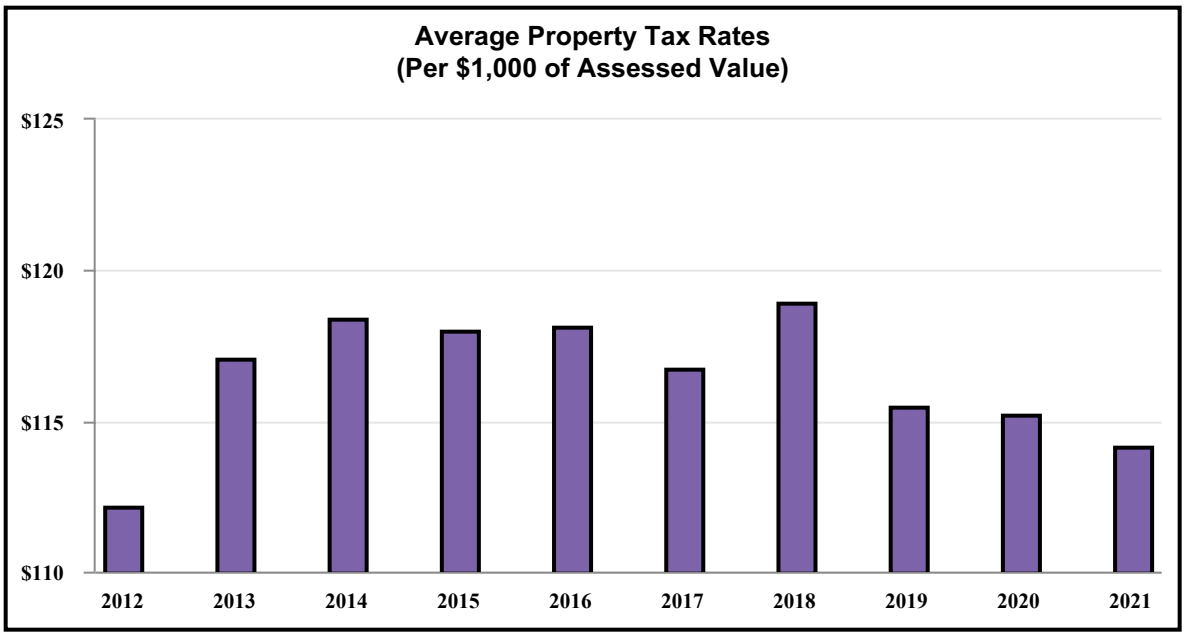
Last Ten Fiscal Years

TAX RATES* **Per $1,000 of Assessed Valuation**

Year	County	County Library	Total Direct Rate	State
2021	18.564	3.908	22.472	1.500
2020	18.799	3.905	22.704	1.500
2019	19.036	3.904	22.940	1.500
2018	19.024	3.901	22.925	1.500
2017	19.318	3.921	23.239	1.500
2016	19.590	3.915	23.505	1.500
2015	19.582	3.912	23.494	1.500
2014	17.764	3.157	20.921	1.500
2013	17.745	3.155	20.900	1.500
2012	17.717	3.149	20.866	1.500

TAX LEVIES*

Year	County	County Library	State
2021	$ 227,575,860	$ 39,159,783	$ 18,388,485
2020	220,620,724	37,510,020	17,603,581
2019	212,279,597	35,610,350	16,727,173
2018	200,874,765	33,751,320	15,838,428
2017	190,449,909	31,807,887	14,787,955
2016	180,811,779	29,890,525	13,846,563
2015	168,338,487	27,898,118	12,895,065
2014	143,586,679	21,227,920	12,124,706
2013	135,411,662	20,029,259	11,446,647
2012	133,240,925	19,745,810	11,280,755



* Excludes special assessments.

(1) Special Districts include Cemeteries, Drainage and Fire.

(2) Grand Total (Weighted Average) is calculated by dividing grand total levy dollars by total assessed value for real, personal and utility property and multiplying the result by 1,000 to convert to whole dollars.

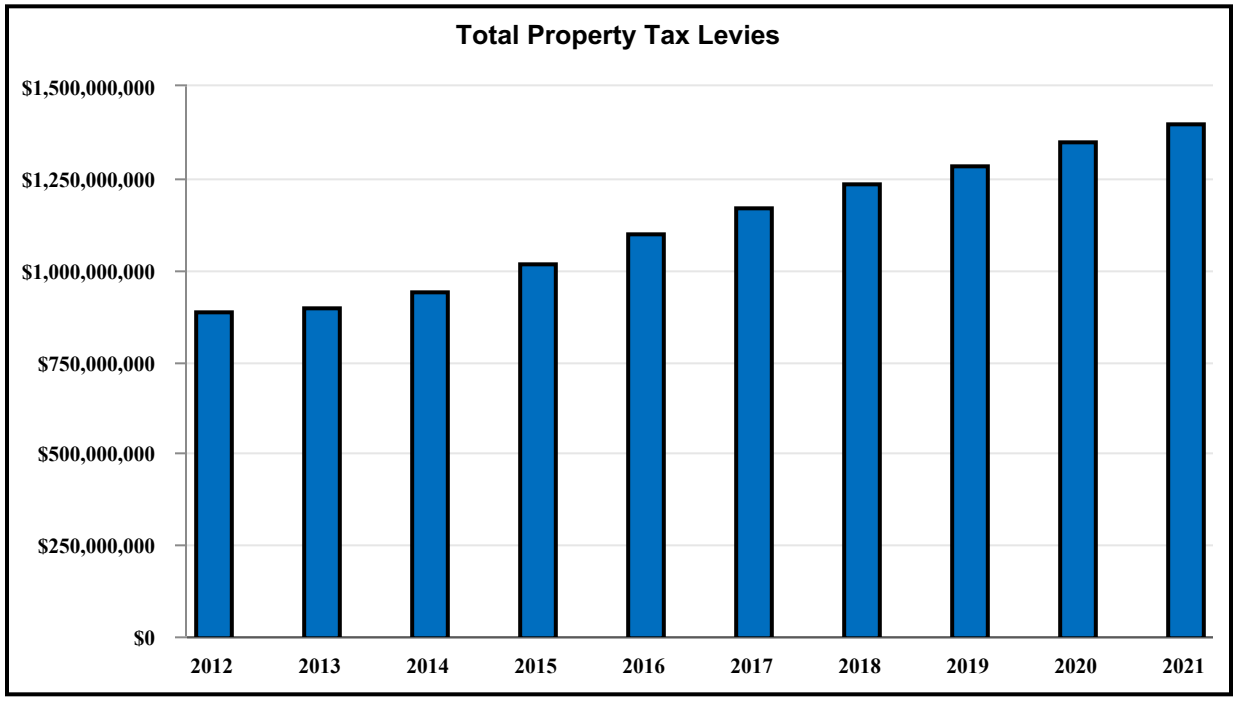
Johnson County, Kansas

Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates and Levies

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Cities Weighted Average	Townships Weighted Average	Schools Weighted Average	Special Districts Weighted Average (1)	Grand Total Weighted Average (2)	Year
21.249	0.270	67.385	3.742	114.153	2021
21.249	0.270	63.042	3.799	115.255	2020
21.078	0.193	69.931	3.786	115.540	2019
21.054	0.169	70.155	3.759	118.936	2018
21.307	0.117	71.553	3.673	116.783	2017
21.438	0.192	71.131	3.661	118.179	2016
21.025	0.203	71.566	3.453	118.044	2015
20.870	0.227	72.084	3.376	118.400	2014
20.746	0.232	73.645	3.405	117.085	2013
20.623	0.198	73.736	3.308	112.190	2012

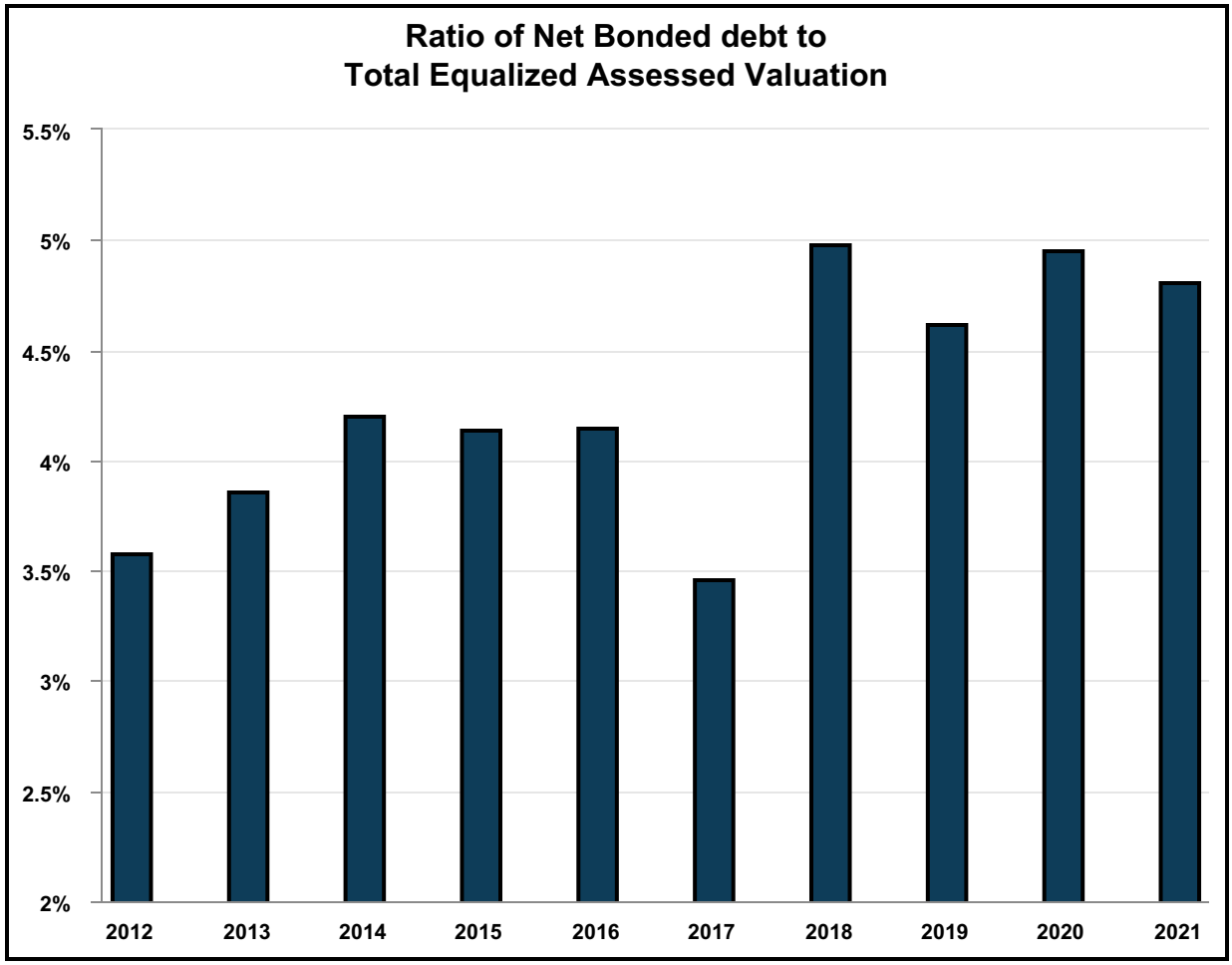
Cities Total	Townships Total	Schools Total	Special Districts Total (1)	Grand Total	Year
$ 252,979,629	$ 105,033	$ 826,159,575	$ 35,185,110	$ 1,399,553,474	2021
239,737,061	90,938	802,615,516	34,199,480	1,352,377,320	2020
219,723,299	103,460	771,516,213	32,344,536	1,288,304,628	2019
215,823,794	83,348	740,717,721	30,120,098	1,237,209,475	2018
204,054,792	52,476	705,401,755	28,220,710	1,174,775,484	2017
192,353,571	78,809	656,526,732	26,250,711	1,099,758,689	2016
175,480,405	81,182	615,222,401	22,531,107	1,022,446,764	2015
163,697,414	86,793	582,747,589	20,638,217	944,109,318	2014
153,475,609	81,958	561,982,632	19,394,867	901,822,634	2013
150,460,843	68,005	554,525,615	18,424,598	887,746,551	2012



Johnson County, Kansas

Ratio of Net General Obligation Bonded Debt to Assessed Value
and Net General Obligation Bonded Debt Per Capita
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Year	Population (1)	Equalized Assessed Valuation	Bonded Debt	Amount Set Aside for Repayment of G.O. Debt
2021	613,219	$ 13,287,929,509	$ 642,575,650	$ 2,575,194
2020	607,220	12,766,579,682	635,028,203	2,702,757
2019	602,401	12,157,684,293	564,888,193	2,618,008
2018	598,127	11,531,170,170	577,170,204	2,454,823
2017	589,609	10,795,460,758	376,070,318	1,799,722
2016	584,451	10,129,452,399	421,846,300	1,263,814
2015	580,159	9,452,487,892	392,931,781	1,157,440
2014	574,096	8,903,968,615	376,177,640	1,820,629
2013	566,933	8,414,830,947	326,413,456	1,523,187
2012	559,836	8,288,513,937	298,517,717	1,589,392

