

2019COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2019



PREPARED BY THE CITY OF GARDNER FINANCE DEPARTMENT



COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019



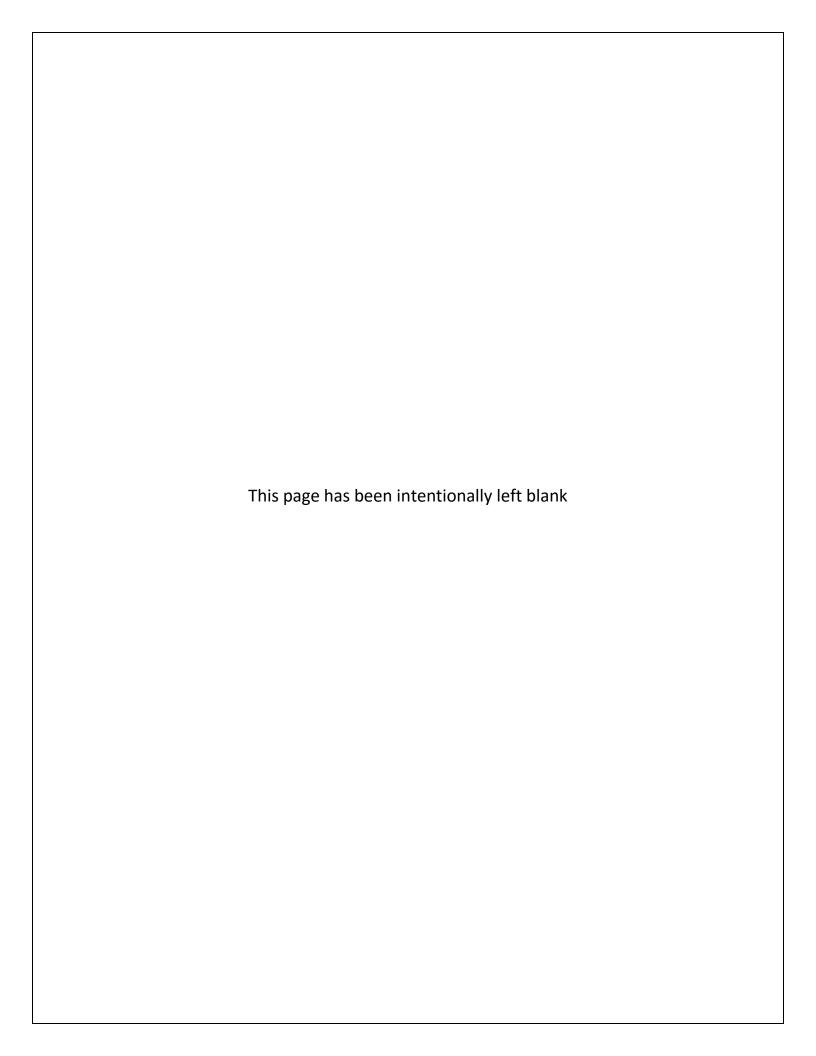
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COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL

FINANCIAL REPORT

Year Ended December 31, 2019

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COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019

INTRODUCTORY SECTION



June 1, 2020

The Honorable Mayor, City Council, Citizens, Taxpayers, and Other Interested Parties of the City of Gardner, Kansas:

We are pleased to present the Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) of the City of Gardner (City) for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. This is the sixteenth year that the City has prepared a CAFR, and staff has submitted this CAFR for a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting with the Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA). The Certificate of Achievement is a prestigious national award recognizing conformance with the highest standards for preparation of state and local government financial reports. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a governmental unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Comprehensive Annual Financial Report that conforms to program standards. The CAFR must satisfy both accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and applicable legal requirements. A Certificate of Achievement is valid for one year only. We believe this report conforms to the Certificate of Achievement program requirements.

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

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

In addition, the City maintains budgetary controls. The objective of these budgetary controls is to ensure compliance with legal requirements of Kansas Statutes. Activities of the General Fund, special revenue funds (unless exempted by a specific statute), enterprise funds, and the Debt Service Fund are included in the annual appropriated

budget, as required by Kansas Statutes. Spending in funds, which are not subject to said Statutes, are controlled by federal regulations, other statutes, or by the use of internal spending limits established by the City.

As demonstrated by the statements and schedules included in the Financial Section of this report, the City continues to meet its responsibility for sound financial management.

Kansas Statutes Annotated 75-1122 requires an annual audit of the accounts, financial records, and transactions of all administrative departments of the City by independent certified public accountants. The accounting firm of Allen, Gibbs & Houlik, L.C. was selected by the City Council. The auditor's report on the financial statements is included in the Financial Section of this report.

Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) immediately follows the independent auditor's report and provides a narrative introduction, overview, and analysis of the basic financial statements. MD&A complements this letter of transmittal and should be read in conjunction with it.

Profile of the Government

The City of Gardner was established on March 16, 1858 and came under the jurisdiction of the State of Kansas in 1861. The City was incorporated as a Municipal Corporation of the third class in January 1887 and as a Municipal Corporation of the second class in December 2002. The City is located in Johnson County, Kansas, along Interstate 35, about 25 miles southwest of downtown Kansas City, Missouri. Johnson County, Kansas is considered to be one of the top growth areas in the state, and one of the top growth areas in the country. Johnson County is the largest county in Kansas with a population of approximately 597,555.

Because of Gardner's location on the edge of the Kansas City metropolitan area, the city serves as a suburban living area for individuals employed in the metropolitan area, as well as the surrounding rural agricultural community. Gardner is also experiencing rapidly accelerated development tangentially related to the intermodal/logistics park facility noted below. Currently, Gardner is approximately 11.94 square miles in size.

The City has a Mayor-Council-Administrator form of government. There are five members of the City Council; the Mayor and Council Members are elected on an at-large ballot to serve a four-year term on a staggered basis.

Gardner provides a full range of services including police protection and codes enforcement through its Police Department, fire services provided by Johnson County Fire District No.1, and ambulance services provided by Johnson County Med-Act. The City provides municipal electric, water, and wastewater services, street maintenance, and engineering. Other services include planning, zoning, municipal court, comprehensive parks and recreational activities and facilities, general administrative services, and a municipal airport.

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board has established the criteria to determine the financial reporting entity for a municipal government's financial report. This criterion is used to examine the relationship of the City to other associated, but legally separate, entities to determine if their inclusion in this report would be necessary to fairly present the financial position of the City. This criterion generally has to do with the financial benefit or burden and levels of influence over the activities of these associated, but legally separate, entities.

Using said criterion, it was determined that the City has a blended component unit. The blended component unit - the Public Building Commission (PBC) - although a legally separate entity, is, in substance, part of the City's operations. In 2019, there was no fund balance or activity to report for the PBC.

Economic Condition and Outlook

Since 1990, Gardner has experienced tremendous growth, catapulting from 3,200 to approximately 22,000 citizens. 2020 projections from the county appraiser indicate significant growth in assessed valuation, at 11.47% for taxable properties. Based on the 2020 projections, the City's overall market value increased from \$1.84 billion to \$1.96 billion, an additional 7.68%.

Gardner is experiencing accelerating development, tangentially influenced by a several thousand acre railroad and logistics park - an inland port supporting the global supply chain - on its western border and a premiere multi-modal business park containing over 64 companies with names such as Amazon, DuPont Nutrition and Health, Garmin International, Unilever, and Centurylink on its eastern border. These adjacent business catalysts, the City's financial capacity and ability to leverage its municipally owned utilities, combined with ample undeveloped land around Gardner's two interchanges on Interstate 35, position the City as a central point for commerce.

In 2019, Gardner secured over \$58 million in private investment for business expansion and new development accompanied by projections for 175 new jobs and 151 new single-family homes.

Two projects were facilitated by industrial revenue bonds paired with property tax abatements: a five-story, 84-room Hampton Inn with a 200-seat conference center and the 646,400 sq. ft. "Excelligence" warehouse logistics, manufacturing, and call center facility. The use of property tax abatements for these two projects is consistent with the City Council's long-term strategic priority of promoting economic development and its economic development incentive policy. Gardner's strategic plan, economic development strategy, and economic development incentive policy are available on the City's website. A full cost-benefit analysis for the Hampton Inn Hotel can be found in the March 20, 2017 City Council Meeting Agenda Packet. The full benefit cost analysis for the "Excelligence" industrial project can be found in the October 16, 2017 City Council Meeting Agenda Packet. Both agenda packets can be found on the City's website at www.gardnerkansas.gov.

In the last 12 months, several businesses have started construction or made announcements of pending construction: a 60,000 sq. ft. new grocery store; the redevelopment of the current Price Chopper grocery store into new commercial uses; the development of two new pad sites for restaurants or retail; two new mixed-use developments that include approximately 100,000 ft. sq. retail/restaurant/office, 144 apartments, 136 assisted living units, and a 69,000 sq. ft. hotel. Olathe Medical Center – a major, regional hospital – completed its first phase of construction for a 13,500 sq. ft. laboratory and special services facility; the total build out is anticipated to be 125,000 sq. ft. for additional medical facilities planned over the next 5-10 years. Residential construction is also active; the City anticipates issuing 130 singlefamily home permits in 2020.

Due to the impact of COVID-19, the City anticipates a shortfall in the City's portion of county sales tax, City sales tax, and transient guest tax revenues in 2020. In response to the expected shortfall, the City has implemented a partial hiring freeze, made budget cuts of approximately 10% of the General Fund expenditures, and reduced expenditures in the Economic Development Fund by 49%.

The City expects continuing diversification of the tax base and increased valuation over the next several years, although any significant increase in associated revenue will not likely occur until approximately 2 years following the construction wave, as announced projects become reality.

2019 Major Initiatives

Following the cohesive commitment evidenced by consecutive Governing Bodies and citizens, a new Justice Center to house police headquarters, municipal court, and other community purposes started construction in 2018. The facility opened in the summer of 2019.

Promotion of economic development continued with the creation of the Gardner Destination Downtown Plan. The purpose of the plan was to form a coalition of ideas and support to create new dynamic public spaces and an enhanced downtown streetscape to revitalize the central core of the City.

The City established four benefit districts to support economic development including the Tuscan Farms residential development, the Waverly Plaza mixed-use development, and the Plaza South mixed-use development.

The City established a community improvement district to support the Main Street Market Place commercial development. The City anticipates issuing special obligation CID bonds in 2020.

Capital projects identified in the previous utility assessments and Capital Improvement Element (CIE) were implemented for water, wastewater, and electric utilities. The CIE is a plan for managing the condition of the City's infrastructure over the next 20 years. This long-term schedule of capital projects will guide infrastructure investment to serve infill areas of the City, as well as extend infrastructure to the I-35 interchanges; development of these interchange areas is essential to securing the City's future.

The City completed the design and started construction of the Hillsdale Water Treatment Plant Expansion Project. The expansion will increase water capacity by 3 million gallons per day and will support future community growth.

The City's Inflow and Infiltration Reduction Program was created in 2018 and implemented in 2019 to help reduce stormwater and ground water from entering into the sanitary sewer system.

Transportation network improvements continued for the I-35 and 191st Gardner Road interchange realignment, Waverly Road from 175th Street to Madison, and Sante Fe from Waverly to Poplar. Design work for all three projects started in 2018. Construction improvements for the I-35 and 191st Gardner road interchange realignment and the Waverly Road from 175th Street to Madison are anticipated to start in 2020. Construction improvements for Sante Fe from Waverly to Poplar started in 2019 and are anticipated to be complete in 2020.

The fourth phase of the Pavement Management Program improved 22 lane miles of residential streets, including road resurfacing, curb and gutter work, and new ADA accessible sidewalk curb ramps.

Future/Planned Initiatives

The Strategic Plan documents the majority of the Governing Body's budget policy directives and will guide the development of future initiatives to support the community's continuing economic "*Transformation 2.0*". The plan includes:

- The four strategic priorities
- Top goal for each strategic priority
- Objectives and strategies for each goal

Continued employee recruitment and retention efforts are planned through FY 2020, including merit compensation, bolstered medical insurance benefits, promotional opportunities, and some market wage adjustments.

The City anticipates improvements to the transportation network for the I-35 and 191st and Gardner Road interchange realignment, Waverly Road from 175th Street to Madison, and the installation of signals at Moonlight and Madison. The fifth year of the Pavement Management Program is planned and supports the "develop long-term infrastructure" objective in the Strategic Plan. Additional pedestrian trail improvements are planned for

2020, as well as construction of sidewalks and trails to fill gaps around Moonlight Elementary School; the project includes approximately \$252,000 in grant funding through MARC's "Safe Routes to Schools" program. Design for improvements on Main Street from Sycamore to Moonlight will begin in 2020 with construction anticipated to start in 2021.

The City continues to develop infrastructure plans for providing service to recently annexed properties on the other side of I-35. The Captial Improvement Program includes a schedule of planned capital projects for the next 5 years.

Financial Planning

Revenues greater than budget estimates contributed to the City's EOY 2019 General Fund balance that met and exceeded the City's target fund balance for the General Fund of 25% of expenditures. This level of fund balance exceeded the Government Finance Officers Association's "best practice" recommendation "of no less than two months of regular general fund operating revenues or regular general fund operating expenditures" (or 16.67%).

Due to the impact of COVID-19, the City anticipates a shortfall in sales tax and transient guest tax revenues. City Management has already implemented budget cuts in the General Fund and Economic Development Fund to offset anticipated revenue shortfalls. City staff participate in regional meetings with other government officials in the KC Metro and across Kansas to share information and prepare for the impact of COVID-19. Despite the impact of COVID-19, development projects continue to move forward in Gardner. It may be several years before the revenues associated with the new development projects become available.

The City updated its Funding Capacity Study in early 2020. The study provides guidance and context to strategically prioritize projects and opportunities and align those priorities with the City's resources. The 2019-2023 Capital Improvement Program (CIP) includes approximately \$53 million in capital improvements.

Increased vigilance and strategic prioritization is necessitated by the Kansas legislature's introduction of a "tax lid" effective January 1, 2018. The legislation limits local governments' ability to increase property tax revenues without voter approval above a cap calculated from a 5-year rolling average of the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The intent of the legislation is to curtail property tax revenue increases historically gained from increases in the appraised value of properties (a.k.a. market value). An additional impact of restricted property tax revenue is more reliance on volatile sales tax revenue or increasing fees for services. The challenge for growing cities such as Gardner will be prioritizing funding for competing operations, initiatives and development opportunities.

The tax lid legislation may inhibit the City's ability to facilitate development projects, such as providing incentives or building infrastructure to prepare an area to be "shovel ready," as development opportunities are typically confidential in nature and require time-

sensitive commitments. This need for nimble response is contradictory to the process of scheduling an election and providing enough in-depth, accurate information to educate voters and gain their approval for any tax increase quickly enough to facilitate opportunities, thus making elections for development funding impractical.

In addition to continuing its economic transformation, Gardner is engaged in continuous process improvement. Future financial planning includes identifying and implementing operational efficiencies to enhance fiscal stewardship, sustainability, and increase funding capacity to facilitate development opportunities.

As the Governing Body continues planning major initiatives and capital projects, and as development continues and revenues increase, projections past 2020 will likely be revised. Management will continue to monitor reserves and will take necessary action to maintain desired levels, as evidenced by past financial performance and the current Standard & Poor's investment grade credit rating of AA-/Stable.

<u>Acknowledgements</u>

The preparation of this report could not have been accomplished without the cooperation and support of the Governing Body in maintaining the highest standards of professionalism in the management of Gardner's finances. In addition, special thanks are extended to Administration, other City departments, external auditors, and for the efficient, dedicated efforts of the entire staff of the City's accounting division.

Sincerely,

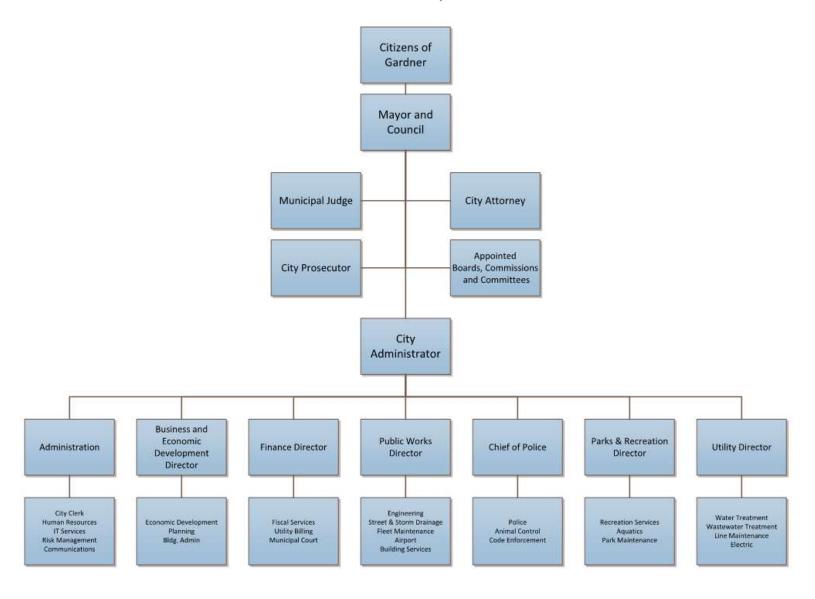
James Pruetting
City Administrator

Matthew Wolff Finance Director

City of Gardner, Kansas

Organizational Chart

December 31, 2019



City of Gardner, Kansas

List of Elected and Appointed Officials

December 31, 2019

Elected Officials

		Term Expires
Mayor	Steve Shute	2022
Council President	Todd Winters	2024
Council Vice President	Rich Melton	2024
Councilmember	Mark Baldwin	2022
Councilmember	Randy Gregorcyk	2022
Councilmember	Tory Roberts	2024

Appointed Officials

City Administrator	Jim Pruetting
Municipal Judge	Robin Lewis
City Prosecutor	Christopher Mann
City Prosecutor	Ashley Repp
City Attorney	Ryan Denk
Business and Economic Development Director	Larry Powell
Finance Director	Matthew Wolff
Public Works Director	Michael Kramer
Chief of Police	James Belcher
Parks and Recreation Director	Jason Bruce
Utility Director	Gonzalo Garcia



Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

City of Gardner Kansas

For its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report for the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2018

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO



COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019

FINANCIAL SECTION



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor and City Council Members City of Gardner, Kansas

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of City of Gardner, Kansas (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, 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. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Emphasis of a Matter

As discussed in *Note 16*, adjustments were made to the beginning net position to correct an error in the prior year financial statements. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Gardner, Kansas, as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules and the introductory and statistical sections as listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements.

The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. Such 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, such information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

The introductory and statistical sections have not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on them.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated June 1, 2020 on our consideration of the City'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 solely 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 the effectiveness of the City's 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 City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Allen, Gibbs & Houlik, L.C. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

June 1, 2020 Wichita, Kansas This page has been intentionally left blank.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the City of Gardner (City), we offer readers of the City's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, the City's basic financial statements and the related notes to the basic financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City exceeded its liabilities and deferred inflows of resources at the close of 2019 by \$131,921,420 (net position). Of this amount, \$15,546,479 (unrestricted net position) may be used to meet the City's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.
- The City's total net position increased by \$1,092,844 during the fiscal year.
- As of the close of 2019, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$19,497,100. Approximately 19% of this total amount, \$3,701,788, is unassigned fund balance available for spending at the City's discretion.
- At the close of the current fiscal year, fund balance for the City's primary operating fund, the general fund, was \$4,032,542 or 32% of the total general fund revenues of \$12,574,547.
- The City's total long-term debt increased by \$3,861,061 during the fiscal year. The increase is due to new debt issued for \$11,980,000, which was offset by \$8,118,939 of debt retirement.
- The City recorded a \$427,302 prior period adjustment to the government-wide financial statements and the financial statements of the business-type activities for the City's proprietary funds for the write-off of two capital assets in the wastewater fund. See Note 16 for additional details.

OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The City's financial report consists of the following parts:

- Management's discussion and analysis;
- The basic financial statements, which include the government-wide and the fund financial statements, along with the notes to the basic financial statements;
- Combining and individual statements and schedules for non-major funds;
- Statistical section;

The basic financial statements of the City include the government-wide financial statements and the fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements follow the basic financial statements and are essential for the reader's understanding of the financial statements. Other supplementary information, including the statistical section, is also included at the end of this report to provide additional information for the reader.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements present the results of the City's operations using the accrual basis of accounting, the basis of accounting used by private-sector businesses. These statements focus on the long-term financial picture of the City as a whole.

The *Statement of Net Position* reports all of the City's assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources and net position. Net position, the difference between (a) assets and deferred outflows of resources and (b) liabilities and deferred inflows of resources, are important measures of the City's overall financial health. Over time, the increases and decreases in net position can be monitored to determine whether the City's financial position is improving or deteriorating.

The *Statement of Activities* shows how the net position changed during the most recent fiscal year. The unique feature of this statement is how it shows the revenues and expenses related to specific programs and how much of the programs were supported by the general taxes of the City. Since this statement is prepared on the accrual basis of accounting, all revenues and expenses are included, regardless of when cash is actually received.

Both statements show the operations of the City broken down by governmental activities and business-type activities. Governmental activities are the operations of the City generally supported by taxes, such as public works, police, parks and recreation, business & economic development and general administration. Business-type activities are operations of the City that are intended to recover all or a significant portion of their costs through user fees and charges. These consist of the four utilities the City operates: electric, water, wastewater, and stormwater along with the airport.

Fund Financial Statements

The City uses two types of funds to manage its resources: Governmental Funds and Proprietary Funds. A fund is a grouping of related accounts that are used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. These funds are separated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with regulations, restrictions, or limitations.

Governmental Fund financial statements are prepared on the modified accrual basis. Under the modified accrual basis, revenues are recognized when they become measurable and available, and expenditures are recognized when the related fund liability is incurred, with the exception of long-term debt and other similar items, which are recorded when due. The focus, therefore, is on the short-term financial picture of the operations reported rather than the City as a whole. Most of the City's basic operations are reported in the governmental fund financial statements. The information reported in these statements can be compared to the governmental activities information in the government-wide statements. The reconciliation at the end of the fund financial statements details the relationship between the two types of financial statements.

The City maintains several individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the general fund, debt service fund, capital projects fund and infrastructure special sales tax fund, all 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 these non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

Proprietary Funds are used by the City to account for activities that operate similar to commercial enterprises found in the private sector. Funds that charge fees for services provided to outside customers including other local governments are called enterprise funds. These funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. Funds that charge fees for services provided to departments within the reporting government are known as internal service funds. Proprietary funds use the accrual basis of accounting; thus, the only reconciling items needed between the government-wide financial statements for business-type activities and the proprietary fund financial statements relate to the elimination of internal service fund activity and capital asset ownership transfers.

The City has five enterprise funds: electric fund, water fund, wastewater fund, stormwater fund and the airport fund. The City has four internal service funds: risk services fund, information technology services fund, building services fund, and the utility billing services fund. The electric fund, water fund, and wastewater fund are the only funds being considered major funds for presentation purposes.

Notes to the Financial Statements

The notes to the financial statements are an integral part of the basic financial statements because they contain valuable additional information necessary for gaining a complete understanding of the City's financial statements.

Other Information

In addition to the financial statements and notes described above, required supplementary information concerning the City's net pension liability and schedule of contributions for KPERS and KP&F and the City's total OPEB liability have been included to give the reader further information. Combining statements for non-major funds and internal service funds are presented following the required supplementary information. Finally, the Statistical Section includes statistical data about the City.

ANALYSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT-WIDE STATEMENTS

Analysis of Net Position

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial condition. For the City, assets plus deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources by \$131,921,420 at the close of the current fiscal year. The City's net position increased by \$1,092,844 from the prior year. While governmental activities decreased by \$1,697,850, business-type activities increased \$2,790,694.

City of Gardner, Kansas Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-ty	pe Activities	Total		
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	
Current and other assets	\$35,138,016	\$37,622,601	\$21,158,151	\$22,103,567	\$56,296,167	\$59,726,168	
Capital assets	68,220,186	61,435,164	95,478,535	93,089,651	163,698,721	154,524,815	
Total assets	103,358,202	99,057,765	116,636,686	115,193,218	219,994,888	214,250,983	
Deferred outflows	2,048,017	2,272,684	475,428	519,724	2,523,445	2,792,408	
Long-term liabilities	52,923,814	47,402,559	31,358,608	32,463,120	84,282,422	79,865,679	
Other liabilities	1,168,527	1,074,378	926,299	1,206,260	2,094,826	2,280,638	
Total liabilities	54,092,341	48,476,937	32,284,907	33,669,380	86,377,248	82,146,317	
Deferred inflows	4,138,925	3,980,709	80,740	87,789	4,219,665	4,068,498	
Net position:							
Net investment in							
Capital Assets	32,182,882	34,541,491	66,658,777	63,039,388	98,841,659	97,580,879	
Restricted for:							
Debt service	11,909,249	14,218,496	-	-	11,909,249	14,218,496	
Capital projects	3,926,975	749,775	-	-	3,926,975	749,775	
Streets improvements	1,453,912	1,013,247	-	-	1,453,912	1,013,247	
Economic development	110,752	49,488	-	-	110,752	49,488	
Other purposes	132,394	89,116	-	-	132,394	89,116	
Unrestricted	(2,541,211)	(1,788,810)	18,087,690	18,916,385	15,546,479	17,127,575	
Total net position	\$47,174,953	\$48,872,803	\$84,746,467	\$81,955,773	\$131,921,420	\$130,828,576	

The largest portion of the City's net position (75%) reflects its investment of \$98,841,659 in capital assets (e.g., land, buildings, intangibles, infrastructure, vehicles, machinery and equipment and construction in progress); less any related debt used to acquire those assets that are still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these are not available for future spending.

An additional \$17,533,282 of the City's net position represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of the City's net position of \$15,546,479 is unrestricted and may be used to meet ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

The City had a negative balance in unrestricted net position for governmental activities as a result of OPEB and pension liabilities.

Analysis of Changes in Net Position

As stated earlier, the City's net position increased by \$1,092,844 during the current fiscal year. The following table reflects the revenues and expenses for the City's activities for the year ended December 31, 2019, and illustrates the comparison between 2019 and the prior year:

City of Gardner, Kansas Changes in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-ty	pe Activities	Total		
	2019		2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Revenues:							
Program Revenues:							
Charges for services	\$ 1,728,7	23	\$ 2,480,839	\$ 28,151,860	\$ 29,493,481	\$ 29,880,583	\$ 31,974,320
Operating grants and contributions	3,835,4	00	3,734,419	-	-	3,835,400	3,734,419
Capital grants and contributions	1,673,0	07	2,253,302	700,141	32,121	2,373,148	2,285,423
General Revenues:							
Property taxes	4,476,3	55	4,206,575	-	-	4,476,355	4,206,575
Sales taxes	4,333,6	60	4,171,850	-	-	4,333,660	4,171,850
Franchise taxes	257,0	02	282,893	-	-	257,002	282,893
Excise taxes	451,9	91	686,718	-	-	451,991	686,718
Transient guest tax	153,6	61	66,361	-	-	153,661	66,361
Unrestricted Investment earnings	335,6	33	311,797	376,630	240,469	712,263	552,266
Other	78,0	02	328,963	-	-	78,002	328,963
Total Revenue	17,323,4	34	18,523,717	29,228,631	29,766,071	46,552,065	48,289,788
Expenses:							
General government	3,091,4	37	3,332,171	-	-	3,091,437	3,332,171
Police	5,600,2	99	5,040,277	-	-	5,600,299	5,040,277
Public w orks	5,353,8	65	4,653,338	-	-	5,353,865	4,653,338
Culture and recreation	3,531,5	47	3,363,570	-	-	3,531,547	3,363,570
Business & Economic Dev	1,061,5	54	947,501	-	-	1,061,554	947,501
Interest on long-term debt	1,404,1	27	1,453,025	-	-	1,404,127	1,453,025
⊟ectric	-		-	14,817,684	16,829,253	14,817,684	16,829,253
Water	-		-	4,772,701	3,901,601	4,772,701	3,901,601
Wastew ater	-		-	5,086,690	4,706,539	5,086,690	4,706,539
Stormw ater	-		-	33,155	28,443	33,155	28,443
Airport	-		-	292,205	268,698	292,205	268,698
Total Expenses	20,042,8	29	18,789,882	25,002,435	25,734,534	45,045,264	44,524,416
Increase (decrease) in net							
position before transfers	(2,719,3	95)	(266,165)	4,226,196	4,031,537	1,506,801	3,765,372
Transfers	1,008,2	00	969,500	(1,008,200)	(969,500)	-	-
Change in net position	(1,711,1	95)	703,335	3,217,996	3,062,037	1,506,801	3,765,372
Net position, 1/1	48,872,8	03	48,218,674	81,955,773	78,924,918	130,828,576	127,143,592
Prior period adjustment	13,3	45	(49,206)	(427,302)	(31,182)	(413,957)	(80,388)
Net position, 12/31	\$ 47,174,9	53	\$ 48,872,803	\$ 84,746,467	\$ 81,955,773	\$ 131,921,420	\$ 130,828,576

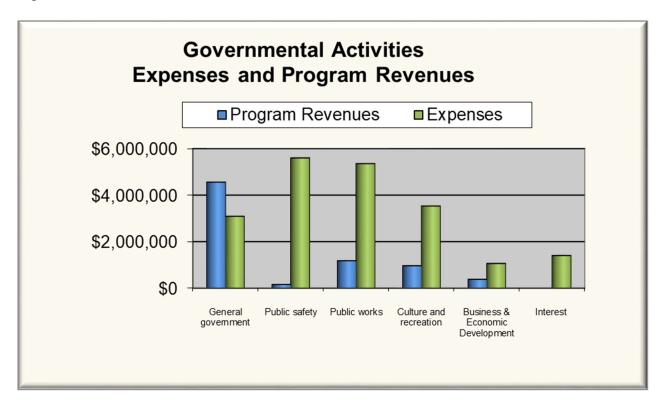
Governmental Activities

The City's net position related to governmental activities decreased \$1,697,850 during the year, a decrease of \$2,351,979 from the prior year.

