Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

For Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2022

City of

Johns Creek

GEORGIA

be the exception

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Prepared by:
City of Johns Creek Finance Department

Submitted by:
Ed Densmore
City Manager

INTRODUCTORY SECTION

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

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March 15, 2023

Honorable Mayor John Bradberry
Members of the City Council,
and Citizens of Johns Creek, Georgia

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the City of Johns Creek, Georgia, for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, is submitted herewith. Georgia state law and local ordinances require that every local government publish within six months of the close of each fiscal year a complete set of audited financial statements.

This report was prepared by the City's Finance Department. Responsibility for both the accuracy of the presented data and the completeness and fairness of presentation, including all disclosures rests with the City. We believe the report, as presented, is accurate in all material aspects. We also believe it is presented in a manner designed to set forth the financial position and results of operations of the City as measured by the financial activity of its various funds. Finally, we believe that all disclosures necessary to enable the reader to gain maximum understanding of the City's financial affairs have been included.

Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report based upon a comprehensive framework of internal control that it has established for this purpose. Because the cost of internal controls should not exceed anticipated benefits, the objective is to provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of any material misstatements.

Mauldin and Jenkins, LLC, has issued an unmodified ("clean") opinion on the City of Johns Creek's financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022. The independent auditor's report is located at the front of 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 is best read in conjunction with it.

Profile of the Government

Johns Creek was incorporated on December 1, 2006, and presently ranks as Georgia's 10th largest City. Located in North Fulton County, the City of Johns Creek is made up of the four original farming communities of Warsaw, Shakerag, Newtown, and Ocee with the Chattahoochee River forming the City's southern boundary. The City occupies a land area of 32 square miles and serves a population of 82,453 (based upon the U. S. Census Bureau 2020).

Policy making and legislative authority of the government is vested in the mayor and six council members, who are elected for four-year terms on a non-partisan basis. The Mayor and Council members are elected at large by popular vote. The Mayor and Council members serve until their successors are qualified and elected. Terms of office begin on January 2nd, immediately following the date of election into office. Elections are held every four years and are conducted by the Fulton County Board of Elections. The Mayor appoints, subject to confirmation by the Council, a City Manager to carry out the administrative operations of the government. The City is empowered to levy a property tax on both real and personal property located within its boundaries and is able to levy all other taxes granted to municipalities within the State of Georgia.

The City operates under a Council/Manager form of government, whereby the Mayor and City Council possess all of the executive and legislative powers granted to the government under the constitution and laws of the State of Georgia and the City of Johns Creek charter. The City Manager possesses all of the administrative powers granted to the government under the constitution and laws of the State of Georgia and the City's charter.

Deploying a non-traditional approach to government services, the City contracts with private partners to perform some of the traditional services performed by a municipal government such as construction and maintenance of streets and other infrastructure, road repaving, and parks and recreation management. Other services such as public safety, communications, community development, human resources, finance, facilities, information technology, etc. are provided by government City employees. Sanitation services are privately provided with property owners making their own arrangements with private carriers. Water and Sewer services are delivered to residential and commercial properties by Fulton County via intergovernmental agreements between the City and County.

The annual budget serves as the foundation for the City's financial plan and assists in the control of the financial stability and health of the government. The Mayor and City Council are required to adopt a final budget no later than the close of the fiscal year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and department. The City Manager may transfer resources within a department (within a fund) as deemed necessary. However, transfers between departments or funds require approval from the City Council.

Local Economy

Community Overview

The City of Johns Creek is an affluent suburban community that is centrally located between Lake Lanier and the City of Atlanta. The community spans 31 square miles and has a population of approximately 84,000 residents. The City is continually ranked among the safest communities in the State of Georgia, while the City's elementary, middle, and high schools rank among the top schools in the nation. As of 2022, the City's median home value is $465,177 and the median net worth of the City's residents is $691,745.

The City has a diversity index of approximately 70%, allowing it to rank among the most diverse communities within the State of Georgia. This index means that if 2 residents were to randomly encounter one another within the community, there would be a 70% likelihood that each resident would be from a different ethnic background

Largest Industries

The City of Johns Creek is home to approximately 2,700 businesses. According to a recent study conducted by Applied Geographic Solutions and GIS Planning, in 2022 healthcare and life sciences served as the leading industries in Johns Creek. According to the study the healthcare sector accounted for nearly 20% of the community's businesses, generating approximately 4,455 jobs. Additionally, the life sciences sector accounted for approximately 30% of the community's businesses, generating 3,404 jobs within the community.

Largest Employers

Based on reported employers with business license applications, the largest non-retail employers in the City of Johns Creek include Atlanta Athletic Club, Alcon, Inc., Ebix, Emory Johns Creek Hospital, Lifetime Fitness, Macy's System & Technology, Nordson, and SAIA, Inc.

Economic Growth

Johns Creek's tax digest is primarily dominated by residential properties, with only 20% of its land devoted to commercial use. As a result, the City's revenue base has remained fairly stable but the local economy has experienced minimal growth.

In 2021 the City Council sought to foster economic growth by updating the community's Strategic Economic Development Plan. In 2022 the City hired new staff to recruit healthcare and life science companies to the community; and to support the expansion of local small businesses. According to the City's reports (see attachment), in 2022 the City successfully facilitated the recruitment of 5 new commercial projects that are collectively forecasted to generate 521 new jobs and generate $425.8 million in new capital investment. The average annual salary for the new jobs is estimated to be $90,072.

Additionally, in 2022 the City of Johns Creek entered into the implementation phase to its Town Center Vision and Master Plan – a plan that sought to transform a mostly vacant business park into a vibrant 192-acre town center. According to the City's reports, in 2022 the City attracted Boston Scientific as a partner to transform 12 vacant acres into a $62.5 million life sciences research and mobility hub. Additionally, the City also attracted Toro Development Company as a partner to transform an abandoned office site into a 43-acre walkable retail and residential district. The report also states that the City recruited Providence Christian Academy and the Center for Dry Eye as partners to fill vacant spaces within the Town Center area.

As of the 4th quarter of 2022, the sale and lease rates of the City's office and retail properties have increased, while vacancy rates have fallen to 11.8% for office spaces and 8.6% for retail spaces. Additionally, during 2022 the City of Johns Creek was ranked by Niche as the #1 Best Place to Raise a Family in Georgia. It was also ranked by Zillow as the #7 Most Popular Housing Market in the U.S.

Long-Term Financial Planning

As detailed within the following financial statements, the City's policy is to maintain a minimum unassigned General Fund balance equal to 25 percent of operating expenditures and outgoing transfers for a Working Capital Reserve and Cash Flow. Excess fund balances over reserve requirements will be used in subsequent periods for pay-as-you-go capital projects and one-time non-recurring expenditures.

As part of the financial strategic plan, the government is committed to a consistent millage rate for property taxes. As outlined within the legislation creating the government, the City's operating millage rate cap of 4.731 mills is statutorily set and cannot be changed without a referendum. A comprehensive framework of financial policies was adopted shortly after the City's incorporation, which provided governance to financial matters.

The City maintains sufficient cash reserves to operate the fiscal year without issuing a tax anticipation note. Various equipment and vehicles for its public safety departments were purchased utilizing our Vehicle and Equipment Accrual Funds in addition to an Infrastructure Maintenance Accrual Fund for the maintenance of assets including roads, bridges, and city facilities.

The City is expected to continue to develop as a preferred location for appropriate business and residential investment as the economy continues to recover.

Relevant Financial Policies

Throughout the year, the Finance department administered the City Council's approved Financial Management Program, which outlines policy within which the government's finances are maintained. These policies address fund balances, the use of one-time revenues, issuance of debt, purchasing and procurement, cash and investment management, and accounting practices. In totality, these policies formulate the core criteria for which internal evaluations occur. On an annual basis the criteria establishing the Financial Management Program are reviewed in order to maintain relativity to the changing financial needs of the government.

Major Initiatives

In FY2022 the City of Johns Creek focused on 4 major themes: (1) advancing our community's safety, (2) proactively addressing stormwater infrastructure needs, (3) continuing high-quality asset and infrastructure governance, (4) enhancing our park system and (5) addressing traffic congestion. These themes were reflective in both the programs and services delivered in the fiscal year.

We continued to provide high quality core services in FY2022 without any major revisions to existing service levels. The most visible services provided by the City are reflected in our public safety personnel (police officers and firefighters) responding to calls for service from our residents and local business establishments.

We also maintained our annual investments in existing infrastructure. As we did during the pandemic, the City continues to maintain its commitment to "pay ourselves first" – caring for existing assets before adding improvements. Each of the City's three accrual funds (Vehicle Replacement Accrual, Infrastructure

Maintenance Accrual, and Equipment Accrual) were funded at levels that reinforce and validate the city's understanding of the importance of maintaining its existing assets.

In FY2022 Budget, the City completed its third and final phase of the Enterprise Resource Planning system replacement with Payroll having gone live in January 2022. We also continued investment in body worn cameras for the Police Department, forward the City's efforts to continue to provide excellent customer service in the customer-facing interactions that are an integral part of the daily routine of city employees. We sought to provides the resources to serve our community, improve our infrastructure, maintain our assets, and improve overall quality of life.

Awards and Acknowledgments

We are pleased to present the City's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR), and submit the same to the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) for consideration in the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting program. We believe that our ACFR meets the program's requirements. The City has received the Certificate of Achievement for the past twelve years prior to the year-end September 30, 2022.

The preparation of this report would not have been possible without the efficient and dedicated services of the entire staff of the Department of Finance. We would like to express my appreciation to all members of the department who assisted and contributed to the preparation of this report. Credit also must be given to the Mayor and City Council for their unfailing support for maintaining the highest standards of leadership and professionalism in the management of the City's finances.

Respectfully submitted,

Ed Densmore
City Manager

Ronnie Campbell
Finance Director

OFFICIALS

MAYOR
John Bradberry

CITY COUNCIL

Bob Erramilli
Larry Dibiase
Stacy Skinner
Chris Coughlin
Erin Elwood
Dilip Tunki

ADMINISTRATION

CITY MANAGER
Ed Densmore

Kimberly Greer	Assistant City Manager
Ronnie Campbell	Finance Director
Mark Mitchell	Police Chief
Elizabeth Awbrey	Human Resource Director
Bob Mullen	Communications Director
Christian Coons	Fire Chief
Allison Tarpley	City Clerk
Richard Carothers	City Attorney
Chris Haggard	Director of Public Works
Ben Song	Director of Community Development

Organization - 2022

- **City Residents**
- **City Council**
- **City Manager – Asst. City Manager**
  - *Office of the City Manager*
  - *Communications*
  - *Community Development*
  - *Economic Development*
  - *Facilities*
  - *Finance*
  - *Fire*
  - *Human Resources*
  - *Information Technology/GIS*
  - *Municipal Court*
  - *Police*
  - *Public Works*
  - *Recreation and Parks*

Government Finance Officers Association

Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting

Presented to

City of Johns Creek
Georgia

For its Annual Comprehensive
Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

September 30, 2021

Christopher P. Morrill

Executive Director/CEO

FINANCIAL SECTION

MAULDIN & JENKINS

CPAs & ADVISORS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Honorable Mayor and Members
of the City Council of the
City of Johns Creek, Georgia

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinions

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the **City of Johns Creek, Georgia** (the "City"), as of and for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Johns Creek, Georgia, as of September 30, 2022, and the respective changes in financial position, and, where applicable, cash flows thereof for the year then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinions

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAS) and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of the City and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the City's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the City's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

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

Required Supplementary Information

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

Supplementary Information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the City's basic financial statements. The combining and individual nonmajor fund financial statements and schedules and the schedule of expenditures of Transportation Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Proceeds TSPLOST I and II, (the "supplementary information"), as listed in the table of contents, are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relates 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, the supplementary information is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements as a whole.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual report. The other information comprises the introductory and statistical sections but does not include the basic financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinions on the basic financial statements do not cover the other information, and we do not express an opinion or any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the basic financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and consider whether a material inconsistency exists between the other information and the basic financial statements, or the other information otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that an uncorrected material misstatement of the other information exists, we are required to describe it in our report.

