

Johnson County Debt Management

Overview

In Johnson County, the demand for services continues to increase due to significant population growth. As a result, investments in capital infrastructure are required to maintain the quality of life that attracts people to Johnson County. These investments are financed by the County through both debt instruments and “pay-as-you-go” methods.

It is the County’s policy to consider “pay-as-you-go” methods before issuing any tax-supported debt. Examples of these methods include:

- 1/10-cent sales tax to fund stormwater capital improvements (\$14.5 million in budgeted expenditures for FY 2021);
- 1/4-cent sales tax to fund public safety projects (Public Safety Sales Tax II) approved in August 2008;
- 1/4-cent sales tax to be collected from April 2017 through March 2027 (Public Safety Sales Tax III) to fund a new courthouse, demolish the existing courthouse and a coroner’s facility approved in November 2016;
- Dedicated funding for the County Assistance Road System (CARS) capital program (\$14.5 million in budgeted expenditures for FY 2021);
- On-going ad valorem support for various infrastructure maintenance capital projects (\$4.8 million in budgeted expenditures for FY 2021).

However, it is not feasible for the County to fund all capital improvements with “pay-as-you-go” methods as capital infrastructure requirements increase with the population.

Each year, the County prepares a five-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP) that includes “pay-as-you-go” and debt-financed capital improvement projects. With the annual CIP, the County is able to integrate capital improvement financing with the annual operating budget. This integration allows the County to assess and manage CIP impacts on tax rates, user fee rates, fund balances, and the level of outstanding debt.

Debt Management Policies

The County adopted revised debt management policies on December 19, 2002 through Resolution 122-02. On May 2, 2013, the County amended these policies to clarify the County’s intent to comply with regulatory standards as noted in the eighth objective below. An overall summary of all County financial policies has been included in the section Budget Structure and Policies. The objectives for adopting such policies are:

1. To preserve the public trust and prudently manage public assets to minimize costs to the taxpayers and ensure current decisions do not adversely affect future generations.
2. To maintain the County’s ability to obtain access to the municipal bond market at favorable interest rates in amounts needed for capital improvements, economic development, and facilities or equipment to provide essential County services.
3. To minimize borrowing costs and preserve access to credit markets.
4. To seek to minimize debt interest costs whenever prudent in consideration of other cost factors and/or tax burden.
5. To maintain a balanced relationship between debt service requirements and current operating costs, encourage growth of the tax base, actively seek alternative funding sources, minimize interest costs and maximize investment returns.
6. To assess all financial alternatives for capital improvements prior to issuing debt. These could include categorical grants, loans, or state/federal aid.
7. To preserve the County’s flexibility in capital financing by maintaining an adequate margin of statutory debt capacity.
8. To maintain compliance with regulatory standards such as, but not limited to, Internal Revenue Service (IRS) codes and regulations.

The County lists forty specific debt management guidelines in Resolution 122-02 in accordance with the objectives stated above. Key guidelines are:

1. The County shall maintain good communications with bond rating agencies to ensure a complete and clear understanding of the creditworthiness of the County.
2. The County should market its debt issues on a competitive basis, unless specific criteria are met.
3. If a negotiated sale is advised, the County will competitively select the underwriter(s) needed to accomplish the structuring, marketing, pricing, and sale of the bonds.
4. For capital needs of enterprise operations, debt financing should be considered so that the ratepayers who utilize the capital improvement over the life of the improvement are required to support the capital financing. Although a pay-as-you-go (cash) strategy for enterprise operations may reduce interest costs, it may also increase user rates well above equitable and affordable levels.
5. The County shall identify a reserve level for debt service equal to a minimum of 5% of the annual principal and interest due on outstanding debt in order to ensure adequate debt service liquidity while minimizing the exposure to arbitrage liability, subject to debt covenants requiring a specific reserve in excess of this amount.
6. Proceeds from long-term debt should not be used to fund current operating costs.
7. The scheduled maturities of long-term obligations should be less than the expected economic life of the capital project or asset(s) financed.
8. The County shall seek to maintain a minimum of 20% of its statutory debt capacity.
9. The County shall establish and maintain limitations on the issuance of new property tax-base supported bonded indebtedness which will promote a balanced relationship between expenditures for debt service and current County costs while assisting in minimizing the overall property tax burden.
10. General obligation bonds supported by property taxes should be used to finance only those capital improvements and long-term assets which have been determined to be essential to the maintenance or development of the County.
11. General obligation bonds supported by property taxes should be used only after considering alternative funding sources, such as federal and state grants and other revenues.
12. Revenue-supported bonds should be used to limit potential dependence on property taxes for those projects with available revenue sources, whether self-generated or dedicated from other sources.