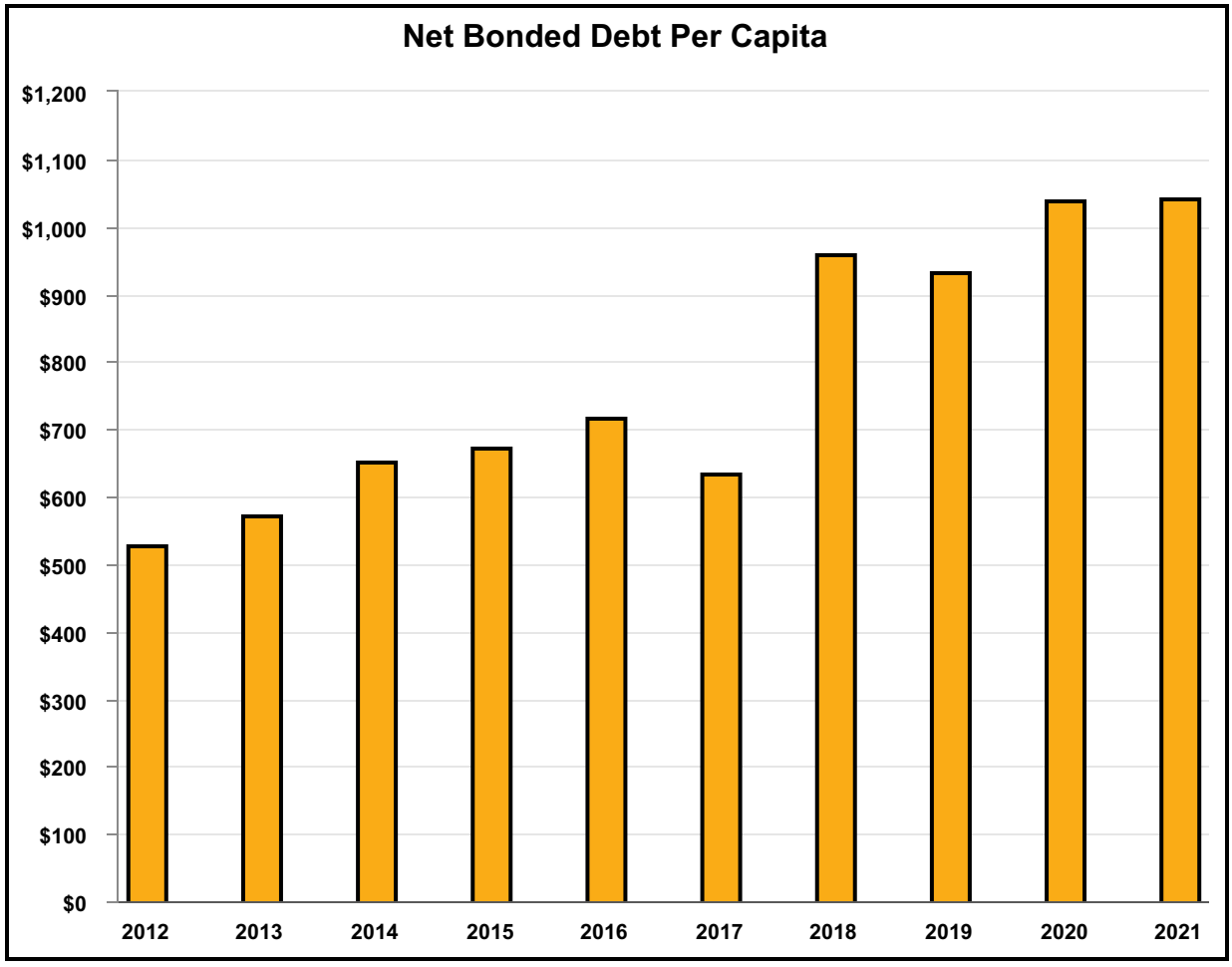


(1) See Demographic Statistics, later in this section.

Johnson County, Kansas

Ratio of Net General Obligation Bonded Debt to Assessed Value
and Net General Obligation Bonded Debt Per Capita
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Net Bonded Debt	Ratio of Net Bonded Debt to Equalized Valuation	Ratio of Net Bonded Debt Per Capita to Per Capita Income	Per Capita Income (1)	Net Bonded Debt Per Capita	Year
$ 640,000,456	4.82%	1.31%	$ 79,793	$ 1,043.67	2021
632,325,446	4.95%	1.33%	78,270	1,041.34	2020
562,270,185	4.62%	1.22%	76,328	933.38	2019
574,715,381	4.98%	1.32%	72,717	960.86	2018
374,270,596	3.47%	0.91%	69,977	634.78	2017
420,582,486	4.15%	1.05%	68,731	719.62	2016
391,774,341	4.14%	1.02%	66,294	675.29	2015
374,357,011	4.20%	1.04%	62,832	652.08	2014
324,890,269	3.86%	0.96%	59,499	573.07	2013
296,928,325	3.58%	0.91%	58,302	530.38	2012

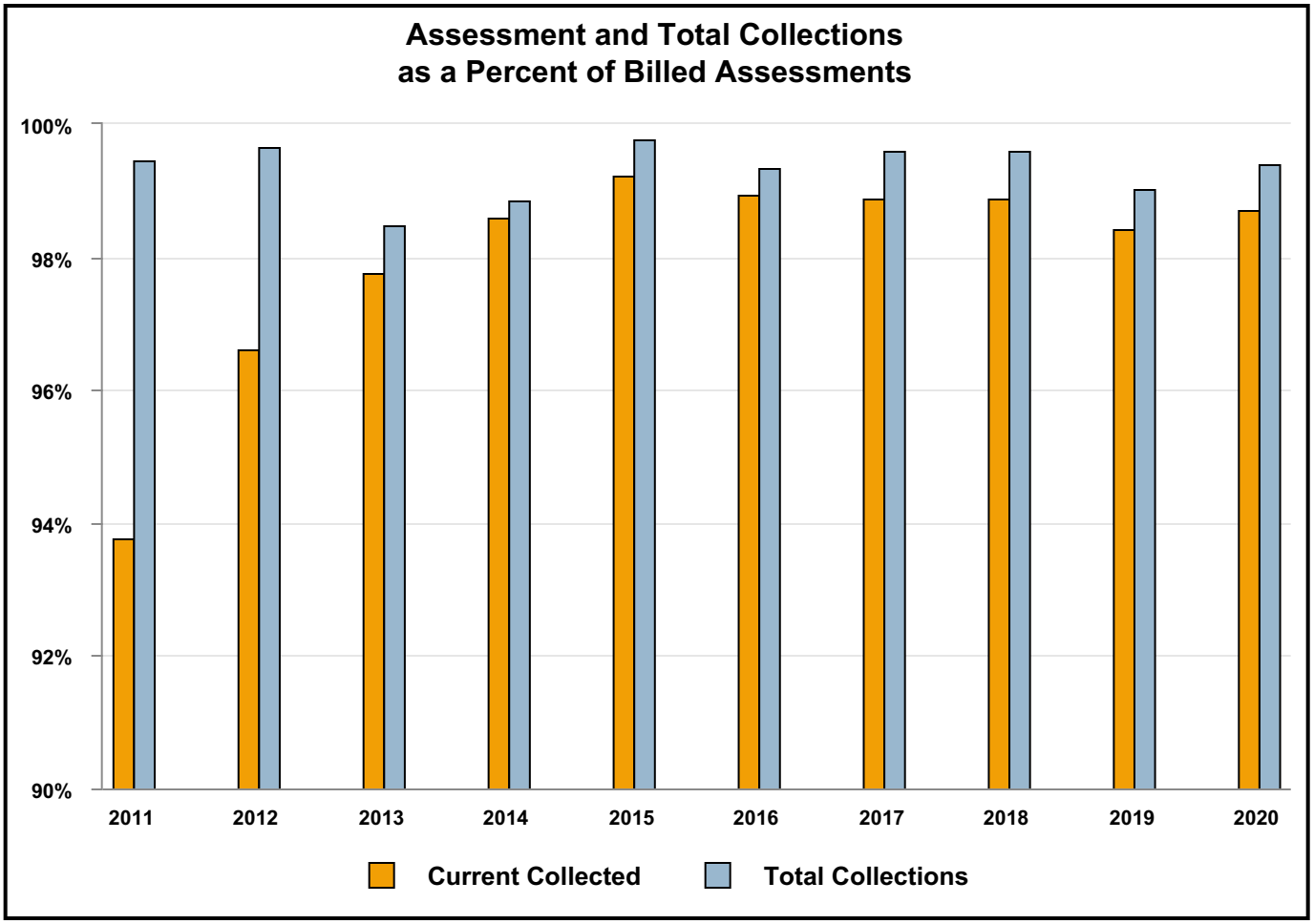


Johnson County, Kansas

Special Assessment Billings and Collections

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Levy Year (1)	Special Assessment Billings (2)	Special Assessment Collections (2)	Percent of Billings Collected	Delinquent Assessments Collected	Total Assessments Collected	Percent of Total Collections to Billings
2020	$ 520,481	$ 513,701	98.70 %	$ 3,713	$ 517,414	99.41 %
2019	631,234	621,289	98.42 %	3,714	625,003	99.01 %
2018	647,186	639,965	98.88 %	4,602	644,568	99.60 %
2017	387,482	383,174	98.89 %	2,738	385,912	99.59 %
2016	394,823	390,677	98.95 %	1,558	392,235	99.34 %
2015	413,002	409,798	99.22 %	2,231	412,029	99.76 %
2014	389,120	383,647	98.59 %	1,028	384,675	98.86 %
2013	411,448	402,173	97.75 %	3,067	405,240	98.49 %
2012	415,144	401,079	96.61 %	12,619	413,698	99.65 %
2011	418,043	391,923	93.75 %	23,883	415,806	99.46 %



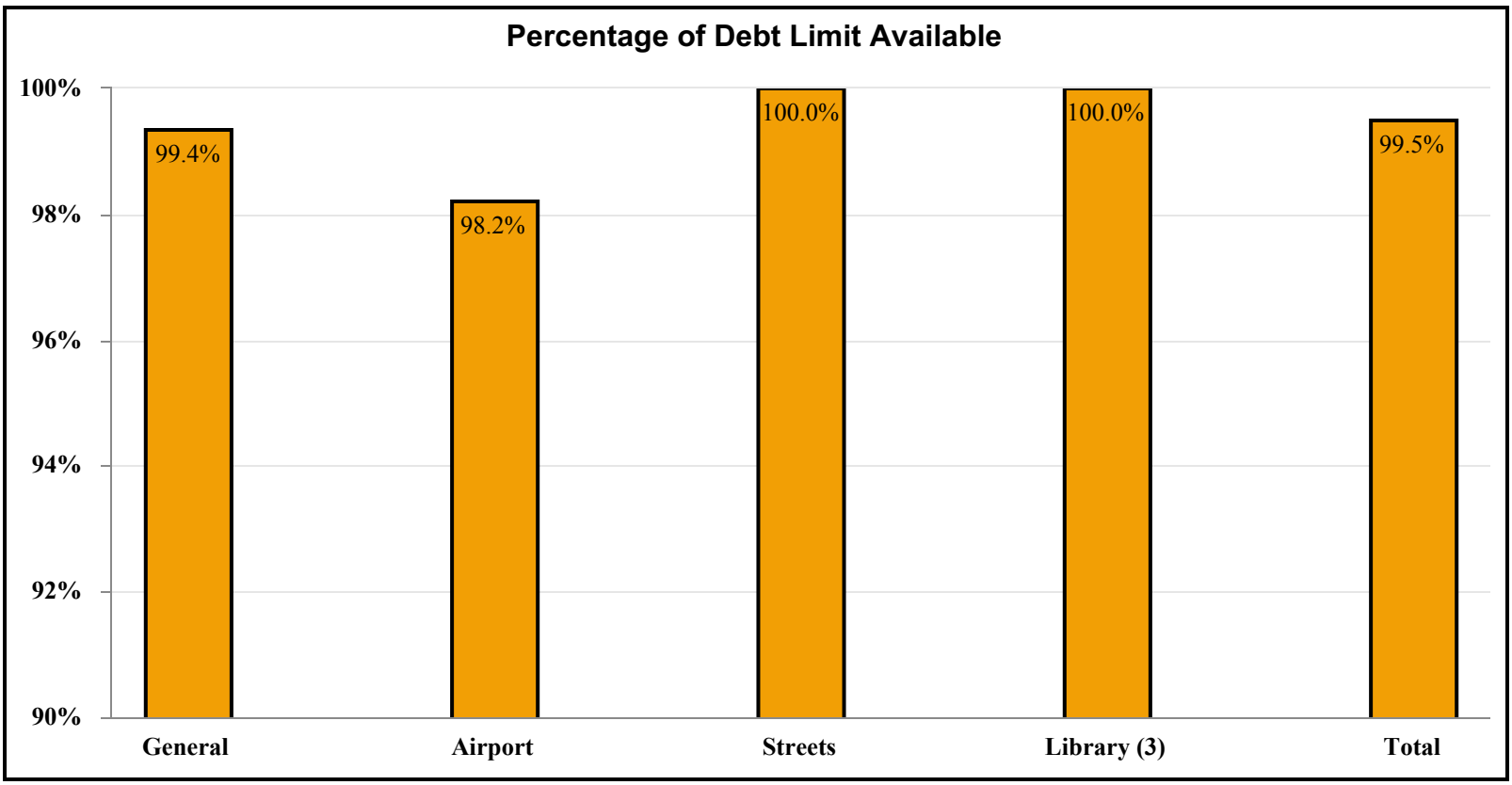
(1) Taxes levied in 2020 are due December 20, 2020 but may be paid 50% by December 20, 2020 and 50% by May 10, 2021.
(2) Billings and collections include Johnson County and all municipalities within Johnson County.
Source: County Treasurer.