Other Reporting Required by *Government Auditing Standards*

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated March 15, 2023 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 the City's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Mauldin & Jenkins, LLC

Atlanta, Georgia
March 15, 2023

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the City of Johns Creek (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 September 30, 2022. We encourage readers to consider the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in our letter of transmittal, which can be found in the introductory section of this report.

Financial Highlights

- The assets of the City exceeded its liabilities at the close of the fiscal period by $383,028,716 total net position. Of this amount $92,534,711, unrestricted net position, is available to meet the ongoing obligations of the government.
- The City's increase in net position was $38,279,557 during the fiscal period; primarily due to increasing revenues (sales tax, property tax, business tax and investment earnings), along with managing expenses and spending less than budgeted.
- As of the close of the current fiscal period, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of $151,937,651.
- As of September 30, 2022, the City had total debt outstanding of approximately $57.4 million which includes general obligation (GO) bonds totaling $37,663,552, certificates of participation totaling $17,860,000, and notes and contracts payable totaling $1,896,332. Of note, although after the fiscal year-end, the City made an additional $1 million pre-payment of principal on the note payable in December 2022 which will decrease the future interest expense on this debt obligation.

Overview of the Financial Statements

This discussion and analysis is intended to serve as an introduction to the City's basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements comprise three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to financial statements. This report also contains other supplementary information in addition to the basic financial statements themselves.

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

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

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

The government-wide financial statements of the City are divided into three categories:

- Governmental activities – These include the basic services provided by the City including general administration, judicial, public safety, public works, culture and recreation, community development, and interest on long-term debt.

- Business-type activities – This includes services for which the City charges specific fees which are meant to cover the cost of providing the services. This includes stormwater (maintenance and upgrades to the stormwater system).

- Component units – The Johns Creek Convention and Visitors Bureau is a discretely presented component unit of the City, however it is immaterial and therefore not reported. Although this organization is a separate legal entity, as the City receives the Hotel/Motel Funds from the State, the City must account for the receipt and transfer of those revenues.

  Governmental activities and business-type activities are consolidated and add to the total for the primary government. The government-wide financial statements can be found on pages 12 and 13 of this report.

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

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

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

The City maintains a General Fund, a Capital Projects Fund, Parks Bond Fund, two TSPLOST funds (which are combined for financial statement presentation), and seven nonmajor governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental funds balance sheet and in the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund and three (3) other major funds noted above. Data from the other seven governmental funds is combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of the non-major governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

The basic governmental fund financial statements can be found on pages 14 through 16 of this report.

Proprietary funds. The City maintains one type of proprietary fund. *Enterprise funds* are used to report the same functions presented as *business-type activities* in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses enterprise funds to account for its Stormwater Utility. Proprietary funds provide the same type of information as the government-wide financial statements, only in more detail.

The basic proprietary fund financial statements can be found on pages 17-19 of this report.

Notes to the financial statements. The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements. The notes to the financial statements can be found on pages 20 through 40 of this report.

Other information. In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report also presents certain required supplementary information such as the budgetary comparison schedule for the general fund, which can be found on pages 41 and 42 of this report.

The combining statements and schedules, referred to earlier, are presented immediately following the required supplementary information. Combining and individual fund statements and schedules can be found on pages 43 and 44 of this report.

Government-wide Financial Analysis

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the City, assets exceeded liabilities by $376,895,655. In the case of the business-type activities, assets exceed liabilities by $6,133,061.

The following table provides a summary of the City's governmental and business-type net position for the fiscal year 2022 and 2021. For more detailed information, see the Statement of Net Position on page 12 of the financial statements and the notes to the financial statements.

City of Johns Creek Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Assets						
Current assets	$168,361,555	$145,724,653	$5,399,833	$5,047,635	$173,761,388	$150,772,288
Capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation	282,174,983	261,248,511	3,507,799	3,550,124	285,682,782	264,798,635
Total assets	450,536,538	406,973,164	8,907,632	8,597,759	459,444,170	415,570,923
Liabilities						
Current liabilities	18,669,455	11,493,244	2,774,571	1,315,690	21,444,026	12,808,934
Long-term liabilities	54,971,428	58,012,830	-	-	54,971,428	58,012,830
Total liabilities	73,640,883	69,506,074	2,774,571	1,315,690	76,415,454	70,821,764
Net position						
Net investment in capital assets	219,363,083	220,198,219	3,507,799	3,550,124	222,870,882	223,748,343
Restricted for law enforcement	479,790	553,095	-	-	479,790	553,095
Restricted for transportation enhancements	65,769,941	51,821,543	-	-	65,769,941	51,821,543
Restricted for trade and tourism	-	499,964	-	-	-	499,964
Restricted for roads and improvements	1,373,392	-	-	-	1,373,392	-
Unrestricted	89,909,449	64,394,269	2,625,262	3,731,945	92,534,711	68,126,214
Total net position	$376,895,655	$337,467,090	$6,133,061	$7,282,069	$383,028,716	$344,749,159

The largest portion of the City's net position reflects its investment in capital assets (e.g., roadways, sidewalks, culverts, equipment and signals) and park land; less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The City uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the City's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since the capital assets themselves cannot be used to liquidate these liabilities.

A portion of the City's net position ($479,790) represents resources that are restricted for use in law enforcement activities. Another portion of the City's net position ($65,769,941) represents resources that are restricted for transportation enhancements. An additional portion of the City's net position ($1,373,392) represents resources that are restricted for roads and improvements. The remaining portion of the City's net position represents positive unrestricted net position of $92,534,711 that is available to meet the ongoing obligations of the government.

At the end of the current fiscal period, the City reported a positive balance in total net position and in unrestricted net position.

Changes in Net Position. Governmental activities increased the City's net position by $39,428,565 in fiscal year 2022. Business-type activities decreased by $1,149,008. The following table indicates the changes in net position for governmental activities and business-type activities in fiscal years 2022 and 2021:

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Revenues						
Program Revenues:						
Charges for services	$ 6,455,081	$ 5,607,408	$ 2,035,108	$ 444,418	$ 8,490,189	$ 6,051,826
Operating grants and contributions	3,600,955	26,794	-	-	3,600,955	26,794
Capital grants and contributions	21,765,581	27,296,863	39,875	-	21,805,456	27,296,863
General Revenues:						
Property taxes	28,211,712	25,293,160	-	-	28,211,712	25,293,160
Sales and use taxes	29,144,163	24,774,526	-	-	29,144,163	24,774,526
Hotel/Motel taxes	483,164	383,455	-	-	483,164	383,455
Franchise taxes	4,515,547	4,548,842	-	-	4,515,547	4,548,842
Business taxes	8,917,756	8,383,006	-	-	8,917,756	8,383,006
Unrestricted investment earnings	395,771	64,939	-	-	395,771	64,939
Miscellaneous revenues	136,254	313,098	-	-	136,254	313,098
Gain on sale of capital assets	66,558	146,928	-	-	66,558	146,928
Transfers	(36,200)	(7,049,288)	36,200	7,049,288	-	-
Total revenues	103,656,342	89,789,731	2,111,183	7,493,706	105,767,525	97,283,437
Expenses						
General government	9,599,973	11,406,396	-	-	9,599,973	11,406,396
Judicial	636,673	644,634	-	-	636,673	644,634
Public safety	27,911,190	26,771,340	-	-	27,911,190	26,771,340
Public works	14,483,672	13,937,161	-	-	14,483,672	13,937,161
Culture and recreation	7,512,873	5,512,039	-	-	7,512,873	5,512,039
Community development	2,246,410	2,223,290	-	-	2,246,410	2,223,290
Interest on long-term debt	1,836,986	1,946,304	-	-	1,836,986	1,946,304
Stormwater	-	-	3,260,191	211,637	3,260,191	211,637
Total expenses	64,227,777	62,441,164	3,260,191	211,637	67,487,968	62,652,801
Change in net position	39,428,565	27,348,567	(1,149,008)	7,282,069	38,279,557	34,630,636
Net position, beginning of year	337,467,090	310,118,523	7,282,069	-	344,749,159	310,118,523
Net position, end of year	$ 376,895,655	$ 337,467,090	$ 6,133,061	$ 7,282,069	$ 383,028,716	$ 344,749,159

Governmental activities. Governmental activities increased the City's net position by $39.4 million in fiscal year 2022. Key elements of this increase are as follows:

Total revenues were $103.7 million or 15% above revenues from the prior year. Year over year increases in property tax revenue $2.9 million, Sales and use tax revenue $4.4 million and Grant Funding from the American Rescue Plan $3.5 million were the primary contributors to the increase. Additional business tax revenue increased $535,000 and investment earnings increased $331,000 offset by year over year decreases in miscellaneous revenue $177,000, gain on sale of capital assets $80,000 and franchise taxes $33,000. Transfers out of governmental activities decreased $7 million as the business-type activities had a full year of revenues in fiscal year 2022.

Expenses increased by $1.8 million or 3% from the previous fiscal year. Public safety, the City's largest department, increased approximately $1.1 million, attributable to payroll increases; general government decreased approximately $1.8 million, attributable to payroll changes and culture and recreation increased by approximately $2 million from the previous year reflective of our expanded recreational program. The other department's increases/decreases were minimal when compared to the previous years. The departments are conscious of the economic situation and have spent only where they felt it was essential to continue offering a high-quality level of service.

Business-type activities. The City created a new fund for the Stormwater Utility in fiscal year 2021. The business-type activities decreased the net position by $1.1 million in fiscal year 2022 as the program expenditures began to expand.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, 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 spendable resources. 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.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balance of $151,937,651. A large component of the City's governmental funds combined ending fund balance is approximately $113 million reported in the Capital Projects Fund, Parks Bond Fund, and TSPLOST Fund. Overall, the City's fund balances increased by $15 million or 11% from the previous fiscal year which is mostly attributed to an increase in sales tax and property tax revenues.

General Fund. The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance was $32.0 million, while total fund balance was $36.5 million. The General Fund end of year fund balance increased by approximately $3.4 million due to increases in sales tax and property tax revenues.

Capital Projects Fund. The Capital Projects Fund increased fund balance by $11.8 million during fiscal year 2022 primarily due to a significant transfer in from the General Fund to fund various capital projects. Fund balance as of September 30, 2022 was $35,662,926.

Parks Bond Fund. This fund accounts for the issuance and expenditures of general obligation bonds related to the City's Parks Bond. For the current fiscal year, revenues were $3,443,214 from taxes collected, grants received, and interest earned, and expenditures of the bond proceeds amounted to $16,703,062, leaving $13,417,133 in fund balance for the completion of approved projects such as the construction of Cauley Creek Park.

