



Revenue Summary

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FY 2014 Johnson County Revenues

Introduction

The Johnson County Government has developed a diverse base of revenues to fund its unique operational and capital needs. The County has increased efforts to reduce reliance on Ad Valorem Taxes and increase Charges for Services and other revenues. These results have been achieved by reviewing user fees and charges for services on a periodic basis, and implementing several dedicated revenue sources for major infrastructure projects.

The purpose of this section is to describe the major revenue trends and how these affect Johnson County. Special emphasis is placed on the County's thirty (30) major revenue sources. This set of revenues is significant in that they collectively represent at least 77% of the County's projected revenues in FY 2014. Each major source of revenue is described on the following pages.

Revenue Estimating Committee

The Revenue Estimating Committee reviews projections of the County's major revenue sources and provides recommendations on projected revenues to the County Manager. The County Manager considers these recommendations in preparing the proposed annual budget that is submitted to the Board of County Commissioners in June of each year. The County Manager may alter the committee's projected revenues in preparing the proposed budget, and the Board of County Commissioners may alter projected revenues as part of the annual budget process.

The County Manager determines the membership of the Revenue Estimating Committee as part of the County's financial procedures. The current membership of the committee is as follows:

County Manager	County Appraiser	TFM Representative	Records and Tax Administration
County Treasurer	Budget Director	Revenue Coordinator	

*TFM is Treasury and Financial Management.

For FY 2014, the Revenue Estimating Committee determined a minimum threshold of \$500,000 for a major revenue source. The Committee identified 30 major revenue sources for FY 2014. The following information will show 29 major revenue sources for FY 2013 but will increase to 30 in FY 2014 with the addition of the Water System Availability Charge. In order to avoid budgetary shortfalls during the fiscal year, revenues are estimated using a conservative approach.

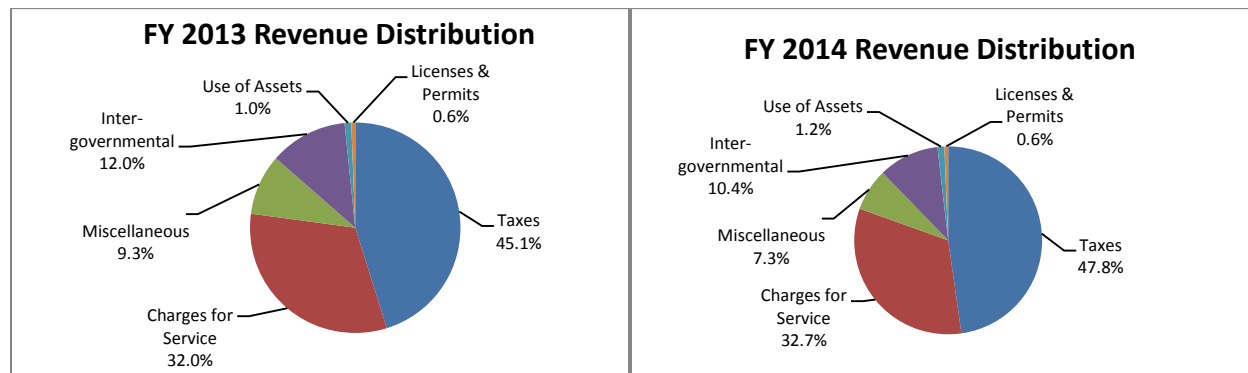
Revenues by Category

The following table provides a breakdown of FY 2014 budgeted revenues (excluding transfers and use of carryover). Taxes account for 47.75% of Johnson County's total revenues. Charges for Service comprise 32.73% of the revenue base. Intergovernmental Revenues, Use of Assets/Miscellaneous, and Licenses & Permits represent 10.44%, 8.44%, and 0.65% of the FY 2014 revenue budget, respectively.

FY 2014 Revenue Distribution		
Revenue Category	FY 2014 Budget Amount	% of FY 2014 Budget Amount
Taxes	\$266,746,168	47.75%
Charges for Service	\$182,826,056	32.73%
Use of Assets/Miscellaneous	\$47,155,854	8.44%
Intergovernmental	\$58,308,166	10.44%
Licenses & Permits	\$3,612,133	0.65%
Totals	\$558,648,377	100.0%

Revenues outlined in this section are those funds which the County has budgeted to collect in FY 2014. These revenues exclude transfers and use of carryover. Revenues are categorized into the following groups:

- **Taxes** – This group is comprised of Ad Valorem Support (property taxes), Sales, Motor Vehicle, Delinquent, and several other taxes including minerals, liquor, recreational vehicles, car rentals, and compensating use taxes. Taxes represent the largest source of revenue for the County.
- **Intergovernmental** – This group includes revenues from federal, state and city grants, as well as Special Highway (Gas Tax) funds which are dedicated for road and bridge maintenance and construction.
- **Licenses & Permits** – This group has been an insignificant portion of the revenue picture in the last decade.
- **Charges for Service** – This group has grown dramatically since the Wastewater Capital Finance Charges, Connection Fees and System Development Fees were instituted in the early 1990s based on Equivalent Dwelling Unit (EDU). In FY 2003, new user fees for Wastewater operations and maintenance activities were implemented. The new System Availability Charge is included in the FY 2014 budget. The System Development Charge (an EDU-based charge) was eliminated in FY 2013.
- **Use of Assets/Miscellaneous** – This group includes Investment Interest, land and building rentals, and sale of County assets.



2012 Through 2014 Revenue Breakdown

The following table summarizes Actual 2012, Estimated 2013 and Budget 2014 revenues for Johnson County (excluding transfers and use of carryover).

Revenues by Category

Revenues:	Actual FY 2012	Estimated FY 2013	Budget FY 2014
Taxes			
* Ad Valorem Tax	\$167,964,097	166,549,029	169,754,568
* Local Sales Tax (County share of 1/2 cent)	12,928,289	13,471,589	13,903,711
* Stormwater Sales Tax (1/10 cent)	10,107,558	10,075,426	10,377,689
* Public Safety Sales Tax (County share of 1/4 cent)	15,866,499	15,962,228	16,474,250
* Public Safety Sales Tax II (County share of 1/4 cent)	15,866,499	15,962,228	16,474,250
* Local Use Tax	2,355,206	2,479,473	2,553,857
* Stormwater Use Tax	1,834,247	1,854,441	1,910,074
* Public Safety Use Tax	2,881,606	2,937,915	3,026,052
* Public Safety Use Tax II	2,881,606	2,937,915	3,026,052
* Motor Vehicle Tax	17,739,778	18,353,613	18,654,515
* Interest on Delinquent Taxes	2,924,948	3,500,000	3,500,000
* Delinquent Real Property Tax	3,676,135	2,478,427	2,347,430
* 911 Wireline Telephone Tax	0	0	0
Other Taxes	4,370,055	4,250,673	4,743,720
Taxes Subtotal	261,396,523	260,812,957	266,746,168

Revenues by Category (Continued)