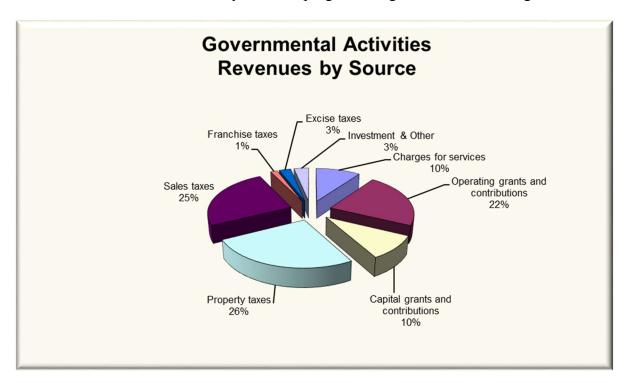
Total governmental revenues decreased \$1,200,283 from the prior year. The City saw decreases in program revenues of \$1,231,430 due to decreased grant funding for qualifying street projects and a large special assessment receivable write-off due to delinquent properties sold at a tax foreclosure auction. Excise tax revenue decreased due to a large development project in 2018 that did not recur in 2019. These decreases were partially offset by increased property and sales tax revenues of \$431,590.

Total governmental expenses increased \$1,252,947 from the prior year. Part of the increase was due to the disposal of some capital assets. Land that was previously reserved for a future fire station was transferred to Johnson County Fire District No.1 and with the recent construction of the new Justice Center the prior police buildings were disposed. Additionally, police saw increases in personnel-related expenses. The City also saw an increase in street related repair and maintenance due to the 2019 Pavement Management Program rehabilitation program.

The chart below illustrates how the City's various governmental activities program revenues vs. program expenses fared in 2019.



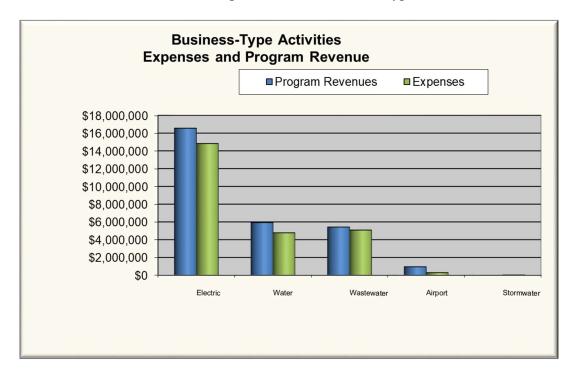
The chart below illustrates the City's overall program and general revenues for governmental activities:



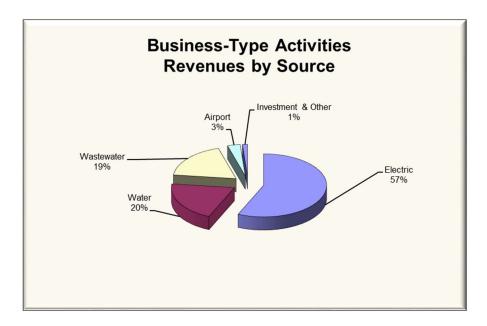
Business-Type Activities

The City's net position related to business-type activities increased \$2,790,694. The electric, water and wastewater funds all experienced positive changes (3.3%, 1.4%, and 5.6%, respectively). The increases were mostly due to contributed capital from developers and decreased wholesale energy costs.

The City's residential electric base rates decreased 2%, water rates increased 3.7% while wastewater rates were unchanged in 2019. The program revenues vs. program expenses for business-type activities chart below illustrates the overall increase in net position for all business-type activities.



The chart below illustrates the City's charges for services from business-type activities, which account for 96.32% of their revenues:



FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF THE CITY'S FUNDS:

The City uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental funds

The focus of the City's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of resources that are available for spending. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the City's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year. Types of governmental funds reported by the City include the general fund, debt service funds, capital projects funds and special revenue funds.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$19,497,100, a decrease of \$725,363 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 21% of this total amount or \$4,008,784 constitutes fund balance that is available to meet the City's current and future needs. The remainder of the fund balance totaling \$15,488,316 is restricted for specific spending or nonspendable in form.

The general fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, the total fund balance was \$4,032,542. As a measure of the general fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare the available fund balance to total general fund expenditures. Available fund balance represents 29% of total general fund expenditures of \$13,787,200.

The fund balance in the City's general fund had a decrease of \$143,298 during the current fiscal year. While total revenues in the general fund increased \$463,437, total expenditures increased \$347,079, compared to the previous year contributing to the negative change.

The debt service fund had an ending fund balance of \$1,940,213, all of which is restricted for the payment of debt service. This is a decrease of \$2,214,212 from prior year. The City had increased principal payments from the payoff of a partial net cash advance refunding that originated in 2017 and paid off the old debt in 2019.

The capital projects fund had an ending fund balance of \$6,773,678. This is a decrease of \$1,255,405 from the prior year. The decrease is due to increased capital outlay expenses for the Justice Center project started in 2018.

The infrastructure special sales tax fund had an ending fund balance of \$1,412,031, all of which is restricted for rehabilitation of streets and pedestrian bridges and trails. This is an increase of \$312,868 from the previous year. This is due to decreased capital outlay expenditures.

Proprietary funds

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

At the end of the current fiscal year, unrestricted net position for *proprietary funds* amounted to \$18,110,405. The total decrease in unrestricted net position was \$838,007 from the prior year.

The electric fund had total net position of \$38,524,166 at the end of the current fiscal year. This is an increase of \$1,215,183 or 3.26%, from the previous year. This is primarily due to decreased operating expenses.

The water fund had total net position of \$21,144,930 at the end of the current fiscal year. This is an increase of \$298,690 or 1.43% from the previous year.

The wastewater fund had total net position of \$21,156,863 at the end of the current fiscal year. This is an increase of \$1,112,731 or 5.55%, from the previous year. This increase is down from the prior year due to increased operating expenses.

The airport fund (a non-major proprietary fund) had total net position of \$3,084,904 at the end of the current fiscal year. This is an increase of \$2,964 or .10% from the previous year.

The stormwater fund (a non-major proprietary fund) had total net position of \$796,396 at the end of the current fiscal year. This is an increase of \$161,126 or 25.36% from the previous year because of capital contributions from developers.

The City's internal service funds had total net position of \$305,708 at the end of the current fiscal year. This is an increase of \$26,546 from the previous year due to an unallocated equipment credit that will be allocated in 2020 when received.

GENERAL FUND BUDGETARY HIGHLIGHTS:

The City's general fund budget was not amended during 2019; therefore, the original budget and the final budget are the same. During the year, total revenues were more than budgetary estimates by \$182,696. Due to the City's effective budget controls expenditures were \$2,722,678 less than budgeted, which

resulted in a positive variance of \$2,905,374. A summary of differences between budgetary estimates for revenues and expenditures is as follows:

- Property tax collections were less than the original estimate by \$58,808.
- City sales and use tax revenues were more than estimated by \$104,889. This is due to an improvement of economic conditions.
- Licenses and permits were \$49,785 more than estimated. This can be attributed to increased building and construction permits.
- Investment earnings were \$77,195 more than estimated due to a more aggressive investment strategy and increased interest rates.
- General fund project reserves of \$3,075,363 remain available at the end of 2019. This is up 2% from the prior year. These large reserves will provide funding to undertake major initiatives planned for the future.
- Police expenditures were \$272,978 more than estimated due to increased contractual services for the newly constructed Justice Center and personnel-related costs.

CAPITAL ASSETS AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of December 31, 2019, amounted to \$163,698,721 (net of accumulated depreciation and amortization). This investment in capital assets includes land, construction in progress, buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, intangibles, vehicles, roads, water lines, sewer collectors and electric lines.

City of Gardner's Capital Assets (Net of Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		Business-ty	pe Activities	Total		
•	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	
Land	\$ 4,727,103	\$ 4,780,151	\$ 3,640,094	\$ 3,640,094	\$ 8,367,197	\$ 8,420,245	
Construction in progress	16,168,381	8,227,572	3,975,849	555,534	20,144,230	8,783,106	
Buildings	2,807,978	3,066,860	17,370,866	18,329,300	20,178,844	21,396,160	
Improvements	3,225,564	3,424,076	7,385,221	7,124,478	10,610,785	10,548,554	
Infrastructure	40,236,574	40,745,456	55,463,078	55,858,536	95,699,652	96,603,992	
Intangibles	-	-	6,006,053	6,243,741	6,006,053	6,243,741	
Machinery and equipment	640,154	646,312	816,056	877,348	1,456,210	1,523,660	
Vehicles	414,432	544,737	821,318	460,620	1,235,750	1,005,357	
•	\$ 68,220,186	\$ 61,435,164	\$ 95,478,535	\$ 93,089,651	\$163,698,721	\$154,524,815	

More detailed information about the City's capital assets is presented in Note 4 to the Basic Financial Statements.

Long-Term Debt

At the end of the current fiscal year, the City had total long-term debt outstanding of \$71,440,179. Of this amount, \$33,245,000 was general obligation debt backed by the full faith and credit of the City. However, \$8,845,000 of general obligation debt is supported by business-type revenues. Special assessment debt in the amount \$8,570,000 is debt for which the City is liable in the event of default by the property owners subject to the assessment. An additional \$9,141,812 of the City's debt is from construction loans with the Kansas Department of Health and Environment for improvements to the wastewater system. The

remainder of the City's debt represents bond anticipation notes, PBC revenue bonds and capital lease obligations.

In 2019, the City issued bonds to finance various street improvements within the City and wastewater system improvements. The City also entered into two lease purchase agreements to finance the purchase of equipment for the public works department.

In 2019, the City also issued temporary bond anticipation notes to temporarily finance street and utility improvements for two new benefit districts.

More detailed information about the City's long-term debt is presented in Note 11 to the Basic Financial Statements.

City of Gardner's Long-Term Debt

	Governmental Activities		Business-ty	pe Activities	Total		
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018	
General obligation bonds	\$24,400,000	\$23,398,487	\$ 8,845,000	\$ 9,039,013	\$33,245,000	\$32,437,500	
Special assessment debt with							
government commitment	8,570,000	11,592,500	-	-	8,570,000	11,592,500	
Bond anticipation notes payable	7,365,000	-	-	-	7,365,000	-	
PBC revenue bonds	900,000	1,295,000	-	-	900,000	1,295,000	
Construction loan payable	-	-	9,141,812	9,738,473	9,141,812	9,738,473	
Capital lease obligations	1,800,000	1,765,000	10,418,367	10,750,645	12,218,367	12,515,645	
	\$43,035,000	\$38,050,987	\$28,405,179	\$29,528,131	\$71,440,179	\$67,579,118	

The City's total long-term debt increased \$3,861,061 during the current fiscal year. This is due to the aforementioned new GO Debt, bond anticipation notes and capital lease obligations and is offset by retirement of existing debt.

The City was assigned an "AA-" rating from Standard & Poor's for its general obligation bonds. State statutes limit the amount of general obligation debt a government entity may issue to 30% of its total assessed valuation. The current debt limitation for the City is \$68,190,386, which is significantly in excess of the City's outstanding general obligation bonds.

More detailed information about the City's long-term debt is presented in Note 11 to the basic financial statements.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City'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: Finance Department, 120 East Main, Gardner, Kansas 66030.

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STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2019

	Primary Government					
		Governmental		Business-type		
		Activities		Activities		Total
Assets:						
Deposits and investments	\$	10,843,384	\$	16,649,248	\$	27,492,632
Receivables, net of allowance for uncollectibles:		4.545.005				4.545.005
Taxes		4,717,025		-		4,717,025
Accounts Receivable		-		3,068,987		3,068,987
Intergovernmental		938,407		-		938,407
Special assessments		10,473,639		-		10,473,639
Other		82,662		27,266		109,928
Internal balances		(26,842)		26,842		-
Prepaid items		2,848		-		2,848
Inventories		23,758		1,098,035		1,121,793
Restricted deposits and investments		8,083,135		287,773		8,370,908
Capital assets, net of accumulated						
depreciation, where applicable:						
Land		4,727,103		3,640,094		8,367,197
Construction in progress		16,168,381		3,975,849		20,144,230
Buildings		2,807,978		17,370,866		20,178,844
Improvements		3,225,564		7,385,221		10,610,785
Infrastructure		40,236,574		55,463,078		95,699,652
Intangible		-		6,006,053		6,006,053
Machinery and equipment		640,154		816,056		1,456,210
Vehicles		414,432		821,318		1,235,750
m . I		102 250 202		116 626 606		210 004 000
Total assets		103,358,202		116,636,686		219,994,888
Deferred outflows of resources:						
Unamortized portion of refunding gain		225,427		14,411		239,838
Pension deferred outflow		1,809,471		456,283		2,265,754
OPEB deferred outflow		13,119		4,734		17,853
Total deferred outflows of resources		2,048,017		475,428		2,523,445
				•		
Liabilities:						
Accounts payable		777,979		474,853		1,252,832
Accrued payroll		68,768		21,734		90,502
Accrued interest payable		321,780		141,939		463,719
Liabilities payable from restricted assets		-		287,773		287,773
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Due within one year		3,783,886		3,412,205		7,196,091
Due in more than one year		49,139,928		27,946,403		77,086,331
Total liabilities		54,092,341		32,284,907		86,377,248
Deferred inflows of resources:						2 002 052
Property tax receivable		3,992,052		-		3,992,052
Pension deferred inflow		110,806		59,214		170,020
OPEB deferred inflow		36,067		21,526		57,593
Total deferred inflows of resources		4,138,925		80,740		4,219,665
Net position:						
Net investment in capital assets		32,182,882		66,658,777		98,841,659
Restricted for:		- , - ,		, ,		
Debt service		11,909,249		_		11,909,249
Capital projects		3,926,975		_		3,926,975
Street improvements		1,453,912		_		1,453,912
Economic development		110,752		_		110,752
Other purposes		132,394		_		132,394
Unrestricted		(2,541,211)		18,087,690		15,546,479
Total net position	\$	47,174,953	\$	84,746,467	\$	131,921,420

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

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended December 31, 2019

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position

							Changes in Net Positi	on
				Program Revenu				
		Indirect		Operating	Capital		Primary Government	t
		Expenses	Charges for	Grants and	Grants and	Governmental	Business-Type	
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Allocation	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activities	Activities	Total
Primary government: Governmental activities:								
General government	\$ 4,736,733	\$ (1,645,296)	\$ 417,849	\$ 3,045,078	\$ 1,095,293	\$ 1,466,783	\$ -	\$ 1,466,783
Police	5,600,299	-	8,427	148,581	-	(5,443,291)	-	(5,443,291)
Public works	5,353,865	-	-	601,620	577,714	(4,174,531)	-	(4,174,531)
Culture and recreation	3,531,547	-	923,514	40,121	-	(2,567,912)	-	(2,567,912)
Business and economic development	1,061,554	-	378,933	-	-	(682,621)	-	(682,621)
Interest on long-term debt	1,404,127	-	-	-	-	(1,404,127)	-	(1,404,127)
Total governmental activities	21,688,125	(1,645,296)	1,728,723	3,835,400	1,673,007	(12,805,699)	-	(12,805,699)
Business-type activities:								
Electric	14,316,288	501,396	16,545,548	-	-	-	1,727,864	1,727,864
Water	4,186,201	586,500	5,927,668	-	-	-	1,154,967	1,154,967
Wastewater	4,529,290	557,400	5,428,736	-	-	-	342,046	342,046
Stormwater	33,155	-	-	-	-	-	(33,155)	(33,155)
Airport	292,205	-	249,908	-	700,141	-	657,844	657,844
Total business-type activities	23,357,139	1,645,296	28,151,860	-	700,141	-	3,849,566	3,849,566
Total primary government	\$ 45,045,264	\$ -	\$ 29,880,583	\$ 3,835,400	\$ 2,373,148	(12,805,699)	3,849,566	(8,956,133)
	General revenues:							
	Property taxes					4,476,355	-	4,476,355
	Sales taxes					4,333,660	-	4,333,660
	Franchise taxes					257,002	-	257,002
	Excise taxes					451,991	-	451,991
	Transient guest t	ax				153,661	-	153,661
	Unrestricted inve	estment earnings				335,633	376,630	712,263
	Other					78,002	-	78,002
	Transfers					1,008,200	(1,008,200)	
	Total general	revenues and transf	ers			11,094,504	(631,570)	10,462,934
	Change in r	net position				(1,711,195)	3,217,996	1,506,801
	Net position, begin	ning of year				48,872,803	81,955,773	130,828,576
	Prior period adjustr	nent				13,345	(427,302)	(413,957)
	Net position, end or	f year				\$ 47,174,953	\$ 84,746,467	\$ 131,921,420

BALANCE SHEET GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

December 31, 2019

	General	Debt Service	Capital Projects	Infrastructure Special Sales Tax	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets	Ф. 2.442.455	A 1 600 505	ф. 472 со.4	4 1 120 122	A 2 772 001	A 10.505.050
Deposits and investments	\$ 3,442,477	\$ 1,680,585	\$ 473,694	\$ 1,138,423	\$ 3,772,091	\$ 10,507,270
Receivables (net of allowance						
for uncollectibles):	2 170 505	1 272 266		206 200	50.764	4.717.025
Taxes	3,179,595	1,272,366	-	206,300	58,764	4,717,025
Special assessments	-	10,473,639	-	-	-	10,473,639
Intergovernmental	521,176	76,805	60,656	-	279,770	938,407
Other	49,382	-	6,576	-	-	55,958
Inventories	23,758	-	-	-	-	23,758
Restricted deposits and investments	-	182,823	6,288,944	151,397	1,459,971	8,083,135
Total assets	\$ 7,216,388	\$ 13,686,218	\$ 6,829,870	\$ 1,496,120	\$ 5,570,596	\$ 34,799,192
Liabilities						
Accounts payable	375,607	-	56,192	84,089	231,960	747,848
Accrued payroll	66,079	-	-	_	-	66,079
Due to other funds	22,474	-	-	-	-	22,474
Total liabilities	464,160	-	56,192	84,089	231,960	836,401
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Unavailable revenue - special assessments	_	10,473,639	_	_	_	10,473,639
Deferred revenue - property taxes	2,719,686	1,272,366	_	_	_	3,992,052
Total deferred inflows of resources	2,719,686	11,746,005				14,465,691
rotar deferred filmows of resources	2,715,000	11,710,000				11,103,031
Fund Balances						
Nonspendable	23,758	-	-	-	-	23,758
Restricted						
Debt Service	-	1,940,213	-	-	-	1,940,213
Capital projects	-	-	6,773,678	1,412,031	3,641,578	11,827,287
Street improvements	-	-	-	-	1,453,912	1,453,912
Economic development	-	-	-	-	110,752	110,752
Other	-	-	-	-	132,394	132,394
Assigned						
General Government	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500
Police	159,826	-	-	-	-	159,826
Public Works	132,760	-	-	-	-	132,760
Culture and Recreation	12,910	-	-	-	-	12,910
Unassigned	3,701,788	-	-	-	-	3,701,788
Total fund balances	4,032,542	1,940,213	6,773,678	1,412,031	5,338,636	19,497,100
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of						
resources and fund balances	\$ 7,216,388	\$ 13,686,218	\$ 6,829,870	\$ 1,496,120	\$ 5,570,596	\$ 34,799,192

RECONCILIATION OF THE BALANCE SHEET OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

December 31, 2019

Total fund balances in Governmental Funds Balance Sheet		\$	19,497,100
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:			
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources			
and therefore are not reported in the funds.			67,996,462
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current period			
expenditures and therefore are deferred in the funds.			10,473,639
Deferred outflows of resources are not available and payable in the current period			
and therefore are not reported in the funds:			
Deferred refunding	225,427		
Deferred outflows related to pensions	1,749,120		
Deferred outflows related to OPEB	12,417		
Total			1,986,964
Long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period			
and therefore are not reported in the funds:			
Accrued interest payable	(321,780)		
Bonds:			
General obligation, bond anticipation notes and special assessments bond payable,			
net of unamortized premium of \$1,310,866	(41,645,866)		
Net pension liability	(7,378,017)		
PBC lease revenue bonds	(900,000)		
Land Lease Purchase	(1,620,000)		
Other post employment benefits	(311,179)		
Capital lease obligation	(180,000)		
Compensated absences	(554,643)		
Total	_		(52,911,485)
Other deferred inflows of resources are not due and payable in the current period			
and therefore are not reported in the funds:			
Deferred inflows - pensions			(101,666)
Deferred inflows - OPEB			(32,561)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of risk services,			
building services and information technology services to individual funds. The			
assets and liabilities of these internal service funds are included in			
governmental activities in the statement of net position.		_	266,500
Net position of governmental activities		_\$	47,174,953

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Year Ended December 31, 2019

		General	Debt Service		Capital Projects		Infrastructure pecial Sales Tax Gov		Other ernmental funds	Total Governmental Funds	
Revenues		General	Bervice		Trojects	Брс	ciai Baics Tax	Gove	rimentar runus	Gove	ammentar r unus
Taxes:											
Property tax	\$	3,007,811	\$ 1,468,544	\$	_	\$	_	\$	-	\$	4,476,355
Sales tax	•	3,103,889	-		_		1,229,771	•	-	•	4,333,660
Franchise tax		257,002	_		_		-		-		257,002
Transient guest tax		-	_		_		_		153,661		153,661
Excise Tax		_	_		_		_		451,991		451,991
Special assessments		7,722	1,111,772		_		_		-		1,119,494
Intergovernmental		2,318,007	423,195		110,250		_		1,156,965		4,008,417
Licenses and permits		306,785	-		-		_		-		306,785
Charges for services		2,882,631	_		_		_		-		2,882,631
Fines and fees		538,399	_		_		_		113,141		651,540
Investment earnings		102,195	77,484		103,462		14,873		37,619		335,633
Other		50,106	-						4,177		54,283
Total revenues		12,574,547	3,080,995		213,712		1,244,644		1,917,554		19,031,452
Expenditures											
Current:											
General government		2,808,030	-		-		-		111,657		2,919,687
Police		4,774,678	-		-		-		-		4,774,678
Public works		2,336,022	-		-		1,167,764		-		3,503,786
Culture and recreation		2,572,729	-		198,745		-		-		2,771,474
Business and economic development		1,030,478	-		507		-		-		1,030,985
Capital outlay		265,263	-		8,410,305		114,682		614,064		9,404,314
Debt service:											
Principal		-	4,595,987		-		385,000		45,000		5,025,987
Interest and fiscal charges		-	1,153,067		-		142,638		13,563		1,309,268
Other		-	1,000		116,590		21,084		45,997		184,671
Total expenditures		13,787,200	5,750,054		8,726,147		1,831,168		830,281		30,924,850
Excess of revenues over (under)											
expenditures		(1,212,653)	 (2,669,059)	-	(8,512,435)		(586,524)		1,087,273	-	(11,893,398)
Other financing sources (uses)											
General obligation bonds issued		_	_		_		860,000		1,605,000		2,465,000
Bond anticipation note issued		-	252,512		7,112,488		-		· · · · ·		7,365,000
Proceeds from capital lease		180,000			· · · · -		_		-		180,000
Issuance: premium		-	_		_		39,392		73,379		112,771
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		11,120	_		_		-		12,599		23,719
Transfers in		866,900	202,335		152,177		_		-		1,221,412
Transfers out		-	-		(7,635)		_		(205,577)		(213,212)
Total other financing sources (uses)		1,058,020	 454,847		7,257,030	_	899,392		1,485,401		11,154,690
			 			_	,				
Net change in fund balances		(154,633)	(2,214,212)		(1,255,405)		312,868		2,572,674		(738,708)
Fund balances, beginning of year		4,175,840	4,154,425		8,029,083		1,099,163		2,763,952		20,222,463
Prior period adjustment		11,335	 -				-		2,010		13,345
Fund balances, end of year	\$	4,032,542	\$ 1,940,213	\$	6,773,678	\$	1,412,031	\$	5,338,636	\$	19,497,100

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

Year Ended December 31, 2019

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds		\$	(738,708)
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.			
Capital Outlay	9,404,314		
Depreciation Expense	(2,752,400)		6 651 014
Net Change			6,651,914
Net gain (loss) on disposal of capital assets			(230,396)
Some revenues reported in the statement of activities do not provide current			
financial resources and therefore are not reported as revenues in the governmental funds.			
Special assessments			(2,141,434)
Donated capital assets			409,697
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.			
Compensated absences	(102,753)		
Accrued interest	15,440		
Premium amortization	116,719		
Deferred refunding	(42,347)		
Net pension liability	(584,687)		
Total OPEB liability	5,598		(505.050)
Total			(592,030)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial			
resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt			
consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction,			
however, has any effect on net position. Also, governmental funds report the effect of			
premiums, discounts and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.			
deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.			
Debt issued or incurred:			
General obligation and special assessment bonds	(2,465,000)		
Proceeds from bond anticipation note	(7,365,000)		
Proceeds from capital lease	(180,000)		
Premiums	(112,771)		
Principal repayments:	4 495 097		
General obligation and special assessment bonds payable PBC lease revenue bonds	4,485,987 395,000		
City Lease Purchase	145,000		
Total			(5,096,784)
Internal carries funds are used by management to shows the costs of walk convices. In it is			ŕ
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of risk services, building services and information technology services to individual funds. The net revenue (expense)			
of certain internal service funds is reported with governmental activities.			26,546
Change in net position of governmental activities		\$	(1,711,195)
change in her position of governmental activities		Ψ	(1,/11,173)

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

GENERAL FUND

Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Budg	Original geted Amounts	Bud	Final geted Amounts	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Revenues						
Taxes:						
Property	\$	3,066,619	\$	3,066,619	\$ 3,007,811	\$ (58,808)
Sales		2,999,000		2,999,000	3,103,889	104,889
Franchise		315,000		315,000	257,002	(57,998)
Intergovernmental		2,320,940		2,320,940	2,318,007	(2,933)
Licenses and permits		257,000		257,000	306,785	49,785
Charges for services		2,872,600		2,872,600	2,882,631	10,031
Fines and fees		531,900		531,900	538,399	6,499
Investment earnings		25,000		25,000	102,195	77,195
Other		1,000		1,000	55,036	54,036
Total revenues		12,389,059		12,389,059	12,571,755	182,696
Expenditures						
General government		3,012,500		3,012,500	2,809,530	202,970
Police		4,501,700		4,501,700	4,774,678	(272,978)
Public works		2,291,800		2,291,800	2,295,597	(3,797)
Culture and recreation		2,489,500		2,489,500	2,536,650	(47,150)
Business and economic development		1,038,700		1,038,700	1,021,478	17,222
Capital outlay		237,400		237,400	486,352	(248,952)
Project reserve		3,075,363		3,075,363	-	3,075,363
Total expenditures		16,646,963		16,646,963	13,924,285	2,722,678
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures		(4,257,904)		(4,257,904)	(1,352,530)	2,905,374
Other financing sources and (uses)						
Transfers in		866,900		866,900	866,900	_
Transfers out		-		-	(5,000)	(5,000)
Proceeds from capital lease		-		-	180,000	180,000
Proceeds from sale of capital assets		-		-	11,120	11,120
Total other financing sources and (uses)	-	866,900		866,900	1,053,020	186,120
Net change in fund balances		(3,391,004)		(3,391,004)	(299,510)	3,091,494
Fund balances, beginning of year		3,483,863		3,483,863	4,009,788	525,925
Fund balances, end of year	\$	92,859	\$	92,859	3,710,278	\$ 3,617,419
Explanation of difference between budgetary and GA	AAP fun	d balances:				
Encumbrances for equipment and supplies ordered b	ut not re	caived are				
not recorded for GAAP purposes until received	ut not re	ectived are			306,996	
GAAP fund balance					\$ 4,017,274	
Fund balances for separately budgeted and non-budg General Fund on GAAP financials:	eted fun	ds included with the	2			
Land Bank					5,000	
Special Olympics					10,268	
- •					\$ 4,032,542	

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

December 31, 2019

	Electric	Water	Wastewater	
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 13,468,947	\$ 959,986	\$ 1,508,551	
Accounts receivable, net	1,871,866	579,143	567,382	
Other receivable	19,391	1,790	2,685	
Prepaid items	-	-	-	
Inventories	880,075	141,864	49,803	
Restricted deposits and investments	224,176	57,897	-	
Due from other funds	610,582	1,063	197	
Total current assets	17,075,037	1,741,743	2,128,618	
Noncurrent assets:				
Capital assets:				
Land	678,878	964,968	710,874	
Construction in progress	256,372	3,082,569	-	
Buildings	11,617,738	7,708,948	26,647	
Infrastructure	40,969,870	18,857,461	47,805,864	
Intangible	401,622	270,622	7,090,821	
Improvements	8,422,821	3,107,473	2,114,224	
Machinery and equipment	875,811	384,017	706,633	
Vehicles	492,362	571,193	582,816	
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(29,808,291)	(12,365,239)	(24,338,070)	
Total capital assets	33,907,183	22,582,012	34,699,809	
Total noncurrent assets	33,907,183	22,582,012	34,699,809	
Total assets	50,982,220	24,323,755	36,828,427	
Deferred outflows of resources				
Unamortized portion of refunding gain	-	-	14,411	
Pension deferred outflow	219,512	85,880	77,443	
OPEB deferred outflow	1,234	1,046	1,458	
Total deferred outflows of resources	220,746	86,926	93,312	
Liabilities				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	210,613	32,080	206,585	
Accrued payroll	9,637	4,736	4,113	
Customer and developer deposits	224,176	57,897	-	
Accrued interest payable	4,581	18,900	117,561	
Due to other funds	-	-	-	
Compensated absences	125,937	41,650	62,262	
Current portion of bonds payable	80,000	390,000	1,675,000	
Current portion of construction loans payable	-	- -	610,986	
Current portion of lease payable	343,569	_	_	
Total current liabilities	998,513	545,263	2,676,507	
Noncurrent liabilities:				
	40.461	24.617	22.062	
Other postemployment benefit obligation	49,461	34,617	33,962	
Bonds payable, net	539,548	2,263,908	4,143,912	
Net Pension liability	980,772	406,734	364,853	
Lease payable	10,074,798	-	-	
Construction loan payable		-	8,530,826	
Total noncurrent liabilities	11,644,579	2,705,259	13,073,553	
Total liabilities	12,643,092	3,250,522	15,750,060	
Deferred inflows of resources				
Pension deferred inflow	26 665	11 205	10.076	
OPEB deferred inflow	26,665	11,305	10,076	
	9,043	3,924	4,740	
Total deferred inflows of resources	35,708	15,229	14,816	
Net position				
Net investment in capital assets	22,869,268	19,928,104	19,753,496	
Unrestricted	15,654,898	1,216,826	1,403,367	
Total net position	\$ 38,524,166	\$ 21,144,930	\$ 21,156,863	

Some amounts reported for business-type activities in the statement of net position are different because certain internal service fund assets and liabilities are included with business-type activities.