Johnson County, Kansas

Legal General Obligation Debt Margin Computation

12/31/2021

	General	Airport	Streets	Library (3)	Total
Assessed Valuation for Debt Limitation Purposes	$13,287,929,509	$13,287,929,509	$13,287,929,509	$10,833,467,824	$50,697,256,351
Percentage Limitation (1)	*3.0 %*	*1.0 %*	*2.0 %*	*2.0 %*	
Dollar Debt Limit	398,637,885	132,879,295	265,758,590	216,669,356	1,013,945,126
Outstanding Debt (2)	*3,705,000*	*2,335,000*	—	—	*6,040,000*
Capital Purchase Obligations	*1,349,281*	—	—	—	*1,349,281*
Amount Set Aside for Repayment of G.O. Debt	2,575,194	—	—	—	2,575,194
Net Outstanding Debt	2,479,087	2,335,000	—	—	4,814,087
Available Legal Debt Margin	$ 396,158,798	$ 130,544,295	$ 265,758,590	$ 216,669,356	$ 1,009,131,039



(1) Kansas Statutes. General K.S.A. 10-306, Airport K.S.A. 3-304, Streets K.S.A. 68-584, Library K.S.A. 12-1257,

(2) Includes all general obligation bonds and notes except voting machine bonds, which are not subject to debt limitation. Also excludes Wastewater General Obligation debt (which is supported by user charges).
Does not include debt obligation exempt from statutory limitations. General K.S.A. 25-134, 10-307, 10-427A, 10-311, Airport K.S.A. 3-304, Street K.S.A. 68-728.

(3) Library total equalized tangible valuation excludes real and personal property located within the city limits of the City of Olathe, Kansas, and the City of Bonner Springs, Kansas.

Johnson County, Kansas

Direct and Overlapping Debt Computation

12/31/21

Entity		Total Debt (1)	Percent Applicable to Johnson County	Debt Applicable to Johnson County (2)	Total Assessed Valuation
Johnson County		$ 14,430,439	100 %	$ 14,430,439	$ 12,260,371,273
Cities					
Bonner Springs		21,175,000	6.1 %	1,259,330	5,575,916
DeSoto		17,800,000	99.93 %	16,713,670	96,026,992
Edgerton		8,288,934	100 %	7,841,083	54,323,240
Fairway		7,740,000	100 %	7,612,385	112,236,501
Gardner		71,876,441	100 %	70,361,330	246,555,493
Lake Quivira		2,176,067	93.87 %	1,827,651	31,280,752
Leawood		103,355,868	100 %	92,804,427	1,094,619,046
Lenexa		131,670,000	100 %	126,641,545	1,432,561,602
Merriam		14,655,000	100 %	14,652,423	225,468,897
Mission		20,736,462	100 %	12,849,143	180,264,694
Mission Hills		1,825,000	100 %	1,593,988	205,629,953
Mission Woods		—	100 %	—	10,687,803
Olathe		289,096,214	100 %	222,560,890	2,233,518,322
Overland Park		99,550,000	100 %	99,300,000	4,176,454,036
Prairie Village		28,870,000	100 %	28,832,797	493,052,948
Roeland Park		2,854,204	100 %	2,745,930	102,760,870
Shawnee		99,727,621	100 %	95,954,186	1,076,967,751
Spring Hill		22,122,749	72.28 %	15,581,899	83,683,915
Westwood		3,565,000	100 %	3,419,246	34,471,088
Westwood Hills		295,219	100 %	230,309	9,193,353
	Total	947,379,779		822,782,232	11,905,333,172
School Districts					
Blue Valley U.S.D. 229		314,395,000	100 %	306,718,112	3,557,055,289
Spring Hill U.S.D. 230		220,910,000	83.42 %	183,974,328	281,208,910
Gardner U.S.D. 231		114,415,000	98.2 %	104,816,610	396,348,956
DeSoto U.S.D. 232		160,585,000	100 %	147,695,325	664,961,145
Olathe U.S.D. 233		467,740,413	100 %	437,825,839	2,835,391,770
Wellsville U.S.D. 289		18,144,125	0.05 %	(419)	36,725
Eudora U.S.D. 491		46,345,000	2.28 %	943,409	1,846,523
Shawnee Mission U.S.D. 512		404,675,000	100 %	401,708,905	4,523,521,955
	Total	1,747,209,538		1,583,682,109	12,260,371,273
Other Entities					
Community College		45,935,000	100 %	45,935,000	12,260,371,273
Park and Recreation		44,746,217	100 %	24,094,082	12,260,371,273
Cons Fire District #2		5,370,000	100 %	5,370,000	1,148,297,210
Fire District #1		13,596,968	100 %	13,596,968	390,162,089
Fire District #2		2,295,000	100 %	2,295,000	272,169,974
Northwest Cons Fire District		—	100 %	—	144,680,752
	Total	111,943,185		91,291,050	26,476,052,571
			Overlapping Debt	2,497,755,391	
			Grand Total	$ 2,512,185,830	

(1) Includes General and Special Obligation Bonds, Capital Leases, Special Assessment Bonds with governmental commitment and General Obligation Notes. Excludes Airport and Wastewater General Obligation and Special Assessment debt (which are supported by user charges).

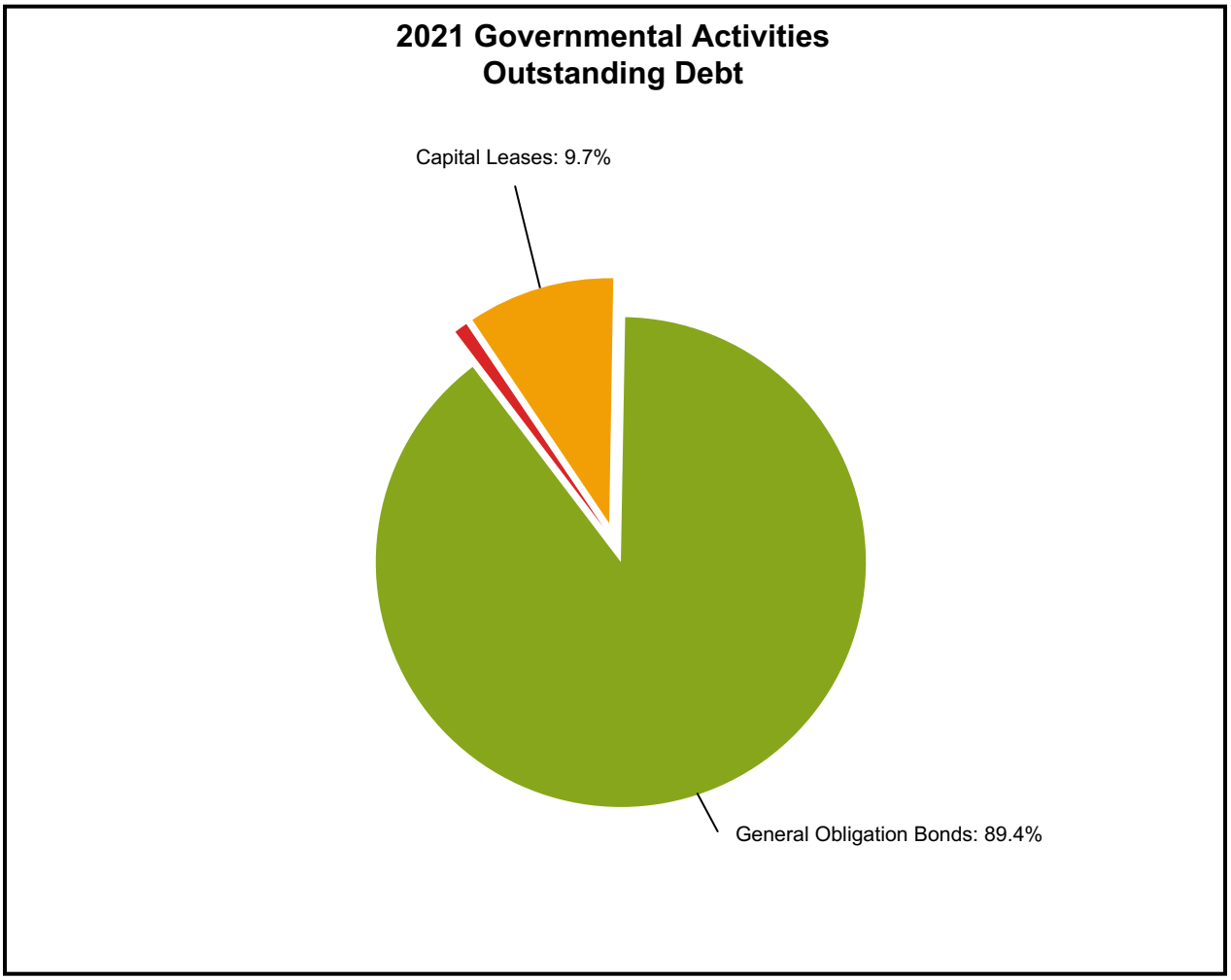
(2) Based upon assessed valuation within Johnson County as a percent of total assessed valuation.

Johnson County, Kansas

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Governmental Activities				Business-Type Activities	
Year	General Obligation Bonds	Special Obligation Bonds	Special Assessment Bonds	Capital Purchase Obligations	General Obligation Bonds	Special Assessment Bonds
2021	$ 12,389,477	$ —	$ 119,500	$ 1,349,280	$ 630,186,173	$ —
2020	13,954,490	—	134,800	1,975,644	621,073,713	—
2019	15,501,136	315,000	79,500	2,577,823	549,072,178	—
2018	13,775,520	1,095,000	88,800	38,844	562,299,684	4,838
2017	3,579,631	1,855,000	97,700	57,836	370,635,687	9,684
2016	2,678,135	2,725,000	106,900	75,301	416,443,165	14,530
2015	841,563	3,570,000	—	91,228	388,520,218	19,375
2014	1,656,811	4,400,000	—	3,006,747	370,120,829	24,220
2013	1,734,128	5,335,000	—	3,150,000	319,344,328	29,065
2012	1,908,678	6,650,000	—	3,400,000	289,959,039	33,910