Revenues:	Actual FY 2012	Estimated FY 2013	Budget FY 2014
Intergovernmental			
* Special Highway Fund	10,427,009	10,200,000	10,350,000
* Section 8 Rental Assistance	10,377,622	12,202,000	12,405,000
* Community Development Block Grant	1,378,003	1,470,917	1,478,948
Federal/State/Local Government Grants	41,110,439	45,170,106	34,074,218
Intergovernmental Subtotal	63,293,073	69,043,023	58,308,166
Licenses & Permits			
* Contractor Licensing Fee	934,279	975,000	992,404
Other Licenses & Permits	2,220,452	2,457,556	2,619,729
Licenses & Permits Subtotal	3,154,731	3,432,556	3,612,133
Charges for Service			
* Mortgage Registration Fee	16,019,920	17,250,000	17,750,000
* Heritage Trust Fund Fee	548,421	690,000	710,000
* Recording Fee	1,742,819	1,800,000	1,800,000
* Motor Vehicle Registration Fee	3,550,576	3,534,232	3,576,643
* Prisoner Boarding Charges (Sheriff & Corrections)	1,153,922	1,200,000	1,125,000
* Police Protection Charge	824,915	800,000	800,000
* 911 Wireless Telephone Fee	272,510	0	0
* 911 Fee	3,356,538	3,288,553	3,750,000
* Med-Act User Fee	7,101,182	7,049,186	7,404,873
* Wastewater Connection Fee	4,033,199	5,000,000	5,000,000
* Wastewater Capital Finance Charge	34,877,850	37,173,700	33,403,898
* Wastewater User Charge	38,126,338	39,278,445	45,958,556
* Water System Development Charge	1,423,004	0	0
* Water System Availability Charge	0	0	3,080,899
* Parks Enterprise Charge	16,572,335	21,117,082	17,748,316
Other Charges for Service	35,372,842	46,700,511	40,717,871
Charges for Service Subtotal	164,976,371	184,881,709	182,826,056
Use of Assets			
* Investment Interest	3,010,202	1,954,431	2,334,834
Other Use of Assets	3,808,985	3,966,894	4,226,925
Use of Assets Subtotal	6,819,187	5,921,325	6,561,759
Miscellaneous	50,465,203	53,815,004	40,594,095
Total Major Revenues (indicated with "**")	\$412,757,112	\$421,545,830	\$431,671,819
Total Revenues (excluding transfers)	\$550,105,088	\$577,906,575	\$558,648,377
Major Revenues as a Percent of Total	75.03%	72.94%	77.27%

Major Revenue Sources

The following table provides a summary of the Estimated 2013 and Budget 2014 amounts for the major revenue sources. As demonstrated, there are 30 major revenue sources projected to contribute 77% of total revenues in FY 2014. Following the table is a description of each of the 30 revenues.

Johnson County Major Revenue Sources

Revenue Source	FY 2013 Estimated	FY 2014 Budget	% Change
Ad Valorem Tax	166,549,029	169,754,568	1.9%
Local Sales Tax	13,471,589	13,903,711	3.2%
Stormwater Sales Tax	10,075,426	10,377,689	3.0%
Public Safety Sales Tax I	15,962,228	16,474,250	3.2%
Public Safety Sales Tax II	15,962,228	16,474,250	3.2%
Local Use Tax	2,479,473	2,553,857	3.0%
Stormwater Use Tax	1,854,441	1,910,074	3.0%
Public Safety Use Tax	2,937,915	3,026,052	3.0%
Public Safety Use Tax	2,937,915	3,026,052	3.0%
Motor Vehicle Tax	18,353,613	18,654,515	1.6%
Interest On Delinquent Taxes	3,500,000	3,500,000	0.0%
Delinquent Real Property Tax	2,478,427	2,347,430	-5.3%
Special Highway Fund	10,200,000	10,350,000	1.5%
Section 8 Rental Assistance	12,202,000	12,405,000	1.7%
Community Development Block Grant	1,470,917	1,478,948	0.5%
Contractor Licensing Fee	975,000	992,404	1.8%
Mortgage Registration Fee	17,250,000	17,750,000	2.9%
Heritage Trust Fund Fee	690,000	710,000	2.9%
Recording Fee	1,800,000	1,800,000	0.0%
Motor Vehicle Registration Fee	3,534,232	3,576,643	1.2%
Prisoner Boarding Charge	1,200,000	1,125,000	-6.3%
Police Protection Charge	800,000	800,000	0.0%
911 Fee	3,288,553	3,750,000	14.0%
Med-Act User Fee	7,049,186	7,404,873	5.0%
Wastewater Connection Fee	5,000,000	5,000,000	0.0%
Wastewater Capital Finance Charge	37,173,700	33,403,898	-10.1%
Wastewater User Charge	39,278,445	45,958,556	17.0%
Wastewater System Availability Charge *	-	3,080,899	N/A
Parks Enterprise Charge	21,117,082	17,748,316	-16.0%
Investment Interest	1,954,431	2,334,834	19.5%
Total Revenues	421,545,830	431,671,819	2.4%

* The Wastewater System Availability Charge is a new fee effective January 1, 2014

1. Ad Valorem Tax

The Ad Valorem Tax is the largest single revenue source available to Kansas counties. These revenues are derived from taxes levied on real property, personal property, and state assessed utilities. The Johnson County Appraiser values real and personal properties, while the State of Kansas assigns values to state assessed utilities.

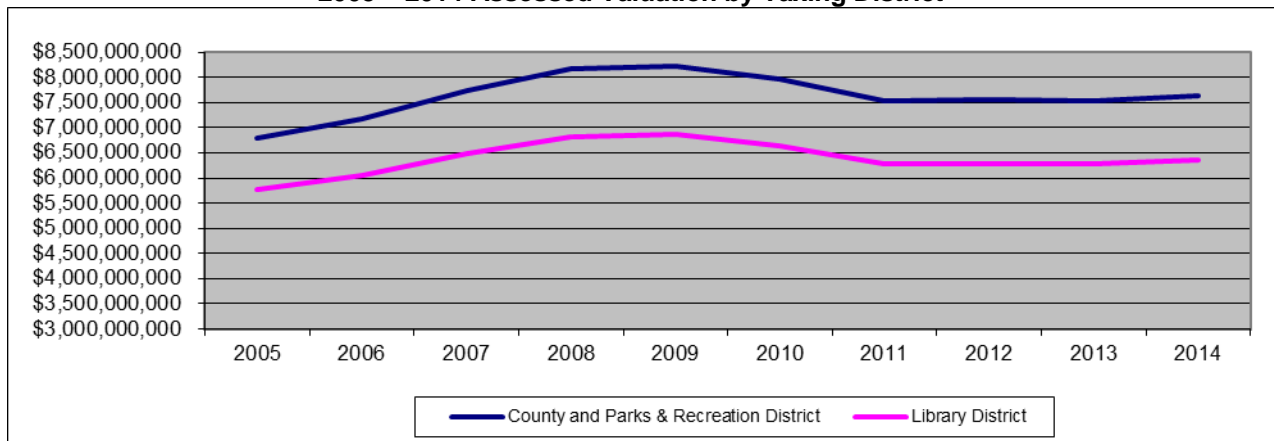
The Ad Valorem Tax generates \$169.8 million for the FY 2014 Budget. Ad Valorem Taxes are generated from the County's assessed valuation, which is \$7.65 billion for the FY 2014 Budget. Sales transactions and prices are getting stronger and the revaluation of all real property reflects an increase. Assessed valuation by taxing district is reflected in the following table.