In addition, it is the policy of the Board of County Commissioners (BOCC) for the County to cautiously plan for the potential use of any derivative products. The County will carefully examine these products which usually take the form of non-traditional financing structures, on a case-by-case basis with particular attention to the life-cycle costs and benefits of the given product.

Outstanding County Debt

Johnson County's authority to issue debt is governed by several State of Kansas statutes. Generally, debt can be issued after a majority vote at an election or after publication of the intention of the County to issue debt. Once published, the intent to issue debt becomes subject to a general election only if a protest petition signed by the required percentage of qualified electors is filed with the County Election Commissioner (within a certain number of days after publication).

The Kansas legislature has designated Johnson County as an urban county. This designation permits the County, under "Home Rule" charter resolutions, to issue debt for sewer construction purposes by action of the BOCC without a vote of the residents. The "Home Rule" charter does provide for public hearings on the establishment of special districts and the funding of the improvements for those districts. Also, "Home Rule" charter resolutions allow the County to issue debt for computer hardware/software, radio equipment, and transportation vehicles by action of the BOCC without voter approval.

The County historically has used the following debt instruments to finance investments in capital infrastructure:

- General Obligation bonds and notes (Wastewater and other improvements).
- Special Assessment bonds and notes (Sewer and Road improvements).
- Revenue bonds (Airport and Park and Recreation projects).
- State of Kansas revolving loans (Airport and Wastewater projects).
- Capital Lease obligations (includes leases with the Public Building Commission).

A summary of the County's outstanding debt as of August 27, 2020, is provided within the Debt Management section. State of Kansas statutes impose limits on the amount of outstanding debt issued for certain purposes. These limits are based on the County's ETV, or Equalized Tangible Valuation (which is the sum of the County's tax roll value, motor vehicle value, and recreational vehicle value), and are summarized as follows:

	Legal Debt Limit	
		12/31/19
Purpose of Debt	Maximum % of ETV	Maximum Amount of Debt
General	3.00%	\$364,730,529
Airport	1.00%	\$121,576,843
Streets	2.00%	\$243,153,686
Library	2.00%	\$198,381,776

As previously stated in this document, the County seeks to maintain a minimum of 20% of the statutory debt capacity for each debt purpose. The following chart summarizes the County's debt capacity available as of December 31, 2019, and the estimated debt capacity available as of December 31, 2021:

		Legal Debt Margin		
	12/31/19	12/31/19	12/31/21	12/31/21
Purpose of Debt	Debt Margin (\$)	Debt Margin (%)	Debt Margin (\$)	Debt Margin (%)
General	\$360,075,529	98.72%	\$378,571,807	99.03%
Airport	\$119,946,843	98.66%	\$125,945,602	98.84%
Streets	\$243,153,686	100.00%	\$254,851,205	100.00%
Library	\$198,301,776	99.96%	\$208,146,475	100.00%

*Calculations as of 12/31/21 are based on conservative estimates for the County's Equalized Tangible Valuation (ETV).

The Debt Margin (\$) is the maximum amount of debt that may be issued. Debt Margin (%) is the percentage of debt capacity available to be issued.

Based on current estimates, the County will maintain in excess of 20% of the statutory debt capacity for each purpose of debt through the year 2021. It is important to note that State of Kansas statutes impose no limit on the amount of sewer debt. Also, no State debt limitations exist for any items that are funded with revenue bonds.

In accordance with State of Kansas statutes, Johnson County has created its own Public Building Commission (PBC). The PBC is a separate legal entity with a governing body comprised of the members of the BOCC. The PBC has the authority to acquire, build, and/or renovate facilities, and to lease these facilities to the County. In addition, the PBC has authority to issue revenue bonds to finance the acquisition, construction, and/or renovation of facilities, with repayment of the bonds financed with lease revenues from Johnson County. A summary of the PBC's outstanding debt as of August 27, 2020, is provided as part of the Debt Management section. State of Kansas statutes impose no limit on the amount of PBC debt that can be outstanding.

One objective of the County's debt management policies is to maintain and improve the County's current credit ratings so that borrowing costs are minimized and access to credit is preserved. In general, a credit rating is an independent summary judgment on the willingness and ability of a debt issuer to make full and timely debt service payments to investors. Both the County's general obligation bonds and the PBC's lease purchase revenue bonds are rated by Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services.

The County's credit ratings as of November 2019 are reflected in the table on the next page:

Credit Ratings as of November 2019	
Rating Entity	County Bond Rating
Moody's Investors Service	Aaa/Stable
Standard & Poor's Ratings Services	AAA/Stable
Fitch's Ratings	AAA/Stable

Moody's Investors Service has assigned an Aaa rating with the issuance of the Johnson County's \$22.2 million Internal Improvement general obligation bonds, Series 2019A. When rating the County's debt, Moody's Investors Service commented that the Aaa rating reflects the general obligation credit characteristics of Johnson County, which includes:

- Johnson County's extensive and wealthy tax base that benefits from its significant role in the Kansas City metropolitan area economy.
- Well managed and robust financial operations.
- Low net direct debt burden.