TSPLOST Fund. This fund accounts for the City's share of a transportation special purpose local option sales tax (TSPLOST and TSPLOST II) collected to fund transportation enhancement projects. For the current year, revenues were $19,294,520 and expenditures of $7,314,441. Fund balance as of September 30, 2022 was $63,801,622.

Key General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The City's budget utilized a conservative approach based on 5 years historical information and current economic conditions. Emphasis was given to ensuring financial stability and long-term stability while providing revenue enhancement; financial priorities and discipline.

During the year, budget realignments in appropriations were made between the original and final amended budget as appropriate.

Total revenues in the General Fund were more than final budgeted revenues by approximately $10.1 million. This budget variance is mostly attributable to an increase in sales tax and property tax revenues as well as an increase in business tax revenues above budgeted levels. Total expenditures in the General Fund were less than final budgeted amounts by approximately $5.9 million. This positive budget variance is mostly attributable to unspent contract services in various departments throughout the City.

Capital Asset and Debt Administration

Capital assets. The City's investment in capital assets for its governmental activities as of September 30, 2022, amounts to $282,174,983 (net of accumulated depreciation). These assets primarily reflect the infrastructure assets for roadways, sidewalks, culverts and signals, and park land. Increases were attributed to public works projects such as right-of-way acquisition and development, roadway projects, intersection improvements, sidewalks/trails, improvements to the parks systems, and the purchase of public safety vehicles and equipment.

City of Johns Creek Capital Assets
(net of depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2022	2021	2022	2021	2022	2021
Land	$ 58,645,360	$ 58,326,765	$ 39,875	$ -	$ 58,685,235	$ 58,326,765
Construction in progress	23,018,296	22,380,149	-	-	23,018,296	22,380,149
Buildings	27,211,468	25,892,819	-	-	27,211,468	25,892,819
Improvements	27,004,236	12,086,762	-	-	27,004,236	12,086,762
Machinery and equipment	6,352,243	4,520,424	-	-	6,352,243	4,520,424
Infrastructure	139,943,380	138,041,592	3,467,924	3,550,124	143,411,304	141,591,716
Total	$ 282,174,983	$ 261,248,511	$ 3,507,799	$ 3,550,124	$ 285,682,782	$ 264,798,635

Additional information on the City's capital assets can be found in Note 6 on page 34 and 35 of this report.

Long-term debt. At the end of the current fiscal year, the City had total debt outstanding of $58,678,271. The outstanding balance includes the following: $37,663,552 for bonds issued in 2017 for parks with $983,552 in premiums; $17,860,000 certificates of participation for construction issued in 2017 related to a new City Hall; $1,896,332 payable to the State Road and Tollway Authority (SRTA) for a Georgia Transportation Infrastructure Bank loan, the proceeds of which were used for road resurfacing throughout the City; compensated absences of $1,258,387. Additional information on the City's long-term debt can be found in Note 7 on pages 36 and 37 of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

All of these factors were considered in preparing the City's budget for the 2023 fiscal year.

- Sustainability of existing services – the City has deployed a philosophy of budgetary evaluation which reviews the needs of the City to the standard which realizes that services and associated costs should not be appropriated if they are not justified as long-term goals of the organization. This philosophy is solidified during the budget process, with a multi-year financial outlook that provides the conduit to evaluate government priorities, realign and diversify revenue structures, and provide the data for decision making for continued financial success.
- Current economic situation – the budget has anticipated that overall revenues will increase slightly with sales and use taxes increasing while property taxes are anticipated to decrease slightly.
- Cost of government – The government is legally mandated to levy a maximum of 4.731 millage rate through the legislation that created the City; however, the City Council approved a millage rate of 3.986 mills. This millage rate is estimated to generate approximately $20.2 million in revenue.
- Stabilization of revenue, especially sales tax revenues after the negotiations for Local Option Sales Tax (LOST) with the County (completed in December 2022) reset the distribution formula for LOST proceeds for the next decade.
- Competitive wages and benefits for City employees.
- Vehicle replacement projects for Fire and Police .
- Continued improvements to infrastructure, especially focused on streets and roads.
- Improvements at various City Parks including park amenity repairs, sidewalk connections and upgrades to playground equipment.

The City restricts the use of one-time revenues to reserves and limits the growth in expenditures from operations to those deemed appropriate by City Council.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the City of Johns Creek finances for all those with an interest in the City's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to the Department of Finance, City of Johns Creek, 11360 Lakefield Drive, Johns Creek, Georgia, 30097.

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Primary Government		
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total
ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 125,994,591	$ 4,255,374	$ 130,249,965
Accounts receivable	1,305,987	1,144,459	2,450,446
Taxes receivable, net of allowance	32,832,628	-	32,832,628
Due from other governments, net of allowance	2,440,937	-	2,440,937
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	4,740,569	-	4,740,569
Inventories	127,134	-	127,134
Prepaids	919,709	-	919,709
Capital assets:			
Nondepreciable	81,663,656	39,875	81,703,531
Depreciable, net of accumulated depreciation	200,511,327	3,467,924	203,979,251
Total assets	450,536,538	8,907,632	459,444,170
LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	10,973,914	576,727	11,550,641
Accrued liabilities	1,948,532	-	1,948,532
Retainage payable	2,040,166	35,858	2,076,024
Unearned revenue	-	2,161,986	2,161,986
Compensated absences, due within one year	1,150,784	-	1,150,784
Compensated absences, due in more than one year	107,603	-	107,603
Bonds payable, due within one year	770,000	-	770,000
Bonds payable, due in more than one year	36,893,552	-	36,893,552
Notes payable, due within one year	196,059	-	196,059
Notes payable, due in more than one year	1,700,273	-	1,700,273
Certificates of participation, due within one year	1,590,000	-	1,590,000
Certificates of participation, due in more than one year	16,270,000	-	16,270,000
Total liabilities	73,640,883	2,774,571	76,415,454
NET POSITION			
Net investment in capital assets	219,363,083	3,507,799	222,870,882
Restricted for law enforcement	479,790	-	479,790
Restricted for transportation enhancements	65,769,941	-	65,769,941
Restricted for roads and improvements	1,373,392	-	1,373,392
Unrestricted	89,909,449	2,625,262	92,534,711
Total net position	$ 376,895,655	$ 6,133,061	$ 383,028,716

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

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues: Charges for Services	Program Revenues: Operating Grants and Contributions	Program Revenues: Capital Grants and Contributions	Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Governmental Activities	Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Business-type Activities	Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position: Primary Government: Total
Primary government:							
Governmental activities:							
General government	$ 9,599,973	$ 1,379,270	$ 32,366	$ -	$ (8,188,337)	$ -	$ (8,188,337)
Judicial	636,673	997,714	-	-	361,041	-	361,041
Public safety	27,911,190	2,206,563	3,568,589	900,841	(21,235,197)	-	(21,235,197)
Public works	14,483,672	620	-	20,834,740	6,351,688	-	6,351,688
Culture and recreation	7,512,873	379,940	-	30,000	(7,102,933)	-	(7,102,933)
Community development	2,246,410	1,490,974	-	-	(755,436)	-	(755,436)
Interest on long-term debt	1,836,986	-	-	-	(1,836,986)	-	(1,836,986)
Total governmental activities	64,227,777	6,455,081	3,600,955	21,765,581	(32,406,160)	-	(32,406,160)
Business-type activities:							
Stormwater	3,260,191	2,035,108	-	39,875	-	(1,185,208)	(1,185,208)
Total business-type activities	3,260,191	2,035,108	-	39,875	-	(1,185,208)	(1,185,208)
Total primary government	$ 67,487,968	$ 8,490,189	$ 3,600,955	$ 21,805,456	(32,406,160)	(1,185,208)	(33,591,368)
General revenues:							
Property taxes					$ 28,211,712	$ -	$ 28,211,712
Sales taxes					29,144,163	-	29,144,163
Hotel/Motel taxes					483,164	-	483,164
Franchise taxes					4,515,547	-	4,515,547
Business taxes					8,917,756	-	8,917,756
Unrestricted investment earnings					395,771	-	395,771
Miscellaneous revenues					136,254	-	136,254
Gain on sale of capital assets					66,558	-	66,558
Transfers					(36,200)	36,200	-
Total general revenues and transfers					71,834,725	36,200	71,870,925
Change in net position					39,428,565	(1,149,008)	38,279,557
Net position, beginning of year					337,467,090	7,282,069	344,749,159
Net position, end of year					$ 376,895,655	$ 6,133,061	$ 383,028,716

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

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

BALANCE SHEET
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

ASSETS	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Parks Bond Fund	T-SPLOST Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,245,073	$ 37,848,800	$ 12,728,879	$ 70,575,704	$ 2,596,135	$ 125,994,591
Accounts receivable	839,642	-	-	-	466,345	1,305,987
Taxes receivable, net of allowance	30,274,856	-	2,514,004	-	43,768	32,832,628
Intergovernmental receivable, net of allowance	-	38,160	101,819	2,300,958	-	2,440,937
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	-	314,465	4,426,104	-	-	4,740,569
Inventories	127,134	-	-	-	-	127,134
Due from other funds	7,999,026	-	-	-	37,204	8,036,230
Prepaids	278,950	-	663,569	-	-	942,519
Total assets	$ 41,764,681	$ 38,201,425	$ 20,434,375	$ 72,876,662	$ 3,143,452	$ 176,420,595
LIABILITIES, DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES, AND FUND BALANCES						
LIABILITIES						
Accounts payable	$ 2,404,063	$ 1,936,630	$ 4,419,160	$ 1,736,629	$ 477,432	$ 10,973,914
Accrued liabilities	1,140,379	1,256	-	-	105,227	1,246,862
Retainage payable	-	562,453	1,358,193	119,520	-	2,040,166
Due to other funds	37,204	-	999,207	6,987,201	12,618	8,036,230
Total liabilities	3,581,646	2,500,339	6,776,560	8,843,350	595,277	22,297,172
DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES						
Unavailable revenues - property taxes	1,675,240	-	148,232	-	-	1,823,472
Unavailable revenues - intergovernmental	-	38,160	92,450	231,690	-	362,300
Total deferred inflows of resources	1,675,240	38,160	240,682	231,690	-	2,185,772
FUND BALANCES						
Fund balances:						
Nonspendable:						
Prepaids	278,950	-	663,569	-	-	942,519
Inventories	127,134	-	-	-	-	127,134
Restricted:						
Capital projects	-	314,465	4,426,104	-	-	4,740,569
Transportation enhancements	-	-	-	63,801,622	-	63,801,622
Law enforcement	-	-	-	-	479,790	479,790
Roads and improvements	-	-	-	-	1,373,392	1,373,392
Committed:						
Tree replacement	-	-	-	-	476,104	476,104
Assigned:						
Capital projects	4,065,155	35,348,461	-	-	-	39,413,616
Debt service	-	-	8,327,460	-	-	8,327,460
Emergency 911 operations	-	-	-	-	188,889	188,889
Hotel/Motel operations	-	-	-	-	30,000	30,000
Unassigned	32,036,556	-	-	-	-	32,036,556
Total fund balances	36,507,795	35,662,926	13,417,133	63,801,622	2,548,175	151,937,651
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources, and fund balances	$ 41,764,681	$ 38,201,425	$ 20,434,375	$ 72,876,662	$ 3,143,452	
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:						
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not current financial resources and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.						282,174,983
Payments made on long-term borrowings before they are due and payable are reported as prepaid items in the governmental funds. However, in the statement of net position these payments reduce the balance of notes payable.						(22,810)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.						(59,379,941)
Some revenues are not available to pay current period expenditures and, therefore, are deferred in the funds.						2,185,772
Net position of governmental activities						$ 376,895,655