Comparison of FY 2013 and FY 2014 Assessed Valuation by Taxing District

Taxing District:	2013 Assessed Valuation	2014 Assessed Valuation*	\$ Increase	% Increase
County	\$7,520,503,387	\$7,645,237,274	\$124,733,887	1.66%
Park & Recreation	\$7,520,503,387	\$7,645,237,274	\$124,733,887	1.66%
Library	\$6,270,501,195	\$6,361,367,981	\$90,866,786	1.45%

*The assessed valuation for FY 2014 is an estimate. The final assessed valuation for FY 2014 will be published by the County Clerk in mid-December.

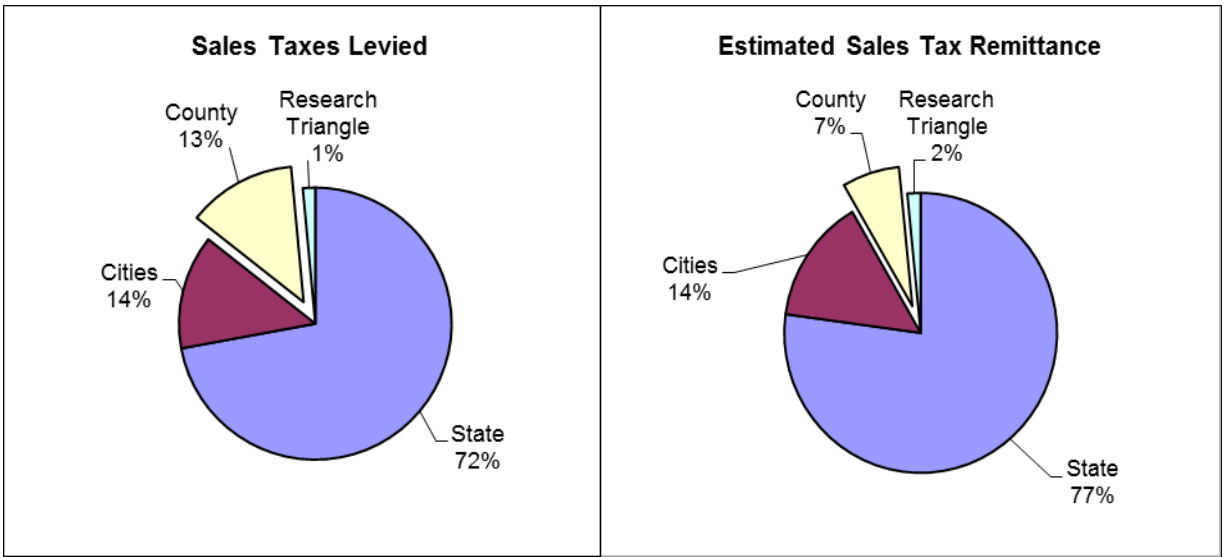
2005 – 2014 Assessed Valuation by Taxing District



2-5. Sales Taxes (Local, Stormwater, and Public Safety Sales Tax I and II).

The average total sales tax rate in Johnson County for FY 2014 is 8.53125%. The State will levy 6.15% while cities levy between 0% - 1.750%, excluding special districts. In FY 2014, Johnson County will levy four Countywide sales taxes totaling 1.10% (Local - 0.5%, Stormwater - 0.1%, Public Safety - 0.25%, Public Safety II - 0.25%). The Research Triangle Sales tax of 0.125% is not included in the total of 1.10% because it is a pass through sales tax with the total being immediately distributed to the Johnson County Education Research Triangle Authority.

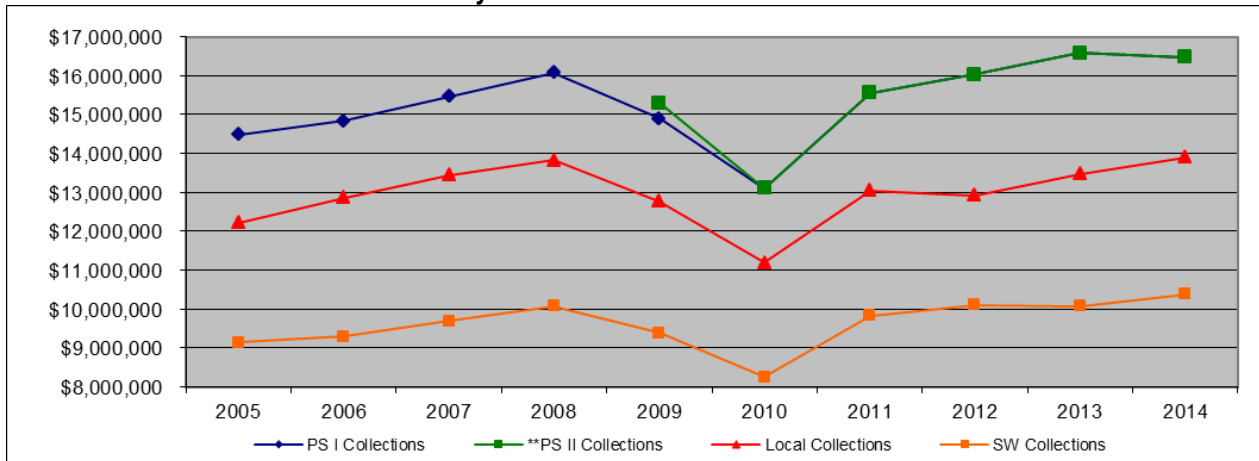
The County levies a rate of 1.10%, excluding the Research Triangle Sales Tax; however, an estimated rate of .542% is retained by the County. The variation is due to a population and ad valorem ratio of the Local Sales Tax and the Public Safety Sales Taxes remitted to the cities.



Comparison of Sales Taxes Levied and Retained

The "Sales Taxes Levied" pie chart on the previous page includes the amounts levied by the various jurisdictions. In contrast, the "Estimated Sales Tax Remittance" chart includes the sales taxes that are received by each entity. The "County" share of remittance represents the taxes that fund County programs and services. Fluctuations in annual growth rates for each of the four sales taxes are demonstrated in the table below.