Moody's Investors Service also assigned an Aaa to the Public Building Commission's (PBC) Lease Purchase Revenue bonds reflecting the unconditional and long-term commitments of the county.

Johnson County has been rated 'AAA' from Standard & Poor's Rating Services since 1999 for its general obligation bonds. Since 2007, Standard & Poor's Rating Services had assigned the Public Building Commission's rating to 'AAA;' however, in September 2017 Standard & Poor's downgraded the Public Building Commission's rating on the Series 2017B bonds to 'AA+'. In 2018, Standard & Poor's upgraded the Public Building Commission's rating on the Series 2017B to 'AAA' and assigned a 'AAA' rating to Series 2018A and affirmed the 'AAA' rating in November 2019.

Fitch Ratings has assigned Johnson County its 'AAA', the highest rating that can be attained. The rating was first received in November 2009 and was recently reaffirmed in November 2019. The rationale for the County's 'AAA' rating is based on the following factors:

- Johnson County is an affluent, well-educated community located near Kansas City and residents display a superior socioeconomic profile.
- Diverse local economy, augmented by extensive employment opportunities.
- Officials have demonstrated consistent judicious financial management driven by conservative budgeting and prudent formal financial policies.
- Sufficient reserves after draws, indicating the County's superior degree of financial flexibility.
- Overall debt burden is low, coupled with a supportable five-year capital improvement plan.

In July 2018, Fitch Ratings also upgraded the Public Building Commission's Series 2010A, 2010B, 2010C, and 2010D from 'AA+' to 'AAA'.

Johnson County, Kansas is one of approximately forty counties in the United States to earn the "Triple A" designation from all three rating agencies.

Future Debt Planning

The County prepares a five-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) which is updated annually. This plan is developed to reflect the County's strategic planning regarding future development and proactive control over debt issuance and management.

A history of the percentage of budgeted pay-as-you-go versus debt financing for the County's CIP since 2015 is reflected in the following table:

Budget Year	Total Capital Appropriation	Pay-As-You-Go Portion	Debt Portion
2016	\$163,306,555	47%	53%
2017	\$128,624,204	53%	47%
2018	\$159,602,926	52%	48%
2019	\$98,759,510	58%	42%
2020	\$253,804,388	27%	73%
2021	\$152,163,761	42%	58%
Total	\$956,261,344		
Annual Average	\$159,376,891	43.7%	56.3%

For FY 2021, the ratio of pay-as-you-go versus debt financing is 42% pay-as-you-go, and 58% debt. This compares to a six-year average of 43.7% pay-as-you-go, and 56.3% debt.

The County has several capital projects that are self-funded with dedicated revenue sources. These include Airport, CARS, Stormwater, Wastewater, Library and Park and Recreation projects. A second chart excluding the self-funded projects is presented below:

Budget Year	Total Capital Appropriation	Pay-As-You-Go Portion	Debt Portion
2016	\$23,789,301	84%	16%
2017	\$29,289,135	41%	59%
2018	\$32,407,438	56%	44%
2019	\$14,761,650	81%	19%
2020	\$83,562,830	35%	65%
2021	\$153,531,857	43%	57%
Total	\$337,342,211		
Annual Average	\$56,223,702	46.6%	53.4%

For FY 2021, the ratio of pay-as-you-go versus debt financing is 43% pay-as-you-go and 57% debt. This is comparable to the six-year average of 46.6% pay-as-you-go, and 53.4% debt.

Budgeted Debt Service

The County's budgeted debt service includes general obligation bonds and notes, special assessment bonds and notes, revenue bonds, State of Kansas revolving loans, and capital lease obligations (including leases with Public Building Commission) for existing debt and estimated payments for all pending debt. A breakdown of the FY 2021 budgeted debt service by fund is provided below.

Fund	Principal Payments	Interest Payments	Total Payments
General Fund - PBC Lease Payments	\$6,470,000	\$1,490,657	\$7,960,657
Public Safety Sales Tax 2 (General Fund) - PBC Lease Payments	\$6,675,000	\$2,501,948	\$9,176,948
Debt Service Fund	\$1,345,000	\$602,915	\$1,947,915
County Building Fund - PBC Lease Payments	\$1,190,000	\$660,534	\$1,850,534
Library Special Use Fund - PBC Lease Payments	\$1,790,000	\$1,348,526	\$3,138,526
Airport Fund	\$170,000	\$99,375	\$269,375
Public Safety Sales Tax 3 (General Fund) - PBC Lease Payments	\$11,050,000	\$6,941,000	\$17,991,000
Wastewater SRCFP Fund	\$22,920,000	\$22,262,916	\$45,182,916
Park & Recreation Funds	\$5,540,000	\$1,144,058	\$6,684,058
Total	\$57,150,000	\$37,051,929	\$94,201,929

The total budgeted debt service for FY 2021 is approximately \$88.0 million.