Net position of business-type activities

Nonmajor Funds	_	T . 1		Internal
Totals		Total	_	Service Funds
\$ 365,96		16,303,447		\$ 681,915
50,59	6	3,068,987		-
-		23,866		30,104
26.20	2	1 009 025		2,848
26,29 5,70		1,098,035 287,773		-
3,70	O .	611,842		-
448,55	2	21,393,950		714,867
1,285,37	4	3,640,094		-
636,90	8	3,975,849		-
1,745,36	3	21,098,696		-
1,696,40	9	109,329,604		-
-		7,763,065		-
880,03	3	14,524,551		-
-		1,966,461		492,694
-		1,646,371		131,844
(2,016,47	9)	(68,528,079)	_	(338,891)
4,227,60	8	95,416,612	_	285,647
4,227,60		95,416,612	_	285,647
4,676,16	<u> </u>	116,810,562	_	1,000,514
-	ē	14,411		- 122.002
71	6	383,551		133,083
71		3,738 401,700	_	1,698 134,781
		-	_	
17,78	2	467,060		37,924
11		18,604		5,819
5,70		287,773		-
89		141,939		-
585,00	0	585,000		4,368
2,91	5	232,764		72,536
35,00	0	2,180,000		-
-		610,986		-
-		343,569	_	-
647,41	2	4,867,695	_	120,647
26	5	118,305		35,589
146,62	2	7,093,990		-
1,19	5	1,753,554		645,800
-		10,074,798		-
-		8,530,826		-
148,08	2	27,571,473		681,389
795,49	4	32,439,168	_	802,036
7		48,121		20,233
	7 —	17,714	_	7,318
8		65,835	_	27,551
4,045,98	6	66,596,854		285,647
(164,68		18,110,405	_	20,061
\$ 3,881,30	0	84,707,259	=	\$ 305,708
		39,208		
		04.546.465		
	\$	84,746,467		

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Major Funds					
	 Electric		Water	V	Vastewater	
Operating revenues	 		<u> </u>		_	
Charges for sales and services	\$ 16,508,702	\$	5,927,668	\$	5,428,436	
Other	 36,846		-		300	
Total operating revenues	 16,545,548		5,927,668		5,428,736	
Operating expenses						
Administration	1,651,507		1,110,945		1,059,431	
Wholesale energy cost	8,316,421		-		-	
Generation	706,197		-		-	
Treatment	-		2,030,397		1,143,699	
Distribution and collection	1,974,736		720,889		463,686	
Contractual services	-		-		-	
Other supplies and expenses	-		-		-	
Repairs and maintenance	-		-		-	
Depreciation and amortization	1,620,360		863,420		1,981,631	
Other	-		-		-	
Total operating expenses	14,269,221		4,725,651		4,648,447	
Operating income (loss)	 2,276,327		1,202,017		780,289	
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)						
Investment earnings	279,759		49,343		44,346	
Interest expense	(548,463)		(84,150)		(391,692)	
Other	-		37,100		(46,551)	
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	(268,704)		2,293		(393,897)	
Income (loss) before transfers and contributions	2,007,623		1,204,310		386,392	
Capital grants and contributions	102,060		137,980		223,741	
Transfers in	-		-		1,200,000	
Transfers out	 (894,500)		(1,043,600)		(270,100)	
Change in net position	1,215,183		298,690		1,540,033	
Total net position, beginning of year	 37,308,983		20,846,240		20,044,132	
Prior period adjustment	 _		-		(427,302)	
Total net position, end of year	\$ 38,524,166	\$	21,144,930	\$	21,156,863	

Change in net position

Some amounts reported for business-type activities in the statements of activities are different because the net revenue of certain internal service funds is reported with business-type activities.

Change in net position of business-type activities

Nonmajor Funds		Internal
Totals	Total	Service Funds
249,908	\$ 28,114,714	\$ 3,302,56
<u> </u>	37,146	13,70
249,908	28,151,860	3,316,26
157,448	3,979,331	1,077,56
-	8,316,421	-
-	706,197	-
-	3,174,096	-
-	3,159,311	-
-	-	1,559,52
-	-	99,71
13,916	13,916	20,38
151,601	4,617,012	55,50
<u> </u>		480,43
322,965	23,966,284	3,293,11
(73,057)	4,185,576	23,14
3,182	376,630	-
(2,395)	(1,026,700)	-
<u> </u>	(9,451)	3,40
787_	(659,521)	3,40
(72,270)	3,526,055	26,54
236,360	700,141	-
-	1,200,000	-
<u> </u>	(2,208,200)	
164,090	3,217,996	26,54
3,717,210	81,916,565	279,16
<u> </u>	(427,302)	-
3,881,300	84,707,259	\$ 305,70
	3,217,996	
	\$ 3,217,996	

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Major Funds				
		Electric			Water
Cash flows from operating activities:					
Receipts from customers	\$	16,526,744		\$	5,997,772
Other receipts		-			-
Payments to suppliers		(10,897,857)			(2,699,490)
Payments to employees		(1,894,881)			(1,191,323)
Other payments		(585,000)			
Net cash provided by operating activities		3,149,006			2,106,959
Cash flows from noncapital financing activities:					
Transfers from other funds		-			-
Transfers to other funds		(894,500)			(1,043,600)
Net cash provided by (used in) noncapital financing activities		(894,500)			(1,043,600)
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:					
Capital grants and contributions		-			-
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		(220,702)			(3,488,257)
Principal paid on general obligation bonds		(325,000)			(380,000)
Principal paid on construction loan		-			-
Principal paid on capital lease		(332,278)			-
Interest paid on general obligation bonds, construction loan, and capital lease		(551,130)			(87,000)
Proceeds from general obligation bonds		-			-
Proceeds from sale of assets		-			37,100
Issuance costs and fees		-			-
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		(1,429,110)			(3,918,157)
Cash flows from investing activities:					
Interest received		279,759			49,343
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1,105,155			(2,805,455)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		12,587,968			3,823,338
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	13,693,123		\$	1,017,883

	Nonmajor Funds		Internal
Wastewater	Totals	Total	Service Funds
\$ 5,500,006	\$ 208,964	\$ 28,233,486	\$ 3,302,562
=	585,000	585,000	13,703
(1,814,130)	(147,377)	(15,558,854)	(2,184,127)
(755,755)	(14,445)	(3,856,404)	(1,055,492)
		(585,000)	-
2,930,121	632,142	8,818,228	76,646
1,200,000	-	1,200,000	-
(270,100)		(2,208,200)	-
929,900	<u> </u>	(1,008,200)	-
-	42,079	42,079	-
(2,629,510)	(580,817)	(6,919,286)	-
(1,420,000)	(39,013)	(2,164,013)	=
(596,661)	-	(596,661)	-
-	-	(332,278)	-
(427,964)	(1,997)	(1,068,091)	-
1,970,000	-	1,970,000	-
30,000	-	67,100	=
(25,291)		(25,291)	-
(3,099,426)	(579,748)	(9,026,441)	-
44,346	3,182	376,630	
804,941	55,576	(839,783)	76,646
703,610	316,087	17,431,003	605,269
\$ 1,508,551	\$ 371,663	\$ 16,591,220	\$ 681,915

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(Continued)

PROPRIETARY FUNDS

Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Electric	Water		
Cash consists of:				
Cash	\$ 13,468,947	\$	959,986	
Restricted deposits and investments	 224,176		57,897	
	 13,693,123		1,017,883	
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net				
cash provided by operating activities:				
Operating income (loss)	2,276,327		1,202,017	
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided				
by operating activities:				
Items not requiring cash:				
Depreciation and amortization expense	1,620,360		863,420	
Total OPEB liability	3,743		1,005	
Loss (gain) on sale of asset	-		-	
Pension expense	55,117		23,295	
Changes in:				
Receivables	(6,839)		71,020	
Inventories	21,927		8,110	
Due from other funds	(588,350)		(766)	
Prepaid expenses	60		-	
Accounts payable	(191,703)		(45,594)	
Due to other funds	(125)		(1,017)	
Accrued liabilities	(32,896)		(14,381)	
Customer deposits	 (8,615)		(150)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 3,149,006	\$	2,106,959	
Noncash investing capital and financing activities:				
Contributed capital assets	\$ 102,060	\$	137,980	

		Noni	major Funds]	nternal
V	Vastewater		Totals	 Total	Serv	vice Funds
\$	1,508,551	\$	365,963 5,700	\$ 16,303,447 287,773	\$	681,915 -
	1,508,551		371,663	 16,591,220		681,915
	780,289		(73,057)	4,185,576		23,146
	1,981,631 512		151,601	4,617,012 5,260		55,504 3,090
	20,865		- (5)	99,272		(3,400) 37,174
	71,160 13,565		(40,644) (5,453)	94,697 38,149		(21,340)
	110 - 69,589		- - 14,642	(589,006) 60 (153,066)		- 2,920 (2,572)
	(886) (6,714)		585,000 358 (300)	582,972 (53,633) (9,065)		1,378 (19,254)
\$	2,930,121	\$	632,142	\$ 8,818,228	\$	76,646
\$	223,741	\$	194,281	\$ 658,062		-

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The City of Gardner, Kansas (the City) is located in Johnson County, Kansas and was first incorporated in 1887 under the provisions of the constitution and general statutes of the State of Kansas. The City operates under a Mayor-Council-Administrator form of government and provides a full range of services including police; public works; community services; recreation and leisure; planning and codes enforcement; general management; and electric, water, wastewater, and stormwater utilities, as well as a municipal airport.

Reporting Entity

The accompanying financial statements present the City and its component unit, an entity for which the City is considered to be financially accountable. The blended component unit, although a legally separate entity, is, in substance, part of the City's operations.

Blended Component Unit. The Public Building Corporation (PBC) is a not-for-profit corporation governed by the Mayor, certain City Council members and members of the City's management. The PBC's sole purpose is to acquire assets and construct facilities and infrastructure for the benefit of the City through the issuance of revenue bonds pursuant to Kansas Statute 12-1757. In prior years, the financial statements of the PBC have been included within the City's reporting entity as a capital projects fund (City Hall); however, in 2017, 2018 and 2019, there was no fund balance or activity to report. Separately issued financial statements of the PBC are not available.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

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

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. A 90-day availability period is used for revenue recognition for all governmental funds revenues except property taxes for which a 60-day availability period is used. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

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

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

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The general fund is the City's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund. This fund accounts for the general operating transactions of the City including police, public works, parks and recreation, business and economic development and administration.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1 - <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)</u>

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

The debt service fund accounts for the resources accumulated and payments made for principal and interest on long-term debt of governmental funds.

The capital projects fund accounts for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities other than those financed by enterprise funds.

The infrastructure special sales tax fund accounts for the sales tax revenues that are restricted to expenditures relating to the rehabilitation of streets and pedestrian trails and bridges.

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

The electric fund accounts for the planning, development, production, purchase, transmission and distribution of all electricity for the City.

The water fund accounts for the operation and maintenance activities of the City's water treatment and distribution system.

The wastewater fund accounts for the operation and maintenance activities of the City's wastewater collection and treatment system.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund type:

Internal service funds account for risk services, information technology services, building services and utility billing services provided to other departments on a cost reimbursement basis.

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

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from nonoperating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the electric, water, wastewater, and stormwater funds are charges to customers for sales and services. The principal operating revenues for the municipal airport are hangar rental and fuel sales. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation (Continued)

expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as nonoperating revenues and expenses.

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

Pooled Cash and Investments

Cash and investments of the individual funds are combined to form a pool that is managed by the Finance Director. Each fund's equity in the pool is included in "deposits and investments" in the financial statements. These pooled deposits and investments consist of operating accounts, pooled municipal investment pool, certificate of deposit, money market mutual funds, and a treasury bill. The treasury bill is recorded at fair value. The pool is not an SEC registered pool. The Pooled Money Investment Board (PMIB) provides the regulatory oversight for this pool. The reported value of the pool is the same as the fair value of the pool shares. Investment earnings, including interest income, are allocated to the funds required to accumulate interest; other investment earnings are allocated based on management discretion and upon their average daily equity balances. If a fund is not required to account for its own earnings by law or regulation, the earnings are allocated to the General Fund.

Investments are measured at fair value. Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction. There is a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs when measuring fair value

Statement of Cash Flows

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the City considers deposits and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. See Note 3, Deposits and Investments for a detailed breakdown of the City's investments.

Allowances for Uncollectibles

All trade and property tax receivables are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Trade accounts receivable in excess of 238 days comprise the trade accounts receivable allowance for uncollectibles. The allowance for trade uncollectibles is as follows at December 31, 2019:

Electric Fund	\$ 703,749
Water Fund	286,220
Wastewater Fund	257,460

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Allowances for Uncollectibles (Continued)

The property tax receivable allowance is equal to 2.5% of outstanding property taxes at December 31, 2019.

Restricted Assets

The State of Kansas requires the City to maintain customer utility and developer deposits separate from City assets in the enterprise funds. Interest earned on deposits is credited back to customers as required by State statutes. Restricted deposits and investments are also set aside for capital projects and debt service.

Property Taxes

The City's property tax is levied each year on the assessed value of all real estate listed as of the prior January 1, the lien date. Assessed values are established by Johnson County.

Property taxes are legally restricted for use in financing operations of the ensuing year. Accordingly, the City defers revenue recognition until the year for which they are to be used. Property taxes are levied on November 1 of each year. Property owners have the option of paying one-half of the full amount of the taxes levied on or before December 20 during the year levied with the balance to be paid on or before May 10 of the following year. Property taxes become delinquent on December 20 of each fiscal year if the taxpayer has not remitted at least one-half of the amount due. The Johnson County Treasurer is the tax collection agent for all taxing entities within the County. Property taxes levied in prior years that remain uncollected are recorded as receivables, net of estimated uncollectibles.

Inventories

Inventories consist of expendable supplies and merchandise held for consumption. All inventories are valued at cost.

Prepaid Items

Prepaid items are those paid out in the current year but which benefit future accounting periods. The City uses the consumption method and records these items as an asset.

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, infrastructure (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks and similar items), intangibles, vehicles and construction in progress are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined as assets with an initial individual cost of more than \$10,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of one year. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets, donated works of art

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1 - <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)</u>

Capital Assets (Continued)

and similar items, and capital assets received in a service concession arrangement are recorded at acquisition value.

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

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed.

Property, plant, and equipment of the primary government, as well as the component unit, are depreciated using the straight-line method. Additionally, a full year of depreciation expense is recognized in the year of acquisition and none in the year of disposal. Depreciation is recognized over the following estimated useful lives.

Buildings and improvements	20 - 40 years
Machinery and equipment	10 years
Vehicles	3 - 10 years
Infrastructure	15 - 50 years

The City will, from time to time, acquire electric utility customers and water utility customers. These transactions will be reported in the electric fund and the water fund, respectively and will also be reported in the business-type activities column in the government-wide financial statements as a capital asset. The city is amortizing these assets based on the revenue generated from the acquired customers.

In prior years, the City contributed capital funding towards the design and construction of a cooperative facility owned by another party under an interlocal agreement. The City has the right to use the facility for a period of time specified in the agreement. The asset has been recorded as an intangible asset in the wastewater fund and will be amortized over 35 years.

Compensated Absences

The City's policies allow employees to accumulate up to one and one half times their annual vacation accrual at any time and can carry over to subsequent years. This carryover, payable upon separation from service, can range from 120 to 240 hours depending upon the employee's length of service.

All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements. In the governmental fund financial statements, a liability for these amounts is reported only when they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Compensated Absences (Continued)

Sick leave for full-time employees accrues at the rate of 3.692 hours per bi-weekly pay period with a maximum accumulation of 1,040 hours. Hours accumulated at the end of the year over the 1,040 hours are paid out the following January at a specified rate. Regular part-time employees accrue sick leave at a proportional rate to full-time employees. Twenty percent of accumulated sick pay under the 1,040 hours is payable upon separation from service and has been included in the compensated absences calculation.

Long-Term Obligations

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

The net pension liability is calculated as the difference between the actuarially calculated value of the projected benefit payments attributed to past periods of employee service and the plan's fiduciary net position. The total pension expense is comprised of the service cost or actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributed to the valuation year, interest on the total pension liability, plan administrative expenses, current year benefit changes, and other changes in plan fiduciary net position less employee contributions and projected earnings on plan investments. Additionally, the total pension expense includes the annual recognition of outflows and inflows of resources due to pension assets and liability.

For purposes of measuring the collective 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.

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

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Fund Balances

As prescribed by GASB Statement No. 54, governmental funds report fund balance classifications based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the funds can be spent. As of December 31, 2019, fund balances for governmental funds are made up of the following:

Nonspendable fund balance – includes amounts that are (a) not spendable in form, or (b) legally or contractually required to remain 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 City's highest level of decision-making authority, the City Council. Commitments are created by, and can only be changed or removed by, a resolution adopted by the City Council.

Assigned fund balance – includes amounts intended to be used by the City for specific purposes that are neither restricted nor committed. For this type of fund balance, it is the City's policy that spending authority is delegated to management by the City Council.

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

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

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources

In addition to assets, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The government has three items that qualify for reporting in this category. First is the deferred charge on refunding reported in the government-wide statement of net position and proprietary funds statement of net position. A deferred charge on the 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. The second is the deferred outflow for pension related items. See

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Deferred outflows/inflows of resources (Continued)

Note 6 for more information on this deferred outflow. Lastly, the government reports a deferred outflow for OPEB related items. See Note 8 for more information.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of net position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has four types of items, unavailable revenue, deferred revenue, deferred inflow for pension related items, and deferred inflow for OPEB related items that qualify for reporting in this category. Unavailable revenue, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from special assessments. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available. Deferred revenues are reported in both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental funds balance sheet for property tax receivable. Property taxes are not recognized as revenue until the period for which they are levied. The third and fourth items, deferred inflows for pension related items and deferred inflows for OPEB related items, are reported only in the Statement of Net Position. See Notes 6 and 8 for more information on these deferred inflows.

Governmental funds report deferred inflows of resources in connection with receivables for revenues that are not considered to be available to liquidate liabilities of the current period. Deferred inflows of resources are reported as follows:

General fund property taxes receivable	\$ 2,719,686
Debt service fund property taxes receivable	1,272,366
Debt service fund special assessments receivable	10,473,639
	\$ 14,465,691

Net position

The government-wide statement of net position reports \$17,533,282 of restricted net position, of which \$1,453,912 is restricted by enabling legislation.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Loans are extended, on a fully secured basis, to local businesses under an economic development loan program. Credit is extended to citizens for special assessments levied by the City for capital improvements. These special assessments are secured by liens on the related properties. Unsecured credit is extended to customers for electric, water and sewer fees and charges for services.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1 - <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)</u>

Concentrations of Credit Risk (Continued)

Intergovernmental receivables include unsecured amounts due from federal, state and county agencies for various grant programs.

Use of Estimates

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

Pending Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements

At December 31, 2019, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) had issued statements not yet implemented by the City. The statements that might impact the City are as follows:

GASB Statement No. 95, *Postponement of the Effective Dates of Certain Authoritative Guidance*. The primary objective of this Statement is to provide temporary relief to governments and other stakeholders in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. That objective is accomplished by postponing the effective dates of certain provisions in Statements and Implementation Guides that first became effective or are scheduled to become effective for periods beginning after June 15, 2018, and later. The effective dates of certain provisions contained in the following pronouncements are postponed by one year:

- Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations
- Statement No. 84, Fiduciary Activities
- Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements
- Statement No. 89, Accounting for Interest Cost Incurred before the End of a Construction Period
- Statement No. 90, Majority Equity Interests
- Statement No. 91, Conduit Debt Obligations
- Statement No. 92, Omnibus 2020
- Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates

The effective date of the following pronouncement is postponed by 18 months:

• Statement No. 87, Leases

GASB Statement No. 87, *Leases*, improves accounting and financial reporting for leases by governments. This statement requires recognition of certain lease assets and liabilities for leases that previously were classified as operating leases and recognized as inflows of resources or outflows of resources based on the payment provisions of the contract. It establishes a single model for lease accounting based on the foundational principle that leases are financings of the right to use an

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Pending Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements (Continued)

underlying asset. Under this statement, a lessee is required to recognize a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset, and a lessor is required to recognize a lease receivable and a deferred inflow of resources, thereby enhancing the relevance and consistency of information about governments' leasing activities. The provisions of this statement were originally effective for financial statements for the City's fiscal year ending December 31, 2020 and are now postponed until December 31, 2022 per GASB Statement No. 95.

GASB Statement No. 91, *Conduit Debt Obligations*, provides 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. The provisions of this statement were originally effective for the financial statements for the City's fiscal year ending December 31, 2020 and are now postponed until December 31, 2021 per GASB Statement No. 95.

GASB Statement No. 92, *Omnibus 2020*, enhances comparability in accounting and financial reporting and improves the consistency of authoritative literature by addressing practice issues that have been identified during implementation and application of certain GASB Statements. This statement addresses a variety of topics including: effective date of GASB 87 for interim financial reports; intra-entity transfers between primary governments and component unit pension or OPEB plans; applicability of Statements No. 73 and 74 for reporting assets accumulated for postemployment benefits; applicability of certain requirements of GASB 84 to postemployment benefit arrangements; measurement of asset retirement obligations in government acquisitions; reporting by public entity risk pools for amounts recoverable from reinsurers or excess insurers; reference to nonrecurring fair value measurements in authoritative literature and terminology used related to derivative instruments. Certain provisions of this statement were effective upon issuance and did not impact the City's financial reporting, other provisions of this statement were originally effective for financial statements for the City's fiscal year ending December 31, 2021 and are now postponed until December 31, 2022 per GASB Statement No. 95.

GASB Statement No. 93, Replacement of Interbank Offered Rates, provides guidance where some governments have entered into agreements in which variable payments made or received depend on an interbank offered rate (IBOR)—most notably, the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). As a result of global reference rate reform, LIBOR is expected to cease to exist in its current form at the end of 2021, prompting governments to amend or replace financial instruments for the purpose of replacing LIBOR with other reference rates, by either changing the reference rate or adding or changing fallback provisions related to the reference rate. The provisions of this statement were originally effective for financial statements for the City's fiscal year ending December 31, 2022 and are now postponed until December 31, 2023 per GASB Statement No. 95.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability

Budgetary Information

Applicable Kansas statutes require that budgets be legally adopted for the general fund, special revenue funds (unless exempted by a specific statute), enterprise funds and the debt service fund. A legal operating budget is not required for some of the capital projects funds, the capital improvement reserve fund, the Mayor's Christmas tree fund, the Special Olympics fund, and the law enforcement trust fund. Legal operating budgets are, however, required for the park improvement, special highway, and street improvement capital project funds. All budgets are prepared utilizing the modified accrual basis further modified by the encumbrance method of accounting – that is, commitments such as purchase orders and contracts, in addition to disbursements and accounts payable, are recorded as expenditures.

The Statutes provide for the following sequence and timetable in adoption of budgets:

- a. Preparation of proposed budget for the succeeding calendar year on or before August 1 of each year.
- b. Publication of proposed budget on or before August 5 of each year.
- c. A minimum of ten days' notice of public hearing, published in a local newspaper, on or before August 15 of each year.
- d. Public hearing on or before August 15 of each year.
- e. Adoption of final budget on or before August 25 of each year.

Kansas statutes permit transferring budgeted amounts from one object or purpose to another within the same fund; however, such statutes prohibit creating expenditures in excess of the total amount of the adopted budget of expenditures in an individual fund. The City Administrator is authorized to approve over-expenditures at the departmental level or transfers of budgeted appropriations between departments. However, management may not amend a fund's total budgeted expenditures without Council approval. The legal level of budgetary control is the fund level. Spending in funds which are not subject to the legal annual operating budget requirement is controlled by federal regulations, other statutes, or by the use of internal spending limits established by the City. All unencumbered appropriations lapse at the end of the year. Encumbered appropriations are not appropriated in the ensuing year's budget but are carried forward until liquidated or cancelled. Kansas statutes permit original budgets to be increased for previously unbudgeted increases in revenue other than ad valorem property taxes. The City must first publish a notice of public hearing to amend the budget. Ten days after publication, a public hearing is held and the governing body may amend the budget at that time. There were no budget amendments in 2019.

Deficit Budgetary Fund Balance

Kansas statutes additionally state that "...(a) The limits of indebtedness prescribed under the provisions of article 11 of chapter 10 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated may be exceeded when: (1) Payment has been authorized by a vote of the electors of the municipality; (2) provision has been made for payment by the issuance of bonds or temporary notes as provided by law;...". The City had one fund, the Special Highway Fund that exceeded the limits of indebtedness this year due to

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability (Continued)

Deficit Budgetary Fund Balance (Continued)

a project with authorized debt funding for which debt had not yet been issued. This timing difference resulted in a deficit budgetary fund balance of (\$601,309) at the end of the fiscal year.

3 - Deposits and Investments

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk-Deposits

Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned. Kansas statutes require that deposits be collateralized, and that collateral pledged must have a fair market value equal to 100% of the deposits and investments, less insured amounts, and must be assigned for the benefit of the City. The carrying amount of deposits for the City was not exposed to custodial credit risk.

Fair Value Measurements

The City categorizes its fair value measurements within the fair value hierarchy established by generally accepted accounting principles. The hierarchy is based on the valuation inputs used to measure the fair value of the 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 City has the following recurring fair value measurements as of year-end:

U.S. Treasury Bills are valued at Level 1 using prices quoted in active markets for those identical assets.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

Deposits (Continued)

At December 31, 2019, the City had the following investments:

Schedule of Investments at December 31, 2019										
	Interest		Par	Fair	Fair Value					
	Rates	Maturities	Value	Value	Hierarchy					
City Investments:										
Money Market Mutual Funds	1.41%	On Demand	\$ 78,351	\$ 78,351	N/A					
U.S. Treasury Bill	2.32%	4/15/2020	10,000,000	10,076,850	Level 1					
Certificate of Deposit	2.12%	10/22/2020	7,500,000	7,500,000	N/A					
KMIP - Overnight	1.25% - 2.00%	On Demand	8,054,372	8,054,372	N/A					
			\$ 25,632,723	\$ 25,709,573	_					

Investments

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The City's formal investment policy does not limit investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates, but requires that to the extent possible, the City will attempt to match its investments with anticipated cash flow requirements. The City is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

Credit risk

Kansas statutes authorize the City, with certain restrictions, to deposit or invest in temporary notes, no-fund warrants, open accounts, time deposits, certificates of deposit, repurchase agreements, U.S. Treasury Bills and Notes, the State of Kansas Municipal Investment Pool, or to make direct investments. The City has an investment policy which does not impose limitations beyond those of the State of Kansas.