Actual/Projected Sales Tax and Growth Rates



** The Public Safety Sales Tax II was approved August 5th, 2008 and became effective January 1, 2009.

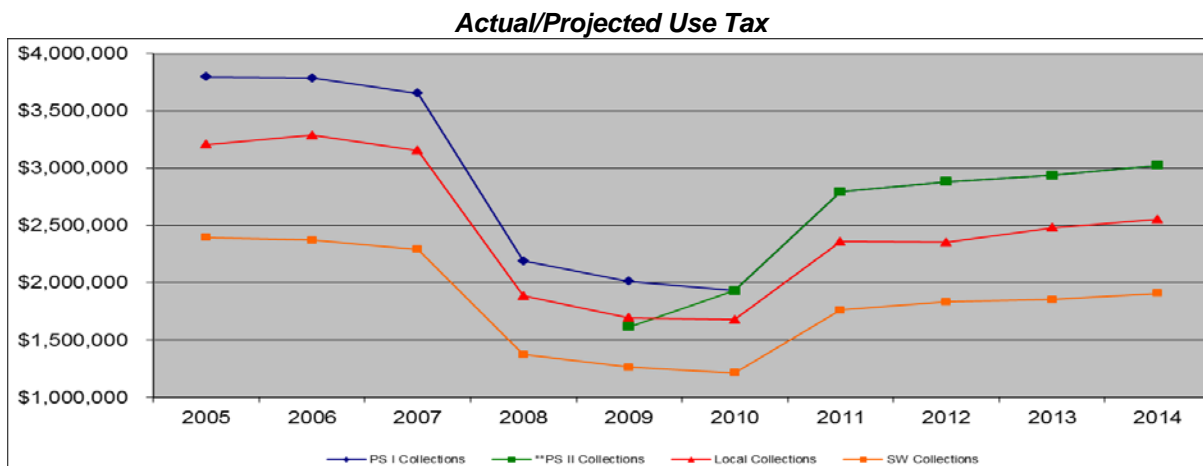
- Local Sales Tax** – The first sales tax is referred to as the Local Sales Tax and equals one-half of one cent (0.50%). Local Sales Tax revenues are distributed to the County and each of the cities in the County according to a state-mandated formula based upon population and ad valorem tax. The County receives approximately 25.6% of these revenues, while cities within Johnson County receive approximately 74.4%. The Local Sales Tax is General Fund revenue and can be used to support general government services. The County's share of the FY 2013 Local Sales Tax receipts are projected to increase 4.2% from the FY 2012 Actuals. FY 2014 is budgeted at \$13,903,711, a 3.2% increase over the FY 2013 projected.

- Stormwater Sales Tax (SW)** – The second sales tax is known as the Stormwater Sales Tax and equals one-tenth of one cent (0.10%). All of the funds from this tax are remitted to the County to be used for the construction of stormwater management projects. Because the Stormwater Sales Tax is not formula based, projections are based on expected growth rates in taxable sales. Projections indicate that Stormwater Sales Tax receipts will increase 3% in FY 2014. The County's share of this revenue source is budgeted at \$10,377,689 for FY 2014.
- Public Safety Sales Tax (PS I)** – Equaling one-quarter of one cent (0.25%), the third sales tax is commonly referred to as the Public Safety Sales Tax because the County's share of the revenues has been specifically dedicated for public safety purposes. The Public Safety Sales Tax went into effect on July 1, 1995 and is distributed to the County and cities under a formula which differs from the one applied to the Local Sales Taxes. The first 50% of the proceeds of the one-quarter cent tax go directly to the County with the second 50% of the proceeds distributed with the same methodology as the Local Sales Tax. In general, the County receives approximately 62.8% of these revenues, while cities receive approximately 37.2%. Projections indicate that Public Safety Sales Tax receipts will increase 3.2% in FY 2014. The County's share of this revenue source is budgeted at \$16,474,250 for FY 2014.
- Public Safety Sales Tax II (PS II)** – The fourth sales tax is the Public Safety Sales Tax II approved August 5th, 2008, and equals one-quarter of one cent (0.25%). This sales tax is referred to as the Public Safety Sales Tax II because the County's share of the revenues has been specifically dedicated for public safety purposes and approved to begin in FY 2009. The County's share is computed with the same formula as the Public Safety Sales Tax I. In general, the County receives approximately 62.8% of these revenues, while cities receive approximately 37.2%. Projections indicate that Public Safety Sales Tax receipts will increase 3.2% in FY 2014. The County's share of this revenue source is budgeted at \$16,474,250 for FY 2014.

6-9. Use Taxes (Local, Stormwater, and Public Safety Sales Tax I and II).

The Use Tax is a tax applied to goods purchased outside of the State. The tax is imposed on the use, storage, or consumption of tangible personal property in the State. The two different kinds of use tax are the retailers' use tax and the consumers' use tax. The out-of-state retailer remits the use tax on behalf of their Kansas customer for the retailers' use tax, while the purchaser remits the use tax on purchases originating out-of-state for the consumers' use tax.

The County experienced decreased revenues from Use Taxes beginning with FY 2008 due to large refunds issued by the Kansas Department of Revenue. These refunds continued through 2010, thus reducing revenues until all refund issues were resolved. According to the Kansas Department of Revenue all major refunds impacting Use taxes have been completed. The additional inclusions to the use tax as well as the refunds have caused wide fluctuations over the last ten years and cause revenue trend lines to be skewed as represented by the graph below. FY 2014 projections reflect increases of 3.0%.

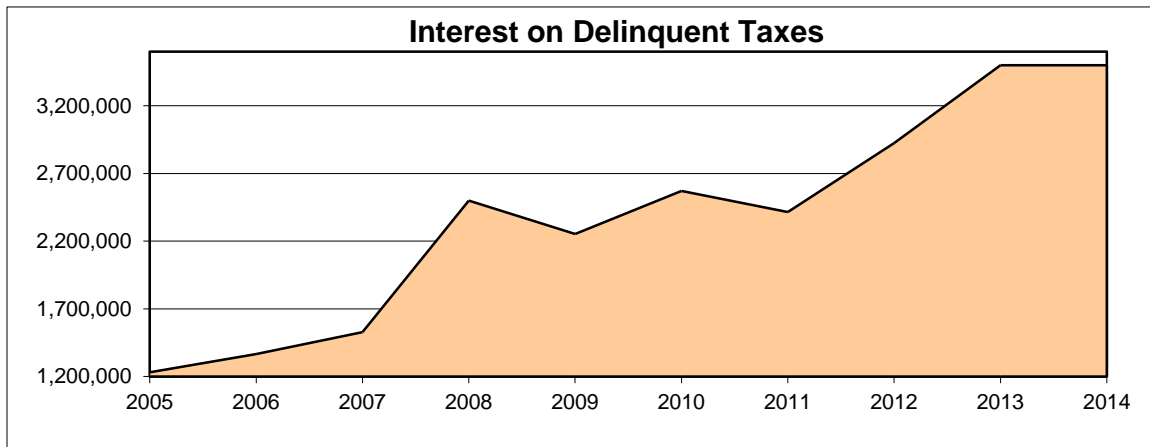


**The Public Safety Sales Tax II was approved August 5th, 2008, and is included beginning with FY 2009

10. Interest on Delinquent Taxes

This revenue reflects interest and penalty payments on unpaid ad valorem or special assessment taxes which include delinquent real estate, personal property, motor vehicle and current year real estate and personal property tax payments that are paid after the due date. This revenue is recognized immediately when the property owner pays the late tax. All of the revenues from this source are credited to the General Fund.