Total FY 2021 - FY 2025 estimated debt service payments by fund are provided below.

	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025
Fund	Total Payments	Total Payments	Total Payments	Total Payments	Total Payments
General Fund - PBC Lease Payments	\$7,960,657	\$10,384,967	\$10,373,294	\$8,954,200	\$9,539,912
Public Safety Sales Tax 2 - General Fund - PBC Lease Payments	\$9,176,948	\$9,187,961	\$9,211,476	\$9,195,592	\$9,192,449
Debt Service Fund	\$1,947,915	\$2,253,450	\$2,246,310	\$2,256,570	\$2,242,830
County Building Fund - PBC Lease Payments	\$1,850,534	\$1,851,134	\$1,759,334	\$1,759,384	\$1,507,734
Library Special Use Fund - PBC Lease Payments	\$3,138,526	\$3,620,876	\$3,625,676	\$3,627,676	\$315,676
Airport Fund	\$269,375	\$450,875	\$461,875	\$456,875	\$461,625
Public Safety Sales Tax 3 (General Fund) - PBC Lease Payments	\$17,991,000	\$25,888,500	\$25,913,500	\$25,913,500	\$25,922,250
Wastewater SRCFP Fund	\$45,182,916	\$50,033,600	\$59,659,600	\$69,871,100	\$76,062,500
Park & Recreation Funds	\$6,684,058	\$6,369,355	\$4,978,658	\$3,420,283	\$3,410,500
Total Budgeted Debt Service	\$94,201,929	\$110,040,718	\$118,229,723	\$125,455,180	\$128,655,476

Summary

The BOCC has adopted debt management policies to ensure that Johnson County is able to make all debt service payments in a timely manner. The County integrates capital improvement planning with an annual operating budget to assess and manage tax rates, user fees, fund balances, and outstanding debt. This integration is essential to address the capital infrastructure requirements that come with rapid population growth.

The County's financial position is favorable, as can be seen by the "Triple A" credit rating assigned to the County's general obligation and PBC lease revenue bonds. Current debt levels are manageable and the County's financial reserves remain stable. Sound financial policies, including debt management policies, are in place to maintain the County's financial health in FY 2021 and beyond.

Summary of Outstanding Debt Issues

Issue and Purpose	Original Amount	Issue Date	Call Date	Maturity Date	Amount Outstanding
General and Special Obligation Bonds:					
<u>Library Refunding Bonds, Series 2010B</u> <i>Refunding the Library 1998B, 2001B and 2002C Series Bonds.</i>	\$ 4,470,000	3-Jun-10		1-Sep-20	\$ 235,000
<u>Library Bonds, Series 2010E</u> <i>Land acquisition for future library site</i>	\$ 740,000	28-Oct-10		1-Sep-20	\$ 80,000
<u>Refunding Bonds, Series 2012B</u> <i>Refunding of Series 2005A</i>	\$ 730,000	15-Aug-12		1-Sep-25	\$ 460,000
<u>Airport Improvement Bonds, Series</u> <i>Land acquisition at the Johnson County New Century AirCenter.</i>	\$ 1,910,000	17-Dec-15		1-Sep-35	\$ 1,630,000
<u>Airport Refunding Bonds, Series 2015B</u> <i>Refunding of the Airport 2008A Series Bonds.</i>	\$ 1,125,000	17-Dec-15		1-Sep-28	\$ 1,035,000
<u>Internal Improvement Bonds, Series</u> <i>Acquisition of radio equipment</i>	\$ 1,580,000	27-Oct-16		1-Sep-26	\$ 1,175,000
<u>Internal Improvement Bonds, Series</u> <i>Acquisition of EMC Station Alerting System</i>	\$ 975,000	2-Nov-17		1-Sep-27	\$ 810,000
<u>Internal Improvement Bonds, Series</u> <i>Acquisition of Voting Machines</i>	\$ 9,205,000	22-Aug-18		1-Sep-28	\$ 8,480,000
<u>Internal Improvement Bonds, Series</u> <i>Acquisition of Sheriff Radio Equipment</i>	\$ 2,670,000	11-Dec-19		1-Sep-29	\$ 2,670,000
Total General and Special Obligation	\$ 23,405,000				\$ 16,575,000
Road Benefit Special Assessment Bonds					
<i>Road Improvements to be repaid by property owners in the Benefit District</i>					
<u>Special Assessment Bonds, Series 2016A</u>					
115th Street West of Homestead Road	\$ 44,400	27-Oct-16		01-Sep-26	\$ 33,000
182nd Street and Wildcat Road	\$ 62,500	27-Oct-16		01-Sep-26	\$ 46,500
<u>Special Assessment Bonds, Series 2020A</u>					
Redbird Lane	\$ 65,000	20-Aug-20		01-Sep-30	\$ 65,000
Total Special Assessment Bonds:	\$ 171,900				\$ 144,500