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	General Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Parks Bond Fund	T-SPLOST Fund	Nonmajor Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues:						
Property taxes	$ 24,769,078	$ -	$ 2,536,901	$ -	$ -	$ 27,305,979
Sales taxes	29,144,163	-	-	-	-	29,144,163
Hotel/Motel taxes	-	-	-	-	483,164	483,164
Franchise taxes	4,515,547	-	-	-	-	4,515,547
Business taxes	8,917,756	-	-	-	-	8,917,756
Licenses and permits	2,862,419	-	-	-	-	2,862,419
Charges for services	472,566	-	-	-	2,186,447	2,659,013
Fines and forfeitures	914,873	-	-	-	18,776	933,649
Intergovernmental	30,498	196,435	769,005	18,977,534	4,468,932	24,442,404
Contributions	32,366	598,480	-	-	-	630,846
Interest earned	257,656	-	137,308	316,986	807	712,757
Miscellaneous	136,254	-	-	-	-	136,254
Total revenues	72,053,176	794,915	3,443,214	19,294,520	7,158,126	102,743,951
Expenditures:						
Current:						
General government	8,476,455	-	-	-	-	8,476,455
Judicial	643,180	-	-	-	-	643,180
Public safety	20,682,378	-	-	-	5,647,879	26,330,257
Public works	5,997,121	1,416,952	-	1,886,457	-	9,300,530
Culture and recreation	2,179,382	-	464,924	-	345,172	2,989,478
Community development	2,246,410	-	-	-	-	2,246,410
Capital outlay	-	13,815,593	14,144,500	5,427,984	-	33,388,077
Debt service:						
Principal	-	-	730,000	-	1,753,886	2,483,886
Interest	-	-	1,363,638	-	566,727	1,930,365
Total expenditures	40,224,926	15,232,545	16,703,062	7,314,441	8,313,664	87,788,638
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	31,828,250	(14,437,630)	(13,259,848)	11,980,079	(1,155,538)	14,955,313
Other financing sources (uses):						
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	103,937	-	-	-	-	103,937
Transfers in	137,992	26,242,015	-	-	2,320,613	28,700,620
Transfers out	(28,598,828)	-	-	-	(137,992)	(28,736,820)
Total other financing sources (uses)	(28,356,899)	26,242,015	-	-	2,182,621	67,737
Net change in fund balances	3,471,351	11,804,385	(13,259,848)	11,980,079	1,027,083	15,023,050
Fund balances, beginning of year	33,036,444	23,858,541	26,676,981	51,821,543	1,521,092	136,914,601
Fund balances, end of year	$ 36,507,795	$ 35,662,926	$ 13,417,133	$ 63,801,622	$ 2,548,175	$ 151,937,651

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

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:		
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	$	15,023,050
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation expense in the current period.		20,963,851
The effect of disposals of capital assets is to decrease net position.		(37,379)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.		882,033
The issuance of long-term debt 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. This amount represents the net effect of these transactions during the current fiscal year.		2,483,886
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.		113,124
Change in net position of governmental activities	$	39,428,565

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

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Business-type Activities
	Stormwater Fund
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 4,255,374
Receivables (net of allowance for uncollectibles)	1,144,459
Total current assets	5,399,833
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets:	
Capital assets, not being depreciated	39,875
Capital assets, being depreciated	4,610,884
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,142,960)
Total noncurrent assets	3,507,799
Total assets	8,907,632
LIABILITIES	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	576,727
Retainage payable	35,858
Unearned revenue	2,161,986
Total current liabilities	2,774,571
Total liabilities	2,774,571
NET POSITION	
Investment in capital assets	3,507,799
Unrestricted	2,625,262
Total net position	$ 6,133,061

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

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES, AND CHANGES IN FUND NET POSITION
PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Business-type Activities
	Stormwater Fund
OPERATING REVENUES	
Charges for services	$ 2,035,108
Total operating revenues	2,035,108
OPERATING EXPENSES	
Purchased contract services	2,687,991
Other services and charges	490,000
Depreciation	82,200
Total operating expenses	3,260,191
OPERATING LOSS BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS	(1,225,083)
Capital contributions	39,875
Transfers in	36,200
Change in net position	(1,149,008)
NET POSITION, beginning of year	7,282,069
NET POSITION, end of year	$ 6,133,061

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

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
PROPRIETARY FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Business-type Activities
	Stormwater Fund
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Receipts from customers and users	$ 3,497,053
Payments to suppliers and service providers	(2,606,239)
Net cash provided by operating activities	890,814
CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Transfers in	36,200
Net cash provided by noncapital financing activities	36,200
Increase in cash	927,014
Cash:	
Beginning of year	3,328,360
End of year	$ 4,255,374
Reconciliation of operating loss to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Operating loss	$ (1,225,083)
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash used in operating activities:	
Depreciation	82,200
Decrease in accounts receivable	574,816
Increase in accounts payable	535,894
Increase in retainage payable	35,858
Increase in unearned revenue	887,129
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 890,814
NONCASH CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Donated capital assets from developers	$ 39,875

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

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City of Johns Creek, Georgia (the "City") have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the City's accounting policies are described below.

A. Reporting Entity

The City, which was incorporated in 2006, operates under a charter adopted December 1, 2006, as a municipal corporation governed by an elected mayor and a six-member council. The government provides such services as police protection, fire and rescue services, cultural and recreational activities, housing and development and public works.

The accompanying financial statements present the City and its component unit, an entity for which the City is considered to be financially accountable. The Johns Creek Convention and Visitors Bureau (CVB) is a component unit of the City; however the CVB is not material and is not reported.

B. 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 activities of the primary government. Government-wide financial statements do not provide information by fund, but distinguish between the City's governmental activities and business-type activities. *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 net position includes non-current assets and non-current liabilities. In addition, the government-wide statement of activities reflects depreciation expense on the City's capital assets. As a general rule, the effect of interfund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

B. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

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 those 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 are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

C. 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 the 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. For this purpose, the City considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences, are recorded only when payment is due.

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

Property taxes, sales taxes, intergovernmental grants, charges for services, and investment income associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenue of the enterprise fund are charges to customers for services provided. Operating expenses for the enterprise fund include the cost of services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 33, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Non-exchange Transactions," the corresponding assets (receivables) in non-exchange transactions are recognized in the period in which the underlying exchange occurs, when an enforceable legal claim has arisen, when all eligibility requirements have been met, or when resources are received, depending on the revenue source.

In accordance with GASB Statement No. 34, major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

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.

The **Capital Projects Fund** is used to account for the capital expenditures made by the City on long-term projects.

The **Parks Bond Fund** is used to account for the proceeds of the General Obligation Bonds, Series 2017, issued by the City and the related capital projects.

The **T-SPLOST Fund** is used to account for the proceeds of the transportation special purpose local option sales tax for the various improvement projects as approved by the voter referendum.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

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

The City reports the following major proprietary funds:

The **Stormwater Fund** is used to account for the revenues and maintenance of the City's stormwater infrastructure.

Additionally, the City reports the following fund types:

The **Special Revenue Funds** account for revenue sources that are legally restricted to expenditures for specific purposes.

The **Debt Service Fund** accounts for the annual principal and interest payments made on the City's notes payable.

D. Encumbrances

The City employed encumbrance accounting during the year. Encumbrances, if existing at the end of the fiscal year, are recorded and appropriations lapse at year end. Open encumbrances would then be a commitment or an assignment of fund balance since the obligations would be honored in subsequent years. Encumbrances do not constitute expenditures or liabilities. There were no encumbrances outstanding at September 30, 2022, and none were recorded.

E. Budgets

Formal budgetary accounting is employed as a management control device for the governmental funds of the City. The governmental fund budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Annual operating budgets are adopted each fiscal year through passage of an annual budget ordinance and amended as required for the General Fund, Special Revenue Funds, and Debt Service Fund. Project-length budgets are adopted for the Capital Projects Funds. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2022, the original budget was amended through supplemental appropriations. These changes are reflected in the budgetary comparison schedules.

All unencumbered budget appropriations lapse at the end of each year.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

F. Cash and Investments

Cash includes amounts in demand deposits as well as short-term investments with a maturity date within three months of the date acquired by the City. The City pools cash resources of its various funds in order to facilitate the management of cash. Cash applicable to a particular fund is readily identifiable. The balance in the pooled cash accounts is available to meet current operating requirements.

The City's investments are recorded at fair value. Increases or decreases in the fair value during the year are recognized as a component of interest income.

G. Receivables

All receivables are reported at their gross value and, where appropriate, are reduced by the estimated portion that is expected to be uncollectible.

H. Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method. Inventories consist of expendable supplies held for consumption. The cost is recorded as an asset at the time the individual item is purchased. Inventories reported in the governmental funds are equally offset by nonspendable fund balance, which indicates that they do not constitute "available, spendable resources."

I. Prepaid Items

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond September 30, 2022, are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording an asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the fiscal year in which services are consumed. Prepaid items reported in the governmental funds are equally offset by nonspendable fund balance which indicates that they do not constitute "available, spendable resources."

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

J. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include buildings, improvements, machinery and equipment, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the City as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than $10,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of three years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. The City has reported all infrastructures that it currently owns and has a responsibility for maintaining. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated acquisition value at the date of donation.

The cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets' lives is not capitalized.

Capital assets of the City are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Buildings	40 years
Improvements	10-40 years
Machinery and equipment	3-15 years
Infrastructure	50-75 years

Fully depreciated assets still in service are carried in the capital asset accounts.

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NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

K. Deferred Inflows of Resources

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, *deferred inflows of resources*, represents an acquisition of fund balance that applies to future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has one type of item, which arises only under a modified accrual basis of accounting, that qualifies for reporting in this category. Accordingly, the items, *unavailable revenue – property taxes* and *unavailable revenue - intergovernmental,* are only reported in the governmental funds balance sheet. The governmental funds report unavailable revenues from property taxes and grants as these amounts are deferred and will be recognized as an inflow of resources in the period in which the amounts become available.

L. Long-Term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the statement of net position. Bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable premium. Bond issuance costs are reported as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize the face amount of the debt issued as other financing sources and the repayment of debt as debt service expenditures.

M. Compensated Absences

It is the City's policy to permit employees to accumulate earned but unused vacation and sick pay benefits. There is no liability for non-vesting accumulated rights to receive sick pay benefits since the City does not have a policy to pay any amounts when employees separate from service with the City. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide financial statements. A liability for these amounts is reported in the governmental funds only if they have matured, for example, as a result of employee resignations and retirements.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

N. Fund Balance and Net Position

Fund equity at the governmental fund financial reporting level is classified as "fund balance." Fund equity for all other reporting is classified as "net position."

Fund Balance – Generally, fund balance represents the difference between the assets and liabilities and deferred inflows of resources under the current financial resources measurement focus of accounting. In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report fund balance classifications that comprise a hierarchy based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purpose for which amounts in those funds can be spent.