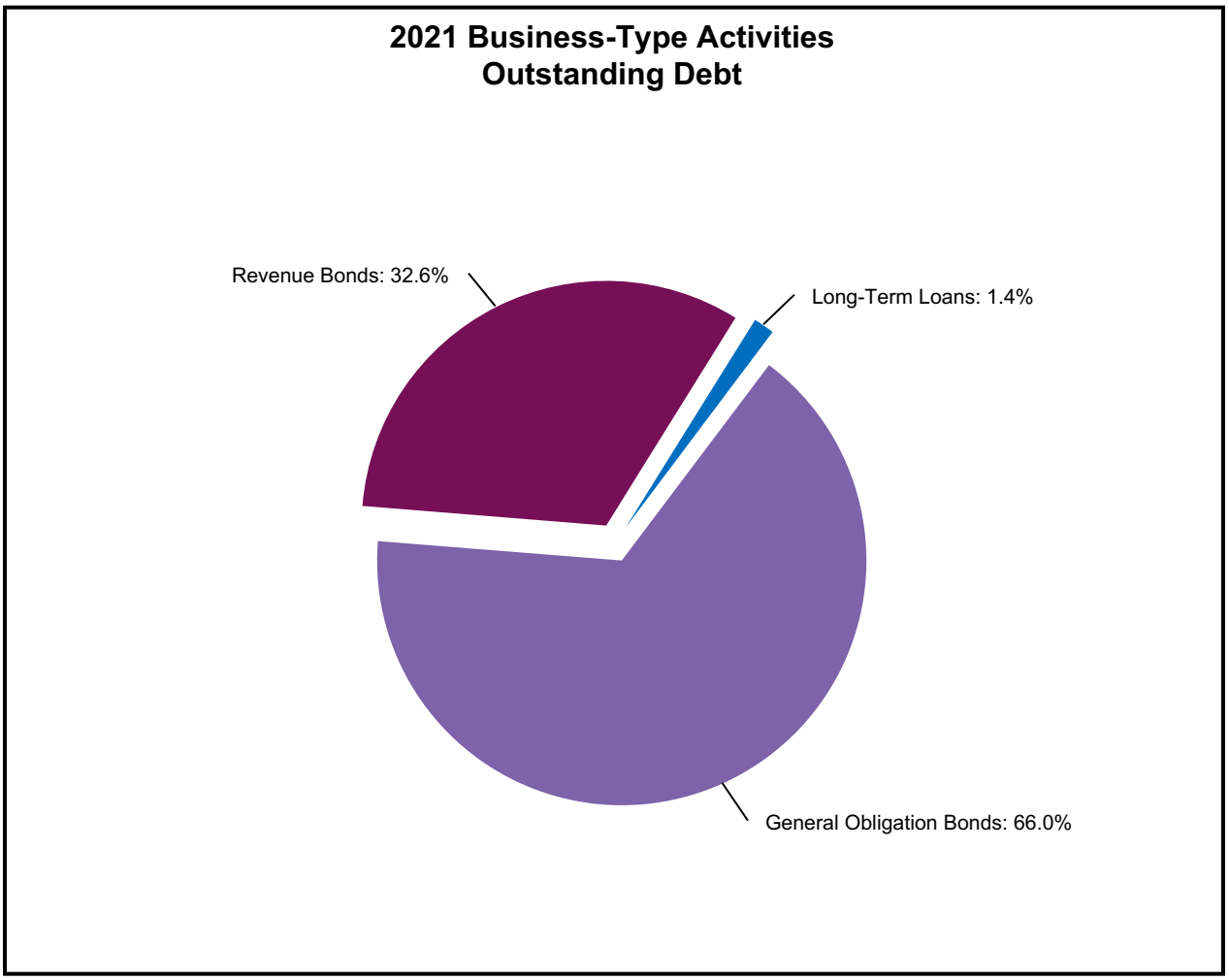


Johnson County, Kansas

Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type

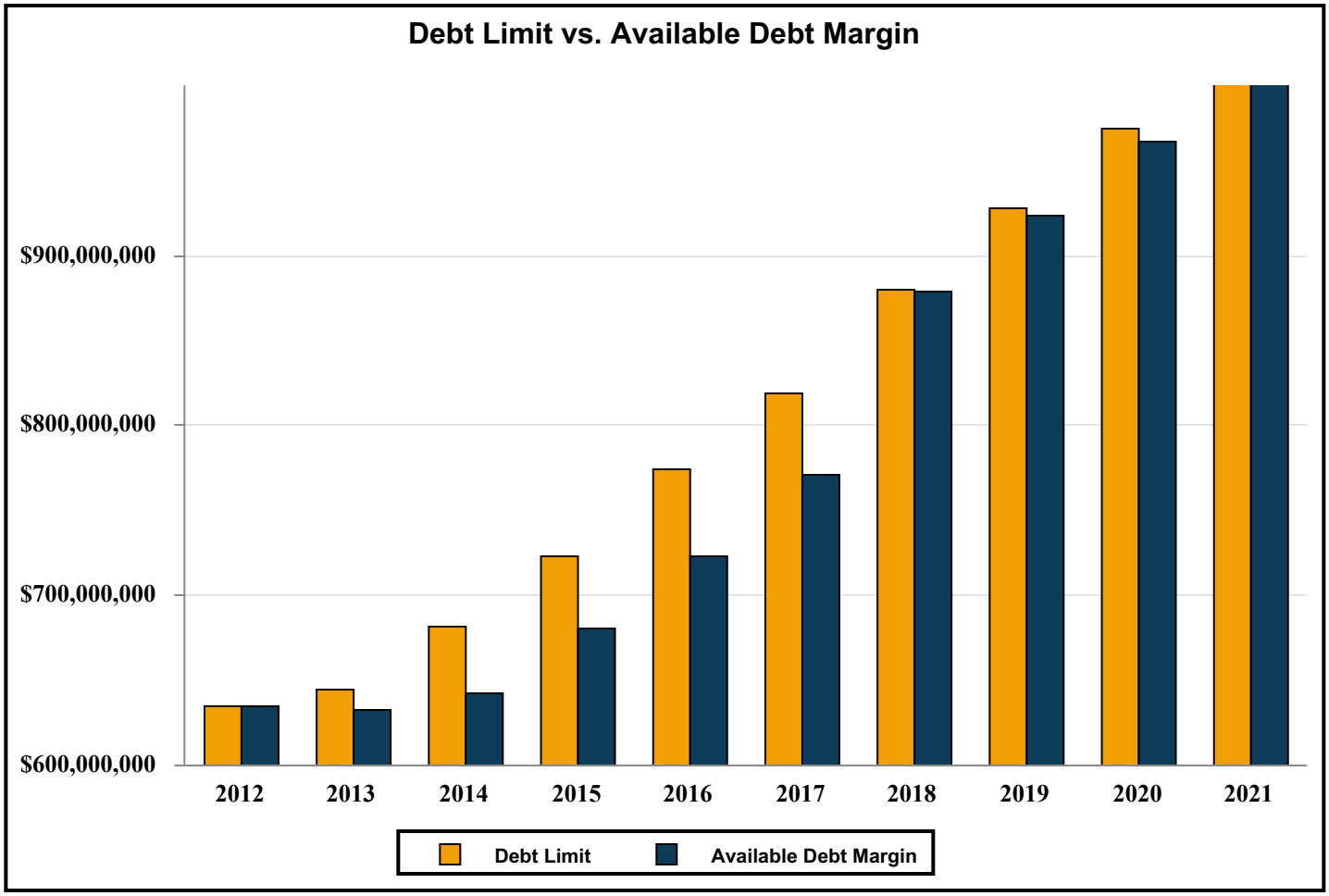
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Business-Type Activities								
		Capital						
Revenue	Loan	Purchase	Long-Term Loans		Total Primary	Percentage of Personal	Per	
Bonds	Payable	Obligations	Wastewater	Airport	Government	Income	Capita	Year
$ 311,512,947	$ —	$ —	$ 13,307,915	$ —	$ 968,865,292	5.58 %	$ 1,579.97	2021
332,381,796	—	—	14,781,417	—	984,301,860	5.67 %	1,621.00	2020
372,134,171	—	—	16,215,582	—	955,895,390	5.53 %	1,586.81	2019
398,389,860	—	—	17,620,810	—	993,313,356	5.75 %	1,660.71	2018
286,637,600	—	—	19,893,180	—	682,766,318	3.89 %	1,158.00	2017
265,326,787	—	—	19,365,769	—	706,735,587	4.38 %	1,209.23	2016
251,102,869	—	—	19,080,228	—	663,225,481	4.38 %	1,143.18	2015
213,007,237	—	—	21,092,418	—	613,308,262	4.26 %	1,068.30	2014
218,911,153	—	—	25,237,873	—	573,741,547	4.18 %	1,012.01	2013
231,109,024	—	—	29,548,321	16,686	562,625,658	3.88 %	1,004.98	2012



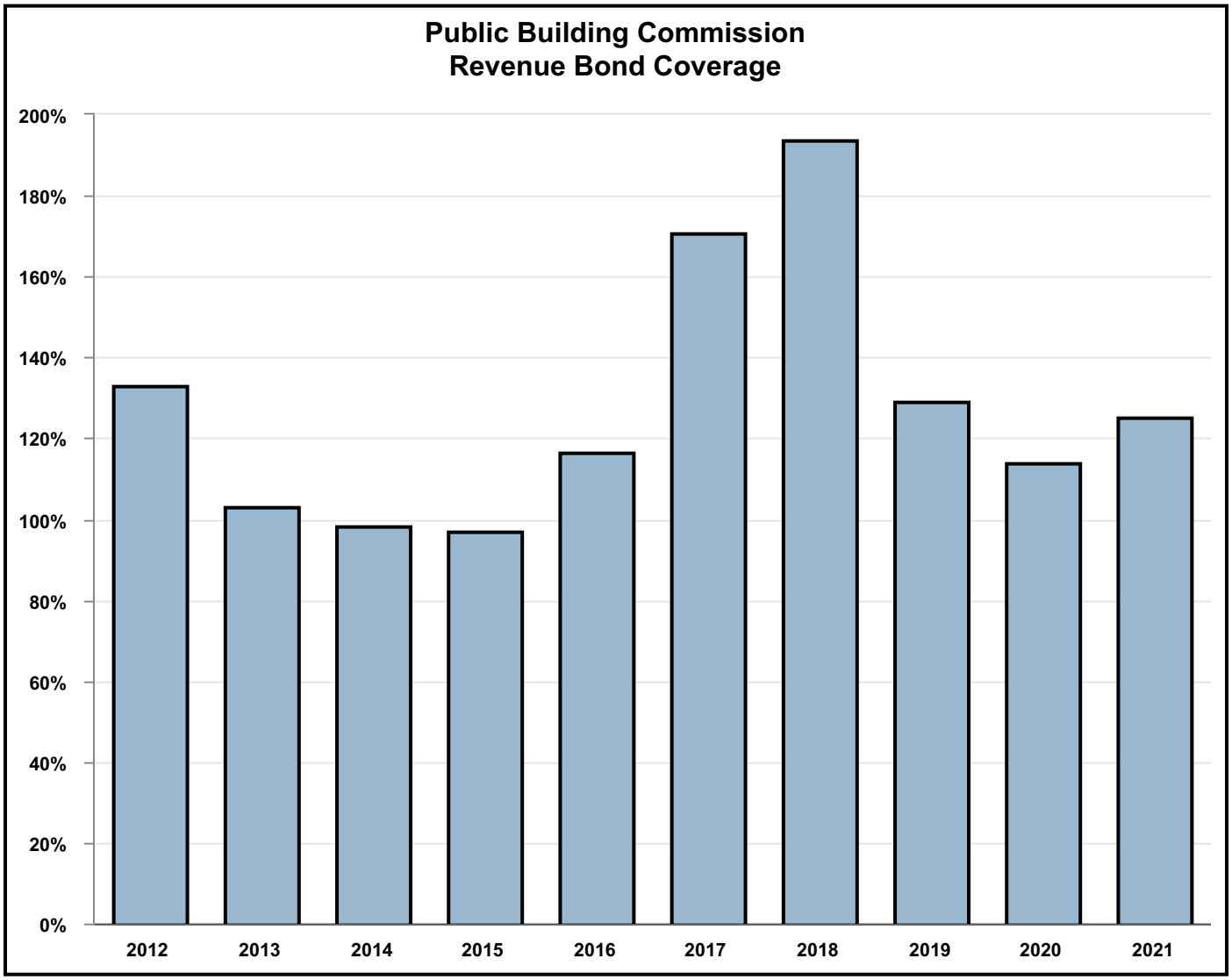
Johnson County, Kansas
Legal Debt Margin Information
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Year	Debt Limit	Outstanding Debt	Amount Set Aside for Repayment of G.O. Debt	Net Outstanding Debt	Available Legal Debt Margin	Total Net Debt Applicable to the Limit as a Percentage of Debt Limit
2021	$1,013,945,126	$ 7,389,281	$ 2,575,194	$ 4,814,087	$1,009,131,039	0.47%
2020	974,443,455	7,705,645	922,765	6,782,880	967,660,575	0.70%
2019	927,842,834	4,735,000	1,071,388	3,663,612	924,179,222	0.39%
2018	880,355,041	2,385,160	1,004,554	1,380,606	878,974,435	0.16%
2017	818,908,640	5,760,315	1,799,722	3,906,656	770,914,174	0.50%
2016	774,820,830	5,170,470	1,263,814	783,185	722,645,201	0.11%
2015	723,428,386	1,940,625	1,157,440	1,089,611	680,722,539	0.16%
2014	681,812,150	2,910,240	1,820,629	1,612,748	642,774,533	0.25%
2013	644,387,281	3,135,935	1,523,187	1,771,698	633,205,678	0.28%
2012	634,977,376	3,361,090	1,589,392	2,375,494	634,718,609	0.37%



Johnson County, Kansas
Public Building Commission Revenue Bond Coverage
Last Ten Fiscal Years