Summary of Outstanding Debt Issues

<u>Issue and Purpose</u>	<u>Original Amount</u>	<u>Issue Date</u>	<u>Call Date</u>	<u>Maturity Date</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>
Wastewater General Obligation Bonds:					
<u>Wastewater, Series 2009B - Taxable Build America Bonds</u> <i>Wastewater system improvements</i>	\$ 20,925,000	17-Dec-09	01-Sep-20	01-Sep-29	\$ 1,165,000
<u>Wastewater, Series 2009C</u> <i>Refunding of Series 2001A, 2001C and 2002B Bonds</i>	\$ 14,463,175	17-Dec-09		01-Sep-29	\$ 2,530,000
<u>Wastewater, Series 2010C</u> <i>Wastewater system improvements</i>	\$ 8,605,000	28-Oct-10		01-Sep-30	\$ 5,665,000
<u>Wastewater, Series 2010D</u> <i>Refunding of Series 2003A and 2004A</i>	\$ 11,725,000	28-Oct-10	01-Sep-20	01-Sep-24	\$ 1,065,000
<u>Wastewater, Series 2011A</u> <i>Wastewater system improvements</i>	\$ 16,790,000	10-Nov-11	01-Sep-21	01-Sep-31	\$ 1,655,000
<u>Wastewater, Series 2012A</u> <i>Wastewater system improvements</i>	\$ 37,350,000	15-Aug-12		01-Sep-32	\$ 27,040,000
<u>Wastewater, Series 2012B</u> <i>Refunding of Series 2005A</i>	\$ 26,275,000	15-Aug-12		01-Sep-25	\$ 16,540,000
<u>Wastewater, Series 2013A</u> <i>Wastewater system improvements</i>	\$ 40,685,000	22-Oct-13		01-Sep-33	\$ 31,690,000
<u>Wastewater, Series 2014A</u> <i>Wastewater system improvements</i>	\$ 20,205,000	25-Nov-14		01-Sep-34	\$ 16,570,000
<u>Wastewater, Series 2014B</u> <i>Refunding of Series 2007A & 2007B</i>	\$ 38,480,000	25-Nov-14		01-Sep-27	\$ 31,665,000
<u>Wastewater, Series 2015A</u> <i>Wastewater system improvements</i>	\$ 28,605,000	17-Dec-15		01-Sep-35	\$ 24,395,000
<u>Wastewater, Series 2015B</u> <i>Refunding of Series 2008A & 2008D</i>	\$ 24,415,000	17-Dec-15		01-Sep-28	\$ 22,500,000
<u>Wastewater, Series 2016A</u> <i>Wastewater system improvements</i>	\$ 32,758,100	27-Oct-16		01-Sep-36	\$ 31,020,500
<u>Wastewater, Series 2016B</u> <i>Refunding of Series 2009A</i>	\$ 10,570,000	27-Oct-16		01-Sep-29	\$ 10,570,000
<u>Wastewater, Series 2017A</u> <i>Wastewater system improvements</i>	\$ 14,805,000	2-Nov-17		01-Sep-37	\$ 13,745,000
<u>Wastewater, Series 2018A</u> <i>Wastewater system improvements</i>	\$223,585,000	22-Aug-18		01-Sep-40	\$223,585,000
<u>Wastewater, Series 2019A</u> <i>Wastewater system improvements</i>	\$ 19,495,000	11-Dec-19		01-Sep-39	\$ 19,495,000
<u>Wastewater, Series 2020A (pending)</u> <i>Wastewater system improvements & refunding</i>	\$ 98,400,000	20-Aug-20		01-Sep-40	\$ 98,400,000
<u>Wastewater, Series 2020B (pending)</u> <i>Refunding of Series 2011A</i>	\$ 10,155,000	20-Aug-20		01-Sep-24	\$ 10,155,000
Total Wastewater General Obligation Bonds:	\$698,291,275				\$589,450,500