Fund balances are classified as follows:

Nonspendable – Fund balances are reported as nonspendable when amounts cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form (i.e., items that are not expected to be converted to cash) or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

Restricted – Fund balances are reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use either through enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors, laws or regulations of other governments.

Committed – Fund balances are reported as committed when they can be used only for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by the adoption of a resolution by the City Council. Furthermore, only the City Council has the authority to modify or rescind the commitment and such action is accomplished only by adoption of a subsequent resolution.

Assigned – Fund balances are reported as assigned when amounts are constrained by the City's intent to be used for specific purposes, but are neither restricted nor committed. In governmental funds other than the General Fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. Pursuant to the fund balance policy adopted by a resolution of the City Council, the Finance Director has been delegated the authority to assign funds for particular purposes.

NOTE 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

N. Fund Balance and Net Position (Continued)

Fund balances are classified as follows (Continued):

Unassigned – Fund balances are reported as unassigned as the residual classification for the City's General Fund and includes all spendable amounts when the balances do not meet any of the above criterion. In other funds, the unassigned classification will be used only to report a deficit balance from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned. The City intends to maintain a minimum unassigned fund balance in its General Fund of 25% of the subsequent year's budgeted expenditures and outgoing transfers. This minimum fund balance is to protect against cash flow shortfalls related to timing of projected revenue receipts and to maintain a budget stabilization commitment.

Flow Assumptions – When both restricted and unrestricted amounts of fund balance are available for use for expenditures incurred, it is the City's policy to use restricted amounts first and then unrestricted amounts as they are needed. For unrestricted amounts of fund balance, it is the City's policy to use fund balance in the following order: (1) Committed, (2) Assigned, (3) Unassigned.

Net Position – Net position represents the difference between assets and liabilities in reporting which utilizes the economic resources measurement focus. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used (i.e., the amount that the City has spent) for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted using the same definition as used for restricted fund balance as described in the section above. All other net position is reported as unrestricted.

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

O. 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, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

NOTE 2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Balance Sheet and the Government-wide Statement of Net Position

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between fund balance – total governmental funds and net position – governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of net position. One element of that reconciliation explains that "long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds." The details of this $59,379,941 difference are as follows:

Notes payable	$	(1,896,332)
Certificates of participation payable		(17,860,000)
Bonds payable, net of original issue premium		(37,663,552)
Accrued interest payable		(701,670)
Compensated absences		(1,258,387)
Net adjustment to reduce *fund balance - total governmental funds* to arrive at *net position - governmental activities*	$	(59,379,941)

B. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances and the Government-wide Statement of Activities

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances includes a reconciliation between net change in fund balances – total governmental funds and change in net position of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. One element of that reconciliation explains that "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." The details of this $20,963,851 difference are as follows:

Capital outlay	$	29,310,396
Depreciation expense		(8,346,545)
Net adjustment to increase *net change in fund balances - total governmental funds* to arrive at *change in net position - governmental activities*	$	20,963,851

NOTE 2. RECONCILIATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

B. Explanation of Certain Differences Between the Governmental Fund Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balances and the Government-wide Statement of Activities (Continued)

Another element of the reconciliation states that "the issuance of long-term debt 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. This amount represents the net effect of these transactions for the current fiscal year." The details of this $2,483,886 difference are as follows:

Principal repayments on notes payable	$	203,886
Principal repayments on certificates of participation		1,550,000
Principal repayments on bonds payable		730,000
Net adjustment to increase *net change in fund balances - total governmental funds* to arrive at *change in net position - governmental activities*	$	2,483,886

Another element of the reconciliation states that "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." The details of this $113,124 difference are as follows:

Accrued interest payable	$	21,557
Amortization of bond premium		68,493
Compensated absences		19,745
Change in prepayment on notes payable		3,329
Net adjustment to increase *net change in fund balances - total governmental funds* to arrive at *change in net position - governmental activities*	$	113,124

NOTE 3. LEGAL COMPLIANCE - BUDGETS

The budget is officially adopted by the governing body prior to the beginning of its fiscal year, or a resolution authorizing the continuation of necessary and essential expenditures to operate the City will be adopted. The legal level of budgetary control (i.e., the level at which expenditures may not legally exceed appropriations) is the department level, within the fund.

Transfers of appropriations within a department budget or within a non-departmental expenditure category require only the approval of the Finance Director and the City Manager. Increases in appropriations in a departmental budget or in a non-departmental expenditure category, require approval of the governing body in the form of amendments to the budget resolution.

For the period ended September 30, 2022, expenditures of the Hotel/Motel Tax Fund exceeded their appropriations by $153,716. Expenditures of the General Fund exceeded their appropriations for city council, information technology, human resources, and public information by $38,848, $39,967, $69,753, and $20,736 respectively. These excess expenditures were funded by available fund balance, and greater than anticipated revenues.

NOTE 4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

Total deposits as of September 30, 2022 are summarized as follows:

Statement of Net Position:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	130,249,965
Restricted cash and cash equivalents		4,740,569
	$	134,990,534
Cash deposited with financial institutions	$	116,792,614
Local government investment pool - Georgia Fund 1		18,197,920
	$	134,990,534

Interest Rate Risk: The City does not have a formal investment policy that limits investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates.

NOTE 4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Credit Risk: State statutes authorize the City to invest in U.S. Government obligations; U.S. Government agency (or other corporation of the U.S. Government) obligations; obligations fully insured or guaranteed by the U.S. Government or a U.S. Government agency; obligations of the State of Georgia or other states; obligations or other counties, municipal corporations and political subdivisions of the State of Georgia; negotiable certificates of deposit issued by any bank or trust company organized under the laws of any state of the United States of America; prime bankers' acceptances; repurchase agreements; and pooled investment programs sponsored by the State of Georgia for the investment of local government funds.

The local government investment pool, "Georgia Fund 1," created by OCGA 36-83-8, is a stable asset value investment pool, which follows Standard and Poor's criteria for AAAf rated money market funds and is regulated by the Georgia Office of the State Treasurer. The pool is not registered with the SEC as an investment company. The pool's primary objectives are safety of capital, investment income, liquidity and diversification while maintaining principal ($1 per share). The asset value is calculated weekly to ensure stability. The pool distributes earnings (net of management fees) on a monthly basis and determines participants' shares sold and redeemed based on $1 per share. The pool also adjusts the value of its investments to fair value as of year-end and the City's investment in the Georgia Fund 1 is reported at fair value. The City considers amounts held in Georgia Fund 1 as cash equivalents for financial statement presentation. As of September 30, 2022, the weighted-average maturity of the pool was 33 days.

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 asset. Level 1 inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical assets; Level 2 inputs are significant other observable inputs; and Level 3 inputs are significant unobservable inputs.

The Georgia Fund 1 is an investment pool which does not meet the criteria of GASB Statement No. 79 and is thus valued at fair value in accordance with GASB Statement No. 31. As a result, the City does not disclose the investment in the Georgia Fund 1 within the fair value hierarchy.

The City's certificate of deposits are considered nonparticipating interest earning investment contracts, and are carried at cost.

NOTE 4. DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Custodial Credit Risk: Custodial credit risk for deposits is the risk that, in the event of the failure of a depository financial institution, a government will not be able to recover deposits or will not be able to recover collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. State statutes require all deposits and investments (other than federal or state government instruments) to be covered by depository insurance or pledged securities. Amounts that exceed standard depository insurance limits are required to be collateralized either (1) individually by the financial institutions through pledged obligations of the U.S. Government, obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government, obligations of the State of Georgia or other states, or obligations of counties, municipalities, or public authorities of the State of Georgia, or (2) participation in the State of Georgia Secure Deposit Program. As of September 30, 2022, all of the financial institutions holding the City's deposits are participants of the State of Georgia Secure Deposit Program, which is administered by the Office of the State Treasurer, requires participating banks holding deposits of public funds to pledge collateral at varying rates depending on tier assigned by the State. As of September 30, 2022, all of the City's bank balances were insured and/or collateralized as defined by GASB and required by State Statutes.

NOTE 5. RECEIVABLES

Property taxes are levied on property values assessed as of January 1, which is also the lien date. The City contracts with Fulton County to bill and collect City of Johns Creek property taxes. The taxes were levied on September 1 based on the assessed value of property as listed on the previous January 1 and were due on November 15. Property taxes levied on September 1, 2022 are for the year ended September 30, 2022, and property taxes are recorded as receivables and deferred inflows of resources when levied. Revenues are recognized in governmental funds when available.

Receivables at September 30, 2022, for the City's individual major funds and aggregate nonmajor funds, including any applicable allowances for uncollectible accounts are as follows:

	General	Capital Projects	Parks Bond	T-SPLOST	Nonmajor Governmental	Stormwater	Total
Receivables:							
Taxes	$ 30,338,396	$ -	$ 2,521,806	$ -	$ 43,768	$ -	$ 32,903,970
Accounts	839,642	-	-	-	5,707,320	1,195,952	7,742,914
Intergovernmental	-	38,160	101,819	2,300,958	-	-	2,440,937
Total receivables	31,178,038	38,160	2,623,625	2,300,958	5,751,088	1,195,952	43,087,821
Less allowance for uncollectible	63,540	-	7,802	-	5,240,975	51,493	5,363,810
Net total receivable	$ 31,114,498	$ 38,160	$ 2,615,823	$ 2,300,958	$ 510,113	$ 1,144,459	$ 37,724,011

NOTE 6. CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital asset activity for the City for the year ended September 30, 2022 is as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Ending Balance
Governmental activities:					
Nondepreciable capital assets:					
Land	$ 58,326,765	$ 318,595	$ -	$ -	$ 58,645,360
Construction in progress	22,380,149	5,499,855	-	(4,861,708)	23,018,296
Total	80,706,914	5,818,450	-	(4,861,708)	81,663,656
Depreciable capital assets:					
Buildings	29,225,758	-	-	2,044,532	31,270,290
Improvements	17,939,280	17,724,067	-	-	35,663,347
Machinery and equipment	16,492,030	2,684,608	(1,095,337)	852,500	18,933,801
Infrastructure	173,451,938	3,083,271	-	1,964,676	178,499,885
Total	237,109,006	23,491,946	(1,095,337)	4,861,708	264,367,323
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Buildings	(3,332,939)	(725,883)	-	-	(4,058,822)
Improvements	(5,852,518)	(2,806,593)	-	-	(8,659,111)
Machinery and equipment	(11,971,606)	(1,667,910)	1,057,958	-	(12,581,558)
Infrastructure	(35,410,346)	(3,146,159)	-	-	(38,556,505)
Total	(56,567,409)	(8,346,545)	1,057,958	-	(63,855,996)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net	180,541,597	15,145,401	(37,379)	4,861,708	200,511,327
Governmental activities capital assets, net	$ 261,248,511	$ 20,963,851	$ (37,379)	$ -	$ 282,174,983

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

Governmental activities:	
General government	$ 1,068,380
Public safety	1,493,832
Public works	3,303,411
Culture and recreation	2,480,922
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	$ 8,346,545

NOTE 6. CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Transfers	Ending Balance
Business-type Activities:					
Land	$ -	$ 39,875	$ -	$ -	$ 39,875
Total capital assets not being depreciated	-	39,875	-	-	39,875
Depreciable capital assets:					
Infrastructure	4,610,884	-	-	-	4,610,884
Total	4,610,884	-	-	-	4,610,884
Less accumulated depreciation:					
Infrastructure	(1,060,760)	(82,200)	-	-	(1,142,960)
Total	(1,060,760)	(82,200)	-	-	(1,142,960)
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net	3,550,124	(82,200)	-	-	3,467,924
Business-type activities capital assets, net	$ 3,550,124	$ (42,325)	$ -	$ -	$ 3,507,799

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

Business-type activities:	
Stormwater Fund	$ 82,200
Total depreciation expense - business-type activities	$ 82,200

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT

Changes in Long-Term Liabilities

The following is a summary of long-term debt and liability activity for the City for its fiscal year ended September 30, 2022:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental activities					
General obligation bonds payable	$ 37,410,000	$ -	$ (730,000)	$ 36,680,000	$ 770,000
Bond premiums	1,052,045	-	(68,493)	983,552	-
Bonds payable, net	38,462,045	-	(798,493)	37,663,552	770,000
Notes payable from direct borrowing	2,103,547	-	(207,215)	1,896,332	196,059
Certificates of participation	19,410,000	-	(1,550,000)	17,860,000	1,590,000
Compensated absences	1,278,132	1,149,096	(1,168,841)	1,258,387	1,150,784
Total governmental activities long-term liabilities	$ 61,253,724	$ 1,149,096	$ (3,724,549)	$ 58,678,271	$ 3,706,843

For governmental activities, compensated absences are liquidated by the General Fund.