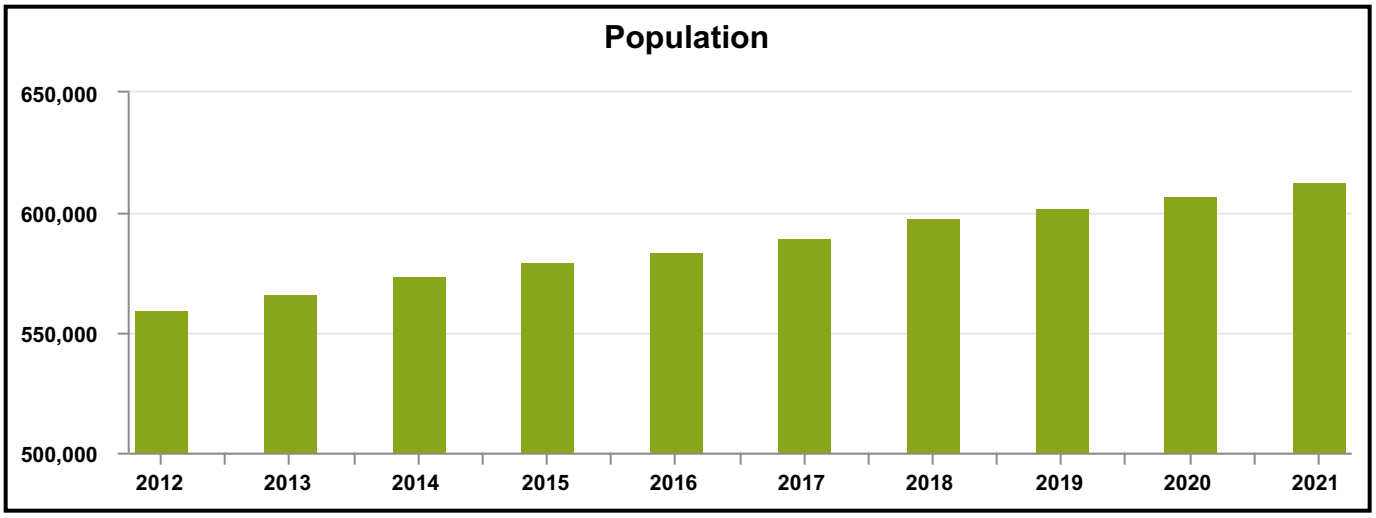
Year	Gross Revenue (1)	Less: Operating Expenses (2)	Net Revenue Available for Debt Service	Debt Service Requirements			Coverage
				Principal	Interest	Total	
2021	$ 46,529,163	$ —	$ 46,529,163	$ 25,020,000	$ 12,103,364	$ 37,123,364	125 %
2020	40,012,760	—	40,012,760	20,720,000	14,400,042	35,120,042	114 %
2019	39,640,939	—	39,640,939	15,510,000	15,134,176	30,644,176	129 %
2018	48,680,810	—	48,680,810	14,895,000	10,194,572	25,089,572	194 %
2017	40,358,088	—	40,358,088	14,025,000	9,591,668	23,616,668	171 %
2016	25,696,703	—	25,696,703	12,960,000	9,034,004	21,994,004	117 %
2015	19,839,681	—	19,603,837	11,805,000	8,360,418	20,165,418	97 %
2014	20,208,749	—	20,208,749	11,955,000	8,595,370	20,550,370	98 %
2013	21,505,958	—	21,505,958	11,890,000	8,967,129	20,857,129	103 %
2012	28,239,865	—	28,239,865	11,445,000	9,790,327	21,235,327	133 %

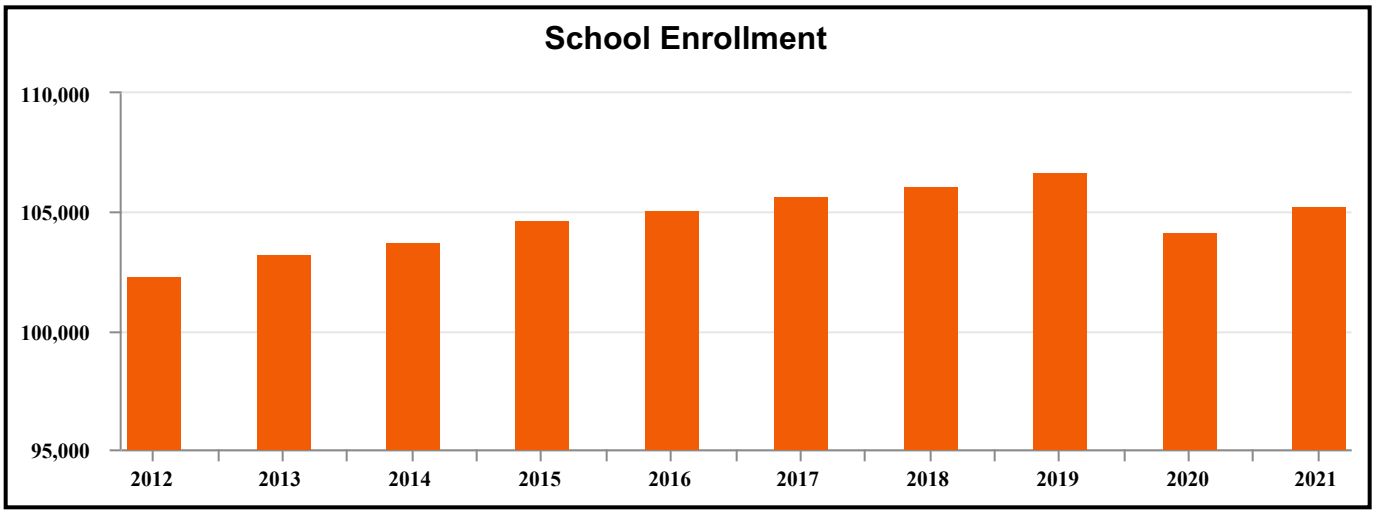


(1) Gross Revenue includes non-operating investment earnings.
(2) Operating expenses do not include depreciation, amortization, or interest expense.

Johnson County, Kansas
Demographic Statistics
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Year	Population (1)		Per Capita Income (1)		Median Age (1)	Personal Income(1) **		K-12 School Enrollment (2)
2021	613,219	*	$ 79,793	*	37.80	$ 47,171,721	*	105,317
2020	607,220		78,270		38.10	46,271,359		104,198
2019	602,401		76,328		37.98	45,123,295		106,740
2018	598,127		72,717	*	37.96	42,988,558		106,157
2017	589,609		69,977		37.70	41,368,735		105,684
2016	584,451		68,731		37.60	40,188,177		105,082
2015	580,159		66,294		37.40	38,378,868		104,721
2014	574,096		62,832		36.90	35,995,770		103,741
2013	566,933		59,499		36.70	33,693,466		103,260
2012	559,836		58,302		36.70	32,613,613		102,331





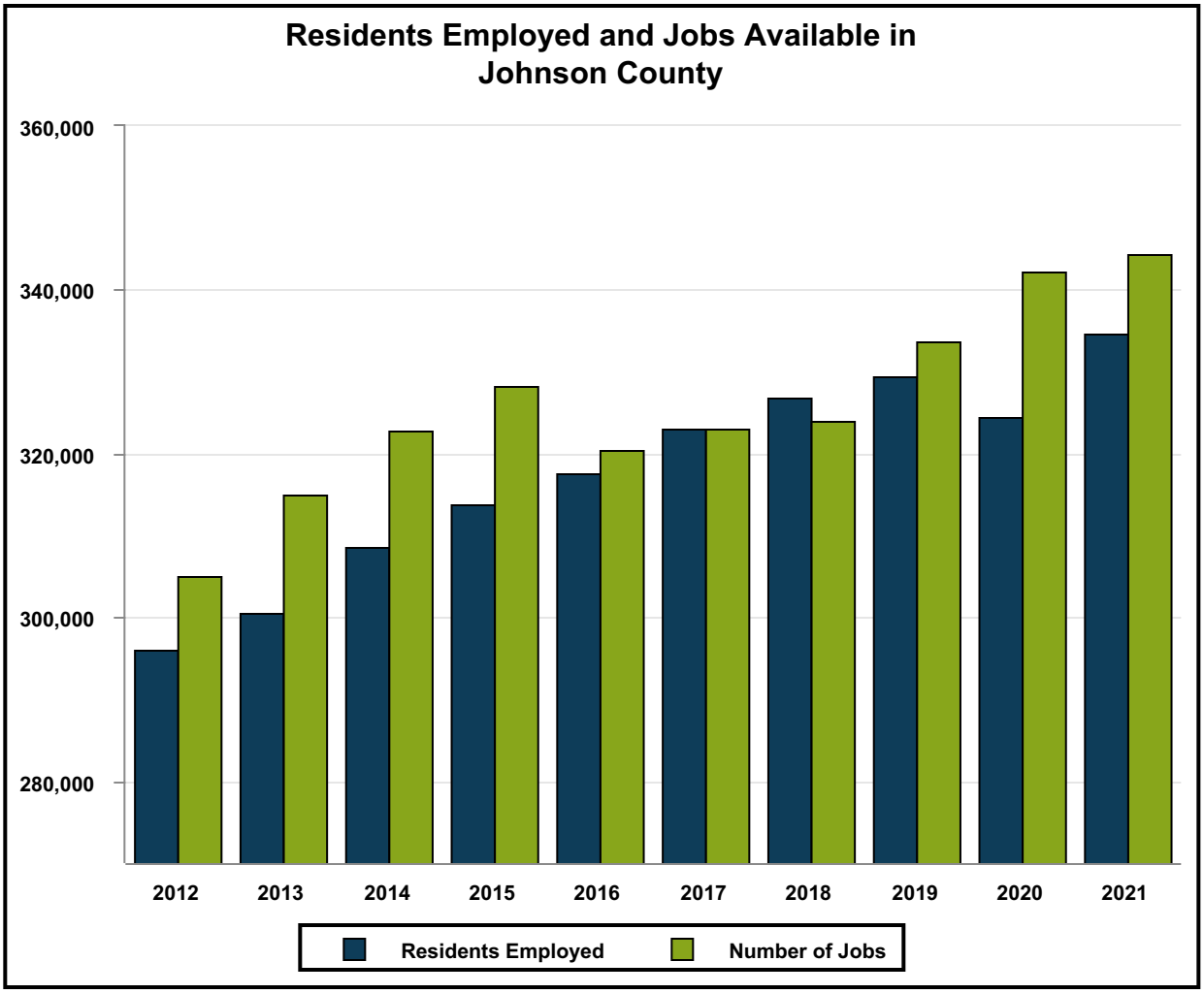
* County estimate based upon information from the Bureau of Economic Analysis
** In Thousands
(1) Bureau of Economic Analysis
(2) Kansas Department of Education

Johnson County, Kansas

Demographic Statistics

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Year	Residents Employed (1)	Unemployment Rate (1)	Number of Employers (2)		Number of Jobs (2)		Gross Payroll (2)	
2021	334,751	2.70%	18,120	*	344,466	*	$ 20,172,231,000	*
2020	324,544	5.10%	18,121	*	342,146	*	18,732,324,728	*
2019	329,456	2.80%	17,992		333,751		18,150,635,000	*
2018	326,954	2.90%	17,957	*	324,104	*	18,682,808,048	
2017	323,123	3.00%	17,904	*	322,976	*	17,964,748,487	
2016	317,670	3.30%	17,852		320,408		17,274,287,000	
2015	313,905	3.40%	17,625		328,159		17,532,089,000	
2014	308,722	3.80%	17,423		322,765		16,783,732,000	
2013	300,633	4.30%	17,242		314,916		16,136,459,000	
2012	296,014	4.60%	17,152		304,973		15,135,814,000	



* Estimated based upon prior years data.