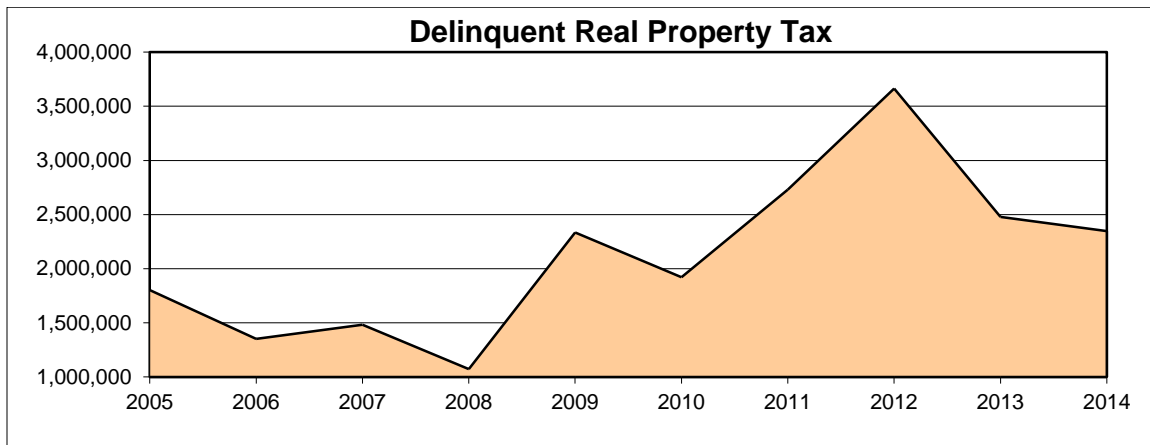
Collections of Interest on Delinquent Taxes for FY 2013 and FY 2014 are projected at \$3,500,000 respectively with the assumption the Treasurer's Office collects more outstanding delinquent taxes. This is an increase of 575,052 or 19.7% over the FY 2012 Actual. This is a volatile revenue source, and fluctuates from year to year. The County anticipates this revenue source to plateau in FY 2013 and 2014 and eventually decrease as the economy recovers and there will be less to collect in the future. The graph on the following page provides a ten-year history of Interest on Delinquent Taxes revenue.



11. Delinquent Real Property Tax

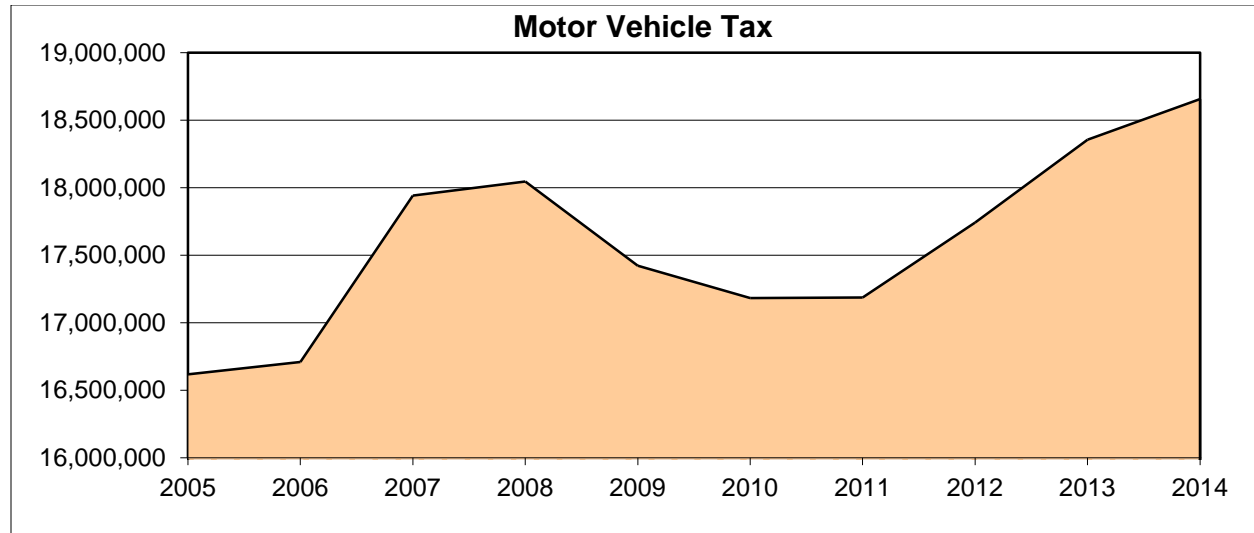
Delinquent Real Property Tax revenues are collected after the close of the current tax year, which closes on the Tuesday following the first Monday in September. Any collections of real estate taxes after this cutoff date are recorded as delinquent and distributed as such. Delinquent Real Property Tax collections are distributed once annually. This distribution is comprised of the collections for the previous calendar year and normally occurs as part of the January 20th distribution.

FY 2013 revenue was \$2,478,427 and the FY 2014 budget is \$2,347,430. The FY 2014 budget was calculated by reviewing the percentage increase from the 1st quarter collections in FY 2013 compared to the 1st quarter collections in 2012, taking into account the economic conditions that impacted FY 2013, and making a conservative estimate for FY 2014.



12. Motor Vehicle Tax

The Motor Vehicle Tax is applied to vehicles registered in Johnson County. The County Treasurer collects and distributes this tax to all taxing subdivisions according to a state-mandated formula. The chart below provides a ten-year history of the motor vehicle tax.

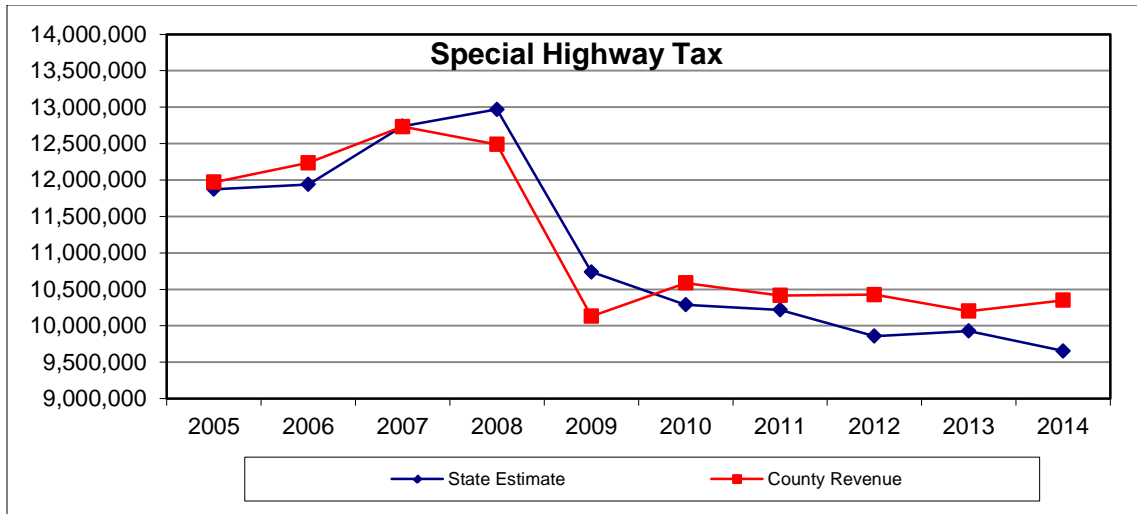


The Motor Vehicle Tax is levied upon all Vehicles registered in Johnson County and is distributed amongst the various taxing authorities including Johnson County funds, Library funds and the Parks & Recreation Funds. The FY 2014 Motor Vehicle Tax budget is \$18,654,513, an increase of 1.64% from FY 2013 estimate of \$18,353,613. This increase is based on a 2% increase in the market value of Motor Vehicles coupled with a (0.3%) reduction in the County's property tax mill levy. The assessment rate of 20% has remained constant since 2001, so increases are commensurate with market value growth.