Notes Payable – Direct Borrowings

The City has executed a note payable agreement with the State Road and Tollway Authority (SRTA). The note, financed through the Georgia Transportation Infrastructure Bank (GTIB), allowed the City to borrow $4,000,000 for various road projects throughout the City. Monthly payments of principal and interest commenced in February 2016 in the amount of $22,810 and will continue until the note matures on September 1, 2030. The note bears interest at 3.31%. As of September 30, 2022, the outstanding balance on this note is $1,896,332.

The total debt service requirements to maturity for the City's outstanding notes are as follows:

Fiscal year ending September 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 196,059	$ 60,128	$ 256,187
2024	220,767	52,950	273,717
2025	228,187	45,530	273,717
2026	235,855	37,862	273,717
2027	243,782	29,935	273,717
2028-2030	771,682	39,540	811,222
	$ 1,896,332	$ 265,945	$ 2,162,277

NOTE 7. LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Contracts Payable – Direct Borrowing

In September 2017, the Georgia Municipal Association issued Certificates of Participation on behalf of the City in the amount of $23,830,000. The proceeds from the certificates will be used to finance the construction and renovations of the City's new City Hall building. The certificate bears interest at 2.56% with semiannual interest payments beginning on March 1, 2018 and annual principal payments beginning September 1, 2019 until maturity on September 1, 2032.

The City's debt service requirements to maturity on the certificates of participation are as follows:

Fiscal year ending September 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 1,590,000	$ 457,216	$ 2,047,216
2024	1,630,000	416,512	2,046,512
2025	1,670,000	374,784	2,044,784
2026	1,715,000	332,032	2,047,032
2027	1,760,000	288,128	2,048,128
2028-2032	9,495,000	741,376	10,236,376
	$ 17,860,000	$ 2,610,048	$ 20,470,048

General Obligation Bonds Payable

In April 2017, the City issued $40,000,000 of General Obligation Bonds (Series 2017) for the purpose of funding construction projects for the City. The bonds were issued at a premium of $1,340,402 and interest rates ranging from 3% to 5%. The interest payments are due semiannually beginning October 1, 2017 and annual principal payments beginning April 1, 2018. The bonds are scheduled to mature on April 1, 2047.

The City's debt service requirements to maturity on the bonds payable are as follows:

Fiscal year ending September 30,	Principal	Interest	Total
2023	$ 770,000	$ 1,327,138	$ 2,097,138
2024	800,000	1,288,638	2,088,638
2025	850,000	1,248,638	2,098,638
2026	890,000	1,206,138	2,096,138
2027	930,000	1,161,637	2,091,637
2028-2032	5,420,000	5,126,188	10,546,188
2033-2037	6,920,000	4,132,475	11,052,475
2038-2042	8,830,000	2,871,426	11,701,426
2043-2047	11,270,000	1,219,300	12,489,300
	$ 36,680,000	$ 19,581,578	$ 56,261,578

NOTE 8. INTERFUND RECEIVABLES, PAYABLES AND TRANSFERS

Interfund receivables and payables:

Receivable Entity	Payable Entity	Amount
General Fund	Parks Bond Fund	$ 999,207
General Fund	TSPLOST Fund	6,987,201
General Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	12,618
Nonmajor governmental funds	General Fund	37,204
		$ 8,036,230

The above interfund balance results from the collection of revenues in the nonmajor governmental funds that are owed to the General Fund and are subsequently remitted after year-end. The TSPLOST payable is for allowable costs that were paid out of the General Fund.

Interfund transfers:

Transfers In	Transfers Out	Amount
General Fund	Nonmajor governmental funds	$ 137,992
Capital Projects Fund	General Fund	26,242,015
Nonmajor governmental funds	General Fund	2,320,613
Stormwater fund	General Fund	36,200
		$ 28,736,820

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 and (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the General Fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

NOTE 9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contractual Commitments

The City has entered a public/private contractual partnership for outsourced services and operations. Through this contract with a private company, an array of operational services is provided via outsourcing. This contract is an operating contract for which the City is continually monitoring its outsourcing needs as compared to providing services in-house. Currently, this contract is approximately $4.3 million, subject to annual negotiation and appropriation.

The City has entered into contracts for construction and various other professional services. As of September 30, 2022, the balance left to complete these contracts is approximately $550,406.

NOTE 9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Litigation

The City is a defendant in certain legal actions arising in the course of City operations. Liability, if any, which might result from these proceedings, would not, in the opinion of management and legal counsel, have a material adverse impact on the financial position of the City.

Grant Contingencies

The City has received federal and state grants for specific purposes that are subject to review and audit by the grantor agencies. Such audits could lead to the disallowance of certain expenditures previously reimbursed by those agencies. Based upon prior experience, management of the City believes such disallowances, if any, will not be significant.

NOTE 10. DEFINED CONTRIBUTION RETIREMENT PLAN

The City of Johns Creek's Profit-Sharing Plan is a single employer defined contribution plan established and administered by the City for all full-time employees. At September 30, 2022, there were 226 plan members. The City contributes 12% of eligible employees' base salary and matches 100% for each dollar of employee contributions up to 5% of the employee's salary. Employees are not required to contribute to the Plan. Employees are eligible after six months of employment. Funds from the City vest 20% per year (five-year vesting schedule) based upon the employee's date of hire for those hired after January 1, 2017. Employees hired prior to January 1, 2017 were 100% vested upon entry into the Plan. For the fiscal year ending September 30, 2022, the City's contributions to the Plan were $2,953,081. The Plan was established by resolution of the City Council. The Plan, including contribution requirements, may also be amended by resolution of the same.

NOTE 11. JOINT VENTURES

Under Georgia law, the City, in conjunction with other cities around the Metropolitan Atlanta Georgia area, is a member of the Atlanta Regional Commission (ARC) and is required to pay annual dues thereto, which Fulton County has paid on behalf of the City of Johns Creek. Membership in ARC is required by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) Section 50-8-34, which provides for the organization structure of ARC. ARC Board membership includes the chief elected official of each county and municipality of the area. OCGA 50-8-39.1 provides that the member governments are liable for any debts or obligations of the ARC. Separate financial statements may be obtained from ARC, 229 Peachtree Street NE, STE 100 Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

NOTE 11. JOINT VENTURES (CONTINUED)

In October 2008 the cities of Sandy Springs and Johns Creek created the Chattahoochee River 911 Authority (ChatComm), which was created pursuant to the provisions of the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (OCGA) Section 36-75-1, which provides for the organization of a joint public safety and judicial facility authority. ChatComm Board membership includes the City Manager from each participating city, or their designee. ChatComm was created by the two cities contributing a pre-determined capital amount necessary to equip the facility. In accordance with GASB 14: *The Financial Reporting Entity*, ChatComm was determined to be a joint venture; however, the City does not have an equity interest in the joint venture. The cities have also pledged their future E911 revenues to ChatComm to pay for the operation of the emergency 911 answering facility. Additionally, the two cities will be responsible for funding any operating deficits as well as any future capital purchases of ChatComm. For the year ended September 30, 2022, the City of Johns Creek has collected and remitted $1,989,487 of E911 revenues. Since the inception of ChatComm, the City has contributed $5,240,975 to cover the capital and operating needs in addition to the E911 revenues remitted. While the E911 Fund of the City reports a receivable for this amount, management has evaluated the ability of the City to collect the receivable and determined the need to allow for 100% of the outstanding receivable as of September 30, 2022. As of June 30, 2022, ChatComm's fiscal year end, the entity had a negative net position of ($11,443,675). Separate financial statements may be obtained from the City of Sandy Springs, who has been contracted by ChatComm to serve as the accountants, at 1 Galambos Way, Sandy Springs, Georgia 30328.

NOTE 12. HOTEL/MOTEL LODGING TAX

The City has levied a 7% lodging tax. The Official Code of Georgia Annotated 48-13-50 requires that all lodging taxes levied of 5% or more be expended or obligated contractually for the promotion of tourism, conventions, or trade shows. During the year ended September 30, 2022, the City received $483,164 in hotel/motel taxes. Of this amount, $345,172, or 71.4%, was used for the promotion of tourism, conventions, or trade shows.

NOTE 13. RISK MANAGEMENT

The City is exposed to various risks of losses related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The City carries commercial insurance for risks of losses. For insured programs, there have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage. Settlement amounts have not exceeded insurance coverage in the last three years.