(1) U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(2) County Business Patterns, Bureau of the Census and Kansas Statistical Abstract

Johnson County, Kansas

Principal Taxpayers and Employers

December 31, 2021

Principal Taxpayers

		2021			2012		
Taxpayer	**Type of Business**	**Assessed Valuation**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation**	**Assessed Valuation**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation**
Evergy, Inc [(a)]	Utility	$ 166,764,736	1	1.42%			—%
OPS-KS LLC	Real Estate	60,438,500	4	0.52%			—
Oak Park Mall, LP	Real Estate	61,774,702	3	0.53%	43,039,969	3	0.57%
Corporate Woods Kansas Realty LP	Real Estate	66,032,680	2	0.56%			—
Tower Properties Company	Real Estate	34,134,244	5	0.29%			—
Wal-Mart Real Estate Business Trust	Real Estate	33,224,384	6	0.28%			—
Leawood Town Center Plaza	Real Estate	27,437,001	8	0.23%	23,008,252	6	0.31%
Kansas Gas service	Utility	29,045,975	7	0.25%	20,757,832	7	0.28%
BNSF	Utility	26,479,479	10	0.23%			—
Garmin Realty, LLC	Real Estate	26,710,113	9	0.23%			—
Kansas City Power and Light	Utility				78,859,768	1	1.05%
UCM/SREP-Corporate Woods	Real Estate				53,123,999	2	0.71%
Southwestern Bell	Telecommunications				30,401,574	4	0.40%
Sprint Corporation	Telecommunications				20,713,801	8	0.28%
HRPT Lenexa Properties Trust	Real Estate				24,150,490	5	0.32%
Perg Buildings, LLC	Shopping Center				17,848,470	10	0.24%
Atmos Energy Corp	Utility				19,347,897	9	0.26%
	Total	$ 532,041,814		4.53%	$331,252,052		4.42%

Source: Johnson County Clerk and Appraiser's Office

Principal Employers

		2021			2012		
Employer	**Type of Business**	**Employees in County**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total Employment**	**Employees in County**	**Rank**	**Percentage of Total Employment**
T-Mobile	Telecommunications	6,000	1	1.79%	8,000	1	2.70%
Olathe Unified School District	Public Education (K-12)	5,100	2	1.52%	4,286	2	1.45%
Garmin International Inc	Communication Equip Mfg	4,600	3	1.37%	3,000	7	1.01%
Shawnee Mission School District	Public Education (K-12)	4,300	4	1.28%	3,781	4	1.28%
Johnson County Government	Local Government	4,100	5	1.22%	4,013	3	1.36%
Blue Valley School District #229	Public Education (K-12)	3,300	6	0.99%	3,257	5	1.10%
Black & Veatch	Engineering Services	3,100	7	0.93%	2,381	9	0.80%
Wal-Mart	Discount Dept Stores	3,000	8	0.90%			—%
UnitedHealth Group	Health/Pharmacy Plans	2,800	9	0.84%			—%
Hy-Vee Food Stores	Supermarkets & Grocery	2,500	10	0.75%			—%
Olathe Health System	Health Care Services	2,460	11	0.73%	1,762	14	0.60%
Advent Health Shawnee Mission	Health Care Services	2,450	12	0.73%	3,013	6	1.02%
Johnson Co Community College	Public Education	2,300	13	0.69%	2,784	8	0.94%
Amazon	Packaging Services	2,000	14	0.60%			—%
Farmers Insurance	Insurance	1,900	15	0.57%	2,145	10	0.72%
University of Kansas Health System	Health Care Services	1,850	16	0.55%			—%
Quest Diagnostics	Testing Laboratories	1,830	17	0.55%	1,286	16	0.43%
UPS International, Inc.	Delivery Services	1,600	18	0.48%	1,900	12	0.64%
YRC Worldwide Inc.	Freight Trucking	1,600	19	0.48%			—%
Kiewit Corp	Engineering Svcs	1,500	20	0.45%			—%
Century Link	Telecommunications				1,800	13	0.61%
City of Overland Park	Local Government				1,303	15	0.44%
OptumRX	Healthcare Services				2,000	11	0.68%
Reese & Nichols	Brokers				1,162	17	0.39%
Freightquote	Transportation				1,006	20	0.34%
Convergys	Collection Agencies				1,070	19	0.36%
Overland Park Regional Med Ctr	Health Care Services				1,100	18	0.37%
	Total	58,290		17.42%	51,049		17.24%

Johnson County, Kansas

Operating Indicators by Function/Program

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year									
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITES:										
General Government										
Appraiser										
Number of parcels appraised per year	240,983	264,782	241,576	240,907	241,051	241,908	243,649	243,796	244,207	227,917
Elections/Registration										
Number of voter registration applications processed	163,101	72,497	98,757	64,731	128,672	59,499	98,735	76,244	155,143	80,367
Public Safety										
Public Safety Communication										
Calls dispatched for Fire and EMS units	52,595	51,949	53,867	54,406	54,950	61,070	62,215	63,510	62,111	69,358
Sheriff										
Number of persons screened for entry into courthouse	562,645	538,101	413,116	397,286	523,715	531,436	528,812	531,288*	---	175,000
Inmates booked	15,411	15,054	14,966	14,907	15,341	15,564	16,276	15,868	9,554	11,862
Number of calls for service (patrol)	41,915	41,542	42,968	44,498	43,021	47,182	47,291	102,452	84,717	269,903
Number of calls for service (dispatch) (1)	316,442	310,339	293,921	293,907	295,620	295,050	302,461	307,461*	---	304,302
Number of 911 calls received (1)	95,563	90,633	81,080	83,873	79,488	75,538	80,486	81,486	---	86,948
Jail Average Daily Population	---	---	---	---	---	---	791	854.6	633	596
Emergency Management										
Number of households receiving information annually	30,000	---	---	---	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of persons trained	1,600	---	---	---	—	—	—	—	—	—
Number of radios on trunked radio systems	7,409	7,709	8,100	8,200	---	---	---	—	—	—
Number of community education & outreach events conducted	—	—	—	30	28	25	23	25*	17	3
Number of Med-Act emergency events answered	—	—	37,195	38,490	41,143	43,606	44,914	46,261*	46,361	56,095
Health and Human Services										
Health and Environmental										
Number of County citizens accessing services	36,539	46,532	44,731	43,163	43,163	41,795	41,380	40,152*	40,122*	95,011
Number of visitors to the department's website (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	134,676	136,434	226,487	228,800
Number of new visitors to the department's website (3)	—	—	—	—	—	—	80,129	77,801	116,753	127,200
Number of times public accesses the department's home page	69,846	63,388	63,635	---	---		—	—	—	—
Human Services										
Number of meals provided	180,124	176,471	197,273	274,000	282,507	276,176	273,471	248,881	220,672	238,727
Number of households provided rental assistance	1,815	1,782	1,810	1,785	1,706	1,604	1,597	1,633	1,615	1,589
Culture and Recreation										
Library Operating										
Number of volunteer hours in support of Library	53,535	51,559	52,973	46,588	48,423	50,457	52,913	50,330	21,683	22,317
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:										
Transportation										
Total annual ridership (transit/paratransit)	670,205	636,241	613,638	567,687	551,175	551,430	573,280	560,586	286,804	265,455
Number of total miles all vehicles travel per day (4)	8,300	8,300	8,700	8,700	11,900	11,116	10,646	10,728	5,874	6,094

Source: County Budget book and various department data

Note: Indicators for Public Works, Planning and economic development, Airport, Wastewater, and Public Building Commission are not available.

* Estimates based on 2019 budget book or average.

(1) In mid-2010, the County took over Olathe dispatch calls causing the spike in the call volume.

(2) --- Data are not available

(3) During 2014 individual department websites were consolidated under the Countywide JoCoGov.org domain. Due to this, revised website activity indicators were implemented in 2015.

(4) Beginning in 2016, mileage estimates provided by Kansas City Area Transit Authority (KCATA).

Johnson County, Kansas

Capital Asset Statistics by Function

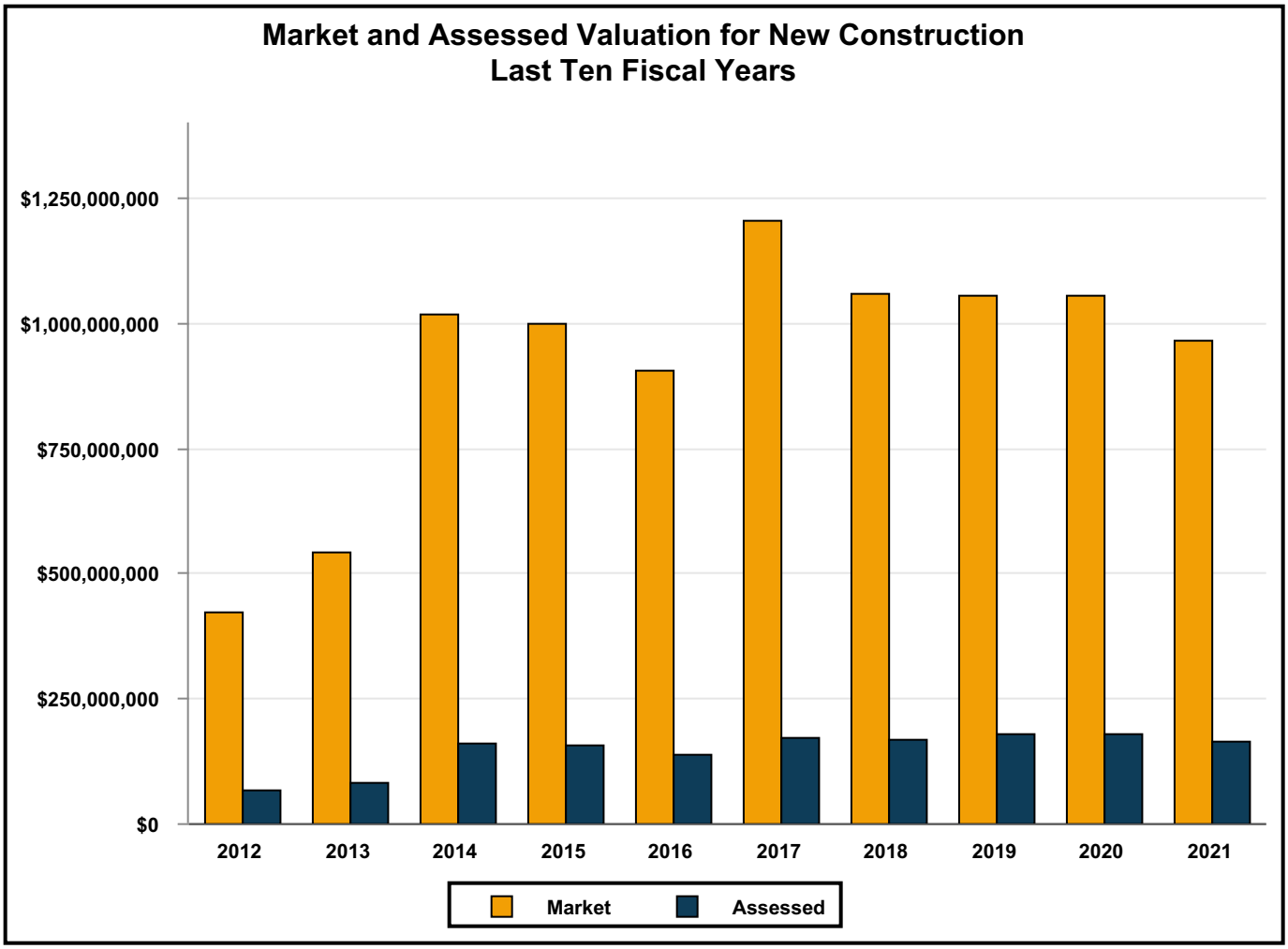
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Fiscal Year									
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITES:										
General Government										
Department of Motor Vehicle buildings	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Public Works										
Miles of hard surface pavement	239	245	237	242	233	234	235	230.5	231	236
Miles of gravel surface	192	186	185	179	173	173	168	170.45	164	150
Public Safety										
Med-Act Stations	17	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19
Jails	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Courthouse	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Health and Human Services										
Community Assistance Centers	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4
Culture and Recreation										
Number of Libraries	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	14	14	14
Museums	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Parks	19	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
BUSINESS-TYPE ACTIVITIES:										
Airport										
Number of Airports	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Johnson County Wastewater										
Total existing footage of sewer line	11,619,262	11,662,083	11,729,245	11,884,995	11,944,712	12,105,880	12,227,256	12,303,083	12,354,003	12,417,120
Total existing sewer permits	116,713	118,320	119,633	119,672	121,358	122,801	124,021	124,972	126,493	127,982
Water Treatment Plants	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Transportation										
Approximate Total of County Public Transportation Vehicles	100	100	90	90	90	90	90	92	92	91

Source: County Budget book and various department data
Note: Indicators for Planning and economic development and Public Building Commission are not available.