Summary of Outstanding Debt Issues

Issue and Purpose	Original Amount	Issue Date	Call Date	Maturity Date	Amount Outstanding
Revenue Bonds:					
<u>Park Revenue Bonds, Series 2011A (COP Issue)</u> <i>Refunding of Foundation Series 2001 and 2002A COP</i>	\$ 12,475,000	17-Aug-11		01-Sep-22	\$ 3,850,000
<u>Park Revenue Bonds, Series 2013A (COP Issue)</u> <i>Refunding of Foundation Series 2003A and 2004</i>	\$ 15,670,000	15-Sep-13		01-Sep-23	\$ 6,940,000
<u>Park Revenue Bonds, Series 2015A</u> <i>Park Police Building</i>	\$ 2,490,000	08-Jul-15		01-Sep-35	\$ 2,115,000
<u>Park Revenue Bonds, Series 2017A (COP Issue)</u> <i>Meadowbrook Project</i>	\$ 7,300,000	30-Mar-17		01-Sep-26	\$ 5,940,000
<u>Park Revenue Bonds, Series 2017B (COP Issue)</u> <i>Bull Creek Project</i>	\$ 5,460,000	30-Mar-17		01-Sep-26	\$ 4,440,000
<u>Park Revenue Bonds, Series 2019A (COP Issue)</u> <i>Cedar Niles Park</i>	\$ 6,365,000	4-Jun-19		01-Sep-29	\$ 6,365,000
<u>Park Revenue Bonds, Series 2019B (COP Issue)</u> <i>Mid-America Sports Complex and Mid-America West Sports Complex</i>	\$ 4,540,000	4-Jun-19		01-Sep-29	\$ 4,540,000
<u>Park Revenue Bonds, Series 2019C (COP Issue)</u> <i>Refunding of Series 2010D</i>	\$ 2,595,000	4-Jun-19		01-Sep-29	\$ 2,595,000
Total Revenue Bonds:	\$ 56,895,000				\$ 36,785,000
Wastewater State Revolving Loans:					
<u>Mill Creek Regional Plant</u> <i>Includes plant, sewer, and force main.</i>	\$ 12,519,392	01-Jun-04		01-Mar-26	\$ 4,371,864
<u>Middle Basin Green Project</u> <i>Includes digester, gas storage, grease receiving station and electricity generators.</i>	\$ 9,914,190	16-Nov-09		01-Mar-31	\$ 6,079,170
<u>Lone Elm</u> <i>Includes sewer and pump work</i>	\$ 677,380	01-Sep-13		01-Sep-33	\$ 632,959
<u>Gardner Lake</u> <i>Includes sewer and pump work</i>	\$ 6,423,403	01-Sep-13		01-Sep-34	\$ 4,544,153
Total Wastewater State Revolving	\$ 29,534,365				\$ 15,628,146