13. Special Highway Fund

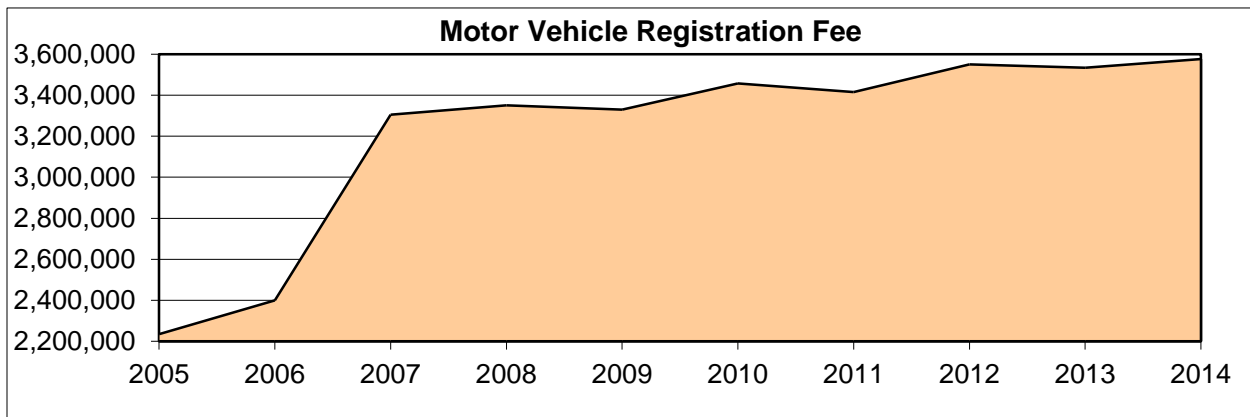
This revenue source represents funds received from the State Gasoline Tax and other fuel taxes. 43% of the receipts are remitted to cities while the remaining 57% is distributed to counties. Johnson County dedicated a portion of its share for the County Assistance Road System (CARS) Program. Projections indicate that FY 2014 collections of Special Highway revenues are to increase slightly, by 1.47% from FY 2013 which is expected to decrease 2.18% from FY 2012. Beginning in July of FY 2011 the state began a 5 year payback process to counties that were under-funded through erroneous calculations in the distribution method. This payback will impact Johnson County by a negative \$115,948 for each quarterly remittance through May 2016.

The County compares the State estimate of the revenues to the actual County collections. A conservative estimate is then projected based on these two factors. Revenues from this source are credited to the Public Works Fund. The following chart shows the State's estimates for FY 2005 – FY 2014, and the County's actual collections for FY 2005 – FY 2012 and estimates for FY 2013 – FY 2014.



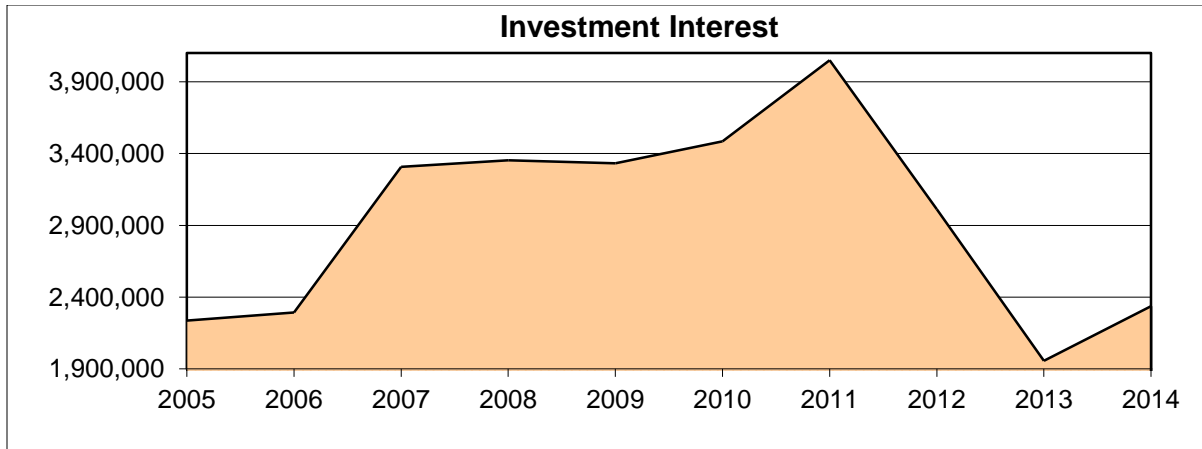
14. Motor Vehicle Registration Fee

This revenue source is composed of fees for administration of the State's annual motor vehicle registration and license fees. The State's annual registration fee is applied to all motor vehicles registered in the County and is based upon classifications of motor vehicles according to weight. During the 2006 legislative session, the State increased the fee from \$3.00 to \$5.00 beginning in FY 2007 which created an increase of 37.75% for FY 2007. The FY 2014 Motor Vehicle Registration Fee is budgeted to increase 1.2% over FY 2013 to \$3,576,643. Projections are based on the number of vehicles registered in the County, and the required registration fee for the vehicles. The Motor Vehicle Registration Fee is credited to the General Fund.



15. Investment Interest

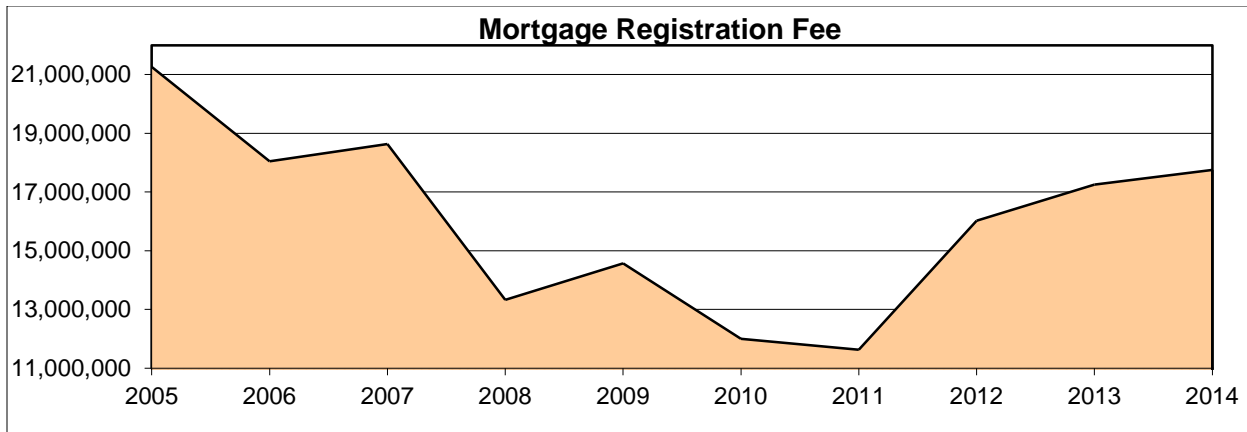
This revenue source reflects interest earned on public funds being held by the County Treasurer until distributed to other taxing subdivisions, as well as interest on County funds held until expended. Two factors which determine investment income are: 1) interest rates, and 2) cash balances available for investment. The average rate of return in FY 2012 was 0.60%, FY 2013 is projected to average 0.51% and the average rate of return for FY 2014 is projected to average 0.61%. The following chart provides a ten-year history of Investment Interest collections.