Johnson County, Kansas
Value of New Construction
Last Ten Fiscal Years

Year	Estimated Market Value Residential	Estimated Market Value Commercial	Assessed Value of New Residential Construction	Assessed Value of New Commercial Construction	Number of Residential Units	Number of Commercial Units
2021	$ 571,764,740	$ 392,503,930	$ 65,873,806	$ 98,126,029	1,650	169
2020	612,605,080	521,422,110	70,562,515	130,694,071	1,615	183
2019	633,621,440	422,118,310	72,926,310	105,499,638	1,896	226
2018	706,209,580	354,320,330	81,383,106	88,580,051	2,218	189
2017	901,409,300	303,273,590	103,698,432	68,108,336	2,824	185
2016	645,852,120	259,826,900	74,273,124	64,956,766	1,754	139
2015	697,394,660	302,738,910	80,200,429	75,684,760	1,835	148
2014	686,017,360	332,466,050	78,892,015	83,116,545	1,722	154
2013	404,816,800	138,868,770	46,553,915	34,717,223	1,356	115
2012	279,751,350	143,985,280	32,171,408	35,996,347	971	105



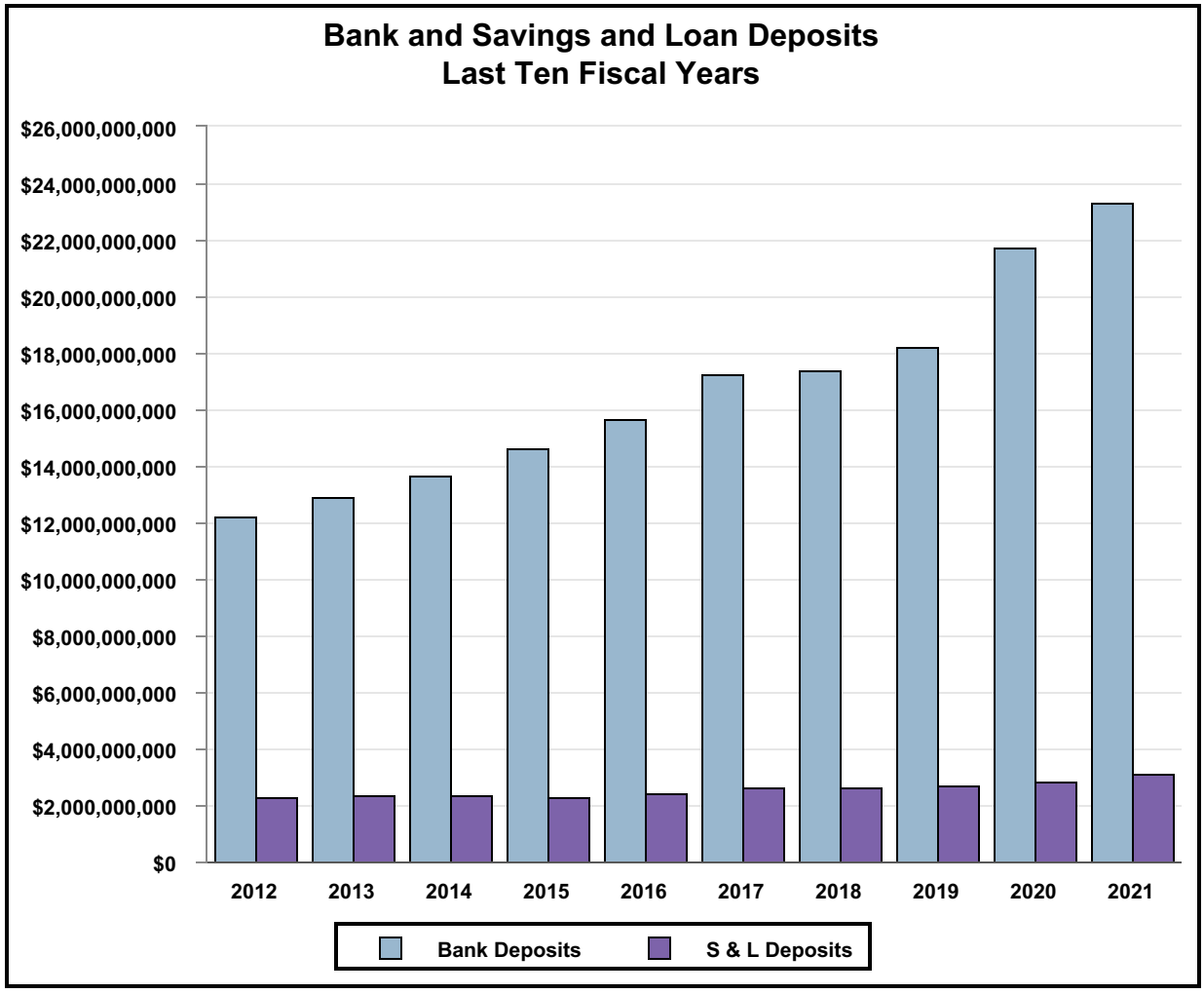
Source: Johnson County Appraiser

Johnson County, Kansas

Bank and Savings and Loan Deposits

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Commercial Banks (1)		Savings & Loan Associations (1)	
Year	Number of Institutions	Deposits at June 30	Number of Offices	Deposits at June 30
2021	60	$ 23,310,788,000	25	$ 3,078,362,000
2020	58	21,755,638,000	24	2,844,884,000
2019	55	18,238,370,000	26	2,693,414,000
2018	55	17,361,000,000	25	2,631,000,000
2017	55	17,226,000,000	26	2,598,000,000
2016	58	15,682,000,000	25	2,432,000,000
2015	58	14,601,000,000	26	2,305,000,000
2014	55	13,678,000,000	26	2,355,000,000
2013	57	12,868,000,000	25	2,319,000,000
2012	60	12,182,000,000	25	2,271,000,000



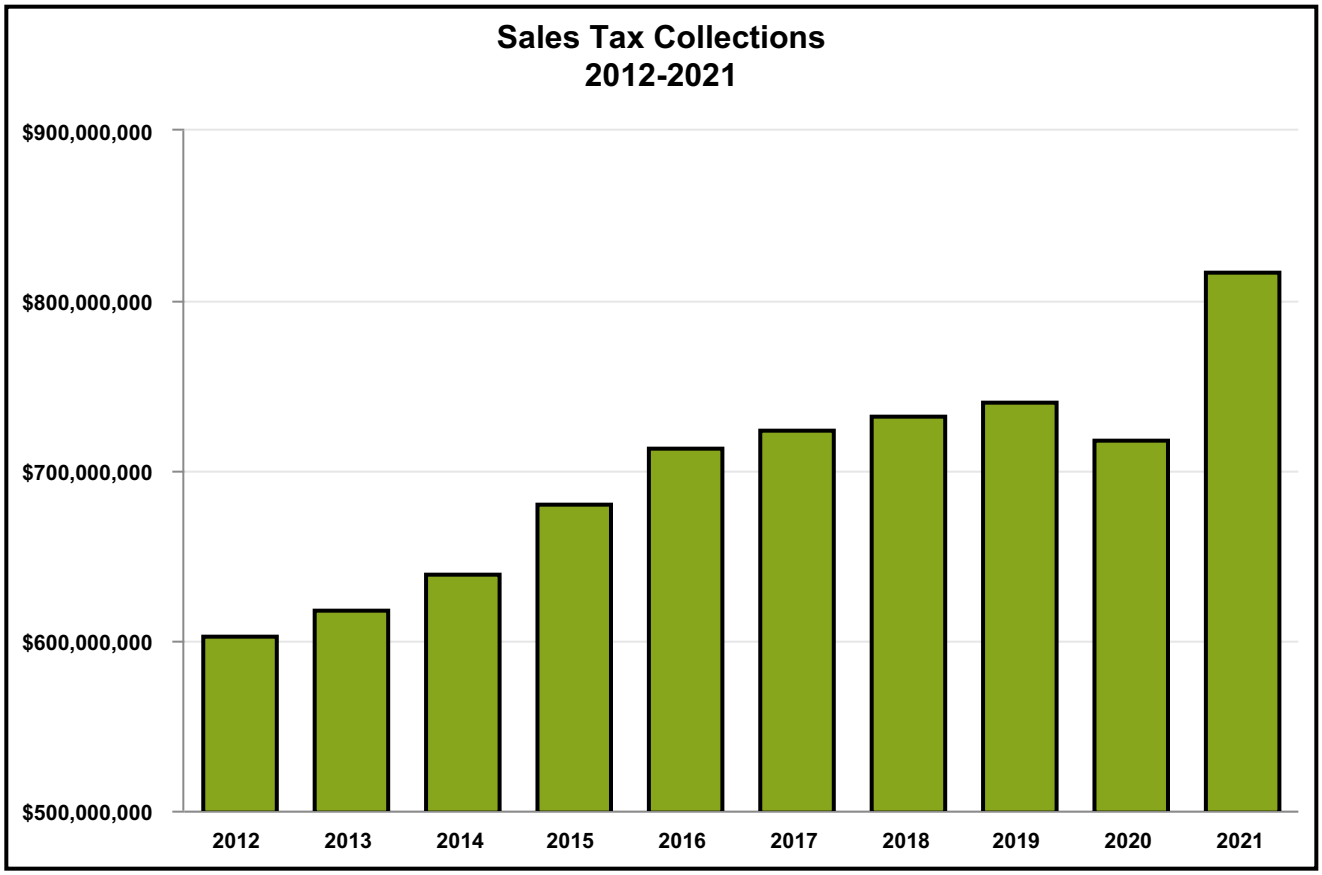
(1) Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Johnson County, Kansas

Gross Sales and Sales Tax Collections

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Year	Gross Sales	Increase (Decrease) Over 2011 Base	Increase (Decrease) Over Previous Year	Sales Tax Collections	Increase (Decrease) Over 2011 Base	Increase (Decrease) Over Previous Year
2021	$ 22,063,476,313	23.97%	9.67%	$ 817,749,811	35.39%	13.72%
2020	20,118,761,124	13.04%	-3.82%	719,104,931	19.06%	-3.01%
2019	20,917,422,529	21.07%	-0.72%	741,411,569	44.35%	1.23%
2018	21,069,978,069	21.95%	4.49%	732,390,863	42.60%	1.07%
2017	20,164,576,414	16.71%	0.40%	724,610,436	41.08%	1.55%
2016	20,084,092,444	16.24%	-1.28%	713,544,502	38.93%	4.70%
2015	20,344,258,077	17.75%	4.04%	681,485,916	32.69%	6.40%
2014	19,554,559,954	13.18%	6.90%	640,502,450	24.71%	3.46%
2013	18,291,596,707	5.87%	2.78%	619,060,573	20.53%	2.50%
2012	17,797,465,950			603,983,852		



Source: Kansas Department of Revenue
State Planning & Research

* State sales tax rate increased from 6.15% to 6.5% July 1, 2015.

Johnson County, Kansas

Payroll By Industry

and

Tax Rates for Selected Kansas Counties

December 31, 2021

Payroll By Industry

Type of Industry	Number of Employees	Number of Firms	Gross Payroll
Accommodation and food services	29,848	849	$ 510,137,000
Administrative,support, waste mgmt and remediation services	38,538	1,073	1,483,387,000
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	11,898	506	220,290,000
Educational services	5,096	414	168,124,000
Finance and insurance	28,596	1,248	2,369,690,000
Health care and social assistance	79,874	3,108	4,037,600,000
Other services (except public administration)	15,348	1,856	557,758,000
Professional, scientific, and technical services	60,998	5,284	4,696,940,000
Real estate and rental and leasing	5,204	869	264,832,000
Retail trade	37,452	1,320	1,046,520,000
Transportation and warehousing(106)	20,474	354	775,123,000
Utilities	575	8	56,645,000
Wholesale trade	16,313	845	1,173,152,000
Total	350,214	17,734	$ 17,360,198,000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau (Based On Most Recent 2017 Data Available)
Excludes government employees and self-employed individuals.

2021 Tax Rates for Selected Kansas Counties (1)

Lowest Tax Rates			Highest Tax Rates		
Rank	County Name	Tax Rate *	Rank	County Name	Tax Rate *
1	Johnson	18.564	96	Kearny	99.429
2	Pottawatomie	28.647	97	Phillips	100.576
3	Sedgwick	29.370	98	Elk	102.768
4	McPherson	30.738	99	Rush	103.894
5	Brown	32.208	100	Morton	109.025
6	Butler	32.766	101	Hodgeman	115.754
7	Rice	36.154	102	Hamilton	127.491
8	Leavenworth	36.691	103	Comanche	131.662
9	Ellis	37.395	104	Greeley	150.914
10	Nemaha	37.783	105	Stanton	179.553