Summary of Outstanding Debt Issues

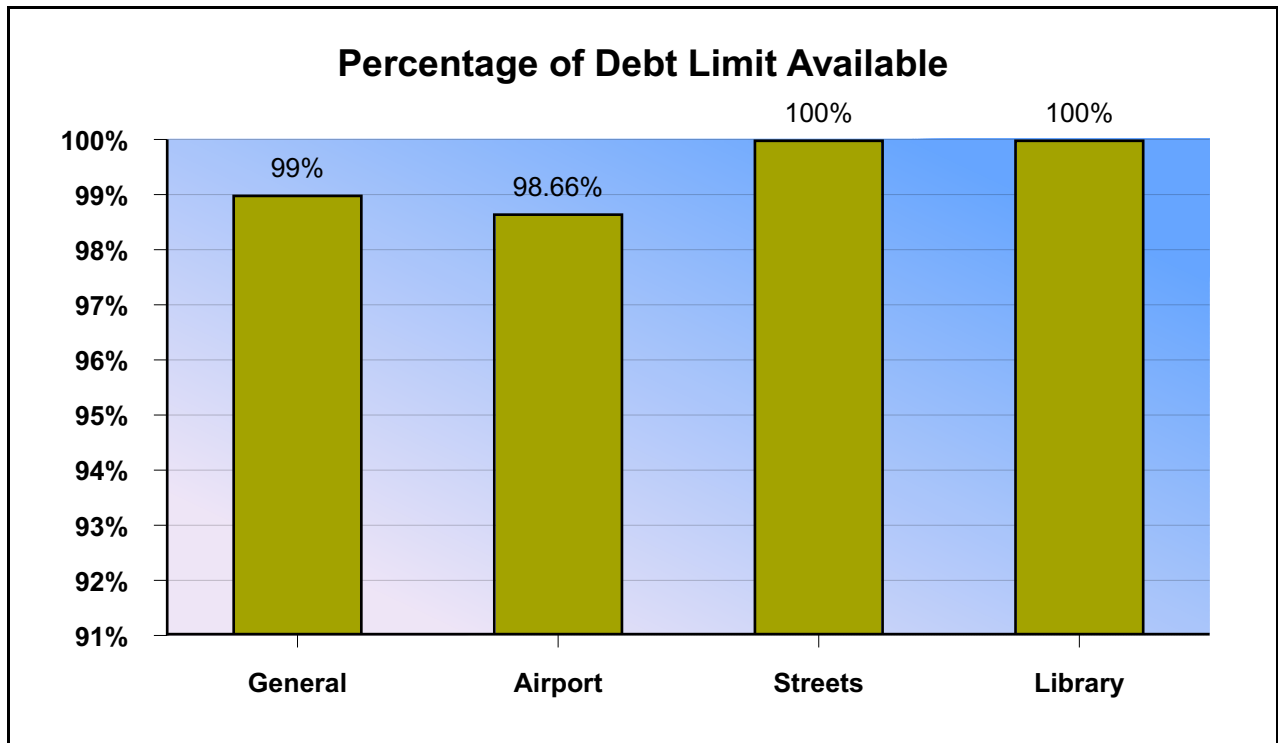
Issue and Purpose	Original Amount	Issue Date	Call Date	Maturity Date	Amount Outstanding
<u>Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds</u>					
<u>Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2010A - Recovery Zone Economic Development Taxable Bonds</u>					
Public Works Building	\$ 13,245,000				\$ 8,145,000
Series 2010A Total:	\$ 13,245,000	03-Jun-10		01-Sep-30	\$ 8,145,000
<u>Lease Purchase Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2010B</u>					
Church Property	\$ 1,500,000				\$ 255,000
Refund 2002B - County Buildings	\$ 4,620,000				\$ 0
Series 2010B Total:	\$ 6,120,000	03-Jun-10		01-Sep-22	\$ 255,000
<u>Lease Purchase Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2010C</u>					
Refund 2003A - Corrections, Med-Act, Sunset	\$ 15,920,000				\$ 1,420,000
Refund 2004A - Sunset Office Building	\$ 15,590,000				\$ 1,350,000
Series 2010C Total:	\$ 31,510,000	03-Jun-10	01-Sep-20	01-Sep-24	\$ 2,770,000
<u>Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2010D</u>					
Criminal Laboratory	\$ 7,830,000				\$ 375,000
Youth & Family Services Center	\$ 3,315,000				\$ 160,000
Olathe Adult Detention Center	\$ 3,105,000				\$ 150,000
Series 2010D Total:	\$ 14,250,000	28-Oct-10	01-Sep-20	01-Sep-30	\$ 685,000
<u>Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2011A</u>					
Criminal Laboratory	\$ 17,155,000				\$ 790,000
Elmore Center (Developmental Supports Building)	\$ 490,000				\$ 25,000
Olathe Adult Detention Center	\$ 17,750,000				\$ 815,000
Series 2011A Total:	\$ 35,395,000	28-Oct-10	01-Sep-20	01-Sep-30	\$ 1,630,000
<u>Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2011B</u>					
Criminal Laboratory	\$ 1,405,000				\$ —
Olathe Adult Detention Center	\$ 3,505,000				\$ —
Northeast Office Remodel	\$ 2,975,000				\$ —
Justice Annex/Courthouse	\$ 8,915,000				\$ —
Series 2011B Total:	\$ 16,800,000	13-Oct-11	01-Sep-20	01-Sep-31	\$ —
<u>Lease Purchase Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2012A</u>					
Refund 2005A - Sunset Office Building	\$ 255,000				\$ 155,000
Refund 2005A - Warehouse	\$ 2,890,000				\$ 1,835,000
Refund 2005A - Remodel Admin/Courthouse Bldgs	\$ 3,995,000				\$ 2,510,000
Refund 2005A - Communications Center	\$ 6,795,000				\$ 4,190,000
Refund 2005A - Adult Detention Center Expansion, Phase II	\$ 2,700,000				\$ 1,705,000
Series 2012A Total:	\$ 16,635,000	15-Aug-12		01-Sep-25	\$ 10,395,000
<u>Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2014A</u>					
Courthouse	\$ 1,995,000	25-Nov-14		01-Sep-24	\$ 1,105,000
Series 2014A Total:	\$ 1,995,000				\$ 1,105,000
<u>Library Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2014B</u>					
Central Resource & Monticello Library	\$ 4,000,000				\$ 2,110,000
Series 2014B Total:	\$ 4,000,000	25-Nov-14		01-Sep-24	\$ 2,110,000