The FY 2014 Investment Interest budget is \$2,334,834, an increase of 19.46% from the FY 2013 estimate of \$1,954,431. The budgeting philosophy for Investment Interest is conservative. Generally, cash balances available for investment and the interest rates are estimated at a minimum amount. Investment Interest is credited to several County funds based on average cash balances.

16. Mortgage Registration Fee

This revenue source represents fees collected by the Register of Deeds on recorded Johnson County mortgages. The current fee equals .26% of the full indebtedness of the mortgage with .25% distributed to the General Fund and .01% distributed to the Heritage Trust Fund.

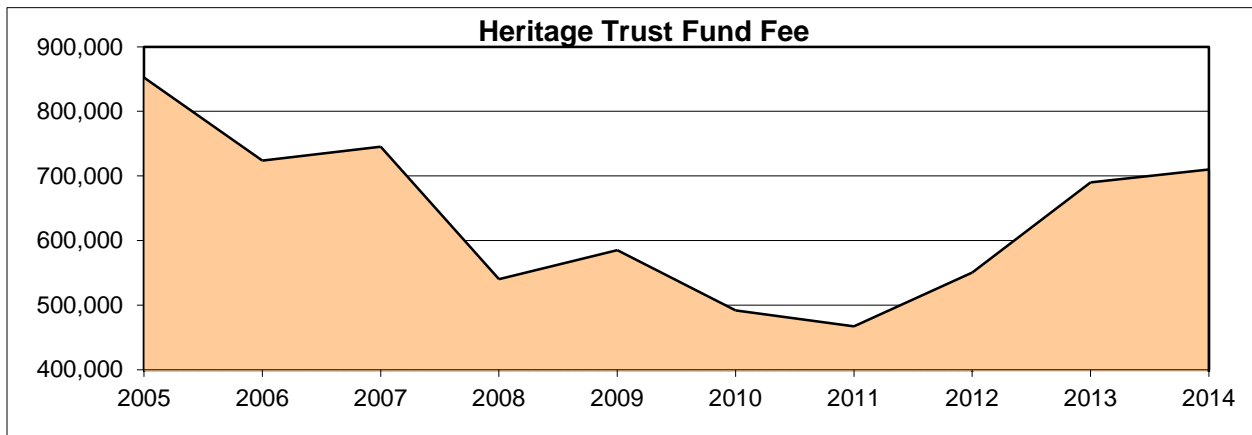


The Mortgage Registration Fee is a highly volatile revenue source due to fluctuations in the growth rate illustrated in the graph. The major reasons for these fluctuations are mortgage refinancing activity and interest rate fluctuations. Revenue in FY 2005 through FY 2007 declined as interest rates increased and refinancing activity started to drop off. In FY 2008 through FY 2011 Mortgage Registration Fees reflect the direct impact of the downturn in the housing and banking industry. FY 2012 revenues jumped \$4.4M or 37.8% from FY 2011. FY 2013 is estimated to increase 7.7% to \$17.25M as the real estate market continues to trend higher and FY 2014 is projected at \$17.75M as the real estate market stabilizes. The Mortgage Registration Fees are estimated by analyzing the fee as a percentage of total sales values, and by adding an additional estimate for refinancing activity. These projections only reflect the General Fund revenue.

17. Heritage Trust Fund Fee

In 1990 the Kansas Legislature increased mortgage registration fees by .01%, to .26%, of the full indebtedness of the mortgage to fund the Kansas Heritage Trust Fund. By adopting a resolution Johnson County was able to keep all revenue from that .01% in excess of \$100,000 to fund the Johnson County Heritage Trust Fund. The establishment of the Johnson County Heritage Trust Fund recognizes the

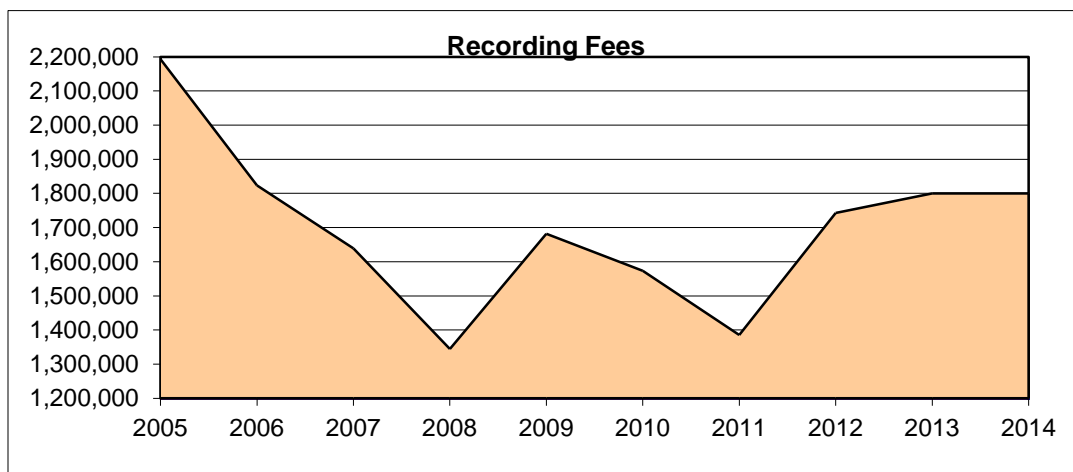
importance of preserving the valuable heritage and history of Johnson County. The Board of County Commissioners intends for the fund to be used to promote, recognize and/or preserve the history and heritage of Johnson County.



The Heritage Trust Fund Fee equals approximately 4% of the Mortgage Registration Fees. This revenue source is similar to the Mortgage Registration Fees, in that, it moves opposite of interest rates. FY 2012 actual collections were \$548,421. FY 2013 is estimated at \$690,000 and FY 2014 at \$710,000.

18. Recording Fee

This revenue source represents fees collected by the Register of Deeds for recording documents. Documents recorded pertain to land transactions, Federal and State tax liens and Uniform Commercial Code filings. Filing fees vary according to the type of documents recorded. The revenues are projected using estimated number of pages recorded and the fees associated with the pages. The chart below provides a ten-year history of Recording Fees revenue. The Recording Fee revenue was highest in FY 2005 due to a drop in interest rates causing an increase in documents recorded and more pages being filed with the Register of Deeds. In FY 2006 through FY 2008, Recording Fee revenue started to fall due to a rise in interest rates and entities reducing the number of pages in their documents to cut down on costs. In FY 2009 through FY 2011, Recording Fees remained low with the economic stimulus activity and foreclosures adding small growth. The FY 2012 actuals reflect a level of recovery at \$1,742,819 or an increase of 25.8%, and the FY 2013 estimate is projected to end the year at \$1.8M or 3.3% over FY 2012. FY 2014 budget remains flat at \$1,800,000. Recording Fee revenue is credited to the General Fund.