NOTE 14. CHANGE IN REPORTING ENTITY

The City has determined the Johns Creek Convention and Visitors Bureau (the "CVB") is not material to the City's annual comprehensive financial report and therefore, the CVB, which was previously reported, is not included in the City's annual comprehensive financial report.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Budget			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Property taxes	$ 23,449,236	$ 23,449,236	$ 24,769,078	$ 1,319,842
Sales taxes	22,388,900	22,388,900	29,144,163	6,755,263
Franchise taxes	4,408,900	4,408,900	4,515,547	106,647
Business taxes	8,092,600	8,092,600	8,917,756	825,156
Licenses and permits	2,457,025	2,457,025	2,862,419	405,394
Charges for services	259,750	259,750	472,566	212,816
Fines and forfeitures	791,508	791,508	914,873	123,365
Intergovernmental	-	-	30,498	30,498
Contributions	19,000	19,000	32,366	13,366
Interest earned	22,700	22,700	257,656	234,956
Miscellaneous	30,000	38,130	136,254	98,124
Total revenues	61,919,619	61,927,749	72,053,176	10,125,427
Expenditures:				
Current:				
General government:				
City Council	310,922	310,922	349,770	(38,848)
City Manager	1,152,216	1,152,216	1,002,674	149,542
City Clerk	685,799	685,799	636,909	48,890
Finance	1,968,543	1,968,543	1,600,072	368,471
Legal services	400,000	400,000	371,325	28,675
Information technology	2,219,104	2,219,104	2,259,071	(39,967)
Facilities and buildings	591,561	635,891	569,282	66,609
Human resources	823,259	826,151	895,904	(69,753)
Public information	770,712	770,712	791,448	(20,736)
Total general government	8,922,116	8,969,338	8,476,455	492,883
Judicial:				
Municipal court	750,522	750,522	643,180	107,342
Total judicial	750,522	750,522	643,180	107,342
Public safety:				
Police	13,157,352	13,318,511	10,639,051	2,679,460
Fire	12,146,706	12,146,706	10,043,327	2,103,379
Total public safety	25,304,058	25,465,217	20,682,378	4,782,839
Public works	6,047,892	6,047,892	5,997,121	50,771
Culture and recreation	2,489,923	2,489,923	2,179,382	310,541
Community development	2,429,870	2,414,870	2,246,410	168,460
Total expenditures	45,944,381	46,137,762	40,224,926	5,912,836
Excess of revenues over expenditures	15,975,238	15,789,987	31,828,250	16,038,263

Continued

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

GENERAL FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Budget			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Other financing sources (uses):				
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	-	-	103,937	103,937
Transfers in	49,000	3,625,484	137,992	(3,487,492)
Transfers out	(16,024,238)	(28,598,828)	(28,598,828)	-
Total other financing uses	(15,975,238)	(24,973,344)	(28,356,899)	(3,383,555)
Net change in fund balance	-	(9,183,357)	3,471,351	12,654,708
Fund balance, beginning of year	33,036,444	33,036,444	33,036,444	-
Fund balance, end of year	$ 33,036,444	$ 23,853,087	$ 36,507,795	$ 12,654,708

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Special Revenue Funds

Special Revenue Funds are used to account for specific revenues that are legally restricted or committed to expenditures for particular purposes.

Confiscated Assets Fund – This fund is used to account for the use of confiscated assets by the City's Police Department. These revenues are restricted by State of Georgia law for law enforcement purposes.

E-911 Fund – This fund is used to account for the monthly 911 charge to fund the cost of providing emergency 911 services to the City. Financing is provided through user fees and charges which are restricted by the Official Code of Georgia Annotated (O.C.G.A) 46-5-134.

Hotel/Motel Tax Fund – This fund is used to account for the 7% occupancy tax collected by the City from area hotels and motels. The tax revenues in this fund are restricted by O.C.G.A 48-13-51.

Tree Replacement Fund – This fund is used to account for the charges for services collected by the City from third parties who remove trees during the land development process pursuant to the City's Tree Replacement Ordinance. The revenues in this fund are committed by an Ordinance passed by the City Council.

Grant Fund – This fund is used to account for grant monies received from various state and federal sources.

The American Rescue Plan Fund – This fund is used to account for the American Rescue Plan Act grant activity of the City.

Debt Service Fund

Debt Service Fund – This fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources and payment of principal and interest on the City's outstanding notes payable.

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Special Revenue Funds							
ASSETS	**Confiscated Assets Fund**	**E-911 Fund**	**Hotel/Motel Tax Fund**	**Tree Replacement Fund**	**Grant Fund**	**American Rescue Plan Fund**	**Debt Service Fund**	**Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds**
Cash	$ 547,813	$ 188,889	$ -	$ 476,104	$ 1,383,329	$ -	$ -	$ 2,596,135
Accounts receivables	-	436,345	30,000	-	-	-	-	466,345
Taxes receivable	-	-	43,768	-	-	-	-	43,768
Due from other funds	37,204	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,204
Total assets	$ 585,017	$ 625,234	$ 73,768	$ 476,104	$ 1,383,329	$ -	$ -	$ 3,143,452
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES								
LIABILITIES								
Accounts payable	$ -	$ 436,345	$ 31,150	$ -	$ 9,937	$ -	$ -	$ 477,432
Accrued liabilities	105,227	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,227
Due to other funds	-	-	12,618	-	-	-	-	12,618
Total liabilities	105,227	436,345	43,768	-	9,937	-	-	595,277
FUND BALANCES								
Restricted:								
Law enforcement	479,790	-	-	-	-	-	-	479,790
Roads and improvements	-	-	-	-	1,373,392	-	-	1,373,392
Committed:								
Tree replacement	-	-	-	476,104	-	-	-	476,104
Assigned:								
Emergency 911 operations	-	188,889	-	-	-	-	-	188,889
Hotel/Motel operations	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000
Total fund balances	479,790	188,889	30,000	476,104	1,373,392	-	-	2,548,175
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	$ 585,017	$ 625,234	$ 73,768	$ 476,104	$ 1,383,329	$ -	$ -	$ 3,143,452

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES
NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Special Revenue Funds							
	Confiscated Assets Fund	E-911 Fund	Hotel/Motel Tax Fund	Tree Replacement Fund	Grant Fund	American Rescue Plan Fund	Debt Service Fund	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
REVENUES								
Taxes	$ -	$ -	$ 483,164	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 483,164
Charges for services	-	1,989,487	-	196,960	-	-	-	2,186,447
Fines and forfeitures	18,776	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,776
Intergovernmental	-	-	30,000	-	900,841	3,538,091	-	4,468,932
Interest	807	-	-	-	-	-	-	807
Total revenues	19,583	1,989,487	513,164	196,960	900,841	3,538,091	-	7,158,126
EXPENDITURES								
Current:								
Public safety	92,888	1,989,487	-	-	27,413	3,538,091	-	5,647,879
Culture and recreation	-	-	345,172	-	-	-	-	345,172
Debt service:								
Principal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,753,886	1,753,886
Interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	566,727	566,727
Total expenditures	92,888	1,989,487	345,172	-	27,413	3,538,091	2,320,613	8,313,664
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	(73,305)	-	167,992	196,960	873,428	-	(2,320,613)	(1,155,538)
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers in	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,320,613	2,320,613
Transfers out	-	-	(137,992)	-	-	-	-	(137,992)
Total other financing sources (uses)	-	-	(137,992)	-	-	-	2,320,613	2,182,621
Net change in fund balances	(73,305)	-	30,000	196,960	873,428	-	-	1,027,083
FUND BALANCES, beginning of year	553,095	188,889	-	279,144	499,964	-	-	1,521,092
FUND BALANCES, end of year	$ 479,790	$ 188,889	$ 30,000	$ 476,104	$ 1,373,392	$ -	$ -	$ 2,548,175

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

CONFISCATED ASSETS FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Budget			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Cash confiscations	$ 185,000	$ 185,000	$ 18,776	$ (166,224)
Interest	650	650	807	157
Total revenues	185,650	185,650	19,583	(166,067)
Expenditures:				
Public safety	185,650	197,278	92,888	104,390
Net change in fund balances	-	(11,628)	(73,305)	(270,457)
Fund balances, beginning of year	553,095	553,095	553,095	-
Fund balances, end of year	$ 553,095	$ 541,467	$ 479,790	$ (270,457)

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

E-911 FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Budget			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Charges for services	$ 1,850,000	$ 2,068,468	$ 1,989,487	$ (78,981)
Total revenues	1,850,000	2,068,468	1,989,487	(78,981)
Expenditures:				
Public safety	1,850,000	2,068,468	1,989,487	78,981
Total expenditures	1,850,000	2,068,468	1,989,487	78,981
Net change in fund balances	-	-	-	-
Fund balance, beginning of year	188,889	188,889	188,889	-
Fund balance, end of year	$ 188,889	$ 188,889	$ 188,889	$ -

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

HOTEL/MOTEL TAX FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Budget			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Taxes	$ 240,000	$ 260,000	$ 483,164	$ 223,164
Intergovernmental Revenues	240,000	260,000	30,000	(230,000)
Total revenues	480,000	520,000	513,164	(6,836)
Expenditures:				
Culture and recreation	171,456	191,456	345,172	(153,716)
Excess of revenues over expenditures	308,544	328,544	167,992	(160,552)
Other financing uses:				
Transfers out	(68,544)	(68,544)	(137,992)	(69,448)
Total other financing uses	(68,544)	(68,544)	(137,992)	(69,448)
Net change in fund balances	240,000	260,000	30,000	(230,000)
Fund balances, beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Fund balances, end of year	$ 240,000	$ 260,000	$ 30,000	$ (230,000)

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

TREE REPLACEMENT FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Budget			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Charges for services	$ 196,960	$ 196,960	$ 196,960	$ -
Net change in fund balances	196,960	196,960	196,960	-
Fund balances, beginning of year	279,144	279,144	279,144	-
Fund balances, end of year	$ 476,104	$ 476,104	$ 476,104	$ -

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

GRANT FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Budget			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	$ 650,000	$ 732,907	$ 900,841	$ 167,934
Total revenues	650,000	732,907	900,841	167,934
Expenditures:				
Public safety	682,907	682,907	27,413	655,494
Net change in fund balances	(32,907)	50,000	873,428	823,428
Fund balances, beginning of year	499,964	499,964	499,964	-
Fund balances, end of year	$ 467,057	$ 549,964	$ 1,373,392	$ 823,428

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Budget			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Revenues:				
Intergovernmental	$ 3,538,091	$ 3,538,091	$ 3,538,091	$ -
Total revenues	3,538,091	3,538,091	3,538,091	-
Expenditures:				
Public safety	3,538,091	3,538,091	3,538,091	-
Net change in fund balances	-	-	-	-
Fund balances, beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Fund balances, end of year	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

DEBT SERVICE FUND
SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL (GAAP BASIS)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Budget			Variance With
	Original	Final	Actual	Final Budget
Expenditures:				
Debt service				
Principal	$ 1,677,412	$ 1,677,412	$ 1,753,886	$ (76,474)
Interest	641,857	641,857	566,727	75,130
Total expenditures	2,319,269	2,319,269	2,320,613	(1,344)
Other financing sources:				
Transfers in	2,319,269	2,320,613	2,320,613	-
Total other financing sources	2,319,269	2,320,613	2,320,613	-
Net change in fund balances	-	1,344	-	(1,344)
Fund balances, beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Fund balances, end of year	$ -	$ 1,344	$ -	$ (1,344)

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED WITH PROCEEDS FROM TRANSPORTATION SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX (TSPLOST) FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

PROJECT	ESTIMATED COST		EXPENDITURES			PROJECT COMPLETION
	ORIGINAL	CURRENT	PRIOR	CURRENT	TOTAL	
TSPLOST TIER 1						
Medlock Bridge Capacity Project from Chattahoochee River to McGinnis Ferry, State Bridge Road Widening from Medlock Bridge to Chattahoochee River, Jones Bridge Widening from Douglas Road to McGinnis Ferry, Jones Bridge Widening from Waters Road to Buice Road and from Buice Road to State Bridge Road, McGinnis Ferry Road Widening From Union Hill Road to Sargent Road, Haynes Bridge Road Widening from Old Alabama Road to Mansell Road, New Location Road in Tech Park	$ 50,286,471	$ 48,125,000	$ 10,013,100	$ 4,388,247	$ 14,401,347	29.92 %
Medlock Bridge at State Bridge Improvements, Bell and Boles Road Operational and Safety Improvements from Medlock Bridge to McGinnis Ferry and from Abbotts Bridge to Bell Barnwell Road at Holcomb Bridge Road Improvements	19,455,270	17,500,000	9,752,481	2,646,053	12,398,534	70.85 %
TSPLOST TIER 2						
Old Alabama Road Widening from Nesbit Ferry to Old Alabama Connector, State Bridge Road Widening from Kimball Bridge to Medlock Bridge	10,085,115	10,085,115	-	-	-	0.00 %
Bridge Improvements	2,222,252	2,222,252	-	-	-	0.00 %
TSPLOST TIER 3						
Resurfacing Program, Medlock Bridge Transit Related Enhancements	1,713,388	1,713,388	-	-	-	0.00 %
Bridge Replacements	362,214	362,214	-	-	-	0.00 %
Nesbit Ferry Corridor Improvements, Findley Road Extension to Lakefield Drive, Old Alabama Widening from Jones Bridge Road to Buice Road	3,426,775	3,426,775	-	-	-	0.00 %
Barnwell Road Corridor Improvements, Connected Vehicle Infrastructure	2,284,517	2,284,517	-	-	-	0.00 %
Sidewalk and Trail Enhancements, Multimodal Transportation Alternatives	4,569,034	4,569,034	-	-	-	0.00 %
TOTAL TSPLOST	$ 94,405,036	$ 90,288,295	$ 19,765,581	$ 7,034,300	$ 26,799,881	