Custodial Credit Risk – Investments

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the City will not be able to recover the value of its investments that are in the possession of an outside party. As of December 31, 2019, the City was not exposed to custodial credit risk.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

3 - Deposits and Investments (Continued)

<u>Investments (Continued)</u>

The following is a breakdown of the City's cash by fund type:

Reconciliation of Cash									
	De	posits Including	Res	stricted Cash					
	Investments and Investment					Total			
Government-type activities	\$	10,843,384	\$ 8,083,135		\$	18,926,519			
Business-type activities		16,649,248	287,773			16,937,021			
Total	\$	27,492,632	\$	8,370,908	\$	35,863,540			
•									

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

Reconciliation of Deposits and Investments					
	Primary				
		Government			
Cash on hand	\$	3,000			
Carrying amount of deposits		10,150,967			
Carrying amount of investments		25,709,573			
Total deposits and investments	\$	35,863,540			
Deposits including investments	\$	27,492,632			
Restricted cash and investments		8,370,908			
Total deposits and investments	\$	35,863,540			

4 - <u>Capital Assets</u>

Capital asset activity for the primary government for the year ended December 31, 2019 was as follows:

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4 - <u>Capital Assets (Continued)</u>

	De	cember 31,	_	_		December 31
		2018	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	2019
Governmental activities:						
Capital assets, not being depreciated	_				_	
Land	\$	4,780,151	\$ 22,835	\$ (75,883)	\$ -	\$ 4,727,103
Construction in progress		8,227,572	9,175,452	(1,234,643)	-	16,168,381
Total capital assets, not being depreciated	-	13,007,723	9,198,287	(1,310,526)	-	20,895,484
Capital assets, being depreciated						
Buildings		5,363,748	-	(416,081)	-	4,947,667
Improvements other than buildings		5,490,163	79,004	-	-	5,569,167
Infrastructure		66,995,295	1,543,527	-	-	68,538,822
Machinery and Equipment		2,378,932	156,484	(23,803)	(32,438)	2,479,175
Vehicles		1,627,287	71,353	(43,637)	32,258	1,687,261
Total capital assets being depreciated		81,855,425	1,850,368	(483,521)	(180)	83,222,092
Less accumulated depreciation for:						
Buildings		(2,296,888)	(123,410)	280,609	-	(2,139,689
Improvements other than buildings		(2,066,087)	(277,516)	-	-	(2,343,603
Infrastructure		(26,249,839)	(2,052,409)	-	_	(28,302,248
Machinery and Equipment		(1,732,620)	(143,600)	4,761	32,438	(1,839,021
Vehicles		(1,082,550)	(201,658)	43,637	(32,258)	(1,272,829
Total accumulated depreciation		(33,427,984)	(2,798,593)	329,007	180	(35,897,390
Total capital assets being depreciated,net		48,427,441	(948,225)	(154,514)	-	47,324,702
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	61,435,164	\$ 8,250,062	\$ (1,465,040)	\$ -	\$ 68,220,186

	De	cember 31.	Prior Period	Adjusted 12/31/2018				December 31
		2018	Adjustment	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	2019
Business-type activities:			-					
Capital assets, not being depreciated								
Land	\$	3,640,094	\$ -	\$ 3,640,094	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,640,094
Construction in progress		555,534	-	555,534	6,304,581	(2,884,266)	-	3,975,849
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		4,195,628	-	4,195,628	6,304,581	(2,884,266)	-	7,615,943
Capital assets, being depreciated/amortized								
Buildings		23,007,787	(1,909,091)	21,098,696	-	-	-	21,098,696
Intangibles		7,763,065	-	7,763,065	-	-	-	7,763,065
Improvements other than buildings		13,706,487	-	13,706,487	818,064	-	-	14,524,551
Infrastructure		106,572,436	-	106,572,436	2,757,168	-	-	109,329,604
Machinery and equipment		1,842,702	-	1,842,702	101,830	-	32,438	1,976,970
Vehicles		1,551,432	-	1,551,432	479,971	(270,167)	(32,258)	1,728,978
Total capital assets being depreciated/amortized		154,443,909	(1,909,091)	152,534,818	4,157,033	(270,167)	180	156,421,864
Less accumulated depreciation/amortization for:								
Buildings		(4,678,487)	1,481,789	(3,196,698)	(531,132)	-	-	(3,727,830
Intangibles		(1,519,324)	-	(1,519,324)	(237,688)	-	-	(1,757,012
Improvements other than buildings		(6,582,009)	-	(6,582,009)	(557,321)	-	-	(7,139,330)
Infrastructure		(50,713,900)	-	(50,713,900)	(3,152,626)	-	-	(53,866,526)
Machinery and equipment		(965,354)	-	(965,354)	(163,122)	-	(32,438)	(1,160,914
Vehicles		(1,090,812)	-	(1,090,812)	(119,273)	270,167	32,258	(907,660
Total accumulated depreciation/amortization		(65,549,886)	1,481,789	(64,068,097)	(4,761,162)	270,167	(180)	(68,559,272
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	_	88,894,023	(427,302)	88,466,721	(604,129)	-	-	87,862,592
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$	93,089,651	\$ (427,302)	\$92,662,349	\$5,700,452	\$ (2,884,266)	\$ -	\$ 95,478,535

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

4 - <u>Capital Assets (Continued)</u>

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

Governmental activities	
General Government	\$ 100,369
Police	169,456
Public Works	1,782,590
Culture and Recreation	697,600
Business & Economic Development	2,385
Internal Service Fund - Governmental Type Activities	46,193
Total depreciation expense for governmental activities	\$ 2,798,593

Business-type activities	
Electric	\$ 1,621,010
Water	882,550
Wastewater	2,095,366
Stormwater	33,155
Airport	119,770
Internal Service Fund - Business Type Activity	9,311
Total depreciation expense for business-type activities	\$ 4,761,162

5 - Capital Leases

The City has entered into a lease for land, equipment, golf course improvements, and an asset purchase agreement for a 32.26% interest in KMEA's (Kansas Municipal Energy Agency) 10.1% undivided interest in the Dogwood Energy Facility which have been classified in the financial statements as capital assets.

In December 2016, the City entered into a \$678,000 Lease Purchase Agreement, Series 2016C, to fund the purchase of land for a future City facility. Rental payments began in April 2017 and thereafter on a semi-annual basis until maturity in 2026.

In June 2018, the City entered into a \$1,218,000 Lease Purchase Agreement, Series 2018, to finance various golf course improvements. Rental payments begin in April 2019 and thereafter on a semi-annual basis until maturity in 2028.

In March 2018, the City entered into an asset purchase agreement with KMEA to assume the costs of a 32.26% participation in KMEA's 10.1% undivided interest in the Dogwood Energy Facility. Payments begin in April 2019 and will continue on a semi-annual basis until maturity in 2038.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

5 - <u>Capital Leases (Continued)</u>

In May 2019, the City entered into a \$45,000 Lease Purchase Agreement to finance the purchase of equipment for the public works department. Rental payments begin in April of 2020 and thereafter on an annual basis until maturity in 2024.

In December 2019, the City entered into a \$135,000 Lease Purchase Agreement to finance the purchase of a dump truck for the public works department. Rental payments begin in April 2020 and thereafter on a semi-annual basis until maturity in 2023.

The following table details property under capital leases by major classification at December 31, 2019.

Assets Under Capital Lease					
	Governmental		Business-Type		
	Activities		Ac	tivities	
Machinery and equipment	\$	45,000	\$	-	
Land		678,000		-	
Buildings		-	10,	750,645	
Infrastructure		862,779		-	
Vehicles		71,353		-	
Less accumulated depreciation		(102,413)	((470,341)	
Total	\$	1,554,719	\$ 10,	280,304	

6 - Defined Benefit Pension Plans

Plan Description

The City participates in the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan as provided by K.S.A. 74-4901, *et seq*. Kansas law establishes and amends benefit provisions. KPERS issues a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information. KPERS' financial statements are included in its Comprehensive Annual Financial Report which can be found on the KPERS website at http://www.kpers.org or by writing to KPERS (611 S. Kansas Avenue, Suite 100, Topeka, Kansas 66603-3803) or by calling 1-888-275-5737.

Benefits Provided

KPERS provides retirement benefits, life insurance, disability income benefits, and death benefits. Benefits are established by statute and may only be changed by the Legislature. Member employees (except Police and Firemen) with ten or more years of credited service, may retire as early as age

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

6 - <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)</u>

Benefits Provided (Continued)

55 (Police and Firemen may be age 50 with 20 years of credited service), with an actuarially reduced monthly benefit. Normal retirement is at age 65, age 62 with ten years of credited service, or whenever an employee's combined age and years of credited service equal 85 "points" (Police and

Firemen's normal retirement ages are age 60 with 15 years of credited service, age 55 with 20 years, age 50 with 25 years, or any age with 36 years of service).

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

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

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

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

Contributions

K.S.A. 74-4919 and K.S.A. 74-49,210 establish the KPERS member-employee contribution rates. KPERS has multiple benefit structures and contribution rates depending on whether the employee is a KPERS 1, KPERS 2 or KPERS 3 member. KPERS 1 members are active and contributing members hired before July 1, 2009. KPERS 2 members were first employed in a covered position on or after July 1, 2009, and KPERS 3 members were first employed in a covered position on or after January 1, 2015. 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 Police and Firemen (KP&F) member-employee contribution rate at 7.15% of covered salary. Member contributions are withheld by their employer and paid to KPERS according to the provisions of Section 414(h) of the Internal Revenue Code.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

6 - <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)</u>

Contributions (Continued)

State law provides that the employer contribution rates for KPERS 1, KPERS 2, KPERS 3 and KP&F be determined based on the results of each annual actuarial valuation. KPERS is funded on an actuarial reserve basis. Kansas law sets a limitation on annual increases in the employer contribution rates. The actuarially determined employer contribution rate (not including the 1.0% contribution rate for the Death and Disability Program) and the statutory contribution rate was 8.89% for KPERS and 22.13% for KP&F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019.

House Substitute for SB21 included changes to the working after retirement rules for members who retire on or after January 1, 2018. The key provisions of the bill 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, removing the earnings limitation for all retirees and establish a single employer contribution schedule for all retirees. For employees working after retirement, KPERS employers will pay the same statutorily required rate as the other KPERS plans (for the City that rate is 8.89% for 2019) on earnings up to \$25,000 and 30% on earnings over \$25,000.

Contributions to the pension plan from the City were \$649,618 for KPERS and \$521,143 for KP&F for the year ended December 31, 2019.

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions</u>

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 City participates in the local (KPERS) group and the Police and Firemen (KP&F) group.

At December 31, 2019, the City reported a liability of \$5,416,038 for KPERS and \$4,361,333 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, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the collective net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2019. The City's proportion of the collective net pension liability was based on the ratio of the City's actual contributions to KPERS and KP&F, relative to the total employer and nonemployer contributions to KPERS and KP&F for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019. The contributions used exclude contributions made for prior service, excess benefits and irregular payments. At June 30, 2019, the City's proportion and change from its proportion measured as of June 30, 2018 were as follows:

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

6 - <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)</u>

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)</u>

		Change in				
Governmental	Business-Type	ess-Type liability as of		Proportion as of	proportion from	
Activities	Activities	December 31, 2019		June 30, 2019	June 30, 2018	
\$ 3,309,833	\$ 2,106,205	\$	5,416,038	0.387588%	0.015634%	
4,361,333			4,361,333	0.430911%	0.010852%	
\$ 7,671,166	\$ 2,106,205	\$	9,777,371			
	Activities \$ 3,309,833 4,361,333	Activities Activities \$ 3,309,833 \$ 2,106,205 4,361,333 -	Governmental Activities Business-Type Activities Decomposition \$ 3,309,833 \$ 2,106,205 \$ 4,361,333	Activities Activities December 31, 2019 \$ 3,309,833 \$ 2,106,205 \$ 5,416,038 4,361,333 - 4,361,333	Governmental Activities Business-Type Activities liability as of December 31, 2019 Proportion as of June 30, 2019 \$ 3,309,833 \$ 2,106,205 \$ 5,416,038 0.387588% 4,361,333 - 4,361,333 0.430911%	

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the City recognized pension expense of \$954,564 for KPERS and \$937,331 for KP&F. At December 31, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

•	Deferred Outflows of Resources		Deferred Inflows of Resources				
		vernmental Activities	ness-Type ctivities		rernmental activities		ness-Type ctivities
Difference between expected and actual experience	\$	254,379	\$ 3,864	\$	91,553	\$	52,929
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments		177,340	37,866		-		-
Changes in proportionate share		663,428	211,454		6,795		2,937
Changes in assumptions		256,003	64,027		12,458		3,348
City contributions subsequent to measurement date		458,321	 139,072				
Total	\$	1,809,471	\$ 456,283	\$	110,806	\$	59,214

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

6 - <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)</u>

<u>Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions (Continued)</u>

The \$597,393 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from the City's contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ended December 31, 2020. 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:

	Deferred Out	Deferred Outflows (Inflows)			
	of Res	of Resources			
	Governmental	Business-Type			
	Activities	Activities			
Year ended December 31:					
2020	\$ 606,088	\$ 132,120			
2021	275,702	47,332			
2022	222,060	46,393			
2023	130,978	31,078			
2024	5,516	1,074			
	\$ 1,240,344	\$ 257,997			

Actuarial assumptions

The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2019, using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Actuarial Assumptions	Entry age normal
Inflation	2.75 percent
Salary increases	3.50 to 12.00 percent, including price inflation
	7.75 percent compounded annually, net of
Investment rate of return	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, 2018, valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study conducted for the period January 1, 2013 through December 31, 2015. The experience study is dated November 18, 2016.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

6 - <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)</u>

Actuarial assumptions (Continued)

The actuarial assumptions changes adopted by the Pension Plan for all groups based on the experience study:

- Price inflation assumption lowered from 3.00 percent to 2.75 percent
- Investment return assumption was lowered from 8.00 percent to 7.75 percent
- General wage growth assumption was lowered from 4.00 to 3.50 percent
- Payroll growth assumption was lowered from 4.00 percent to 3.00 percent

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 November 18, 2016, as provided by KPERS' investment consultant, are summarized in the following table:

	Long-term	Long-term
	target	expected real
Asset class	allocation	rate of return
Global Equity	47.00 %	6.85 %
Fixed Income	13.00	1.25
Yield driven	8.00	6.55
Real return	11.00	1.71
Real estate	11.00	5.05
Alternatives	8.00	9.85
Short-term investments	2.00	(0.25)
Total	100.00 %	

Discount rate

The discount rate used by KPERS to measure the total pension liability was 7.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate was based on member and employer contributions as outlined below:

In KPERS, Local groups do not necessarily contribute the full actuarial determined rate. Based on legislation passed in 1993 and subsequent legislation, 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 2019 was 1.2 percent. The Local employers are currently contributing

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

6 - <u>Defined Benefit Pension Plans (Continued)</u>

Discount rate (continued)

the full actuarial contribution rate. Employers contribute the full actuarial determined rate for KP&F.

Sensitivity of the City's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability to changes in the discount rate

The following presents the City's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability calculated using the discount rate of 7.75%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (6.75%) or 1-percentage-point higher (8.75%) than the current rate:

Sensitivity of the City's proportionate share of the collective net pension liability to changes in the discount rate (Continued)

				Current		
	19	6 Decrease	Dis	scount Rate	19	6 Increase
		(6.75%)		(7.75%)		(8.75%)
City's KPERS proportionate						
share of the net pension liability	\$	8,088,980	\$	5,416,038	\$	3,180,188
City's KP&F proportionate						
share of the net pension liability		6,189,056		4,361,333		2,831,189
	\$	14,278,036	\$	9,777,371	\$	6,011,377

Pension plan fiduciary net position

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

7 - Deferred Compensation Plan

The City offers employees a deferred compensation plan in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all full-time and regular part-time employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The plan is administered by International City/County Management Association (ICMA) Retirement Corporation.

The plan assets are placed in a trust for the exclusive benefit of the employees and are not the property of the City or subject to the claims of the City's general creditors. The City does not

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

7 - <u>Deferred Compensation Plan (Continued)</u>

perform the investing function related to this plan and has no fiduciary accountability for the plan. Accordingly, the plan assets and related liabilities to plan participants are not included in the basic financial statements. For 2019, the City's contributions were \$46,134.

8 - Other Postemployment Healthcare Benefits

Description. The City offers postemployment health and dental insurance to retired employees through Midwest Public Risk (MPR) which is a risk pool comprised of more than 180 entity members. MPR functions as an agent multiple-employer plan. The pool arrangement that is maintained to collect premiums and pay claims/administrative costs does not qualify as an "OPEB Plan" and thus cannot be treated as holding assets in order to offset OPEB liabilities. Though retiree benefits are not directly paid by the City, they are implicitly paid over time through employer subsidization of active premiums that would be lower if retirees were not part of the experience group. Kansas statutes provide that postemployment healthcare benefits be extended to retired employees who have met age and/or service eligibility requirements until the individuals become eligible for Medicare coverage at age 65. Retirees of the City (and their dependents) may elect to continue coverage in the medical and dental plans offered through MPR. Spousal coverage may continue for up to three years upon retiree death or retiree attainment of age 65. In any event, spousal coverage is not available beyond spouse age 65. MPR issues a publicly available financial report that may be obtained by writing to MPR at 19400 East Valley View Parkway, Independence, Missouri 64055.

Active employees eligible for coverage	128
Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	1
	129

Funding Policy. Through MPR, the City provides health and dental insurance benefits to retirees and their dependents in accordance with Kansas law (K.S.A. 12-5040). Kansas statutes, which may be amended by the state legislature, establish that participating retirees may be required to contribute to the employee group health benefits plan, including administrative costs at an amount not to exceed 125% of the premium cost for other similarly situated employees. The contribution requirements of plan members and the City are established and may be amended by the MPR Board of Directors. Retirees contribute 100% of the cost of premiums, which vary depending on the coverage selected.

The City appropriates funds annually for the costs associated with this retirement benefit and provides funding for the expenditures on a pay-as-you-go basis through the General Fund, Proprietary Funds, and Internal Service Funds. In 2019, the City contributed \$5,000 to the plan.

OPEB Liability

The City's total OPEB liability of \$313,749 related to the City's plan was measured as of December 31, 2018; the total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of July 1, 2017. The

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

8 - Other Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

OPEB Liability (Continued)

results of the July 1, 2017 valuation were projected to the beginning and end of year measurement dates using standard actuarial techniques.

Actuarial assumptions. The total OPEB liability in the July 1, 2017 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions and other inputs:

Valuation Date	July 1, 2017
Measurement Date	December 31, 2018
Payroll Growth	3.00%
Discount rate	3.68%
Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age - Level Percent-of-Pay
Healthcare cost trend rates	7.0% for 2018-19, decreasing by .5% per year until 2021-22 and then decreasing by .25% per year to an ultimate rate of 5.0% for 2024-25 and later years.
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs	Retirees contribute 135% of the active funding rate

Discount rate. GASB 75 standards require a single discount rate to be determined. To the extent Plan (i.e. Trust) assets are projected to be sufficient to make projected benefit payments, the discount rate will equal the expected return on such assets. To the extent a Plan is not projected to be sufficient to make future benefit payments the yield or index for 20-year, tax-exempt general obligation municipal bonds with an average rating of AA/Aa or higher should be factored in. Plan assets do not apply to the City's program.

In order to determine the municipal bond rate, the average of the published yields from the S&P Municipal Bond 20 year High Grade and the Fidelity GO AA-20 Years indexes were used. The selected average rates are 3.23% and 3.68% as of the beginning and end of year, respectively. These were used as the discount rates to determine present value costs.

Changes in Total OPEB Liability				
Balance at 12/31/2018	\$	347,662		
Service cost		31,515		
Interest cost		12,167		
Changes of benefit terms		(62,674)		
Changes in assumptions		(15,296)		
Differences between expected and actual experience		5,375		
Benefit payments		(5,000)		
Net change		(33,913)		
Balance at 12/31/2019	\$	313,749		

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

8 - Other Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

OPEB Liability (Continued)

Sensitivity of Total OPEB Liability to changes in the Discount rate. The following presents the Total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1% lower or 1% higher than the current discount rate:

		Current		
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase	
	(2.68%)	(3.68%)	(4.68%)	
Total OPEB liability	\$ 346,121	\$ 313,749	\$ 284,597	

Sensitivity of Total OPEB Liability to changes in Healthcare Cost Trend Analysis. The following presents the Total OPEB liability of the City, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were calculated using healthcare cost trend rates that are 1% lower or 1% higher than the current healthcare cost trend rates:

		(Current		
	1% Decrease Trend Assumption 1% Increa (6.00%) (7.00%) (8.00%)				
Total OPEB liability	\$ 272,105	\$	313,749	\$	363,589

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the City recognized OPEB income of \$19,317. Effective July 1, 2018 retirees are charged 135% of group plan premiums rather than 125% from prior year. The impact on the actuarial accrued liability is a reduction of \$62,674 resulting in an OPEB income position.

At December 31, 2019, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Governmental Activities				Business-Type Activities			
	Deferred C of Reso			ed Inflows esources	Deferred Outflows of Resources			ed Inflows esources
Changes in actuarial experiences	\$	3,810	\$	-	\$	1,162	\$	-
Changes in assumptions		3,634		10,844		1,215		3,302
Benefits subsequent to								
measurement date		4,503		=		1,497		-
	\$	11,947	\$	10,844	\$	3,874	\$	3,302

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

8 - Other Postemployment Healthcare Benefits (Continued)

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB (Continued)

The \$6,000 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from the City's benefits subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the total OPEB liability for the year ended December 31, 2020.

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 Resource				
		Governmental	Business-Type		
Year ended December 31:		Activities	Activities		
2020	\$	(255)	\$ (70)		
2021		(255)	(70)		
2022		(255)	(70)		
2023		(255)	(70)		
2024		(255)	(70)		
2025 & Thereafter		(2,125)	(575)		
	\$	(3,400)	\$ (925)		
		·			

KPERS Death and Disability OPEB Plan

Plan Description. The City of Gardner participates in an agent multiple-employer defined benefit other postemployment benefit (OPEB) plan (the Plan) which is administered by the Kansas Public Employees Retirement System (KPERS). The Plan provides long-term disability benefits and a life insurance benefit for disabled 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. There is no stand-alone financial report for the plan.

Benefits

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

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

8 - KPERS Death and Disability OPEB Plan (Continued)

Benefits (Continued)

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 payments for disabilities caused or contributed to by substance abuse or non-biologically based mental illnesses are limited to the shorter of the term of the disability or 24 months per lifetime.

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

Covered Employees

The City of Gardner has the following employees covered by the Plan as of June 30, 2019:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefit payments	0
Active employees	<u>112</u>
Total	112

OPEB Liability

The City of Gardner's total OPEB liability of \$151,324 related to KPERS reported as of December 31, 2019, was measured as of June 30, 2019 (the measurement date), and was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, which was rolled forward to June 30, 2019, using the following actuarial assumptions:

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

8 - KPERS Death and Disability OPEB Plan (Continued)

OPEB Liability (Continued)

Valuation Date	December 31, 2018
Measurement Date	June 30, 2019
Inflation	2.75%
Payroll Growth	3.00%
Discount rate	3.50%
Salary increases including inflation	3.5% to 10.0%, including price inflation
Healthcare cost trend rates	Not applicable for the coverage in this plan
Retirees' share of benefit-related costs	Not applicable for the coverage in this plan

The discount rate was based on the Bond Buyer General Obligation 20-Bond Municipal Index. Mortality rates were based on the RP-2014 Mortality Table, as appropriate, with adjustment for mortality improvements based on Scale MP-2019.

The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2018 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study conducted for three years ending December 31, 2015. Other demographic assumptions are set to be consistent with the actuarial assumptions reflected in the June 30, 2019 pension valuation.

Changes in Total OPEB Liability

\$ 135,555
26,028
6,253
-
(18,777)
2,265
 -
15,769
\$ 151,324
\$

Changes of assumptions. Changes of assumptions and other inputs reflect the changes in the discount rate each period. The discount rate decreased from 3.87% to 3.50%.

Sensitivity Analysis. The following presents the City of Gardner's total OPEB liability calculated using the discount rate of 3.50%, as well as what the City's total OPEB liability would be if it were

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

8 - <u>KPERS Death and Disability OPEB Plan (Continued)</u>

Changes in Total OPEB Liability (Continued)

calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage point lower (2.50%) or 1-percentage point higher (4.50%) than the current rate:

		Current	
	1% Decrease	Discount Rate	1% Increase
	(2.50%)	(3.50%)	(4.50%)
Total OPEB liability	\$156,924	\$151,324	\$ 144,963

Sensitivity of the total OPEB liability to changes in the healthcare cost trend rates. The healthcare trend rates do not affect the liabilities related to the long-term disability benefits sponsored by KPERS. Therefore, there is no sensitivity to a change in healthcare trend rates.

OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

For the year ended December 31, 2019, the City of Gardner recognized OPEB expense of \$27,069. At December 31, 2019, the City of Gardner reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	Go	ve rnme nta	vities	B	usiness-Typ	e Act	ivities	
		Outflows ources		rred Inflows Resources		d Outflows		rred Inflows Resources
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$	-	\$	22,704	\$	-	\$	16,529
Changes in assumptions		1,172		2,519		860		1,695
	\$	1,172	\$	25,223	\$	860	\$	18,224

Other 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	Busines	s-Type				
Year ended December 31:		Activities	Activ	ities				
2020	\$	(3,027)	\$	(2,185)				
2021		(3,027)		(2,185)				
2022		(3,027)		(2,185)				
2023		(3,027)		(2,185)				
2024		(3,027)		(2,185)				
2025 & Thereafter		(8,916)		(6,439)				
_	\$	(24,051)	\$	(17,364)				

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

8 - KPERS Death and Disability OPEB Plan (Continued)

Summary of OPEB Plans

As of December 31, 2019 the City's total OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources, deferred inflows of resources and OPEB expense associated with the two OPEB plans are summarized as follows:

	2019
Total OPEB liability	\$ 465,073
Deferred outflows of resources	\$ 17,853
Deferred inflows of resources	\$ 57,593
OPEB expense	\$ 7,752

9 - Risk Services

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; that is, damage to and destruction of assets; business interruption; errors and omissions; employee injuries and illnesses; natural disasters; and employee health, dental and accident benefits. Commercial insurance coverage is purchased for claims arising from such matters other than those related to employee health benefits and workers' compensation. Settled claims have not exceeded this commercial coverage in any of the three preceding years. There have not been significant reductions in claims from prior years.

The City obtains workers' compensation and employee health insurance through its membership in the Kansas Eastern Region Insurance Trust (KERIT) and MPR (Midwest Public Risk), whose members consist of local cities and counties. KERIT is a risk-sharing pool organized under the insurance laws of the State of Kansas which self-insures workers' compensation and other related expenses up to certain limits and reinsures additional excess amounts up to certain limits. The City pays annual premiums to KERIT based upon historical experience and legal requirements mandated by the State of Kansas. The trust agreement allows for member assessments in the event claims and expenses exceed KERIT's self-insured retention limit. MPR operates as a purchasing pool to provide medical and dental insurance coverage on both a self-insured and conventional basis. The City does not anticipate any additional assessments in excess of premiums paid as a result of its participation in these trusts.

10 - Capital Projects

The City is currently improving its water, wastewater and electrical systems, working on street projects and performing various new developments. These projects are being funded primarily by the issuance of bonds, both general obligation and special assessment.

Following is a summary of project-to-date costs to December 31, 2019 on the capital projects compared to the amount authorized:

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

10 - Capital Projects (Continued)

Primary Government
Project Authorizations and Expenditures Since Inception

Project Category		A	uthorization	xpenditures ce Inception
Primary Government				
Governmental Improvements		\$	40,905,455	\$ 17,403,025
Electric Improvements			4,639,749	256,373
Water Improvements			31,443,856	3,509,711
Wastewater Improvements			2,551,611	2,457,125
Airport Improvements			794,722	636,908
	Total	\$	80,335,393	\$ 24,263,142

11 - Debt

A. Governmental Activities Long-Term Debt

1. Changes in Governmental Activities Debt

The following table summarizes the changes in governmental activities long-term debt of the City for the year ended December 31, 2019.

	Outstanding January 1,	A	Additions	F	Reductions	Outstanding December 31	Oue Within One Year
Governmental activities:	•						
Bonds:							
General obligation	\$ 23,398,487	\$	2,465,000	\$	1,463,487	\$ 24,400,000	\$ 1,670,000
Plus: issuance premium	1,314,814		112,771		116,719	1,310,866	-
Special assessment debt with							
government commitment	11,592,500		-		3,022,500	8,570,000	890,000
Bond anticipation notes payable	-		7,365,000		-	7,365,000	-
PBC lease revenue bonds	1,295,000		-		395,000	900,000	430,000
Direct placement - capital lease obligations	1,765,000		180,000		145,000	1,800,000	211,593
Net Pension Liability	7,217,855		453,311		-	7,671,166	-
Compensated absences	476,759		422,215		316,681	582,293	582,293
Total OPEB Liability	342,144		_		17,655	324,489	 -
Total	\$ 47,402,559	\$	10,998,297	\$	5,477,042	\$ 52,923,814	\$ 3,783,886

For the governmental activities, compensated absences, total other postemployment benefit liability and the net pension liability are generally liquidated by the general and internal service funds.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

11 - Debt (Continued)

2. Governmental Activities General Obligation Bonds

General obligation bonds payable at December 31, 2019 are comprised of the following issues:

	Outstanding Governmental Activities									
General Obligation Bonds as of December 31, 2019										
	Original Current									
		Issue		Bonds	Interest	Term in				
		Amount	C	Outstanding	Rates	Years				
2010A	\$	2,770,000	\$	1,725,000	2.000%-3.600%	20				
2014A		1,975,000		1,415,000	2.000%-3.125%	15				
2014B		4,140,000		2,770,000	2.000%-3.000%	15				
2016A		1,380,000		1,000,000	3.000%	12				
2017A		1,350,000		1,105,000	2.250%-3.000%	10				
2018A		14,985,000		13,920,000	3.000%-5.000%	19				
2019E		2,465,000		2,465,000	2.000%-3.000%	10				
Total	\$	29,065,000	\$	24,400,000						

The City issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities and projects.

In December 2019, the City issued Series 2019E General Obligation Bonds in the amount of \$2,465,000. Of that, \$860,000 was issued to finance the City's 2019 Pavement Management Program and \$1,605,000 was issued to finance improvements to Santa Fe Street.

The future annual requirements for general obligation bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2019 are as follows:

Debt Service Requirements Governmental Activities for General Obligation Bonds										
Principal Interest Total										
2020	\$ 1,670,000	\$	834,973	\$	2,504,973					
2021	1,717,500		789,620		2,507,120					
2022	1,757,500		727,946		2,485,446					
2023	1,760,000		664,620		2,424,620					
2024	1,825,000		599,257		2,424,257					
2025-2029	8,925,000		1,959,757		10,884,757					
2030-2034	4,090,000		829,348		4,919,348					
2035-2038	2,655,000		180,169		2,835,169					
Total	\$24,400,000	\$	6,585,690	\$	30,985,690					

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

11 - <u>Debt (Continued)</u>

3. Bond Anticipation Notes Payable

The City issues bond anticipation notes to provide temporary financing for capital improvement projects.

In June 2019, the City issued Series 2019A General Obligation Temporary Notes in the amount of \$3,725,000 to temporarily finance public improvements for the Tuscan Farms Special Benefit Districts.

In December 2019, the City issued Series 2019C General Obligation Temporary Notes in the amount of \$1,130,000 to provide temporary financing for street and utility improvements in the Plaza South Special Benefit District.

In December 2019, the City issued Series 2019D General Obligation Temporary Notes in the amount of \$2,510,000 to temporarily finance street and utility improvements for the Waverly Plaza Special Benefit District.