Summary of Outstanding Debt Issues

Issue and Purpose	Original Amount	Issue Date	Call Date	Maturity Date	Amount Outstanding
<u>Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds (Continued)</u>					
<u>Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2015A</u>					
Arts & Heritage Center	\$ 21,460,000				\$ 18,250,000
Series 2015A Total:	\$ 21,460,000	30-Jun-15		1-Sep-35	\$ 18,250,000
<u>Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2015B</u>					
Refund 2007A - Adult Detention Center, Phase II	\$ 5,435,000				\$ 4,335,000
Refund 2008A - Communications Center	\$ 5,530,000				\$ 5,045,000
Refund 2008A - Adult Detention Center, Phase II	\$ 20,490,000				\$ 18,695,000
Refund 2008A - Youth & Family Services	\$ 1,430,000				\$ 1,305,000
Refund 2008A - Elmore Center	\$ 2,380,000				\$ 2,170,000
Refund 2008C - Adult Detention Center, Phase II	\$ 6,460,000				\$ 5,895,000
Series 2015B Total:	\$ 41,725,000	17-Dec-15		1-Sep-31	\$ 37,445,000
<u>Library Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2016A</u>					
Monticello Library	\$ 12,720,000				\$ 11,365,000
Refund 2008B - Leawood Library	\$ 3,645,000				\$ 2,925,000
Series 2016A Total:	\$ 16,365,000	27-Oct-16		1-Sep-36	\$ 14,290,000
<u>Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2016B</u>					
Youth & Family Services	\$ 7,220,000				\$ 7,220,000
Criminal Laboratory	\$ 1,955,000				\$ 1,955,000
Series 2016B Total:	\$ 9,175,000	27-Oct-16		1-Sep-29	\$ 9,175,000
<u>Library Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2017A</u>					
Lenexa Library	\$ 15,060,000	2-Nov-17		1-Sep-29	\$ 13,795,000
Series 2017A Total	\$ 15,060,000				\$ 13,795,000
<u>Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2017B</u>					
Refund 2011A	\$ 21,275,000	2-Nov-17		1-Sep-31	\$ 21,275,000
Central Booking Facility (Olathe Adult Detention Center)	\$ 1,850,000	2-Nov-17		1-Sep-27	\$ 1,530,000
Series 2017B Total	\$ 23,125,000				\$ 22,805,000
<u>Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2018A</u>					
Courthouse/Medical Examiner Building	\$148,595,000	5-Sep-18		1-Sep-27	\$148,595,000
Series 2018A Total	\$148,595,000				\$148,595,000
<u>Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2019A</u>					
County Buildings	\$ 1,390,000	11-Dec-19		11-Dec-39	\$ 1,390,000
Series 2019A Total	\$ 1,390,000				\$ 1,390,000
<u>Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2020A</u>					
Refunding of Series 2010C and 2010D	\$ 17,525,000	27-Aug-20		1-Sep-30	\$ 17,525,000
Series 2020A Total	\$ 17,525,000				\$ 17,525,000
<u>Lease Purchase Revenue Bonds, Series 2018A</u>					
Courthouse/Medical Examiner Building	\$ 10,765,000	27-Aug-20		1-Sep-31	\$ 10,765,000
Series 2018A Total	\$ 10,765,000				\$ 10,765,000
Total Debt of Public Building Commission:	\$445,135,000				\$321,130,000

Johnson County, Kansas
Legal General Obligation Debt Margin Computation
12/31/19

	<u>General</u>	<u>Airport</u>	<u>Streets</u>	<u>Library (3)</u>
Assessed Valuation for Debt Limitation Purposes	\$12,157,684,293	\$12,157,684,293	\$12,157,684,293	\$9,919,088,782
<i>Percentage Limitation (1)</i>	3.0%	1.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Dollar Debt Limit	364,730,529	121,576,843	243,153,686	198,381,776
<i>Outstanding Debt (2)</i>	4,655,000	1,630,000	0	80,000
Amount Set Aside for Repayment of G.O. Debt	989,308	0	0	80,000
<i>Net Outstanding Debt</i>	3,665,692	1,630,000	0	0
Available Legal Debt Margin	<u>\$361,064,837</u>	<u>\$119,946,843</u>	<u>\$243,153,686</u>	<u>\$198,381,776</u>



(1) Source: 2019 Annual Abstract of Taxes, Johnson County Clerk, Kansas Statutes. General K.S.A. 10-306, Airport K.S.A. 3-307, Streets K.S.A. 68-584, Library K.S.A. 12-1257, Park and Recreation K.S.A. 19-2874.

(2) Includes all general obligation bonds and notes except voting machine bonds, which are not subject to debt limitation. Also excludes Wastewater General Obligation debt (which is supported by user charges). Does not include debt obligation exempt from statutory limitations. General K.S.A. 25-134, 10-307, 10-427A, 10-311, Airport K.S.A. 3-304, Street K.S.A. 68-728.

(3) Library total equalized tangible valuation excludes real and personal property located within the city limits of the City of Olathe, Kansas, and the City of Bonner Springs, Kansas.