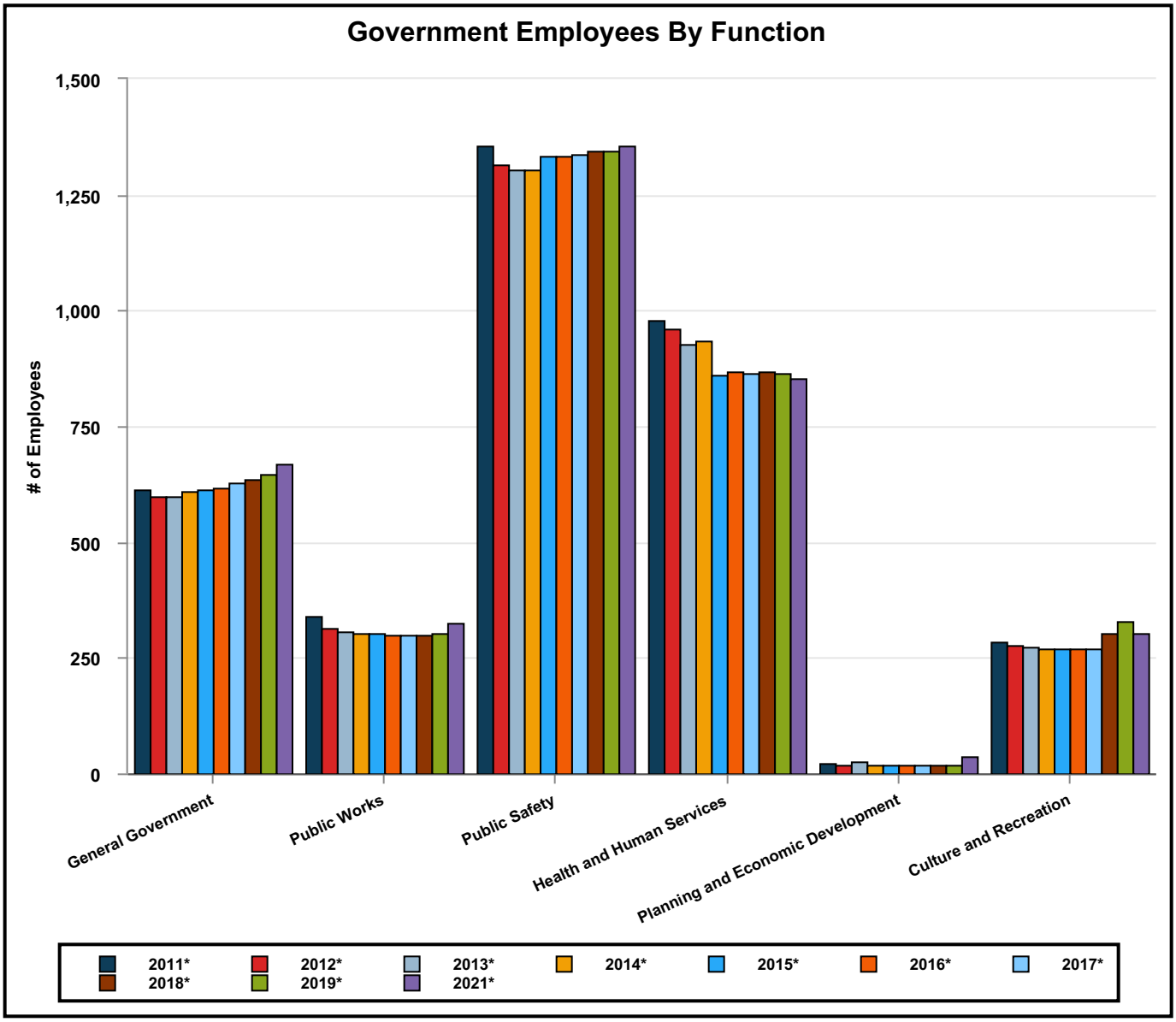
Source: League of Kansas Municipalities
* Per $1,000 assessed valuation
(1) Taxes levied in 2020 are due December 20, 2020 but may be paid 50% by December 20, 2020 and 50% by May 10, 2021.

Johnson County, Kansas

Full-time Equivalent County Government Employees by Function

Last Ten Fiscal Years

	2012*	2013*	2014*	2015*	2016*	2017*	2018*	2019*	2020*	2021*
General Government	599	600	610	612	617	629	637	645	659	668
Public Works	314	307	302	304	300	300	299	303	307	326
Public Safety	1,317	1,305	1,304	1,334	1,335	1,338	1,344	1,344	1,359	1,358
Health and Human Services	960	929	935	859	868	863	870	866	883	855
Planning and Economic Development	19	27	18	18	18	18	18	18	14	38
Culture and Recreation	276	272	270	271	271	271	304	328	326	305
Total	3,485	3,440	3,439	3,398	3,409	3,419	3,472	3,503	3,547	3,550



*Twenty unfunded FTE positions have been added to the annual budget for countywide use since 2011. These additional FTE's are reset each budget cycle so there is no cumulative effect. For years 2011-2014 the additional FTE's were reported under "Planning and Economic Development". Beginning in 2015 the additional FTE's will be reported under "General Government" given their designation for countywide use. 2011-2014 historical amounts for both functions have been re-stated accordingly.

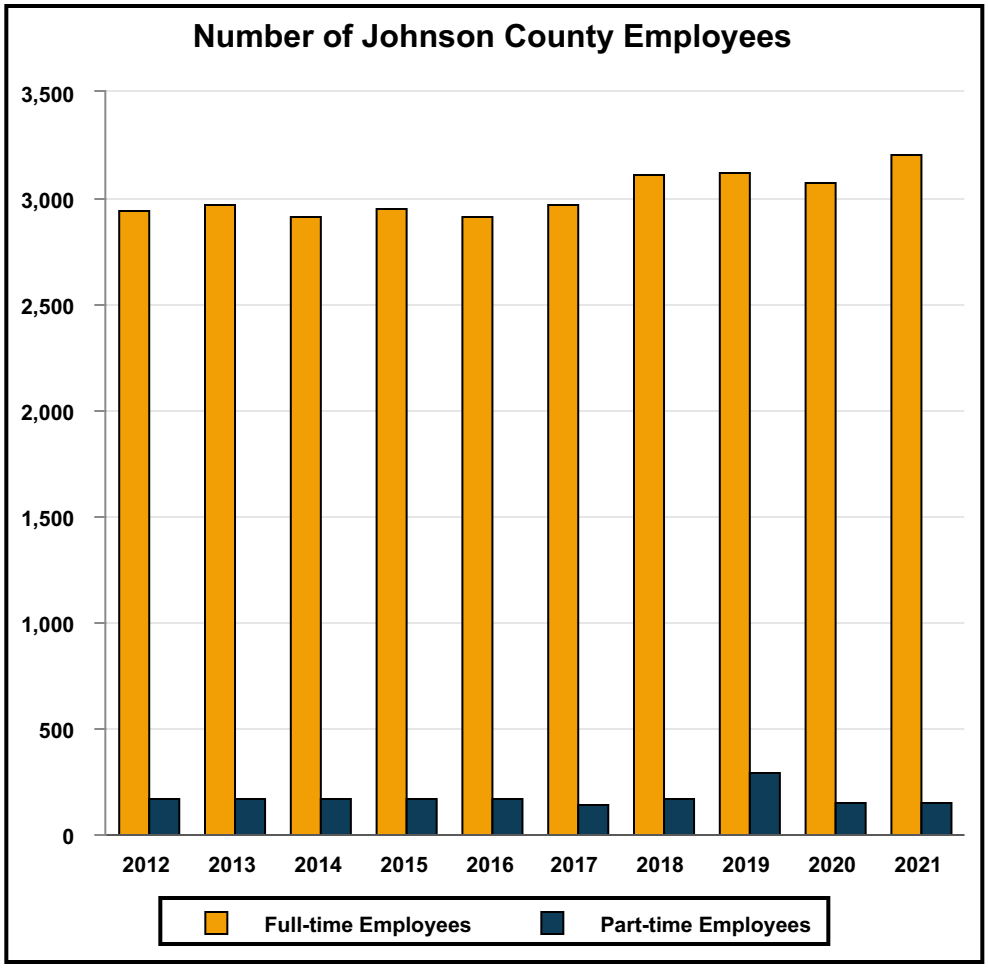
Source: County Budget Department

Johnson County, Kansas

Number of Employees

Last Ten Fiscal Years

Year	Number of Johnson County Full-time Employees	Number of Johnson County Part-time Employees
2021	3,206	150
2020	3,074	150
2019	3,118	289
2018	3,109	168
2017	2,973	146
2016	2,913	171
2015	2,952	166
2014	2,915	174
2013	2,975	166
2012	2,939	174



Source: Johnson County Payroll System.

Johnson County, Kansas

County Road System

and

Johnson County Wastewater Statistics

December 31, 2021

County Road System

Pavement			Area	
Hard surface	236	miles	478	square miles
Gravel surface	150	miles		
Total miles:	386	miles		

Source: Johnson County Public Works

Johnson County Wastewater

	Footage of Sewer Line		Sewer Permits	
Sewer District	Added in 2021	Total	Issued in 2021	Total
Blue River Main	39,284	1,846,845	791	18,117
Douglas L Smith/Middle Basin	(391)	972,259	7	11,278
Kansas City, Missouri	(87)	2,154,266	11	1,704
Mill Creek Regional	21,568	2,997,871	516	23,106
Mission Main	725	1,387,937	3	19,004
New Century Air Center	55	150,703	20	912
Tomahawk	3,196	1,608,963	135	36,806
Turkey Creek	(1,233)	1,298,276	6	17,055
TOTAL	63,117	12,417,120	1,489	127,982

Source: Johnson County Wastewater

Johnson County, Kansas

Summary of Insurance in Force

December 31, 2021

Company	Term	Coverage	Liability
Factory Mutual Ins. Co.	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Real and personal property, boiler & machinery, and all other physical assets (blanket limit)	$ 750,000,000
Tokio Marine -Houston Casualty	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Law Enforcement Professional Liability – Sheriff's Operations (1)	5,000,000
Tokio Marine -Houston Casualty	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Law Enforcement Professional Liability – Sheriff's Operations (2)	5,000,000
Tokio Marine -Houston Casualty	04/12/21 - 04/12/22	Premises & Professional Liability - Dept of Corrections Adult Services (1)	1,000,000
Tokio Marine -Houston Casualty	04/12/21 - 04/12/22	Premises & Professional Liability - Dept of Corrections Adult Services (2)	1,000,000
Tokio Marine -Houston Casualty	07/01/21 - 07/01/22	Premises & Professional Liability – Dept of Corrections Juvenile Detention (1)	2,000,000
Tokio Marine -Houston Casualty	07/01/21 - 07/01/22	Premises & Professional Liability – Dept of Corrections Juvenile Detention (2)	2,000,000
Self-Insured	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Workers' Compensation & Employers Liability (3)	500,000
Midwest Employers Casualty Co.	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Workers' Compensation Specific Excess - Self-Insured Retention	Statutory Limit
Midwest Employers Casualty Co.	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Employers' Liability (3)	1,000,000
Hartford Fire Ins. Group	08/26/21 - 08/26/22	Public Official Bond - County Treasurer	1,750,000
Liberty Mutual Ins. Co.	09/01/21 - 09/01/22	Public Official Bond - Health Officer	500
Liberty Mutual Ins. Co.	11/15/21 - 11/15/22	Public Official Bond - County Engineer	2,500
Liberty Mutual Ins. Co.	01/14/21 - 01/14/22	Public Official Bond - Sheriff	10,000
Hartford Fire Ins. Group	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Public Employees Blanket Bond & Faithful Performance Bond (1)	1,500,000
Hartford Fire Ins. Group	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Crime - Theft Disappearance and Destruction (1)	2,000,000
Travelers	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Fiduciary Liability (1)	1,000,000
Philadelphia Ins. Co.	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Premises & Professional Liability - JCDS (1)	1,000,000
Philadelphia Ins. Co.	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Premises & Professional Liability – JCDS (2)	3,000,000
Philadelphia Ins. Co.	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Premises & Professional Liability - Adolescent Center for Treatment (1)	1,000,000
Philadelphia Ins. Co.	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Premises & Professional Liability - Adolescent Center for Treatment (2)	3,000,000
Old Republic Ins. Co.	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Airport Liability (1),(2)	10,000,000
Genesis Ins. Co.	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Excess Automobile Liability - Self-Insured Retention: $500,000 (3),(4)	3,000,000
Genesis Ins. Co.	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Excess General Liability - Self-Insured Retention: $500,000 (1),(3)	3,000,000
Genesis Ins. Co.	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Excess General Liability - Self-Insured Retention: $500,000 (2)	6,000,000
Genesis Ins. Co.	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Public Officials E&O incld – Employment Practices Liability Self-insured Retention: $500,000 (1)	3,000,000
Genesis Ins. Co.	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Public Officials E&O incld – Employment Practices Liability Self-insured Retention: $500,000 (2)	6,000,000
Philadelphia Ins. Co.	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Professional Liability - Mental Health (1)	1,000,000
Philadelphia Ins. Co.	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Professional Liability - Mental Health (2)	3,000,000
Medical Protective Co.	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Professional Liability - Dept of Health & Environment(1)	1,000,000
Medical Protective Co.	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Professional Liability - Dept of Health & Environment (2)	3,000,000
Evanston Ins. Co.	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Switch Engine Physical Damage	1,089,312
Aspen Specialty Insurance Co.	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Switch Engine Liability (1)	1,000,000
Aspen Specialty Insurance Co.	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Switch Engine Liability (2)	3,000,000
Axis Surplus Ins. Co.	01/01/21 - 01/01/22	Data Security/Cyber Liability (1),(2)	3,000,000
Allied World Surplus Lines Ins Co.	04/04/21 - 04/04/22	Storage Tank Liability (5),(2)	1,000,000

(1) per occurrence, (2) aggregate, (3) combined single limit and (4) each accident, (5) per claim (claims-made policy)

Source: Johnson County Risk Management