Bond anticipation notes payable as of December 31, 2019 were as follows:

Outstanding Governmental Activities										
Bond Anticipation Notes Payable as of December 31, 2019										
Original Current Original										
	Issue		Notes	Interest	Term					
		Amount	Outstanding	Rates	in Years					
2019A Tuscan Farms Temp Notes	\$	3,725,000	\$ 3,725,000	1.70%	2					
2019C Plaza South Temp Notes		1,130,000	1,130,000	1.35%	2					
2019D Taxable Waverly Plaza Temp Notes		2,510,000	2,510,000	1.75%	2					
Total	\$	7,365,000	\$ 7,365,000							

Annual debt service requirements to maturity for bond anticipation notes payable are as follows:

Debt Service Requirements Governmental Activities										
for Bond Anticipation Notes Payable										
	Principal Interest Total									
2020	\$ -	\$ 110,833	\$ 110,833							
2021	7,365,000	122,505	7,487,505							
Total	\$7,365,000	\$ 233,338	\$ 7,598,338							

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

11 - Debt (Continued)

4. Governmental Activities Special Assessment Bonds

The City's special assessment debt was issued to provide funds for the construction of infrastructure in new commercial and residential developments. These bonds will be repaid from amounts levied against the property owners benefited by this construction. In the event that a deficiency exists because of unpaid or delinquent special assessments at the time a debt service payment is due, the government must provide resources to cover the deficiency until other resources, for example, foreclosure proceeds, are received. Special assessment bonds at December 31, 2019 are comprised of the following issues:

Outstanding Governmental Activities Special Assessment Bonds as of December 31, 2019										
Original Current Original										
		Issue		Bonds	Interest	Term in				
		Amount	0	utstanding	Rates	Years				
2011A	\$	1,325,000	\$	880,000	0.500%-4.000%	20				
2012A		3,995,000		2,855,000	1.000%-3.000%	20				
2014A		1,975,000		1,415,000	2.000%-3.125%	15				
2016A		1,490,000		1,320,000	3.000%	12				
2017A		2,155,000		2,100,000	3.000%	7				
	\$	10,940,000	\$	8,570,000						

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

Debt Service Requirements Governmental Activities for Special Assessment Bonds										
	Principal Interest Total									
2020	\$	890,000	\$	239,262	\$	1,129,262				
2021		927,500		216,022		1,143,522				
2022		952,500		190,488		1,142,988				
2023		970,000		163,992		1,133,992				
2024		1,005,000		137,021		1,142,021				
2025-2029		2,885,000		390,396		3,275,396				
2030-2034		940,000		56,488		996,488				
Total	\$	8,570,000	\$	1,393,669	\$	9,963,669				

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

11 - <u>Debt (Continued)</u>

5. PBC Lease Revenue Bonds

On August 1, 2002, the City entered into an irrevocable lease agreement with the PBC. The purpose of the lease agreement is for the City to rent the building financed by the PBC Lease Revenue Bonds, Series 2002A. The rental payments are the same as the scheduled 2002A debt payments. On September 11, 2012, the City issued Series 2012A lease revenue bonds in the amount of \$3,105,000 to currently refund \$3,323,431 of the 2002A lease revenue bonds.

Future maturities of the PBC lease revenue bonds are as follows:

Debt Service Requirements Governmental Activities							
for	for PBC lease revenue bonds						
]	Principal Interest			Total		
Primary Government							
2020	\$	430,000	\$	19,176	\$	449,176	
2021		470,000		10,576		480,576	
Total	\$	900,000	\$	29,752	\$	929,752	

6. Capital Leases

As explained in Note 5, the City has entered into capital lease agreements to purchase land, equipment and make various golf course improvements. The following is a schedule by years of future minimum lease payments under capital leases together with the present value of these payments as of December 31, 2019:

Future Minimum Lease Payments					
Year Ending	Go	overnmental			
December 31:		Activities			
2020	\$	276,979			
2021		276,243			
2022		277,078			
2023		276,553			
2024		241,343			
2025-2028		776,631			
Total minimum lease payments		2,124,827			
Less amounts representing interest		(324,827)			
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$	1,800,000			

The lease obligations are included in Noncurrent Liabilities for Government Activities on the Statement of Net Position.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

11 - <u>Debt (Continued)</u>

B. Business-Type Activities Debt

1. Changes in Business-Type Activities Debt

The following table summarizes the changes in business-type activities long-term debt of the City for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Summary of Business-Type Activities Debt for the year ended December 31, 2019						
	Outstanding			Outstanding	Due Within	
	January 1,	Additions	Reductions	December 31	One Year	
Business-type activities:						
General obligation bonds	\$ 9,039,013	\$ 1,970,000	\$ 2,164,013	\$ 8,845,000	\$ 2,180,000	
Issuance premiums	545,189	27,285	143,484	428,990	-	
Construction loans payable	9,738,473	-	596,661	9,141,812	610,986	
Compensated absences	240,527	209,261	172,138	277,650	277,650	
Capital lease obligations	10,750,645	-	332,278	10,418,367	343,569	
Net Pension Liability	2,008,200	98,005	-	2,106,205	-	
Total OPEB Liability	141,073	8,529	9,018	140,584	-	
Total	\$ 32,463,120	\$ 2,313,080	\$ 3,417,592	\$ 31,358,608	\$ 3,412,205	

2. Business-Type Activities General Obligation Bonds

The City issues general obligation bonds to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities and projects.

In June 2019, the City issued Series 2019B General Obligation Bonds in the amount of \$1,970,000 to fund wastewater system improvements.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

11 - Debt (Continued)

Business-Type Activities General Obligation Bonds (Continued)

General obligation bonds payable at December 31, 2019 are comprised of the following issues:

Outstanding Business-Type Activities General Obligation Bonds								
as of December 31, 2019								
		Original		Current		Original		
	Issue Bonds				Interest	Term		
	Amount Outstanding				Rates	in Years		
2012C	\$	11,745,000	\$	2,890,000	2.000%-4.000%	20		
2013A		4,246,816		175,000	2.000%-2.250%	11		
2014A		945,000		675,000	2.000%-3.125%	15		
2015A		3,945,000		2,520,000	3.000%	11		
2016B		855,000		615,000	2.000%-3.250%	10		
2019B		1,970,000		1,970,000	1.8500%-2.500%	10		
Total	\$	23,706,816	\$	8,845,000	_			

The future annual requirements for general obligation bonds outstanding as of December 31, 2019 are as follows:

Debt Service Requirements for Business-Type Activities General Obligation Bonds						
		Principal		Interest		Total
2020	\$	2,180,000	\$	273,137	\$	2,453,137
2021		2,260,000		196,937		2,456,937
2022		810,000		117,212		927,212
2023		825,000		95,362		920,362
2024		850,000		73,112		923,112
2025-2029		1,920,000		108,969		2,028,969
Total	\$	8,845,000	\$	864,729	\$	9,709,729

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

11 - <u>Debt (Continued)</u>

3. Construction Loans Payable

Construction loans payable at December 31, 2019 are comprised of the following:

Outstanding Business as of Decem	-Type Activiti ber 31, 2019	es Loans		
	Original	Current		Original
	Issue	Bonds	Interest	Term
	Amount	Outstanding	Rate	in Years
Kansas Water Pollution Control Loan # C20 1721 01	\$ 3,483,009	\$ 1,331,089	2.40%	20
Kansas Water Pollution Control Loan # C20 1956 01	10,167,808	7,810,723	2.05%	20
Total	\$13,650,817	\$ 9,141,812		

The future annual debt service requirements for the amortizable loans payable are as follows:

Debt Service Requirements for Business-Type Activities Loans						
]	Principal		Interest		Total
2020	\$	610,986	\$	188,821	\$	799,807
2021		625,655		175,689		801,344
2022		640,679		162,238		802,917
2023		656,066		148,463		804,529
2024		671,824		134,357		806,181
2025-2029		3,230,164		454,713		3,684,877
2030-2034		2,706,438		140,819		2,847,257
Total	\$	9,141,812	\$	1,405,100	\$	10,546,912

4. Capital Leases

The City of Gardner entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement, with a term of 20 years, with KMEA (Kansas Municipal Energy Agency) to assume the costs of a 32.26% participation in KMEA's 10.1% undivided interest in the Dogwood Energy Facility. The following is a schedule by years of future minimum lease payments under capital leases together with the present value of these payments as of December 31, 2019:

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

11 - <u>Debt (Continued)</u>

Capital Leases (Continued)

Future Minimum Lease Payments					
Year Ending	Business-Type				
December 31:		Activities			
2020	\$	854,180			
2021		852,874			
2022	852,269				
2023	852,349				
2024	851,462				
2025-2029		4,247,432			
2030-2034		4,234,286			
2035-2038		3,371,614			
Total minimum lease payments		16,116,466			
Less amounts representing interest		(5,698,099)			
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$	10,418,367			

12 - Special Assessments

Kansas statutes require special benefit district projects financed in part by special assessments to be financed through the issuance of general obligation bonds that are secured by the full faith and credit of the City. Further, state statutes permit levying additional general ad valorem taxes in the City's Debt Service Fund to finance delinquent special assessments receivable. Accordingly, the special assessments receivable is accounted for within the City's debt service fund. Special assessments are levied over the repayment period of the bonds and the annual installments are due and payable with annual ad valorem taxes. At December 31, 2019, the special assessment taxes levied are a lien on the property and are recorded as a special assessment receivable in the debt service fund with a corresponding amount recorded as deferred inflows of resources. Special assessments receivable at December 31, 2019 was \$10,473,639.

The City has written off \$891,127 in receivables for delinquent special assessments in 2019 related to the 2016A bonds, because the property was sold at a tax auction for an amount that did not allow for the full recovery of delinquent assessments. These actions have not and will not affect the repayment of said bonds. The City is also in discussion with a private developer (the new property owner) about potentially abating or partially abating future special assessments through a land bank to facilitate the development of the property. In this event, the City would continue to pay all debt service associated with the bonds.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

13 - Interfund Transactions

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2019 consisted of the following:

Fund	Transfers In	Transfe	ers Out
Major funds:			
General Fund	\$ 866,900	\$	-
Debt Service Fund	202,335		-
Capital Projects Fund	152,177		7,635
Electric Fund	-		894,500
Water Fund	-	1	,043,600
Wastewater Fund	1,200,000		270,100
Non-major governmental funds			205,577
Total transfers	\$ 2,421,412	\$ 2	2,421,412

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

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

13 - <u>Interfund Transactions (Continued)</u>

Due to and due from other funds are reported in the financial statements as follows:

Amounts owed from the general fund to:	
Electric fund	\$ 21,330
Water fund	1,014
Wastewater fund	130
	\$ 22,474
Amounts owed from the internal service funds to:	
Electric fund	\$ 4,252
Water fund	49
Wastewater fund	67
	\$ 4,368
Amounts owed from the airport fund to:	
Electric fund	\$ 585,000
	\$ 585,000

The outstanding balance between proprietary funds was created to reflect the balance owed for services provided and to reflect an interfund loan between the electric fund and the airport fund. The City Council approved the \$585,000 loan to provide temporary financing for a land acquisition at the airport. The land purchase is eligible for an FAA grant that would cover 90% of the eligible costs. The City will apply for this grant as soon as its final purchase cost is determined, which the City anticipates will occur in 2020. The interfund payables due from certain non-major governmental funds include amounts owed to the General Fund for the reimbursement of certain indirect costs.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

14 - Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

The City is currently in litigation related to the condemnation of land. The action has been through an administration procedure resulting in compensation to the plaintiff of \$500,000. This \$500,000 award is eligible for reimbursement to the City under the FAA's AIP grant program. The property owner has appealed the case with a potential liability to the City of up to an additional \$600,000.

The City is involved in various other lawsuits incurred through normal operations. It is the opinion of the City's management that the outcome of this litigation will not result in a material loss to the City in excess of applicable insurance coverage.

Industrial Revenue Bonds

The City has issued industrial revenue bonds to provide financial assistance to private businesses for economic development purposes. The lease agreements provide for rentals sufficient to service the related bonds. The debt service on these issues is paid solely from payments from the private businesses involved. Neither the City nor any political subdivision thereof is obligated in any manner for the repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying basic financial statements. As of December 31, 2019, there were three industrial revenue bonds outstanding for a total of \$88,976,190.

					Interest	
	Issue	Amount	Amount	Interest	Payment	Maturity
<u>Project</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Authorized</u>	Outstanding	Rate	<u>Dates</u>	<u>Date</u>
Midwest Commerce/Coleman (Project 1)	12/11/2009	\$ 47,100,000	\$46,950,431	4.50%	Feb. 1	2/1/2020
Midwest Commerce/Excelligence (Project 2)	4/6/2018	38,000,000	28,969,046	2.00%	Feb. 1	2/1/2029
Hampton Inn	12/31/2018	14,000,000	13,056,713	2.00%	Dec. 1	12/1/2028
	•	\$ 99,100,000	\$88,976,190	_		

Encumbrances

The City uses encumbrances to control expenditure commitments for the year and to enhance cash management. Encumbrances represent commitments related to executory contracts not yet performed and purchase orders not yet filled. Commitments for such expenditure of monies are encumbered to reserve a portion of applicable appropriations. Encumbrances still open at year-end are not accounted for as expenditures and liabilities, but, rather, as restricted, committed, or assigned fund balance. At December 31, 2019, the City's recorded encumbrances in governmental funds were as follows:

General	\$ 306,996
Capital Projects	240,900
Infrastructure Special Sales Tax	348,823
Nonmajor funds	4,118,786
	\$ 5,015,505

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

15 - Tax Abatements

The City enters into property tax abatement agreements with local businesses pursuant to the provisions of Section 13 of Article 11 of the Kansas Constitution and K.S.A. 12-1740 et seq and 79-201a. Under this section of the Kansas Constitution, the governing body of any city may by resolution or ordinance, as the case requires, exempt from all ad valorem taxation all or any portion of the appraised valuation of buildings, land and tangible personal property, for economic development purposes. Such exemption shall be in effect not more than 10 years.

Resolution No. 1737 was passed by the City on November 19, 2007 and took effect January 1, 2008. The resolution established a policy relating to property tax abatements for new and existing businesses. The resolution recognized that it was essential to stimulate the economic growth and development of existing and new industry and businesses for the benefit of Gardner.

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019, the City abated property taxes totaling \$2,792,413 (for all taxing jurisdictions) under this program. The City received PILOT (Payments in Lieu of Taxes) payments on these properties totaling \$762,198 in 2019. The active tax abatement projects are described below:

- A 100-percent property tax abatement to a commercial distribution center, granted by the Kansas Board of Tax Appeals pursuant to K.S.A. 79-201a Second (Industrial Revenue Bond-Funded Property). In connection with the issuance of the industrial revenue bonds, the City and the Tenant also entered into a Payment in Lieu of Tax Agreement that provided for a payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) in an amount equal to 50% of the amount of general ad valorem real and personal property taxes for such Tax Abated Project, to be distributed as and/or as a part of the general ad valorem tax collections for all taxing subdivisions in which the Facility is located.
- A 100-percent property tax abatement to a commercial warehouse, manufacturing facility and call center for ten years beginning in 2019. The abatement was granted by the Kansas Board of Tax Appeals pursuant to K.S.A. 79-201a Second (Industrial Revenue Bond-Funded Property). In connection with the issuance of the industrial revenue bonds, the City and the Tenant also entered into a Payment in Lieu of Tax Agreement that provided for a payment in lieu of taxes (PILOT) starting in year 6 equal to 20% of the value of the abated tax amount and increasing each succeeding year by 20% through 2028 when the abatement ends. The PILOT payments will be distributed as and/or as a part of the general ad valorem tax collections for all taxing subdivisions in which the Facility is located.
- A 100-percent property tax abatement to a five-story, 84-room hotel, and 200-seat conference center for ten years beginning in 2019. The abatement was granted by the Kansas Board of Tax Appeals pursuant to K.S.A. 79-201a Second (Industrial Revenue Bond-Funded Property). In connection with the issuance of the industrial revenue bonds, the City and the Tenant also entered into a Payment in Lieu of Tax Agreement that provided for a fixed annual PILOT. The PILOT payments will approximate 20% of the abated taxes in 2019 and 2020, 30% in 2021 and 2022, and then 40% for the remaining 6 years of the abatement. The PILOT payments will be distributed as and/or as a part of the general ad valorem tax collections for all taxing subdivisions in which the Facility is located.

NOTES TO BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

16 - Prior Period Adjustment

Fiduciary Funds

A prior period adjustment has been recorded on the Statement of Activities, the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Governmental Funds and the Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Nonmajor Governmental Funds due to the implementation of GASB 84. The City's two agency funds did not meet the criteria under the new GASB rules and were reclassified. The Mayor's Christmas Tree Fund is now a special revenue fund which accounts for the \$2,010 prior period adjustment and the Special Olympics Fund is now a sub-fund of the General Fund and accounts for the \$11,335 prior period adjustment.

Capital Assets

A prior period adjustment has been recorded on the Statement of Activities and Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Position – Proprietary Funds. During the year, management performed a review of wastewater capital assets and discovered inconsistencies that resulted in the write-off of two capital assets in the wastewater fund which account for the prior period adjustment of \$427,302.

17 - Subsequent Events

The City will issue approximately \$29,150,000 General Obligation Bonds, Series 2020A to provide financing for construction of a new water treatment plant and to provide financing for the purchase of water and electric smart meters.

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

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

KPERS and KPF Defined Benefit Pension Plans Schedule of City's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability

Last Seven Fiscal Years*

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
City's proportion of the net pension liability (asset):							
KPERS (local group)	0.387588%	0.371954%	0.355167%	0.345680%	0.296578%	0.301717%	0.275540%
KP&F (police & firemen)	0.430911%	0.420059%	0.413915%	0.387631%	0.334365%	0.332422%	0.313729%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)	\$9,777,371	\$9,226,055	\$9,026,076	\$8,947,934	\$6,322,077	\$5,893,730	\$6,744,453
City's covered payroll ^	\$9,209,371	\$8,714,608	\$8,582,884	\$7,675,340	\$6,430,700	\$6,144,004	\$5,834,765
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability (asset)							
as a percentage of its covered payroll	106.17%	105.87%	105.16%	116.58%	98.31%	95.93%	115.59%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total							
pension liability	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, 2019, only seven years of information is available.

KPERS and KPF Defined Benefit Pension Plans Schedule of City's Contributions*

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Contractually required contribution	\$1,170,761	\$1,037,515	\$ 940,924	\$ 981,506	\$ 871,712	\$ 738,362	\$ 610,709	\$ 551,764	\$ 463,747
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	(1,170,761)	(1,037,515)	(940,924)	(981,506)	(871,712)	(738,362)	(610,709)	(551,764)	(463,747)
Contribution deficiency (excess)	\$ -	\$ -	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$</u> -	<u> </u>	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
City's covered payroll ^	\$9,413,571	\$8,962,317	\$8,474,557	\$8,424,022	\$7,000,963	\$6,412,857	\$6,005,230	\$5,775,547	\$5,323,585
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	12.436952%	11.576418%	11.102923%	11.651275%	12.451316%	11.513776%	10.169619%	9.553450%	8.711179%

^{*}Information prior to 2011 is not available.

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

^{&#}x27;Information presented above is as of the City's fiscal year end 12/31

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, increase to 6.0 percent, with an increase in benefit multiplier to 1.85 percent for future years of service. For KPERS 2 members retired 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.

On 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 retirementage 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 the City's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios 2019*

Postemployment Healthcare Plan^

Schedule of Changes in Total OPEB Liability and	nd F	Related Ratio	os	
		2019		2018
Service cost	\$	31,515	\$	30,994
Interest cost		12,167		12,501
Changes of benefit terms		(62,674)		-
Changes in assumptions		(15,296)		5,693
Differences between expected and actual experience		5,375		-
Benefit payments		(5,000)		(6,000)
Net change in Total OPEB liability	\$	(33,913)	\$	43,188
Total OPEB liability - beginning of year		347,662		304,474
Total OPEB liability - end of year	\$	313,749	\$	347,662
Covered-employee payroll*		7,231,735		7,231,735
Total OPEB liability as a % of covered payroll		4.34%		4.81%

^{*}GASB 75 requires presentation of ten years. As of December 31, 2019, only two years of information are available.

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

- The discount rate decreased from 3.76% on December 31, 2016 to 3.23% on December 31, 2017.
- The discount rate remained 3.23% through December 31, 2018.
- The discount rate increased from 3.23% on December 31, 2018 to 3.68% on December 31, 2019.

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

Schedule of Changes in the City's Total OPEB Liability and Related Ratios 2019*

Death and Disability OPEB Plan^

Schedule of Changes in Total C	PEB L	Liability and R	elate	d Ratios	
		2019		2018	2017
Service Cost	\$	26,028	\$	25,739	\$ 26,816
Interest on total OPEB liability		6,253		5,718	3,828
Changes of benefit terms		-		-	-
Effect of economic/demographic gains or (losses)		(18,777)		(28,208)	-
Effect of assumption changes or inputs*		2,265		(1,699)	(4,152)
Benefit payments		-		-	-
Net change in total OPEB liability	\$	15,769	\$	1,550	\$ 26,492
Total OPEB liability, beginning	\$	135,555	\$	134,005	\$ 107,513
Total OPEB liability, ending	\$	151,324	\$	135,555	\$ 134,005
Covered payroll	\$	6,390,365	\$	6,057,898	\$ 5,821,363
Total OPEB liability as a % of covered payroll		2.37%		2.24%	2.30%

^{*}GASB 75 requires presentation of ten years. As of December 31, 2019 only 3 years are available.

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.

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

OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Nonmajor Governmental Funds

Special Revenue Funds

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

Law Enforcement Trust Fund – This fund is used to account for monies forfeited to the City of Gardner Police Department relating to controlled substance investigation forfeitures. Expenditures from this fund shall be made only for authorized law enforcement purposes of the Gardner Police Department.

Special Alcohol/Drug Program Fund – This fund is used to account for special alcohol liquor tax revenues that are restricted for the purpose of funding programs for the education, treatment, and intervention of alcohol and drug abuse.

Special Parks and Recreation Fund – This fund is used to account for special alcohol liquor tax revenues that are restricted to expenditures for the purchase, establishment, maintenance, or expansion of park and recreational services, programs, and facilities.

Economic Development Reserve Fund – This fund is used to account for transient guest tax revenues that are restricted for the purpose of convention and tourism promotion.

Mayor's Christmas Tree Fund – This fund is used to account for donations received that are restricted for the purpose of supporting local charities.

Capital Projects Fund

Park Improvement Fund – This fund is used to account for the receipt of park impact fees which are restricted for park and playground purposes.

Street Improvement Fund – This fund is used to account for receipt of the City's excise fee on platted land. The expenditures in this fund are specifically restricted for the purpose of improvement of existing streets and the construction of new streets necessitated by the City's new development growth.

Special Highway Fund – This fund is used to account for county/city revenue sharing of a portion of the State's motor fuel tax. These revenues are restricted to the construction and maintenance of streets, the repair and replacement of curbs, and the repair and construction of sidewalks within the City's boundaries. Additional revenue accounted for in this fund includes a portion of the Special County Sales and Use Tax.

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

December 31, 2019

	Special Revenue												
	Е	conomic	omic Law		Special		Mayor's		5	Special	Total		
	De	Development		orcement	Α	Alcohol/		ristmas	Pa	arks and	Special		
]	Reserve		Trust		g Program	Tree		Recreation		Revenue		
Assets													
Deposits and investments	\$	51,988	\$	12,490	\$	76,870	\$	3,517	\$	39,517	\$	184,382	
Receivables:													
Taxes		58,764		-		-		-		-		58,764	
Intergovernmental		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Restricted deposits and investments		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Total assets	\$	110,752	\$	12,490	\$	76,870	\$	3,517	\$	39,517	\$	243,146	
Liabilities													
Accounts payable		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Total liabilities		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Fund Balances (Deficits)													
Restricted													
Capital projects		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Street improvements		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Economic development		110,752		-		-		-		-		110,752	
Other		-		12,490		76,870		3,517		39,517		132,394	
Total fund balances		110,752		12,490		76,870		3,517		39,517		243,146	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	110,752	\$	12,490	\$	76,870	\$	3,517	\$	39,517	\$	243,146	

(Continued)

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS (Continued) December 31, 2019

			Capital Projects			Total			
	Park Improvement		Special Highway	Street Improvement		Total Capital Projects	Nonmajor Governmental Funds		
•		1	<u> </u>						
Assets									
Deposits and investments	\$	166,601	\$ 1,967,196	\$	1,453,912	\$ 3,587,709	\$	3,772,091	
Receivables:									
Taxes		-	-		-	-		58,764	
Intergovernmental		-	279,770		-	279,770		279,770	
Restricted deposits and investments		-	1,459,971		-	1,459,971		1,459,971	
Total assets	\$	166,601	\$ 3,706,937	\$	1,453,912	\$ 5,327,450	\$	5,570,596	
Liabilities									
Accounts payable		-	231,960		-	231,960		231,960	
Total liabilities		-	231,960		-	231,960		231,960	
Fund Balances (Deficits)									
Restricted									
Capital projects		166,601	3,474,977		-	3,641,578		3,641,578	
Street improvements		-	-		1,453,912	1,453,912		1,453,912	
Economic development		-	-		-	-		110,752	
Other		-						132,394	
Total fund balances		166,601	3,474,977		1,453,912	5,095,490		5,338,636	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	166,601	\$ 3,706,937	\$	1,453,912	\$ 5,327,450	\$	5,570,596	

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Year Ended December 31, 2019

					Special F	Revenue Fun	ıds						
	E	Economic Development Reserve		Law	Sr	ecial	Mayor's		Special		_	Total	
	De			Enforcement		Alcohol/		Christmas		Parks and		Special	
				Trust		Drug Program		Tree	Recreation		Revenue		
Revenues													
Transient guest tax	\$	153,661	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	153,661	
Excise Tax		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Intergovernmental		-		2,464		40,121		-		40,121		82,706	
Fines and Fees		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Investment earnings		60		158		674		-		402		1,294	
Other		-		-		-		4,177		-		4,177	
Total revenues		153,721		2,622		40,795		4,177	-	40,523		241,838	
Expenditures													
Current:													
General government		92,457		-		19,200		-		-		111,657	
Capital outlay		-		-		-		-		33,599		33,599	
Debt service:													
Principal		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Interest and fiscal charges		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Other		-		3,979		-		2,670		-		6,649	
Total expenditures		92,457		3,979		19,200		2,670		33,599		151,905	
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures		61,264		(1,357)		21,595		1,507		6,924		89,933	
Other financing sources (uses)													
General obligation bonds issued		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Issuance Premium		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Proceed from sale of capital assets		-		-		-		-		12,599		12,599	
Transfers out		-		-		-		-		-		-	
Total other financing sources (uses)		-		-		-		-		12,599		12,599	
Net change in fund balances		61,264		(1,357)		21,595		1,507		19,523		102,532	
Fund balances, beginning of year		49,488		13,847		55,275				19,994		138,604	
Prior period adjustment		-		-		-		2,010		-		2,010	
Fund balances, end of year	\$	110,752	\$	12,490	\$	76,870	\$	3,517	\$	39,517	\$	243,146	

(Continued)

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES (Continued)

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Year Ended December 31, 2019

										Total
			Cap	oital Projects				Total	1	Nonmajor
		Park		Special		Street	Capital Projects		Go	vernmental
	Improvement		Highway		Im	provement			Funds	
Revenues										
Transient guest tax	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	153,661
Excise Tax		-		-		451,991		451,991		451,991
Intergovernmental		-		1,074,259		-		1,074,259		1,156,965
Fines and Fees		113,141		-		-		113,141		113,141
Investment earnings		2,162		19,389		14,774		36,325		37,619
Other								_		4,177
Total revenues		115,303		1,093,648		466,765		1,675,716		1,917,554
Expenditures										
Current:										
General government		-		-		_		_		111,657
Capital outlay		-		580,465		_		580,465		614,064
Debt service:										
Principal		-		45,000		_		45,000		45,000
Interest and fiscal charges		-		13,563		_		13,563		13,563
Other		-		39,348		_		39,348		45,997
Total expenditures		-		678,376		-		678,376		830,281
Excess of revenues over (under) expenditures		115,303		415,272		466,765		997,340		1,087,273
Other financing sources (uses)										
General obligation bonds issued		-		1,605,000		-		1,605,000		1,605,000
Issuance Premium		-		73,379		-		73,379		73,379
Proceed from sale of capital assets		-		-		-		_		12,599
Transfers out		(152,177)		(27,300)		(26,100)		(205,577)		(205,577)
Total other financing sources (uses)		(152,177)		1,651,079		(26,100)		1,472,802		1,485,401
Net change in fund balances		(36,874)		2,066,351		440,665		2,470,142		2,572,674
Fund balances, beginning of year		203,475		1,408,626		1,013,247		2,625,348		2,763,952
Prior period adjustment		-		-		-				2,010
Fund balances, end of year	\$	166,601	\$	3,474,977	\$	1,453,912	\$	5,095,490	\$	5,338,636

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT RESERVE FUND

Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Original Budget			Final Budget		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)		
Revenues									
Transient guest tax	\$	285,600	\$	285,600	\$	153,661	\$	(131,939)	
Investment earnings	,	500	*	500	•	60	*	(440)	
Total revenues	\$	286,100	\$	286,100	\$	153,721	\$	(132,379)	
Expenditures									
Project reserve		16,627		16,627		-		16,627	
Contractual services		285,000		285,000		109,957		175,043	
Total expenditures		301,627		301,627		109,957		191,670	
Revenues over (under) expenditures		(15,527)		(15,527)		43,764		59,291	
Net change in fund balance		(15,527)		(15,527)		43,764		59,291	
Fund balances, beginning of year		15,527		15,527		24,488		8,961	
Fund balances, end of year	\$	-	\$	-	\$	68,252	\$	68,252	
Explanation of difference between budgetary and GA	AP fund ba	lances:							
Encumbrances for equipment and supplies ordered by						12.500			
received are not recorded for GAAP purposes until re	ceived					42,500			
GAAP fund balance, end of year					\$_	110,752			

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

SPECIAL ALCOHOL/DRUG PROGRAM FUND

	Original Final Budget Budget		 Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)		
Revenues						
Special alcohol tax	\$	37,800	\$ 37,800	\$ 40,121	\$	2,321
Investment earnings		200	200	674		474
Total revenues	\$	38,000	\$ 38,000	\$ 40,795	\$	2,795
Expenditures						
Project reserve		68,824	68,824	-		68,824
Contractual services		19,200	 19,200	 19,200		
Total expenditures		88,024	 88,024	 19,200		68,824
Revenues over (under) expenditures		(50,024)	(50,024)	21,595		71,619
Net change in fund balance		(50,024)	(50,024)	21,595		71,619
Fund balances, beginning of year		50,024	50,024	55,275		5,251
Fund balances, end of year	\$	-	\$ -	\$ 76,870	\$	76,870

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

SPECIAL PARKS AND RECREATION FUND

	S		Final Budget			Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)		
Revenues								
Special alcohol tax	\$	37,800	\$	37,800	\$	40,121	\$	2,321
Investment earnings		100		100		402		302
Other		-		-		12,599		12,599
Total revenues		37,900		37,900		53,122		15,222
Expenditures								
Project reserve		52,955		52,955		-		52,955
Capital Outlay		-		-		33,599		(33,599)
Total expenditures		52,955		52,955		33,599		19,356
Revenues over (under) expenditures		(15,055)		(15,055)		19,523		34,578
Net change in fund balance		(15,055)		(15,055)		19,523		34,578
Fund balances, beginning of year		15,055		15,055		19,994		4,939
Fund balances, end of year	\$	-	\$	-	\$	39,517	\$	39,517

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

PARK IMPROVEMENT RESERVE FUND

	Original Budget		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Park impact fees	\$ 126,700	\$ 126,700	\$ 113,141	\$ (13,559)
Investment earnings	300	300	2,162	1,862
Total revenues	127,000	127,000	115,303	(11,697)
Expenditures				
Project reserve	287,840	287,840	-	287,840
Total expenditures	287,840	287,840	<u> </u>	287,840
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(160,840)	(160,840)	115,303	276,143
Other financing sources (uses)				
Transfers out	(75,000)	(75,000)	(152,177)	(77,177)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(75,000)	(75,000)	(152,177)	(77,177)
Net change in fund balance	(235,840)	(235,840)	(36,874)	198,966
Fund balances, beginning of year	235,840	235,840	203,475	(32,365)
Fund balances, end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 166,601	\$ 166,601

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

SPECIAL HIGHWAY FUND

Year Ended December 31, 2019

Variance with

\$ 3,474,977

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Final Budget - Positive (Negative)	
Revenues					
State gasoline tax	\$ 572,300	\$ 572,300	\$ 423,197	\$ (149,103)	
Intergovernmental	3,432,000	3,432,000	651,062	(2,780,938)	
Investment earnings	3,500	3,500	19,389	15,889	
Total revenues	4,007,800	4,007,800	1,093,648	(2,914,152)	
Expenditures					
Project reserve	2,107,890	2,107,890	-	2,107,890	
Capital outlay	6,970,000	6,970,000	4,316,898	2,653,102	
Principal & Interest	249,600	249,600	58,563	191,037	
Other	-	-	39,348	(39,348)	
Total expenditures	9,327,490	9,327,490	4,414,809	4,912,681	
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(5,319,690)	(5,319,690)	(3,321,161)	1,998,529	
Other financing sources (uses)					
General obligation bonds issued	4,833,000	4,833,000	1,605,000	(3,228,000)	
Issuance: Premium	-	-	73,379	73,379	
Transfers out	(27,300)	(27,300)	(27,300)		
Total other financing sources (uses)	4,805,700	4,805,700	1,651,079	(3,154,621)	
Net change in fund balance	(513,990)	(513,990)	(1,670,082)	(1,156,092)	
Fund balances, beginning of year	513,990	513,990	1,068,773	554,783	
Fund balances, end of year	\$ -	\$ -	(601,309) *	\$ (601,309)	
Explanation of difference between budgetary and GAAP fund balances:					
Encumbrances for equipment and supplies ordered but not received are not recorded for GAAP purposes until received			4,076,286		

^{*}Kansas statutes allow for funds to exceed the limits of indebtedness when provision has been made for payment by the issuance of bonds or temporary notes as provided by law. See Note 2 - Stewardship, Compliance and Accountability for more details.