19-20. Prisoner Boarding Charge and Police Protection Charge

- **Prisoner Boarding Charge** - Prisoner Boarding revenue comes from both inmates in the County Detention Center as well as offenders within Corrections. The Sheriff's Office receives revenues from holding municipal prisoners and State parole violators. The charge is \$35 per day for the municipal prisoners, which amounts to approximately 30% to 90% of the cost, depending on the classification of the inmate in custody. The State legislature has reduced the reimbursement to the County over the last few years for the State parole violators. The County's Corrections department receives \$120.00 per day for youth housed in the Juvenile Detention Center that are in the actual custody of the Kansas Juvenile Justice Authority (JJA). This amount represents about 25% of actual cost for detention. The amount daily rate is set by the JJA. The total revenue fluctuates because of the volatility of the number of local prisoners being held and the mix of municipal violations and district violations they are charged with each year. Beginning in 2012, Prisoner Boarding associated with Corrections was included, which accounts for the \$284,553 or 32.7% increase from \$869,369 in FY 2011 to \$1,153,922 in FY 2012. FY 2013 and FY 2014 are estimated at \$1,200,000 and \$1,125,000 respectively.
- **Police Protection Charge** - The Police Protection Charges revenue comes from contracted police services with the cities of Edgerton and De Soto. These contracts are over 80% of the Police Protection Charges revenue. FY 2010 shows a 50% increase which was the result of a late 2009 payment. FY 2013 and 2014 revenue is estimated at \$800,000. The flat projection reflects the expected number of offense reports and calls for service within these cities.

21. SB 50 911 Fund

Effective January 1, 2012, Senate Bill 50 established a new uniform fee of \$.53 per month. Senate Bill 50 replaced existing 911 statutes with a new 911 fee structure. On January 1, 2012, the existing authority for assessing wireline 911 taxes as well as wireless and VoIP 911 fees expired and the new uniform fee of \$.53 per month became effective for any device that can access 911. The new 911 fund, established through passage of Senate Bill 50, is estimated to be \$3,288,553 for FY 2013. FY 2014 is estimated at \$3,750,000.

22. Contractor Licensing Fee

The Board of County Commissioners adopted a resolution creating the Contractor Licensing Fund beginning in January 2002. A License Review Board was created, and rules and regulations were adopted for the program. Contractor Licensing Fees are collected from contractors obtaining their licenses in Johnson County. The registration fee for the first year is \$100, and the annual fee is \$200. This totals a startup fee of \$300 per contractor, with an on-going fee of \$200 per year. FY 2012 actual revenue was \$934,278. FY 2013 and FY 2014 are estimated at \$975,000 and \$992,404 respectively.

23. Med-Act User Fee

MED-ACT user fees are collected when MED-ACT transports a patient to the hospital. The rates are established after an analysis of the Medicare approved rates, the rates charged by other ambulance providers, the expected insurance payments, and the taxes needed. Rates increased in the summer of 2011 by 18%. For 2012 the average charge was \$513 per trip. In 2012, 19,133 patients were transported to the hospital by MED-ACT, which does not include transports made by the Med-Act/Overland Park Fire Department (OPFD) partnership ambulances where Overland Park charges for the service. OPFD pays MED-ACT a contractual agreed flat rate of \$55.60 for every patient transport where OPFD charges. This is the Med-Act share from the partnership arrangement.

In FY 2012, collections totaled \$7,101,182 with a 67.1% collection rate after 12 months for the first 4 months of 2012. The collection rate for the FY 2013 revenue is projected at 67%. A medical billing service collects the revenue and gets a 5.9% collection commission. MED-ACT will write off 32.9% as non-collectible. FY 2013 and FY 2014 collections are estimated at \$7,049,186 and \$7,404,873 respectively. Transports are projected to increase by 2.5% in both 2013 and 2014. In 2013, the City of

Overland Park will pay Johnson County \$340,550. Assuming a 3% increase in these payments for 2014 yields expected revenue of \$355,687.

24. Section 8 Rental Assistance

The Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) Program is a federally funded program designed to provide subsidies to very low and extremely low-income families, allowing them to locate decent, safe housing while maintaining their rental payments at an affordable level. The program also offers an incentive to private property owners to rent to low-income families by offering timely, consistent subsidy payments.

The Johnson County Housing Authority administers Section 8 (HCV) for the cities of De Soto, Edgerton, Gardner, Lenexa, Merriam, Mission, Overland Park, Prairie Village, Roeland Park, Shawnee, Springhill and Westwood areas. FY 2012 revenue was \$10,377,622. FY 2013 and FY 2014 are estimated at \$12,202,000 and \$12,405,000 respectively.

25. Community Development Block Grant

The Community Development Block Grant funds community development activities for low to moderate-income residents throughout Johnson County. FY 2012 actual revenue was \$1,378,003. FY 2013 and FY 2014 are estimated at \$1,470,917 and \$1,478,948 respectively.

26. Parks Enterprise Charge

The Park & Recreation Enterprise Fund includes all functions and activities of the District pertaining to recreational activities and facilities which are supported by revenues other than tax dollars, with the exception of employee fringe benefits. Projections are provided by the Park & Recreation Department. FY 2013 and FY 2014 revenues are estimated at \$21,117,082 and \$17,748,346 respectively.

27. Wastewater Capital Finance Charge

The Capital Finance Charge funds sanitary sewer capital improvements in the Consolidated Main Sewer District. Prior to 2014, this charge was based on Equivalent Dwelling Units (EDU). The fee was a fixed \$148 per EDU for FY 2013. For FY 2014, this charge will be billed and collected in the same manner as the Wastewater User Charge. The charge may be apportioned among classes of users or graduated as to individual users based upon the present or future use required of the sewerage system and shall include consideration of, but not be limited to, the quantity, quality and rate of wastewater discharged or dischargeable to the sewerage system and may include a customer service charge component. FY 2014 revenues are estimated to be \$33,403,898.

28. Wastewater Connection Fee

The Wastewater Connection Fee (a capital charge) is a one-time hookup fee to help fund new sewer construction and repairs of existing facilities and lines throughout the district. The fee was implemented in 1992 at \$1,500. From FY 2010 through FY 2013 the connection fee remained flat at \$3,258. Each year, the connection fee rate is established and adopted in the annual budget resolution. For FY 2014, the connection fee rate will be based on meter size. FY 2012 actual revenues were \$4,033,199. Revenues for FY 2013 and FY 2014 are estimated at \$5,000,000.

29. Wastewater System Availability Charge

The System Availability Charge is a proposed new fee included in the Preliminary 2014 Budget. This charge recovers capital costs associated with sewer availability for those not yet connected to the system. In 2014, this per acre charge will replace the Vacant Land Equivalent Dwelling Unit methodology. This charge is projected to be \$323 per acre, which will equate to total revenue of \$3,080,899.

30. Wastewater System Development Charge

The System Development Charge (an EDU-based charge) is a one-time hookup fee to help fund new sewer construction throughout the district. The charge is 50% of the connection fee and applies to hookups in districts created since the new finance plan was approved in 1992. Implemented in 1992, the fee was \$750. The fee was \$1,629 in FY 2010 and has remained flat through FY 2012. The System Development Charge was eliminated in FY 2013.

31. Wastewater User Charge

The Wastewater User Charge System was established in FY 2003 to increase reliance on user fees and decrease reliance on the mill levy. The user charge system was implemented for Johnson County Wastewater to collect charges from all users of the sewer districts based upon the proportional use of the wastewater treatment facilities by the user's class. The user charge system was established for the purpose of payment for the costs of operation and maintenance of the wastewater collection and treatment facilities of the Johnson County Unified Wastewater Districts. FY 2012 actual revenue was \$38,126,338. FY 2013 and FY 2014 revenues, net of uncollectible receivables, are estimated at \$39,278,445 and \$45,958,556 respectively.