GAAP fund balance, end of year

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

STREET IMPROVEMENT FUND

	Original Budget		 Final Budget		Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)	
Revenues							
Excise tax	\$	311,300	\$ 311,300	\$	451,991	\$	140,691
Investment earnings		8,000	 8,000		14,774		6,774
Total revenues	\$	319,300	\$ 319,300	\$	466,765	\$	147,465
Expenditures Project reserve		1,532,538	 1,532,538	_		_	1,532,538
Total expenditures		1,532,538	 1,532,538		-		1,532,538
Revenues over (under) expenditures		(1,213,238)	(1,213,238)		466,765		1,680,003
Other financing sources (uses)							
Transfers out		(26,100)	(26,100)		(26,100)		-
Total other financing sources (uses)		(26,100)	(26,100)		(26,100)		-
Net change in fund balance		(1,239,338)	(1,239,338)		440,665		1,680,003
Fund balances, beginning of year		1,239,338	 1,239,338		1,013,247		(226,091)
Fund balances, end of year	\$	-	\$ <u>-</u>		1,453,912	\$	1,453,912

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

INFRASTRUCTURE SPECIAL SALES TAX FUND

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)
Revenues				
Taxes	\$ 1,176,900	\$ 1,176,900	\$ 1,229,771	\$ 52,871
Intergovernmental	252,000	252,000	-	(252,000)
Investment earnings	6,000	6,000	14,873	8,873
Total revenues	1,434,900	1,434,900	1,244,644	(190,256)
Expenditures				
Principal and Interest	527,700	527,700	527,638	62
Other	-	-	21,084	(21,084)
Public Works	-	-	1,167,764	(1,167,764)
Capital Outlay	2,117,000	2,117,000	463,505	1,653,495
Project Reserve	611,227	611,227		611,227
Total expenditures	3,255,927	3,255,927	2,179,991	1,075,936
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(1,821,027)	(1,821,027)	(935,347)	885,680
Other financing sources (uses)				
General obligation bonds issued	1,000,000	1,000,000	860,000	(140,000)
Issuance: Premium	-	-	39,392	39,392
Total other financing sources (uses)	1,000,000	1,000,000	899,392	(100,608)
Net change in fund balance	(821,027)	(821,027)	(35,955)	785,072
Fund balances, beginning of year	821,027	821,027	1,099,163	278,136
Fund balances, end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,063,208	\$ 1,063,208
Explanation of difference between budgetary and GA	AP fund balances:			
Encumbrances for equipment and supplies ordered by received are not recorded for GAAP purposes until re			348,823	
GAAP fund balance, end of year			\$ 1,412,031	

SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL

DEBT SERVICE FUND

	Original Budget	Final Budget	Actual Amounts	Variance with Final Budget - Positive (Negative)	
Revenues					
Taxes	\$ 1,414,327	\$ 1,414,327	\$ 1,468,544	\$ 54,217	
Special assessments	1,151,100	1,151,100	1,111,772	(39,328)	
Intergovernmental	480,000	480,000	423,195	(56,805)	
Investment earnings	14,000	14,000	77,484	63,484	
Payments in lieu of taxes	44,773	44,773		(44,773)	
Total revenues	3,104,200	3,104,200	3,080,995	(23,205)	
Expenditures					
Principal	5,880,500	5,880,500	4,595,987	1,284,513	
Interest	· -	-	1,153,067	(1,153,067)	
Other	-	-	1,000	(1,000)	
Project Reserve	1,582,621	1,582,621	-	1,582,621	
Total expenditures	7,463,121	7,463,121	5,750,054	1,713,067	
Revenues over (under) expenditures	(4,358,921)	(4,358,921)	(2,669,059)	1,689,862	
Other financing sources					
Bond anticipation note issued	-	-	252,512	252,512	
Transfers in	194,700	194,700	202,335	7,635	
Total other financing sources	194,700	194,700	454,847	260,147	
Net change in fund balance	(4,164,221)	(4,164,221)	(2,214,212)	1,950,009	
Fund balances, beginning of year	4,164,221	4,164,221	4,154,425	(9,796)	
Fund balances, end of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,940,213	\$ 1,940,213	

Nonmajor Proprietary Funds

Enterprise Funds

Airport – The Airport Fund accounts for all revenues and expenses of the Airport Operations, as directed by the City of Gardner. Revenues are derived from the hangar and building space rental, the sale of fuel and land rental to bale hay on airport property. Expenses are for the construction, renovation and operation of the airport.

Stormwater - The Stormwater Fund accounts for all revenues and expenses of the Stormwater Utility. The principal operating revenues of the stormwater fund are charges to customers for sales and services and grants. Expenses are for the maintenance, construction and renovation of Stormwater projects.

Internal Service Funds

Internal service funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department to other departments of the City on a cost reimbursement basis.

Risk Services Fund – This fund is used to account for the accumulation and allocation of costs associated with the City's risk-financing activities.

Information Technology Services Fund – This fund is used to account for the accumulation and allocation of costs associated with electronic data processing.

Building Services Fund – This fund is used to account for the accumulation and allocation of costs associated with maintenance and miscellaneous repairs on city-owned property.

Utility Billing Services Fund – This fund is used to account for the accumulation and allocation of costs associated with calculating and billing amounts owed for services provided by the City's utilities and municipal airport.

COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

NON-MAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

December 31, 2019

	Stormwater	Airport	Total
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ 365,963	\$ 365,963
Accounts receivable, net	-	50,596	50,596
Inventories	-	26,293	26,293
Restricted deposits and investments	<u> </u>	5,700	5,700
Total current assets	-	448,552	448,552
Noncurrent assets:			
Capital assets:			
Land	-	1,285,374	1,285,374
Construction in progress	-	636,908	636,908
Buildings	-	1,745,363	1,745,363
Infrastructure	342,634	1,353,775	1,696,409
Improvements	737,691	142,342	880,033
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(283,929)	(1,732,550)	(2,016,479)
Total capital assets	796,396	3,431,212	4,227,608
Total noncurrent assets	796,396	3,431,212	4,227,608
Total assets	796,396	3,879,764	4,676,160
Deferred outflows of resources			
Pension deferred outflow	<u>-</u>	716	716
Total deferred outflows of resources	-	716	716
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	-	17,782	17,782
Accrued payroll	-	118	118
Customer and developer deposits	-	5,700	5,700
Accrued interest payable	-	897	897
Due to other funds	-	585,000	585,000
Compensated absences	-	2,915	2,915
Current portion of bonds payable	-	35,000	35,000
Total current liabilities	<u> </u>	647,412	647,412
Noncurrent liabilities:			
Other postemployment benefit obligation	-	265	265
Bonds payable, net	-	146,622	146,622
Pension liability		1,195	1,195
Total noncurrent liabilities	-	148,082	148,082
Total liabilities	<u>-</u>	795,494	795,494
Deferred inflows of resources			
Pension deferred inflow	-	75	75
OPEB deferred inflow	-		7
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u> </u>	82	82
Net position			
Net investment in capital assets	796,396	3,249,590	4,045,986
Unrestricted	-	(164,686)	(164,686)
Total net position	\$ 796,396	\$ 3,084,904	\$ 3,881,300

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION

NON-MAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

	Stormwater	Airport	Total		
Operating revenues					
Charges for sales and services	\$ -	\$ 249,908	\$ 249,908		
Total operating revenues		249,908	249,908		
Operating expenses					
Administration	-	157,448	157,448		
Repairs and maintenance	-	13,916	13,916		
Depreciation and amortization	33,155_	118,446	151,601		
Total operating expenses	33,155	289,810	322,965		
Operating income (loss)	(33,155)	(39,902)	(73,057)		
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)					
Investment earnings	-	3,182	3,182		
Interest expense	-	(2,395)	(2,395)		
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)		787	787		
Income (loss) before transfers and contributions	(33,155)	(39,115)	(72,270)		
Capital grants and contributions	194,281	42,079	236,360		
Change in net position	161,126	2,964	164,090		
Total net position, beginning of year	635,270	3,081,940	3,717,210		
Total net position, end of year	\$ 796,396	\$ 3,084,904	\$ 3,881,300		

CITY OF GARDNER, KANSAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS NON-MAJOR ENTERPRISE FUNDS

	Stormwater			Airport	Total	
Cash flows from operating activities:						
Receipts from customers	s	_	\$	208,964	\$	208,964
Other receipts	•	_	Ψ	585,000	Ψ	585,000
Payments to suppliers		-		(147,377)		(147,377)
Payments to employees		-		(14,445)		(14,445)
, , ,						
Net cash provided by operating activities		-		632,142		632,142
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities:						
Capital grants and contributions		-		42,079		42,079
Acquisition and construction of capital assets		-		(580,817)		(580,817)
Principal paid on general obligation bonds		-		(39,013)		(39,013)
Principal paid on construction loan		-		-		-
Interest paid on general obligation bonds, construction loan, and capital lease				(1,997)		(1,997)
Net cash used in capital and related financing activities		<u> </u>		(579,748)		(579,748)
Cash flows from investing activities:						
Interest received				3,182		3,182
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		-		55,576		55,576
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		<u> </u>		316,087		316,087
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$	<u>-</u>	\$	371,663	\$	371,663
Cash consists of: Cash Restricted deposits and investments	\$	- -	\$	365,963 5,700	\$	365,963 5,700
				371,663		371,663
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net						
cash provided by operating activities:						
Operating income (loss)		(33,155)		(39,902)		(73,057)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss) to net cash provided						
by operating activities:						
Items not requiring cash:						
Depreciation and amortization expense		33,155		118,446		151,601
Pension expense		-		(5)		(5)
Changes in:						
Receivables		-		(40,644)		(40,644)
Inventories		-		(5,453)		(5,453)
Accounts payable		-		14,642		14,642
Due to other funds		-		585,000		585,000
Accrued liabilities		-		358		358
Customer deposits				(300)		(300)
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$		\$	632,142	\$	632,142
Noncash investing capital and financing activities:						
Contributed capital assets	\$	194,281	\$	-	\$	-

CITY OF GARDNER, KANSAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

December 31, 2019

	Risk Services	Governmental Activities Information Technology Services	Business-type Activities Utility Billing Services	Total	
Assets					
Current assets:					
Deposits and investments	\$ 50,536	\$ 175,103	\$ 110,475	\$ 345,801	\$ 681,915
Prepaid items	-	2,848	-	-	2,848
Receivables:					
Other	157	26,547	_	3,400	30,104
Noncurrent assets:					
Capital assets:					
Machinery and equipment	-	467,391	14,794	10,509	492,694
Vehicles	-	-	49,237	82,607	131,844
Less accumulated depreciation		(269,289)	(38,409)	(31,193)	(338,891)
Total assets	50,693	402,600	136,097	411,124	1,000,514
Deferred outflows of resources					
Pension deferred outflow	9,979	37,527	12,845	72,732	133,083
OPEB deferred outflow	57	466	179	996	1,698
Total deferred outflows of resources	10,036	37,993	13,024	73,728	134,781
Liabilities					
Current liabilities:					
Accounts payable	389	12,604	17,138	7,793	37,924
Compensated absences	3,340	9,832	14,478	44,886	72,536
Due to other funds	-	-	4,368	-	4,368
Accrued payroll	427	1,735	527	3,130	5,819
Noncurrent liabilities:					
Other postemployment benefit obligation	1,831	6,605	4,874	22,279	35,589
Net Pension liability	48,143	183,379	61,627	352,651	645,800
Total liabilities	54,130	214,155	103,012	430,739	802,036
Deferred inflows of resources					
Pension deferred inflow	1,519	5,672	1,949	11,093	20,233
OPEB deferred inflow	412	2,509	585	3,812	7,318
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,931	8,181	2,534	14,905	27,551
Net position					
Net investment in capital assets	-	198,102	25,622	61,923	285,647
Unrestricted	4,668	20,155	17,953	(22,715)	20,061
Total net position	\$ 4,668	\$ 218,257	\$ 43,575	\$ 39,208	\$ 305,708

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION

INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

	Governmental Activities						Business-type Activities			
		Risk Services		Information Technology Services		Building Services		Utility Billing Services		Total
Operating revenues										
Charges for services	\$	959,968	\$	843,962	\$	323,047	\$	1,175,585	\$	3,302,562
Other		13,703								13,703
Total operating revenues		973,671		843,962		323,047		1,175,585		3,316,265
Operating expenses										
Administration		74,299		330,013		87,801		585,453		1,077,566
Contractual services		809,087		304,679		142,139		303,615		1,559,520
Other supplies and expenses		21,206		49,557		13,269		15,680		99,712
Repairs and maintenance		-		17,505		1,979		898		20,382
Depreciation		-		41,265		4,928		9,311		55,504
Other		69,079		74,396		72,932		264,028		480,435
Total operating expenses		973,671		817,415		323,048		1,178,985		3,293,119
Operating income	-			26,547		(1)		(3,400)		23,146
Nonoperating revenues (expenses)										
Other						-		3,400		3,400
Change in net position		-		26,547		(1)		-		26,546
Total net position, beginning of year		4,668		191,710		43,576		39,208		279,162
Total net position, end of year	\$	4,668	\$	218,257	\$	43,575	\$	39,208	\$	305,708

CITY OF GARDNER, KANSAS COMBINING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS INTERNAL SERVICE FUNDS

	Risk Management	Governmental Activities Information Technology Services	Building Services	Business-type Activities Utility Billing Services	Total
Cash flows from operating activities: Receipts from customers Other receipts Payments to suppliers Payments to employees	\$ 959,968 13,703 (896,654) (72,621)	\$ 843,962 - (486,311) (324,027)	\$ 323,047 - (217,582) 	\$ 1,175,585 - (583,580) (574,166)	\$ 3,302,562 13,703 (2,184,127) (1,055,492)
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,396	33,624	20,787	17,839	76,646
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,396	33,624	20,787	17,839	76,646
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	46,140	141,479	89,688	327,962	605,269
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 50,536	\$ 175,103	\$ 110,475	\$ 345,801	\$ 681,915
Reconciliation of operating income to net cash provided by operating activities: Operating income Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	\$ -	\$ 26,547	\$ (1)	\$ (3,400)	\$ 23,146
Items not requiring cash: Depreciation expense Other postemployment benefit obligation Loss (gain) on sale of asset Pension expense	- 147 - 2,761	41,265 1,457 - 10,560	4,928 217 - 3,537	9,311 1,269 (3,400) 20,316	55,504 3,090 (3,400) 37,174
Changes in: Receivables Due from other funds Prepaid expenses Accounts payable	1,807 - 2,920 (2,009)	(26,547) - - (13,627)	- - - 12,423	3,400 - - - 641	(21,340) - 2,920 (2,572)
Accrued liabilites Due to other funds	(1,230)	(6,031)	(1,695) 1,378	(10,298)	(19,254) 1,378
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 4,396	\$ 33,624	\$ 20,787	\$ 17,839	\$ 76,646



COMPREHENSIVE ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019

STATISTICAL SECTION

Statistical Section

This part of the City of Gardner's comprehensive annual financial report presents detailed information as a context for understanding what the information in the financial statements, note disclosures, and required supplementary information says about the City's overall financial health.

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
Financial Trends These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.	105 - 108
Revenue Capacity These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the factors affecting the City's ability to generate its most significant local revenue source, which is the electric, water and wastewater revenues, as well as its property taxes.	109 - 117
Debt Capacity These schedules present information to help the reader assess the affordability of the City's current levels of outstanding debt and the City's ability to issue additional debt in the future.	118 - 121
Demographic and Economic Information These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place and to help make comparisons over time with other governments.	122 - 124
Operating Information These schedules contain information about the City's operations and resources to help the reader understand how the City's financial information relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.	125 - 127

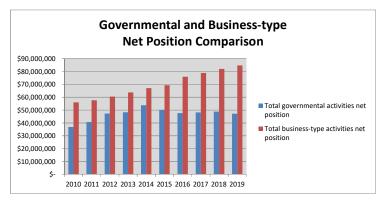
Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the

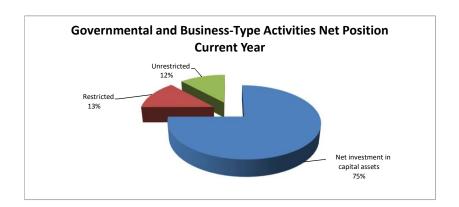
comprehensive annual financial reports for the relevant year.

City of Gardner, Kansas Net Position by Component Last Ten Fiscal Years (accrual basis of accounting)

Fiscal Year

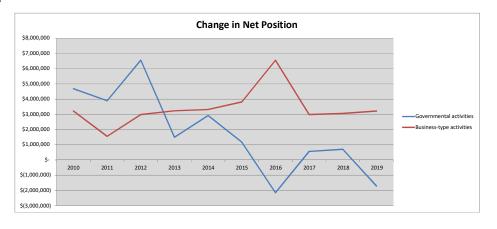
Governmental activities	2010	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted	\$ 17,247,111 16,045,557 3,604,098	\$ 20,316,915 16,127,894 4,345,432	\$ 17,955,758 24,232,960 5,166,777	\$ 23,990,859 20,820,905 3,548,049	28,346,555 20,245,654 5,208,773	\$ 30,941,934 18,457,790 806,326	\$ 29,574,314 17,920,702 161,452	\$ 31,189,584 17,866,534 (837,444)	\$ 34,541,491 16,120,122 (1,788,810)	32,182,882 17,533,282 (2,541,211)
Total governmental activities net position	\$ 36,896,766	\$ 40,790,241	\$ 47,355,495	\$ 48,359,813	\$ 53,800,982	\$ 50,206,050	\$ 47,656,468	\$ 48,218,674	\$ 48,872,803	\$ 47,174,953
Business-type activities Net investment in capital assets Unrestricted Total business-type activities net position	\$ 46,462,027 9,547,927 \$ 56,009,954	\$ 48,330,111 9,236,658 \$ 57,566,769	\$ 51,630,963 8,919,022 \$ 60,549,985	\$ 53,358,039 10,427,135 \$ 63,785,174	55,182,468 11,921,883 67,104,351	\$ 57,021,062 12,364,866 69,385,928	\$ 61,598,308 14,341,092 75,939,400	\$ 62,611,603 16,313,315 78,924,918	\$ 63,039,388 18,916,385 81,955,773	\$ 66,658,777 18,087,690 \$ 84,746,467
Primary government Net investment in capital assets Restricted Unrestricted Total primary government net position	\$ 63,709,138 16,045,557 13,152,025 \$ 92,906,720	\$ 68,647,026 16,127,894 13,582,090 \$ 98,357,010	\$ 69,586,721 24,232,960 14,085,799 \$ 107,905,480	\$ 77,348,898 20,820,905 13,975,184 \$ 112,144,987	 83,529,023 20,245,654 17,130,656 120,905,333	\$ 87,962,996 18,457,790 13,171,192 119,591,978	\$ 91,172,622 17,920,702 14,502,544 123,595,868	\$ 93,801,187 17,866,534 15,475,871 127,143,592	\$ 97,580,879 16,120,122 17,127,575 130,828,576	\$ 98,841,659 17,533,282 15,546,479 \$131,921,420





City of Gardner, Kansas Changes in Net Position Last Ten Fiscal Years (accrual basis of accounting)

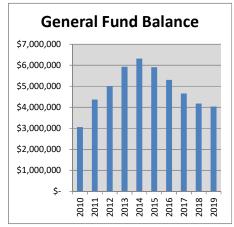
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Expenses										
Governmental activities:										
General government	\$ 2,822,418	\$ 2,620,535	\$ 2,697,372	\$ 2,817,304	\$ 3,558,824	\$ 3,896,677	\$ 4,598,982	\$ 3,068,153	\$ 3,332,171	\$ 3,091,437
Police	3,565,454	3,647,573	3,776,937	3,874,682	4,688,596	4,383,506	5,315,430	4,395,424	5,040,277	5,600,299
Public Works	2,614,530	2,650,257	2,846,701	2,631,533	3,354,014	3,940,033	3,744,547	4,247,297	4,653,338	5,353,865
Culture and recreation	2,211,773	2,424,862	2,593,737	2,460,190	2,368,847	2,433,317	2,604,472	3,219,356	3,363,570	3,531,547
Business & Economic Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	893,753	947,501	1,061,554
Interest on long-term debt	1,742,427	1,397,634	1,308,232	1,595,184	1,100,397	808,488	609,604	696,847	1,453,025	1,404,127
Total governmental activities expenses	12,956,602	12,740,861	13,222,979	13,378,893	15,070,678	15,462,021	16,873,035	16,520,830	18,789,882	20,042,829
Business-type activities:										
Electric	11,572,594	12,052,825	11,996,928	11,779,932	12,536,784	11,919,565	12,006,709	12,699,174	16,829,253	14,817,684
Water	2,952,669	3,235,397	3,447,469	3,345,254	3,549,784	3,692,470	4,032,587	4,228,110	3,901,601	4,772,701
Wastewater	3,661,411	3,590,360	3,513,416	3,657,553	4,317,776	4,675,174	4,591,624	4,503,508	4,706,539	5,086,690
Stormwater	71,086	25,167	25,167	25,167	25,167	28,298	28,298	28,298	28,443	33,155
Airport		-			-		204,879	251,234	268,698	292,205
Total business-type activities expenses	18,257,760	18,903,749	18,982,980	18,807,906	20,429,511	20,315,507	20,864,097	21,710,324	25,734,534	25,002,435
Total primary government expenses	\$ 31,214,362	\$ 31,644,610	\$ 32,205,959	\$ 32,186,799	\$ 35,500,189	\$ 35,777,528	\$ 37,737,132	\$ 38,231,154	\$ 44,524,416	\$ 45,045,264
Program Revenues										
Governmental activities:										
Charges for services:										
General government	\$ 502,102	\$ 553,992	\$ 604,625	\$ 748,785	\$ 1,607,129	\$ 1,907,297	\$ 2,171,668	\$ 2,085,061	\$ 961,333	\$ 417,849
Police	10,458	10,577	10,199	7,853	9,253	7,439	8,228	6,525	8,616	8,427
Public Works	10,100	.0,0.7	10,100	7,000	0,200	7,100	0,220	0,020	0,010	0,121
Culture and recreation	970,405	887,173	883,516	858,658	910,947	910,041	963,169	1,002,553	1,074,914	923,514
Business & Economic Development	310,400	007,170	000,010	000,000	310,347	310,041	300,103	323,431	435,976	378,933
Operating grants and contributions	2,579,475	2,789,802	2,816,127	2,966,108	3,251,406	3,328,990	3,397,426	3,672,663	3,734,419	3,835,400
Capital grants and contributions	5,400,696	3,113,818	5,730,105	782,039	2,902,279	805,138	206,879	493,301	2,253,302	1,673,007
Total governmental activities program revenue		7,355,362	10,044,572	5,363,443	8,681,014	6,958,905	6,747,370	7,583,534	8,468,560	7,237,130
rotal governmental activities program revenue	9,403,130	1,333,302	10,044,572	5,363,443	0,001,014	0,930,903	0,747,370	1,303,334	0,400,300	1,231,130
Business-type activities:										
Charges for services:										
Electric	14,329,969	14,089,709	15,060,888	14,196,340	14 202 700	14 520 025	14,440,663	14,414,445	17,534,000	16,545,548
Water	3,989,505	3.740.962	4,103,707	4,509,458	14,393,780 4,948,652	14,539,925 5,145,232	5,440,947	5,612,380	6,248,707	5,927,668
Wastewater	4,007,841	3,474,928	3,682,494	4,275,217	4,808,675	5,023,691	5,073,706	5,168,047	5,452,335	5,428,736
Stormwater	4,007,041	3,474,920	3,002,494	61,208	4,000,073	5,025,091	5,075,700	3,100,047	5,452,555	3,420,730
	-	•	-	01,200	-	-	648,050	252,380	258.295	249,908
Airport	78,263	100,187	92,762	-	-	246,112	358,459	252,380 57,574		700,141
Capital grants and contributions					04.454.407				32,121	
Total business-type program revenues	22,405,578	21,405,786	22,939,851	23,042,223	24,151,107	24,954,960	25,961,825	25,504,826	29,525,602	28,852,001
Total primary government program revenues	\$ 31,868,714	\$ 28,761,148	\$ 32,984,423	\$ 28,405,666	\$ 32,832,121	\$ 31,913,865	\$ 32,709,195	\$ 33,088,360	\$ 37,994,162	\$ 36,089,131
Net (Expense)/Revenue										
Governmental activities	\$ (3,493,466)	\$ (5,385,499)	\$ (3,178,407)	\$ (8,015,450)	\$ (6,389,664)	\$ (8,503,116)	\$ (10,125,665)	\$ (8,937,296)	\$ (10,321,322)	\$ (12,805,699)
Business-type activities	4,147,818	2,502,037	3,956,871	4,234,317	3,721,596	4,639,453	5,097,728	3,794,502	3,791,068	3,849,566
Total primary government net expense	\$ 654,352	\$ (2,883,462)	\$ 778,464	\$ (3,781,133)	\$ (2,668,068)	\$ (3,863,663)	\$ (5,027,937)	\$ (5,142,794)	\$ (6,530,254)	\$ (8,956,133)
General Revenues and Other Changes in N	et Position									
Governmental activities:										
Taxes										
Property taxes	\$ 3,798,207	\$ 4,675,379	\$ 4,845,216	\$ 4,821,475	\$ 4,947,132	\$ 4,893,957	\$ 5,246,198	\$ 4,037,863	\$ 4,206,575	\$ 4,476,355
Sales taxes	2,821,088	2,999,426	3,123,255	3,190,773	3,467,735	3,535,132	3,827,653	4,041,798	4,171,850	4,333,660
Franchise taxes	380,715	365,435	320,227	348,956	352,792	312,625	269,736	360,268	282,893	257,002
Excise taxes	95,710	53,434	312,441	-	-	-	-	-	686,718	451,991
Transient guest taxes	29,338	29,764	38,470	42,493	42,976	62,892	74,272	71,383	66,361	153,661
Other	3	-	-	-	75,467	30,737	70,505	28,852	328,963	78,002
Unrestricted investment earnings	49,689	32,136	31,905	33,418	11,456	9,867	9,533	65,538	311,797	335,633
Gain on disposal of asset	2,095	136,232	67,329	40,567	-	-	(82,063)		-	-
Transfers	1,003,312	987,168	1,004,818	1,029,100	413,163	829,600	(1,445,460)	893,800	969,500	1,008,200
Total governmental activities	8,180,157	9,278,974	9,743,661	9,506,782	9,310,721	9,674,810	7,970,374	9,499,502	11,024,657	11,094,504
Business-type activities:										
Unrestricted investment earnings	38,020	31,421	31,163	29,972	10,744	10,442	10,284	84,816	240,469	376,630
Transfers	(1,003,312)	(987,168)	(1,004,818)	(1,029,100)	(413,163)	(829,600)	1,445,460	(893,800)	(969,500)	(1,008,200)
Other	37,070	10,525		-		-		-		
Total business-type activities	(928,222)	(945,222)	(973,655)	(999,128)	(402,419)	(819,158)	1,455,744	(808,984)	(729,031)	(631,570)
Total primary government	\$ 7,251,935	\$ 8,333,752	\$ 8,770,006	\$ 8,507,654	\$ 8,908,302	\$ 8,855,652	\$ 9,426,118	\$ 8,690,518	\$ 10,295,626	\$ 10,462,934
,, 9	,	,,	. 5,,	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	. 5,555,502	. 5,555,562	. 5,.25,710	. 5,555,510	,	,,
Change in Net Position										
Governmental activities	\$ 4,686,691	\$ 3,893,475	\$ 6,565,254	\$ 1,491,332	\$ 2,921,057	\$ 1,171,694	\$ (2,155,291)	\$ 562,206	\$ 703,335	\$ (1,711,195)
Business-type activities	3,219,596	1,556,815	2,983,216	3,235,189	3,319,177	3,820,295	6,553,472	2,985,518	3,062,037	3,217,996
Total primary government	\$ 7,906,287	\$ 5,450,290	\$ 9,548,470	\$ 4,726,521	\$ 6,240,234	\$ 4,991,989	\$ 4,398,181	\$ 3,547,724	\$ 3,765,372	\$ 1,506,801
	- 1,000,201	Ţ 0, 100,£30	- 0,010,770	- 1,120,021	Ţ 0,£10,£04	- 1,001,000	- 1,000,101	Ţ 0,0 11 ,7 Z-T	Ţ 0,700,07Z	- 1,000,001

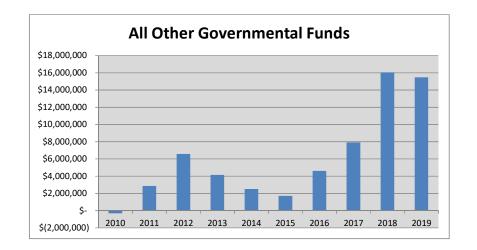


City of Gardner, Kansas Fund Balances of Governmental Funds Last Ten Fiscal Years (modified accrual basis of accounting)

0 15 1	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
General Fund Reserved	\$ 250	s -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	s -	\$ -	s -	\$ -
Unreserved	3,058,934	-	Ψ -	Ψ -	Ψ -	Ψ -	_	Ψ -	Ψ -	-
Nonspendable	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	29,694	23,758
Restricted	_	24,281	_	_	_	_	_	_	-	-
Assigned	_	20,619	_	64,474	9,640	115,541	22,221	184,992	166,052	306,996
Unassigned	_	4,321,492	4,997,241	5,864,734	6,305,486	5,792,880	5,280,652	4,471,284	3,980,094	3,701,788
Total general fund	\$ 3,059,184	\$ 4,366,392	\$ 4,997,241	\$ 5,929,208	\$ 6,315,126	\$ 5,908,421	\$ 5,302,873	\$ 4,656,276	\$ 4,175,840	\$ 4,032,542
All Other Governmental Funds										
Reserved Unreserved, reported in:	\$ 451,339	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Debt service fund	105,384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special revenue funds	3,565,909	-	-	-	-	-	-	=	-	-
Capital projects funds	(4,434,896)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted	-	2,603,807	6,590,028	4,147,059	2,520,366	1,715,705	4,611,811	7,911,908	16,046,623	15,464,558
Assigned		260,317								
Total all other governmental funds	\$ (312,264)	\$ 2,864,124	\$ 6,590,028	\$ 4,147,059	\$ 2,520,366	\$ 1,715,705	\$ 4,611,811	\$ 7,911,908	\$16,046,623	\$15,464,558

Note: In 2011, the City implemented GASB Statement No. 54 under which governmental fund balances are reported as nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned compared to the past catagories of reserved and unreserved





City of Gardner, Kansas Changes in Fund Balances, Governmental Funds Last Ten Fiscal Years (modified accrual basis of accounting)

Fiscal Year

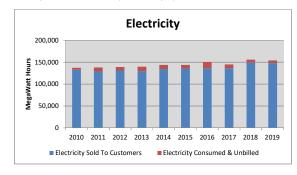
Fiscal Year												
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>		
Revenues												
Taxes	\$ 7,095,720	\$ 8,123,438	\$ 8,639,609	\$ 8,403,697	\$ 8,810,635	\$ 8,804,606	\$ 9,417,859	\$ 8,511,312	\$ 9,414,397	\$ 9,672,669		
Licenses and permits	376,192	186,751	237,374	319,508	204,236	189,784	293,055	337,987	452,521	306,785		
Fines and fees	217,900	289,358	335,319	415,312	451,700	524,540	591,913	632,258	634,207	651,540		
Charges for services	800,534	825,751	844,814	744,055	1,867,940	2,103,849	2,253,903	2,444,420	2,593,495	2,882,631		
Special assessments	974,839	951,328	966,502	1,401,884	977,266	1,129,613	1,869,075	1,235,823	1,220,611	1,119,494		
Intergovernmental	7,722,154	4,069,190	3,339,121	3,368,473	4,306,908	3,769,237	3,604,305	4,165,964	4,780,797	4,008,417		
Investment earnings	49,689	32,136	31,905	33,416	11,456	9,867	9,533	65,538	311,797	335,633		
Other revenues	224,533	171,331	93,753	138,960	53,362	22,154	68,397	25,221	311,488	54,283		
Total revenues	17,461,561	14,649,283	14,488,397	14,825,305	16,683,503	16,553,650	18,108,040	17,418,523	19,719,313	19,031,452		
Expenditures												
General government	2,588,787	2,397,137	2,443,979	2,728,857	3,429,383	3,825,458	4,408,175	2,980,122	3,202,406	2,919,687		
Police	3,224,327	3,557,178	3,678,525	3,793,325	4,188,261	4,466,208	5,087,946	3,994,544	4,315,082	4,774,678		
Public works	1,459,363	1,417,646	1,547,336	1,439,557	1,600,153	1,918,905	1,944,363	2,725,561	2,892,920	3,503,786		
Culture and recreation	1,843,546	1,881,715	1,925,478	1,868,548	1,970,858	2,124,243	2,272,346	2,600,834	2,646,171	2,771,474		
Business & Economic Development								883,428	925,371	1,030,985		
Capital outlay	9,102,539	2,870,018	1,795,401	3,786,717	1,720,480	1,239,165	2,445,875	3,058,193	10,614,356	9,404,314		
Debt service:	-, - ,	,,-	,, -	-,,	, ., .,	,,	, -,-	.,,	-,- ,	-, - ,-		
Interest	1,453,142	1,266,297	1,162,286	1,202,912	906,684	908,330	690,690	684,294	900,201	1,309,268		
Principal	5,094,114	3,389,241	7,458,215	6,524,108	13,008,131	4,062,511	2,971,806	2,227,937	4,231,683	5,025,987		
Other	159,058	146,166	196,839	73,359	245,493	58,379	155,738	192,427	434,986	184,671		
Total expenditures Excess of revenues	24,924,876_	16,925,398	20,208,059	21,417,383	27,069,443	18,603,199	19,976,939	19,347,340	30,163,176	30,924,850		
over (under) expenditures	(7,463,315)	(2,276,115)	(5,719,662)	(6,592,078)	(10,385,940)	(2,049,549)	(1,868,899)	(1,928,817)	(10,443,863)	(11,893,398)		
Other Financing												
Sources (Uses)												
Bonds issued	2,794,765	1,325,000	3,995,000	3,256,418	8,090,000	-	3,548,000	3,505,000	14,985,000	2,465,000		
Proceeds from capital lease	-	-	· · ·	-	· · ·	-	-	· · ·	1,218,000	180,000		
Premium on G.O. Bonds	-	_	_	-	224,484	_	124,700	179,886	908,167	112,771		
Bond Anticipation notes issued	-	3,960,000	4,915,000	-	· -	_	· -	· -	, <u>-</u>	7,365,000		
Construction loan	1,302,327	316,065	87,668	251,482	_	_	_	_	-	-		
Sale of capital assets	2,281,216	138,077	73,929	40,567	22,105	8,583	2,108	3,631	17,475	23,719		
Capital leases	_,,	-		98,510	,	-,	_,	-,	-	,		
Insurance proceeds	8,457	8,261	_	-	_	_	_	_	_	_		
Transfers in	3,420,400	3,126,455	3,027,043	2,983,153	1,866,968	1,416,567	1,714,113	1,159,400	1,178,702	1,221,412		
Transfers out	(2,417,088)	(2,114,147)	(2,022,225)	(1,954,053)	(1,032,587)	(586,967)	(835,173)	(265,600)	(209,202)	(213,212)		
Total other financing sources (uses)	7,390,077	6,759,711	10,076,415	4,676,077	9,170,970	838,183	4,553,748	4,582,317	18,098,142	11,154,690		
Total other illianoling sources (uses)	7,000,077	0,700,711	10,070,413	4,070,077	3,170,370		4,000,140	4,002,011	10,030,142	11,104,000		
Net change in												
fund balances	\$ (73,238)	\$ 4,483,596	\$ 4,356,753	\$ (1,916,001)	\$ (1,214,970)	\$ (1,211,366)	\$ 2,684,849	\$ 2,653,500	\$ 7,654,279	\$ (738,708)		
	. (::,=:0)	. ,,	. ,,	. (,,,,,,,,,,)	. ,,,	. ()= : :,= 30)	. ,,	. ,,	. ,,	. (,3)		
Debt service as a												
percentage of noncapital expenditures	42.0%	33.7%	46.2%	43.6%	53.6%	28.8%	20.9%	17.9%	26.3%	29.4%		

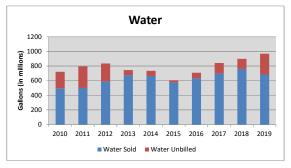
City of Gardner, Kansas Utilities Produced, Consumed, and Treated Last Ten Fiscal Years

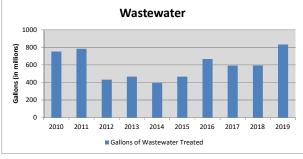
					Gallons of							Total Dire	ect Rate		
	Electricity	Electricity	^(a) Electricity	^(a) Average	Water	Gallons of	^(a) Gallons of	^(a) Average	Gallons of	El	ectric	W	ater	Wast	ewater
Fiscal	Generated &	Sold To	Consumed &	Percent	Produced &	Water	Water	Percent	Wastewater	Base	Usage	Base	Usage	Base	Usage
Year	Purchased	Customers	Unbilled	Unbilled	Purchased	Sold	Unbilled	Unbilled	Treated	(b)Rate	(c)Rate	^(b) Rate_	^(c) Rate	(b)Rate	(c)Rate
2010	137,083	132,915	4,168	3.04%	721	497	224	31.07%	752	\$ 6.72	\$ 0.1008	\$ 9.90	\$ 4.45	\$ 9.45	\$ 6.00
2011	137,841	128,646	9,195	6.67%	795	501	294	36.98%	784	\$ 6.72	\$ 0.1008	\$ 10.40	\$ 4.65	\$ 10.20	\$ 6.50
2012	138,940	131,151	7,789	5.61%	835	589	246	29.46%	432	\$ 6.72	\$ 0.1008	\$ 10.70	\$ 4.80	\$ 10.70	\$ 6.85
2013	139,849	129,350	10,499	7.51%	745	675	70	9.40%	467	\$ 6.72	\$ 0.1082	\$ 11.55	\$ 5.15	\$ 11.90	\$ 7.60
2014	143,884	134,608	9,276	6.45%	753	664	70	9.30%	395	\$ 6.72	\$ 0.1082	\$ 12.45	\$ 5.55	\$ 13.20	\$ 8.44
2015	143,731	135,754	7,977	5.55%	673	577	28	4.16%	466	\$ 6.72	\$ 0.1082	\$ 13.45	\$ 5.99	\$ 13.73	\$ 8.78
2016	150,351	136,060	14,291	9.51%	794	633	74	9.32%	668	\$ 6.72	\$ 0.1082	\$ 13.45	\$ 5.99	\$ 13.73	\$ 8.78
2017	144,632	136,157	8,723	6.03%	841	699	142	16.88%	591	\$ 6.72	\$ 0.1082	\$ 13.45	\$ 5.99	\$ 13.73	\$ 8.78
2018	155,841	148,934	6,907	4.43%	999	761	138	13.81%	593	\$ 6.72	\$ 0.1082	\$ 13.45	\$ 5.99	\$ 13.73	\$ 8.78
2019	154,281	147,686	6,595	4.27%	969	684	285	29.41%	833	\$ 6.72	\$ 0.1082	\$ 13.45	\$ 5.99	\$ 13.73	\$ 8.78

Notes: Electricity is presented in MegaWatt Hours and gallons are presented in millions.

Source: City of Gardner Public Works Department & Utility Department







⁽a) Unbilled amounts include electric, water, and sewer used by the City of Gardner for government operations,

and also amounts sold to wholesale customers through the EMP#1 pool.

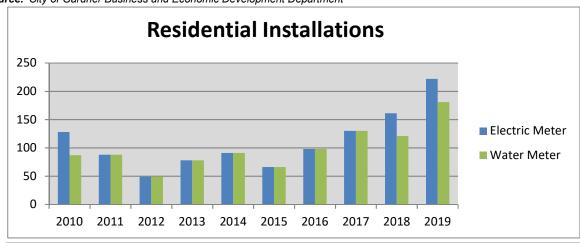
⁽b) Rates shown are for residential customers. For more detail on utility rates see the Electric, Water, and Sewer Rate schedule in this section.

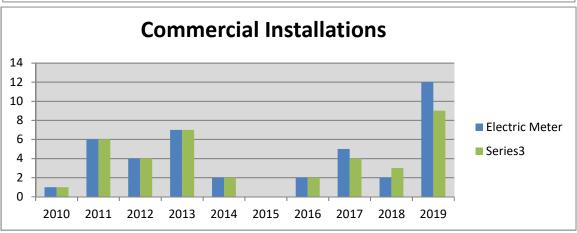
⁽c) Per 1,000 gallons.

City of Gardner, Kansas Annual Electric and Water Meter Installations Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal	Electric Meter	Installations	Water Meter	Total		
Year	Residential	Commercial	Residential	Commercial	Installations	
2010	128	1	87	1	217	
2011	88	6	88	6	188	
2012	49	4	49	4	106	
2013	78	7	78	7	170	
2014	91	2	91	2	186	
2015	66	-	66	-	132	
2016	98	2	98	2	200	
2017	130	5	130	4	269	
2018	161	2	121	3	287	
2019	222	12	181	9	424	

Source: City of Gardner Business and Economic Development Department

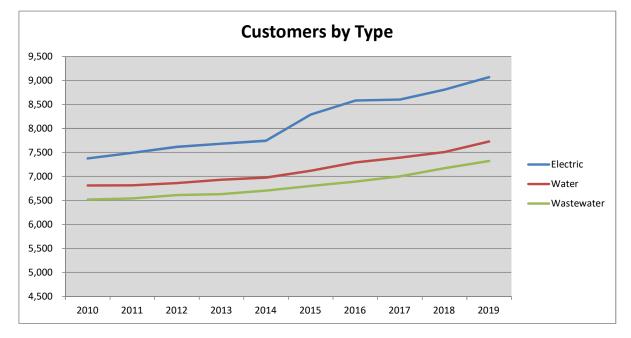




City of Gardner, Kansas Number of Electric, Water, and Wastewater Customers by Type Last Ten Fiscal Years

Fiscal		Electric			Water			Wastewater		Total			
Year	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Electric	Water	Wastewater	
2010	6,944	425	6	6,546	260	5	6,309	205	5	7,375	6,811	6,519	
2011	7,064	424	6	6,554	256	5	6,333	204	5	7,494	6,815	6,542	
2012	7,163	448	6	6,598	259	5	6,398	209	5	7,617	6,862	6,612	
2013	7,214	462	6	6,655	270	7	6,408	216	7	7,682	6,932	6,631	
2014	7,274	465	4	6,709	261	7	6,480	219	6	7,743	6,977	6,705	
2015	7,806	479	4	6,821	290	7	6,577	219	6	8,289	7,118	6,802	
2016	8,089	488	4	6,977	309	7	6,664	221	6	8,581	7,293	6,891	
2017	8,081	517	4	7,069	316	7	6,766	229	6	8,602	7,392	7,001	
2018	8,288	515	5	7,189	313	7	6,937	228	7	8,808	7,509	7,172	
2019	8,541	522	7	7,402	319	7	7,081	235	7	9,070	7,728	7,323	

Source: City of Gardner Utility Department



City of Gardner, Kansas Electric, Water, and Wastewater Rates Last Ten Fiscal Years

-	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Water Rates ^(a)	2010	2011	2012	2010	2014	2010	2010	2017	2010	2010
(All Meter Sizes)										
Base Rate	\$ 9.90	\$ 10.40	\$ 10.70	\$ 11.55	\$ 12.45	\$ 13.45	\$ 13.45	\$ 13.45	\$ 13.45	\$ 13.45
Usage Rate (per 1,000 gallons) First 40,000 gallons	4.45	4.65	4.80	5.15	φ 12.43	φ 13.43	φ 13.43 -	φ 13.43 -	φ 13.43 -	φ 13.43 -
Usage Rate per 1,000 gallons) Over 40,000 gallons	3.60	3.80	3.90	4.20	_	_	_	_	_	_
Usage Rate (per 1,000 gallons) First 6,000 gallons	0.00	-	0.00	7.20	5.55	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.99	5.99
Usage Rate per 1,000 gallons) 6,001-10,000 gallons	_	_	_	_	6.11	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60
Usage Rate (per 1,000 gallons) 10,001-14,000 gallons					6.38	6.89	6.89	6.89	6.89	6.89
Usage Rate (per 1,000 gallons) 14,001-14,000 gallons				_	6.67	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20
Usage Rate (per 1,000 gallons)18,001 or more gallons	=	=	=	_	6.97	7.53	7.53	7.53	7.53	7.53
Usage Nate (per 1,000 gallons) 10,001 or more gallons	-	-	-	-	0.97	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	1.55
Wastewater Rates										
Base Rate	\$ 9.45	\$ 10.20	\$ 10.70	\$ 11.90	\$ 13.20	\$ 13.73	\$ 13.73	\$ 13.73	\$ 13.73	\$ 13.73
Usage Rate (per 1,000 gallons)	6.00	6.50	6.85	7.60	8.44	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.78	8.78
Electric Rates										
Residential										
Base Rate	\$ 6.72	\$ 6.72	\$ 6.72	\$ 6.72	\$ 6.72	\$ 6.72	\$ 6.72	\$ 6.72	\$ 6.72	\$ 6.72
Usage Rate (per kWh)	0.10083	0.10083	0.10083	0.10819	0.10819	0.10819	0.10819	0.10819	0.10819	0.10819
Commercial	0.10000	0.10000	0.10000	0.10010	0.10010	0.10010	0.10010	0.10010	0.10010	0.10010
Base Rate	\$ 7.35	\$ 7.35	\$ 7.35	\$ 7.35	\$ 7.35	\$ 7.35	\$ 7.35	\$ 7.35	\$ 7.35	\$ 7.35
Usage Rate (per kWh)	0.10416	0.10416	0.10416	0.11152	0.11152	0.11152	0.11152	0.11152	0.11152	0.11152
Commercial With Demand	0.10110	0.10110	0.10110	002	002	002	002	0.11.02	002	002
Base Rate for Demand	\$ 16.70	\$ 16.70	\$ 16.70	\$ 16.70	\$ 16.70	\$ 16.70	\$ 16.70	\$ 16.70	\$ 16.70	\$ 16.70
Usage Rate (per KW)	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06
Usage Rate (per kWh) First 5,000 kWh	0.05099	0.05099	0.05099	0.05708	0.05708	0.05708	0.05708	0.05708	0.05708	0.05708
Usage Rate (per kWh) Over 5,000 kWh	0.04373	0.04373	0.04373	0.05053	0.05053	0.05053	0.05053	0.05053	0.05053	0.05053
Commercial Large With Demand	0.01010	0.01010	0.01010	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000	0.00000
Base Rate for Demand	\$ 22.26	\$ 22.26	\$ 22.26	\$ 22.26	\$ 22.26	\$ 22.26	\$ 2.26	\$ 2.26	\$ 2.26	\$ 2.26
Usage Rate (per KW)	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06	14.06
Usage Rate (per kWh) First 5,000 kWh	0.04972	0.04972	0.04972	0.05080	0.05080	0.05080	0.05080	0.05080	0.05080	0.05080
Usage Rate (per kWh) Over 5,000 kWh	0.04317	0.04317	0.04317	0.05053	0.05053	0.05053	0.05053	0.05053	0.05053	0.05053
All Electric Rates										
Residential										
Base Rate	\$ 6.72	\$ 6.72	\$ 6.72	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.20	\$ 6.20
Summer Usage Rate (per kWh)	0.10352	0.10352	0.10352	0.11088	0.11088	0.11088	0.11088	0.11088	0.11088	0.11088
Winter Usage Rate (per kWh) First 800 kWh	0.10352	0.10352	0.10352	0.11088	0.11088	0.11088	0.11088	0.11088	0.11088	0.11088
Winter Usage Rate (per kWh) Over 800 kWh	0.04117	0.04117	0.04117	0.04853	0.04853	0.04853	0.04853	0.04853	0.04853	0.04853
"Commercial										
Base Rate	\$ 7.35	\$ 7.35	\$ 7.35	\$ 7.35	\$ 7.35	\$ 7.35	\$ 7.35	\$ 7.35	\$ 7.35	\$ 7.35
Usage Rate (per KW)	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30
Summer Usage Rate (per kWh)	0.03462	0.03462	0.03462	0.04198	0.04198	0.04198	0.04198	0.04198	0.04198	0.04198
Winter Usage Rate (per kWh)	0.03158	0.03158	0.03158	0.03894	0.03894	0.03894	0.03894	0.03894	0.03894	0.03894

Source: City of Gardner Utility Department

⁽a) The City of Gardner implemented a new step rate structure for water in 2014

City of Gardner, Kansas Ten Largest Electric, Water, and Wastewater Customers Current Year and Nine Years Ago

Fiscal Year 2019

					i iocai i cai zo						
	Electric Revenue				Water Reve	nue			Wastewater Re	venue	
Customer	Amount	%	Customer		Amount	%	Customer		Amount	%	
Wal Mart	\$ 297,158.	2.13%	New Century	\$	618,416.13	12.17%	Trails West Carwash	\$	23,194.70	0.52%	
USD 231 425 N Waverly	\$ 258,587.	33 1.86%	Aquatics Center	\$	52,652.14	1.04%	USD 231 WMS Main Service	\$	20,602.23	0.46%	
Price Chopper	\$ 234,746.	79 1.69%	USD 231 WMS Main Service	\$	21,344.52	0.42%	Pinnacle Healthcare	\$	17,215.52	0.38%	
Coleman	\$ 157,986.	93 1.13%	Trails West Carwash	\$	20,644.23	0.41%	RS Associates Carwash	\$	17,154.06	0.38%	
Kill Creek WWTP	\$ 145,615.	36 1.05%	USD 231 425 N Waverly	\$	16,743.69	0.33%	Medical Lodges	\$	15,687.80	0.35%	
Excelligence	\$ 136,808.	0.98%	KS Resource Exploration & Dev 31451 W 159t	1 \$	15,320.52	0.30%	Bristol Partners 205 N Moonlight	\$	13,229.40	0.29%	
ITW Labels	\$ 129,360.	0.93%	Pinnacle Healthcare	\$	14,913.90	0.29%	Wal Mart	\$	12,728.94	0.28%	
USD 231 16200 Kill Creek Rd	\$ 122,841.	0.88%	RS Associates Carwash	\$	14,529.87	0.29%	Sonic	\$	11,438.28	0.25%	
USD 231 495 E Grand	\$ 119,760.	52 0.86%	Medical Lodges	\$	14,447.04	0.28%	Winbury Group 925 E Lincoln Ln	\$	11,113.42	0.25%	
USD 231 775 N Center	\$ 77,827.	59 0.56%	USD 231 495 E Grand	\$	12,203.10	0.24%	Toar Management	\$	10,077.38	0.22%	
Subtotal (10 largest)	1,680,695.	12.07%	Subtotal (10 largest)		801,215.14	15.76%	Subtotal (10 largest)		152,441.73	3.40%	
Balance from other customers	12,241,956.	87.93%	Balance from other customers		4,281,197.45	84.24%	Balance from other customers		4,334,364.97	96.60%	
Grand Totals	\$ 13,922,651.	100.00%	Grand Totals	\$	5,082,412.59	100.00%	Grand Totals	\$	4,486,806.70	100.00%	

Fiscal Year 2010

	Electric Reve	nue		Water Reve	nue		Wastewater Re	venue
<u>Customer</u>	Amount	%	Customer	Amount	%	Customer	Amount	%
Walmart	\$ 346,017	2.57%	New Century	\$ 154,269	4.97%	USD 231 WMS	\$ 20,989	0.73%
Price Chopper	265,128	1.97%	U.S.D. 231 - Gardner-Edgerton H.S. Irrigation	28,356	0.91%	Walmart	12,150	0.42%
U.S.D. 231 - Gardner-Edgerton H.S.	250,171	1.86%	USD 231 WMS	17,136	0.55%	R & B Autowash	11,982	0.42%
Coleman	220,316	1.64%	USD 231 Pioneer Ridge Irrigation	12,813	0.41%	Jacobs Properties	11,886	0.41%
USD 231 Pioneer Ridge	156,088	1.16%	USD 231 High School	10,695	0.34%	U.S.D. 231 - Gardner-Edgerton H.S.	10,850	0.38%
ITW Labels	136,434	1.01%	Jacobs Properties	10,534	0.34%	Medical Lodge	9,287	0.32%
Tradenet Publishing Expansion	98,627	0.73%	Walmart	8,203	0.26%	Pinnacle Healthcare	9,067	0.31%
USD 231 WMS	87,274	0.65%	R & B Autowash	7,698	0.25%	Pinnacle Healthcare	7,656	0.27%
USD 231 Moonlight Elem	78,278	0.58%	The Winbury Group	7,625	0.25%	Bristol Partners	7,560	0.26%
USD 231 Madison Elem	76,815	0.57%	Vintage Park	6,452	0.21%	The Winbury Group	6,446	0.22%
Subtotal (10 largest)	1,715,146	12.73%	Subtotal (10 largest)	263,782	8.50%	Subtotal (10 largest)	107,872	3.74%
Balance from other customers	11,757,595	87.27%	Balance from other customers	 2,839,494	91.50%	Balance from other customers	 2,774,710	96.26%
Grand Totals	\$ 13,472,742	100.00%	Grand Totals	\$ 3,103,276	100.00%	Grand Totals	\$ 2,882,582	100.00%

Notes: Dollar values reflected include base rate charges, as well as multiple meters on various accounts.

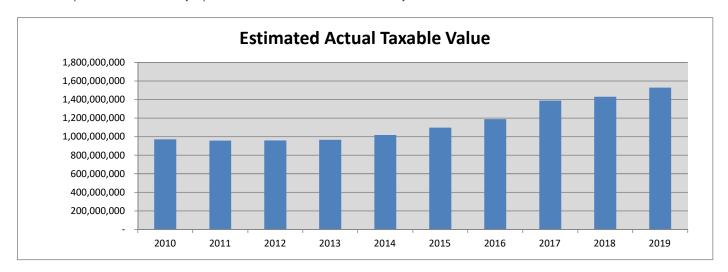
Source: City of Gardner Utility Department

City of Gardner, Kansas Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property Last Ten Fiscal Years

				Agricultural			Total		Taxable Assessed Value
Fiscal		Commercial	Not-for-Profit	and Other	Not Otherwise	Total Taxable	Direct Tax	Estimated Actual	as a Percentage of
Year	Residential Property	Property	Property	Property	Subclassified	Assessed Value	Rate	Taxable Value	Actual Taxable Value
2010	99,793,594	21,148,834	2,277,327	90,384	-	123,310,139	31.119	971,642,165	12.69%
2011	98,455,518	21,904,442	1,683,579	94,002	-	122,137,541	31.132	958,093,470	12.75%
2012	98,872,623	21,627,029	1,603,987	101,109	-	122,204,748	31.140	959,973,643	12.73%
2013	99,823,425	22,122,018	1,276,279	111,138	-	123,332,860	31.133	967,523,973	12.75%
2014	104,947,182	23,509,159	1,445,888	121,944	-	130,024,173	29.434	1,019,076,374	12.76%
2015	113,212,121	25,623,792	1,319,362	135,792	-	140,291,067	29.455	1,098,395,717	12.77%
2016	121,390,107	28,593,736	2,212,724	140,268	-	152,336,835	20.544 ^(a)	1,188,848,018	12.81%
2017	143,153,491	30,093,621	2,804,146	231,726	-	176,282,984	20.540	1,389,327,753	12.69%
2018	147,751,168	31,962,125	2,188,661	162,813	239,102	182,303,869	20.720	1,431,422,817	12.74%
2019	158,457,041	33,314,049	2,073,812	223,801	-	194,068,703	20.710	1,529,171,279	12.69%

Note: Property in Johnson County is reassessed every year. The county assesses property at approximately 25 percent of actual value for commercial, 30 percent for agricultural, 12 percent for not-for-profit, and 11.5 percent for residential. Estimated actual taxable value is calculated by dividing taxable assessed value by those percentages. Tax rates are per \$1,000 of assessed value.

Sources: City of Gardner Finance Department and Johnson County Department of Records and Tax Administration - County Clerk's Office



⁽a) The significant change in the mill levy is due to a \$1.4 million reduction in property tax revenue for the termination of the fire services contract, which is equivalent to a reduction of approximately 9 mills.

City of Gardner, Kansas Direct and Overlapping Property Tax Rates Last Ten Fiscal Years

		Direct Rat	tes	Overlapping Rates								
Fiscal Year	Gardner General Operating	Bond and Interest	Total Direct Rate - Gardner City ^{(a)(b)}	State of Kansas	Johnson County	Johnson County Library	Johnson County Parks and Recreation	Johnson County Community College	Fire District #1	U.S.D. 231 (School District)	Total Direct & Overlapping Rates	
2010	21.563	9.556	31.119	1.500	17.748	3.158	2.350	8.799	-	81.536	146.210	
2011	23.107	8.025	31.132	1.500	17.700	3.145	2.343	8.776	-	82.595	147.191	
2012	23.113	8.027	31.140	1.500	17.717	3.149	2.344	8.785	-	82.406	147.041	
2013	23.108	8.025	31.133	1.500	17.745	3.155	2.347	9.551	-	79.170	144.601	
2014	21.401	8.033	29.434	1.500	17.764	3.157	2.349	9.461	-	69.711	133.376	
2015	19.415	10.040	29.455	1.500	19.582	3.912	3.101	9.469	-	69.185	136.204	
2016	13.504	7.040	20.544	1.500	19.590	3.915	3.102	9.473	12.443	67.787	138.354	
2017	11.977	8.563	20.540	1.500	19.318	3.921	3.112	9.503	12.440	66.981	137.315	
2018	14.116	6.604	20.720	1.500	19.024	3.901	3.088	9.266	14.989	65.969	138.457	
2019	14.109	6.601	20.710	1.500	19.036	3.904	3.090	9.121	12.454	65.775	135.590	

Note: One mill is \$1 of property tax for each \$1,000 of assessed valuation.

Source: Johnson County Department of Records and Tax Administration - County Clerk's Office

⁽a) During some of these years, there were both "Gardner with City Fire" and "Gardner - No Fire" mill rates because there were portions of Gardner that were assessed for fire protection by the Johnson County Fire District. In the interest of consistency, only "Gardner with City Fire" rates are shown here for those years in which there were mutiple "Gardner City" mill rates.

⁽b) The significant change in the mill levy is due to a \$1.4 million reduction in property tax revenue for the termination of the fire services contract, which is equivalent to a reduction of approximately 9 mills.

City of Gardner, Kansas Principal Tax Payers Current Year and Nine Years Ago

			2019			2010		
Taxpayer	Type of Business	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value	
Wal-Mart	Retail	\$ 3,828,501	1	1.97%	\$ 1,641,750	1	1.22%	
Moonlight Apartments L.L.C.	Real Estate	2,811,980	2	1.45%	1,611,609	2	1.19%	
Conestoga TitleHolder LLC	Real Estate	1,925,100	3	0.99%				
Horizon Trails, LLC	Real Estate	1,779,050	4	0.92%				
Axiom-Aspen, LLC	Real Estate	1,431,290	5	0.74%				
Kansas Gas Service	Utilities	1,234,660	6	0.64%				
Bristol Partner XVI, LLC	Real Estate	1,194,750	7	0.62%	879,500	7	0.65%	
Santa Fe Storage, LLC		1,151,501	8	0.59%				
Energy Center Industrial, LLC	Real Estate	1,084,250	9	0.56%	1,143,501	5	0.85%	
United Telephone Co of Eastern KS	Utilities	992,777	10	0.51%				
Martens Rentals, L.L.C.	Real Estate				1,453,621	3	1.08%	
First Choice Properties, Inc	Real Estate				743,475	8	0.55%	
Woodstone Apartments, L.P.	Real Estate				647,565	10	0.48%	
C.L.S. Investment Company	Real Estate				1,254,075	4	0.93%	
DJC Properties	Real Estate				939,034	6	0.70%	
Fountain Gate Village, LLC.	Real Estate				668,531	9	0.50%	
Totals		\$ 17,433,859		8.99%	\$ 10,982,661		8.13%	

Source: Johnson County Clerk's Office

Note: This schedule excludes agreements that the City has with certain entities to make payments in lieu of taxes on property that is currently statutorily exempt from ad valorem property taxes and therefore has no assessed valuation

City of Gardner, Kansas

PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS GENERAL AND DEBT SERVICE FUNDS

For years ended December 31, 2010 through December 31, 2019

		Current Ye	ar Collections	_	Total Tax Collections			
				Collections in				
Year Ended	Adjusted		Percentage of	Subsequent		Percentage of		
December 31 ⁽¹⁾	Tax Levy	Amount	Levy	Years	Amount	Levy		
2010	3,242,123	3,098,450	95.57%	136,592	3,235,042	99.78%		
2011	4,079,766	3,924,028	96.18%	146,676	4,070,704	99.78%		
2012	4,024,340	3,890,430	96.67%	125,730	4,016,140	99.80%		
2013	4,026,866	3,968,415	98.55%	53,690	4,022,076	99.88%		
2014	4,073,122	4,013,682	98.54%	55,899	4,069,529	99.91%		
2015	4,063,242	3,997,901	98.39%	64,208	4,060,773	99.94%		
2016	4,413,542	4,370,729	99.03%	33,498	4,402,553	99.75%		
2017	3,357,036	3,319,439	98.88%	24,075	3,342,106	99.56%		
2018	3,694,801	3,656,109	98.95%	(15,831)	3,661,913	99.11%		
2019	4,006,379	3,970,824	99.11%	3,846	3,974,670	99.21%		

PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS

TAX INCREMENT FINANCING DISTRICTS
For years ended December 31, 2010 through December 31, 2019

		Current Yea	ar Collections		Total Tax C	Collections
Year Ended December 31 ⁽¹⁾	Adjusted Tax Levy	Amount	Percentage of Levy	Collections in Subsequent Years	Amount	Percentage of Levy
2010	214,715	214,715	100.00%		214,715	100.00%
2011	238,008	238,008	100.00%	-	238,008	100.00%
2012	264,743	264,743	100.00%	-	264,743	100.00%
2013	252,151	252,151	100.00%	-	252,151	100.00%
2014	252,950	252,950	100.00%	-	252,950	100.00%
2015	238,635	238,635	100.00%	-	238,635	100.00%
2016	136,471	136,471	100.00%	-	136,471	100.00%
2017	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
2018	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%
2019	-	-	0.00%	-	-	0.00%

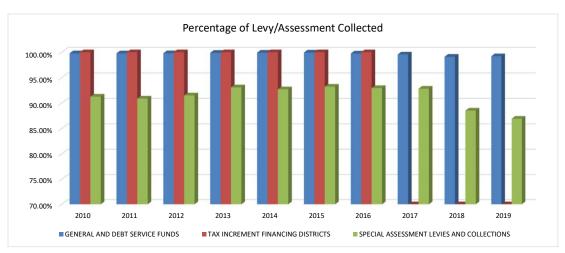
SPECIAL ASSESSMENT LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS

For years ended December 31, 2010 through December 31, 2019

		Current Yea	ar Collections	_	Total Assessment Collections			
Year Ended	Assessments Certified to		Percentage of	Collections in Subsequent		Percentage of		
December 31 ⁽¹⁾	County	Amount	Assessment	Years	Amount	Assessment		
2010	1,075,608	826,909	76.88%	154,797	981,705	91.27%		
2011	1,047,190	811,689	77.51%	139,985	951,675	90.88%		
2012	1,105,492	904,363	81.81%	107,159	1,011,522	91.50%		
2013	1,341,397	1,068,469	79.65%	180,304	1,248,773	93.09%		
2014	1,306,910	857,846	65.64%	353,748	1,211,593	92.71%		
2015	1,389,393	1,028,131	74.00%	267,084	1,295,215	93.22%		
2016	1,388,634	1,288,438	92.78%	2,319	1,290,756	92.95%		
2017	1,344,450	1,225,138	91.13%	22,888	1,248,027	92.83%		
2018	1,351,990	1,186,403	87.75%	26,612	1,196,826	88.52%		
2019	1,260,509	1,093,669	86.76%	1,989	1,095,658	86.92%		

(1) The year shown is the year in which the collections were received. The levy or assessment is certified to the County the previous year.

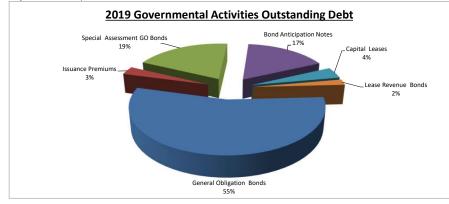
Source: Johnson County Treasurer's Office

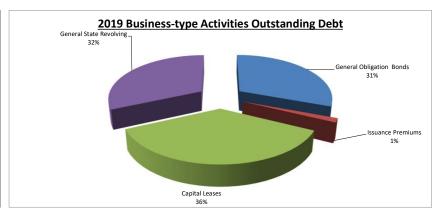


City of Gardner, Kansas Ratios of Outstanding Debt by Type Last Ten Fiscal Years

	Government Activities											Activities				
Fiscal	General Obligation	Issuance	Special Assessment	Certificates of	Bond Anticipation	Capital	State Revolving	Lease Revenue	General Obligation	Issuance	Bond Anticipation	Capital	State Revolving	Total Primary	Percentage of Personal	Per
Year	Bonds	Premiums	GO Bonds	Participation	Notes	Leases	Loans	Bonds	Bonds	Premiums	Notes	Leases	Loans	Government	Income (a)	Capita ^(a)
^(b) 2010	9,626,450	51,387	9,605,000	5,045,000	5,180,000	-	5,082,322	3,410,000	20,728,550	99,521	-	47,647	22,832,614	81,708,491	15.63%	4,273
2011	8,444,150	45,637	10,215,000	4,235,000	3,960,000	-	4,876,446	3,250,000	17,735,850	87,082	-	-	21,509,041	74,358,206	14.76%	3,714
2012	7,049,550	39,887	13,425,000	3,480,000	4,915,000	-	4,581,094	3,105,000	25,850,450	1,145,828	-	-	11,780,890	75,372,699	14.34%	3,643
2013	6,153,300	147,910	12,385,000	2,670,000	4,915,000	77,489	4,515,624	2,880,000	21,181,700	1,146,323	1,330,000	-	16,155,452	73,557,798	13.52%	3,593
2014	8,816,334	359,318	15,035,000	1,670,000	-	59,064	477,884	2,620,000	18,113,666	1,032,792	-	-	16,679,528	64,863,586	11.89%	3,139
2015	9,310,684	332,742	12,215,000	475,000	-	226,113	244,290	2,330,000	18,049,316	1,108,699	-	-	11,590,158	55,882,002	9.68%	2,678
2016	9,216,264	345,252	12,805,000	-	-	792,116	67,609	2,015,000	15,398,736	859,776	-	-	10,890,162	52,389,915	8.12%	2,482
2017	9,786,170	492,721	14,012,500	-	-	611,000	-	1,670,000	12,231,330	699,751	-	-	10,321,146	49,824,618	6.30%	2,309
2018	23,398,487	1,314,814	11,592,500	-	-	1,765,000	-	1,295,000	9,039,013	545,189	-	10,750,645	9,738,473	69,439,121	8.31%	3,175
2019	24,400,000	1,310,866	8,570,000	-	7,365,000	1,800,000	-	900,000	8,845,000	428,989	-	10,418,367	9,141,842	73,180,064	9.36%	3,317

Notes: (a) See the Demographic and Economic Statistics schedule in this section for personal income and population data.





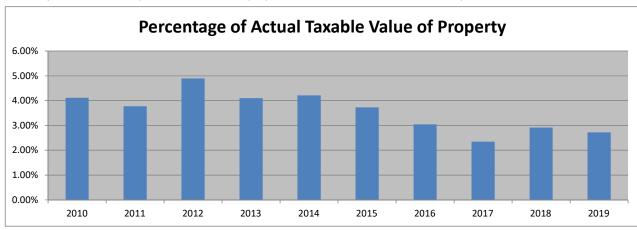
⁽b) In 2010, the Cities fire services moved to Johnson County Fire District No 1. The County purchased a fire pumper the City was leasing.

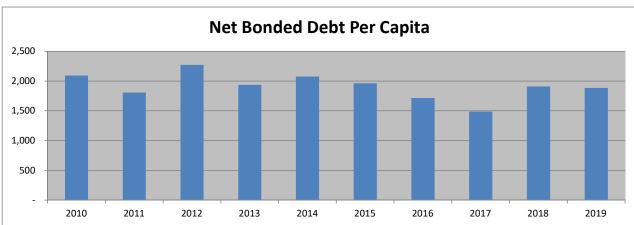
City of Gardner, Kansas Ratios of General Bonded Debt Outstanding Last Ten Fiscal Years

	General		Special	Less: Amounts		Percentage of Actual Taxable	
Fiscal	Obligation	Issuance	Assessment	Available in Debt		Value ^(a) of	Per
Year	Bonds	Premiums	GO Bonds	Service Fund	Total	Property	Capita ^(b)
2010	30,355,000	150,908	9,605,000	105,384	40,005,524	4.12%	2,092
2011	26,180,000	132,719	10,215,000	373,870	36,153,849	3.77%	1,806
2012	32,900,000	1,185,715	13,425,000	493,029	47,017,686	4.90%	2,273
2013	27,335,000	1,294,233	12,385,000	1,351,864	39,662,369	4.10%	1,937
2014	26,930,000	1,392,110	15,035,000	425,504	42,931,606	4.21%	2,077
2015	27,360,000	1,441,441	12,215,000	55,734	40,960,707	3.73%	1,963
2016	24,615,000	1,205,028	12,805,000	2,427,189	36,197,839	3.04%	1,715
2017	22,017,500	1,192,472	14,012,500	5,117,019	32,105,453	2.35%	1,488
2018	32,437,500	1,860,003	11,592,500	4,154,425	41,735,578	2.92%	1,908
2019	33,245,000	1,739,855	8,570,000	1,940,213	41,614,642	2.72%	1,886

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

Sources: City of Gardner Finance Department and Johnson County Department of Records and Tax Administration - County Clerk's Office





⁽a) Property value data can be found in the Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property schedule in this section.

⁽b) Population data can be found in the Demographic and Economic Statistics schedule in this section.

City of Gardner, Kansas Direct and Overlapping Governmental Activities Debt As of December 31, 2019

Governmental Unit	(Debt Dutstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable ^(a)	Estimated Share of Direct and Overlapping Debt
GO Debt repaid with property taxes Unified School District No. 231 Johnson County Johnson County Community College Johnson County Park and Recreation	\$	139,215,000 18,473,577 51,710,000 30,740,000	56.84% 1.80% 1.80% 1.80%	\$ 79,133,234 332,156 929,750 552,708
Other Johnson County: Public Building Commission Subtotal, overlapping debt		345,025,000	1.80%	6,203,575 87,151,423
City Direct Debt				44,345,866
Total direct and overlapping debt				\$ 131,497,289

Notes: Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with the geographic boundaries of the City. ^(a) For debt repaid with property taxes, the percentage of overlapping debt applicable is estimated using taxable assessed property values. Applicable percentages were estimated by determining the portion of the governmental unit's taxable assessed value that is within the City's boundaries and dividing it by each unit's total taxable assessed value.

One parcel within the City of Gardner was within the boundaries of Fire District No 1 when the District incurred debt in 2010, and is therefore considered debt-obligated even though it is no longer in the District and is property tax-exempt. The City does not anticipate the parcel becoming taxable in the foreseeable future and the City therefore has no overlapping debt with the Fire District.

Sources: Johnson County Treasury and Financial Management and the City of Gardner Finance Department

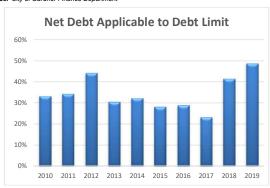
City of Gardner, Kansas **Legal Debt Margin Information Last Ten Fiscal Years**

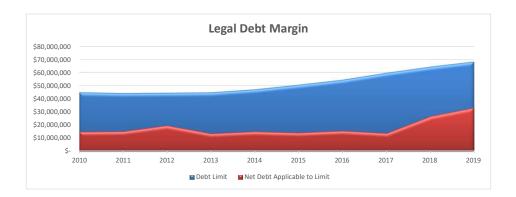
	2010	2011	2012		2013	 2014	 2015	 2016	 2017	2018	2019
Debt Limit	\$ 44,909,263	\$ 44,334,725	\$ 44,524,646	\$	44,867,292	\$ 47,105,324	\$ 50,654,924	\$ 54,443,006	\$ 59,663,274	\$ 64,350,457	\$ 68,190,386
Total net debt applicable to limit	14,841,700	15,147,850	19,631,650		13,584,740	15,085,450	 14,197,925	15,602,174	13,783,024	 26,568,798	33,054,021
Legal debt margin	\$ 30,067,563	\$ 29,186,875	\$ 24,892,996	\$	31,282,552	\$ 32,019,874	\$ 36,456,999	\$ 38,840,832	\$ 45,880,250	\$ 37,781,659	\$ 35,136,365
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	33.05%	34.17%	44.09%		30.28%	32.02%	28.03%	28.66%	23.10%	41.29%	48.47%
			argin Calculation for	r Fiscal \	Year 2019						
	Assessed value (a)	-	-			\$ 227,301,288					
	Debt limit (30% of a					68,190,386					
	Debt applicable to I					, ,					
	G.O. Bonds and	Temporary Notes O	utstanding			49,180,000					
	Less: Amount se	t aside for utilities, re	efunding,								
and revenue-supported bonds						(16,125,979)					
	Total net debt ap	plicable to limit				33,054,021					
Legal debt margin						\$ 35,136,365					

Notes: (a) Assessed value includes property tax collected for motor vehicles.

(b) The City is subject to Kansas statutes which limit the amount of net bonded debt (exclusive of revenue, utility, and refunding bonds) the City may have outstanding to 30% of the current assessed valuation of property.

Source: City of Gardner Finance Department

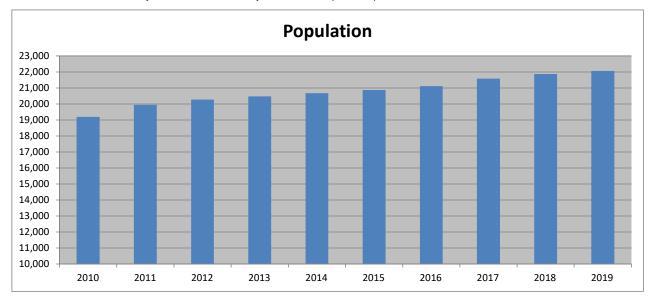




City of Gardner, Kansas Demographics and Economic Statistics Last Ten Calendar Years

			Per Capita			
Calendar	40	Personal	Personal	Median	School	Unemployment
Year	Population (1)	Income	Income (4)	Age (4)	Enrollment (3)	Rate (2)
2010	19,195	524,733,715	27,337	30.0	4,977	6.5%
2011	19,944	501,791,040	25,160	30.0	5,229	5.4%
2012	20,267	515,004,737	25,411	30.4	5,411	4.5%
2013	20,473	543,988,083	26,571	30.7	5,452	3.8%
2014	20,667	545,629,467	26,401	31.8	5,647	3.1%
2015	20,868	577,104,540	27,655	31.9	5,858	2.9%
2016	21,110	639,907,430	30,313	31.9	6,041	3.1%
2017	21,583	790,952,201	36,647	32.3	6,116	2.9%
2018	21,871	835,865,878	38,218	32.3	6,121	3.0%
2019	22,065	781,498,170	35,418	31.9	6,174	2.5%

⁽⁴⁾ Gardner Trade Area Profile. Provided by Southwest Johnson County Economic Development Corportion



⁽¹⁾ US Census Bureau estimate 2010-2018; worldpopulationreview.com 2019

⁽²⁾ Unemployment Rate is for Johnson County, Kansas. The City rate is not available. Provided by Southwest Johnson County Economic Development Corporation

⁽³⁾ Unified School District No. 231

City of Gardner, Kansas Principal Employers Current Year and Nine Years Ago

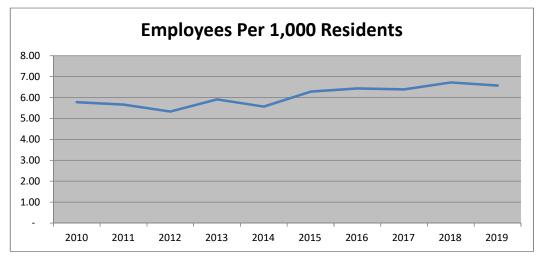
		2019		2010					
			Percentage of Total City			Percentage of Total City			
Employer	Employees	Rank	Employment	Employees	Rank	Employment			
Unified School District No. 231	926	1	24.32%	822	1	38.85%			
Epic Landscape Productions	298	2	7.83%						
Walmart	225	3	5.91%	256	2	12.10%			
Coleman	160	4	4.20%	200	3	9.45%			
City of Gardner	150	5	3.94%	117	7	5.53%			
Excelligence Learning Corp	150	6	3.94%						
Price Chopper	130	7	3.41%	120	5	5.67%			
TradeNet Publishing	120	8	3.15%	120	6	5.67%			
Meadowbrook Rehabilitation Hospital	113	9	2.97%	184	4	8.70%			
D.O.T. Label, Inc. (ITW)	86	10	2.26%	34	10	1.61%			
Medical Lodge of Gardner	83	11	2.18%	105	8	4.96%			
Cramer Products, Inc.	24	12	0.63%	56	9	2.65%			
Central Bank (Metcalf Bank)				20	11	0.95%			
Gardner Bank				19	12	0.90%			
Central National Bank				14	13	0.66%			
Empire Plastics				6_	14	0.28%			
Total	2,465		64.73%	2,073		97.97%			

Source: City of Gardner Business and Economic Development Department

City of Gardner, Kansas
Full-time Equivalent City Government Employees by Function
Last Ten Fiscal Years

	<u>2010</u>	<u> 2011</u>	2012	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	2017	<u>2018</u>	<u>2019</u>
Function										
General government										
Administration	3	3	2	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Human Resources/City Clerk	3	3	3	2	2	4	4	4	4	4
Information Systems	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	3	3
Finance										
Fiscal Services	4	4	4	5	5	7	7	7	7	7
Court	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Utilities	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9
Planning	1	1	1	3	3	5	5	5	5	5
Codes	2	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	3	3
Police										
Administration	5	5	4	5	3	5	6	7	7	7
Operations	23	22	22	23	24	28	28	27	30	30
Animal Control	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Public Works										
Administration	5	5	5	4	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fleet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Engineering	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
Building Services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Streets & Line Maintenance	12	11	12	15	17	12	15	15	18	18
Electric	13	16	18	16	10	14	16	18	18	17
Water	5	5	4	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Wastewater	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Culture and Recreation										
Recreation Services	5	5	5	5	5	6	7	6	6	7
Park Maintenance	7	8	5	6	6	6	6	6	8	6
Total	111_	113	108	121	115	131	137_	138	147	145

Source: City of Gardner Human Resources Department



City of Gardner, Kansas Operating Indicators by Function Last Ten Fiscal Years

	<u>2010</u>	2011 ^(a)	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	2017 ^(b)	2018	<u>2019</u>
Function	_									
General government (1)										
Building permits issued	503	570	578	534	607	594	744	852	889	1,155
Building inspections conducted	2,205	1,521	1,560	1,916	2,760	2,723	3,046	4,118	5,553	6,093
Police Department (2)		·	•	-		•	•		•	•
Violations	2,087	3,732	2,908	3,251	3,056	3,426	4,252	4,389	4,008	5,054
Fire responses	331	113	343	415	235	186	188	227	234	242
Medical responses	825	622	1,052	1,114	904	1,048	1,001	1,064	1,112	1,056
Public Works (3)										
Street resurfacing (shown in linear feet)	1,100	13,610	270	3,453	2,420	-	29,276	100,320	100,320	72,225
Curb replacement (shown in linear feet)	-	315	260	2,575	1,945	648	16,310	10,441	28,140	13,868
Electric (4)				-			•		•	•
Average daily consumption (in kWh)	364,150	354,075	360,000	357,700	370,924	371,929	386,687	373,025	372,086	404,619
Electric meters installed	129	94	53	85	93	66	112	80	161	234
Water (4)										
Average daily consumption (in thousands)	1,362	1,659	1,920	1,678	1,896	1,746	1,696	1,765	1,857	1,874
Water meters installed	88	94	53	85	93	66	178	107	253	190
Wastewater (4)										
Average daily sewage treatment (in thousands)	2,060	2,147	1,184	1,280	1,083	1,277	1,295	1,619	1,627	2,282
Culture and Recreation (5)	_,	_,	.,	-,	.,	-,	-,	.,	.,	_,
Athletic Program Participants	4,462	5,133	5,205	4,838	4,894	5,085	4,758	4,691	3,820	2,556
Aquatic Admissions	89,163	78,102	84,313	64,636	66,179	65,301	71,627	64,403	71,111	58,971
Airport ⁽⁶⁾	,	,	,	- 1,	,	,	,	,	,	,
Hangers	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	94	94	94
Aviation Fuel 100LL purchased (gallons)	_	_	_	-	-	_	_	18,500	14,000	19,626

Note: (a) In 2010, the City of Gardner entered into a contractual agreement with Johnson County Fire District No. 1 to provide all fire services.

Note: (b) In 2017, the City of Gardner acquired the Airport as a Department of the City.

Note: ** In 2017, the City of Gardner acquired the Airport as a Depart Sources: City of Gardner Finance Department and (**) City of Gardner Business and Economic Development Department (**) City of Gardner Police Department (**) City of Gardner Street Department

⁽⁴⁾ City of Gardner Utility Department

⁽⁵⁾ City of Gardner Pulling Department
(6) City of Gardner Parks and Recreation Department
(6) City of Gardner Public Works

City of Gardner, Kansas Capital Asset Statistics by Function Last Ten Fiscal Years

	<u>2010^(a)</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	2017 ^(c)	<u>2018</u>	2019
Function										
Police (1)										
Stations	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Patrol/AC Units	13	16	16	16	16	16	19	20	20	20
Fire Fleet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public Works (2)										
Streets (lane miles) (b)	99.33	108.7	108.7	109.61	109.61	191.00	192.00	192.60	194.35	203.00
Streetlights	1,139	1,214	1,214	1,264	1,264	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,759	1,423
Electric (3)										
Generators	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Substations	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Overhead lines (miles)	49.75	51.5	56.5	58.8	58.8	58.4	45.0	44.5	44.4	47.0
Underground lines (miles)	52.5	53.5	55.2	55.8	56.3	56.8	97.0	97.8	99.7	91.0
Water ⁽³⁾										
Water mains (miles)	106.01	106.24	106.24	107.61	107.61	134.00	135.00	136.00	137.20	138.00
Treatment Plants	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wastewater (3)										
Sanitary sewers (miles) (d)	123.35	123.35	124.83	125.97	125.97	109.00	109.00	130.50	132.00	111.00
Storm sewers (miles) (e)	42.64	42.64	42.64	43.92	43.92	45.00	45.00	45.00	46.00	65.00
Treatment Plants (f)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Culture and Recreation (4)										
Acreage	332.24	339.95	339.95	341.95	341.95	341.95	341.95	341.95	341.95	341.95
Parks	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Baseball/softball/soccer fields	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Community Centers	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Golf Course	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Airport (5)										
Asphalt Runway (feet)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,960	2,960	2,960
Turf Runways (feet)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,394	5,394	5,394

Sources: City of Gardner Finance Department and

NOTE: (a) In 2010, the City of Gardner entered into a contractual agreement with Johnson County Fire District No. 1 to provide all fire services.

⁽¹⁾ City of Gardner Police Department (2) City of Gardner Street Department

⁽³⁾ City of Gardner Utility Department

⁽⁴⁾ City of Gardner Parks and Recreation Department

⁽⁵⁾ City of Gardner Public Works

⁽b) In 2015, street miles reported was changed to street lane miles

⁽c) In 2017, the City of Gardner acquired the Airport as a Department of the City.

⁽d) In 2019, the City began reporting only active sanitary sewer lines

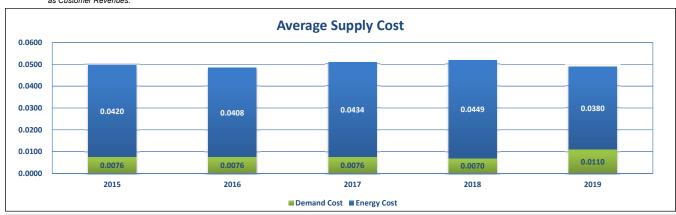
⁽e) In 2019, the City began including open concrete channels/ditches in the storm sewer miles
(f) In 2019, the City restated prior year figures for Wastewater Treatment plants from 3 to 1. In 2008, the City decomissioned the Interim Package
Plant and the Bull Creek treatment plant

City of Gardner, Kansas Electric Average Power Supply Cost Analysis per KWh and Customer Revenues Last Five Fiscal Years

Customer Revenues (a) **Average Supply Cost** Fiscal Peak Load Demand Cost Energy Cost Total Cost Residential Commercial ... Industrial _____ MW Year 2015 0.0076 0.0420 0.0496 37.4 9,199,000 3,921,000 1,010,000 0.0076 0.0408 9,560,000 4,078,000 1,050,000 2016 0.0484 39.0 0.0076 0.0434 0.0510 38.1 9,187,000 4,899,000 503,000 2017 5,699,000 476,000 2018 0.0070 0.0449 0.0519 39.4 9,100,000 2019 0.0110 0.0380 0.0490 40.4 9,280,623 4,040,983 601,046

Source: City of Gardner Utility Department

Notes: (a) Customers Revenues may differ from the Operating Revenues as shown in the City's Financial statements due to certain Operating Revenues not being classified as Customer Revenues.







INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

The Honorable Mayor and City Council Members City of Gardner, Kansas

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Gardner, Kansas (the City) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated June 1, 2020.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the City's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of the internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the result of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Allen, Gibbs & Houlik, L.C. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

June 1, 2020 Wichita, Kansas