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

SCHEDULE OF PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED WITH PROCEEDS FROM TRANSPORTATION SPECIAL PURPOSE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX (TSPLOST II) FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

PROJECT	ESTIMATED COST		EXPENDITURES			PROJECT COMPLETION
	ORIGINAL	CURRENT	PRIOR	CURRENT	TOTAL	
Program Areas Established						
Landscape/Streetscape	$ 3,500,000	$ 3,500,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	0.00 %
Bridges - Old Alabama over Chattahoochee Tributary, Old Alabama over Johns Creek	6,500,000	6,500,000	-	-	-	0.00 %
Traffic Congestion Relief - Nesbit Ferry Road Improvements, Abbotts Bridge from Parsons to Medlock Bridge	14,200,000	14,200,000	-	-	-	0.00 %
Operations and Safety - Barnell at Niblick Intersection Improvement, Sargent Road at Ashwich Place Intersection Improvements, Town Center Lakefield Drive at Johns Creek Parkway, Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) Fiber	16,286,282	16,286,282	-	31,596	31,596	0.00 %
Pedestrian Bike Improvements - Old Alabama Road from Autrey Mill to Spruill Road, Town Center Creekside North Pond Trail, Rogers Bridge Road from Bell Road to Amberleigh Way, Barnwell Road from Rivermont Parkway to North Peak Drive, Buice Road from Twingate Drive to Kingson Crossing, Buice Road from Spruill Road to Johns Creek, Barnwell Road from Niblick Drive to Rivermont Parkway, Town Center Pedestrian	16,500,000	16,500,000	-	95,562	95,562	1.00 %
Inflation	5,240,118	5,240,118	-	-	-	0.00 %
Project Management	3,275,074	3,275,074	-	53,827	53,827	2.00 %
TOTAL TSPLOST	$ 65,501,474	$ 65,501,474	$ -	$ 180,985	$ 180,985	

STATISTICAL SECTION

STATISTICAL SECTION

This part of the City of Johns Creek'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.

Page

Financial Trends **54**

These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance and well-being have changed over time.

Revenue Capacity **58**

These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the City's most significant local revenue source, property tax.

Debt Capacity **69**

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.

Demographic and Economic Information **73**

These schedules offer demographic and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.

Operating Information **75**

These schedules contain service and infrastructure data to help the reader understand how the information in the City's financial report relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.

Sources: Unless otherwise noted, the information in these schedules is derived from the comprehensive annual financial report.

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

NET POSITION BY COMPONENT
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(accrual basis of accounting)

	2022	2021 (1)	2020	2019	2018
Governmental activities					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 219,363,083	$ 220,198,219	$ 212,465,666	$ 199,022,815	$ 186,847,479
Restricted	67,623,123	52,874,602	42,892,646	34,511,321	20,484,547
Unrestricted	89,909,449	64,394,269	54,760,211	50,938,094	51,063,073
Total governmental activities net position	$ 376,895,655	$ 337,467,090	$ 310,118,523	$ 284,472,230	$ 258,395,099
Business-type activities					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 3,507,799	$ 3,550,124	-	-	-
Unrestricted	2,625,262	3,731,945	-	-	-
Total business-type net position	$ 6,133,061	$ 7,282,069	-	-	-
Primary government					
Net investment in capital assets	$ 222,870,882	$ 223,748,343	-	-	-
Restricted	67,623,123	52,874,602	-	-	-
Unrestricted	92,534,711	68,126,214	-	-	-
Total primary government net position	$ 383,028,716	$ 344,749,159	-	-	-

(1) Fiscal year 2021 was the first year of business-type activities.

2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
$ 173,455,612	$ 165,092,053	$ 137,184,217	$ 131,880,973	$ 125,050,777
7,243,439	649,345	485,632	355,547	284,689
47,304,857	40,143,417	60,719,535	54,348,545	47,116,522
$ 228,003,908	$ 205,884,815	$ 198,389,384	$ 186,585,065	$ 172,451,988
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

CHANGES IN NET POSITION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(accrual basis of accounting)

	2022 (3)	2021 (2)	2020	2019	2018
Expenses					
Governmental activities:					
General government	$ 9,599,973	$ 11,406,396	$ 8,957,766	$ 6,094,580	$ 8,766,867
Judicial	636,673	644,634	639,389	684,550	646,763
Public safety	27,911,190	26,771,340	26,336,643	23,986,578	23,882,918
Public works	14,483,672	13,937,161	14,042,856	22,448,705	17,195,241
Culture and recreation	7,512,873	5,512,039	6,343,495	898,736	3,591,129
Community development	2,246,410	2,223,290	2,501,501	2,249,736	2,057,694
Interest on long-term debt	1,836,986	1,946,304	2,026,787	2,111,991	2,143,914
Total governmental activities expenses	64,227,777	62,441,164	60,848,437	58,474,876	58,284,526
Business-type activities:					
Stormwater	3,260,191	211,637	-	-	-
Total business-type activities expenses	3,260,191	211,637	-	-	-
Total primary government expenses	$ 67,487,968	$ 62,652,801	$ 60,848,437	$ 58,474,876	$ 58,284,526
Program revenues					
Governmental activities:					
Charges for services:					
General government	$ 1,379,270	$ 1,106,954	$ 1,279,700	$ 1,176,915	$ 1,129,421
Judicial	997,714	1,050,099	872,717	1,251,243	1,348,830
Public safety	2,206,563	2,066,465	2,196,433	1,964,531	1,853,867
Public works	620	1,150	3,000	-	425
Culture and recreation	379,940	198,735	94,579	200,965	203,638
Community development	1,490,974	1,184,005	1,512,146	1,363,743	1,253,086
Operating grants and contributions	3,600,955	26,794	16,302	57,290	161,591
Capital grants and contributions	21,765,581	27,296,863	21,323,475	21,168,742	24,020,439
Total governmental activities program revenues	31,821,617	32,931,065	27,298,352	27,183,429	29,971,297
Business-type activities:					
Charges for services:					
Stormwater	2,035,108	444,418	-	-	-
Capital grants and contributions	39,875	-	-	-	-
Total business-type activities program revenues	2,074,983	444,418	-	-	-
Total primary government revenues	$ 33,896,600	$ 33,375,483	$ 27,298,352	$ 27,183,429	$ 29,971,297
Net (expense) revenue	$	$	$	$	$
Governmental activities	(32,406,160)	(29,510,099)	(33,550,085)	(31,291,447)	(28,313,229)
Business-type activities	(1,185,208)	232,781	-	-	-
Total primary government net (expense) revenue	$ (33,591,368)	$ (29,277,318)	$ (33,550,085)	$ (31,291,447)	$ (28,313,229)
General Revenues and Other Changes in Net Position					
Governmental activities:					
Taxes					
Property taxes	$ 28,211,712	$ 25,293,160	$ 24,092,308	$ 19,176,983	$ 23,118,600
Sales taxes	29,144,163	24,774,526	21,730,514	23,627,650	22,142,688
Hotel/Motel taxes	483,164	383,455	344,382	598,277	508,090
Franchise taxes	4,515,547	4,548,842	4,187,193	4,405,258	4,314,921
Business taxes	8,917,756	8,383,006	8,081,303	8,041,356	7,396,040
Unrestricted investment earnings	395,771	64,939	687,572	1,413,441	735,030
Miscellaneous revenues	136,254	313,098	73,106	105,613	489,051
Gain on sale of capital assets	66,558	146,928	-	-	-
Transfers	(36,200)	(7,049,288)	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	71,834,725	56,858,666	59,196,378	57,368,578	58,704,420
Business-type activities:					
Transfers	36,200	7,049,288	-	-	-
Total business-type activities	$ 36,200	$ 7,049,288	$ -	$ -	$ -
Total primary government					
Change in Net Position					
Governmental activities	$ 39,428,565	$ 27,348,567	$ 25,646,293	$ 26,077,131	$ 30,391,191
Business-type activities	(1,149,008)	7,282,069	-	-	-
	$ 38,279,557	$ 34,630,636	$ 25,646,293	$ 26,077,131	$ 30,391,191

(1) In FY2017, the City saw a significant increase in the amount of grant funding received from the Georgia Department of..
Transportation as well as the commencement of the collection of Transportation Local Option Sales Tax (T-SPLOST).
(2) Fiscal year 2021 was the first year of business-type activities.
(3) Fiscal year 2022 was the first full year of revenue collections in the business-type activities.

2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
$ 9,118,649	$ 8,510,238	$ 9,883,021	$ 9,173,194	$ 9,315,391
631,225	641,638	606,051	571,034	581,038
22,745,330	21,252,829	21,490,586	21,803,754	24,420,784
17,389,469	15,340,851	12,822,801	8,588,644	9,361,326
3,211,240	2,779,614	3,001,923	2,735,690	2,239,239
2,423,736	2,748,236	3,177,888	2,783,031	2,762,171
893,114	226,462	121,786	149,406	177,399
56,412,763	51,499,868	51,104,056	45,804,753	48,857,348
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
$ 56,412,763	$ 51,499,868	$ 51,104,056	$ 45,804,753	$ 48,857,348
$ 1,049,959	$ 1,309,480	$ 1,233,204	$ 1,049,331	$ 1,111,782
1,469,263	1,335,746	1,315,373	1,299,083	1,294,633
1,809,984	1,965,868	1,925,111	1,834,379	1,693,516
555	670	1,635	2,650	300
182,099	186,282	152,877	135,646	120,720
1,029,862	1,358,041	1,274,075	852,634	911,628
23,960	230,011	83,200	48,233	40,058
16,724,496 (1)	1,892,073	4,908,666	5,720,390	3,858,776
22,290,178	8,278,171	10,894,141	10,942,346	9,031,413
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
$ 22,290,178	$ 8,278,171	$ 10,894,141	$ 10,942,346	$ 9,031,413
$ (34,122,585)	$ (43,221,697)	$ (40,209,915)	$ (34,862,407)	$ (39,825,935)
-	-	-	-	-
$ (34,122,585)	$ (43,221,697)	$ (40,209,915)	$ (34,862,407)	$ (39,825,935)
$ 21,021,736	$ 18,069,974	$ 19,973,121	$ 18,256,432	$ 17,215,159
20,967,919	20,838,545	20,562,370	19,732,444	17,061,276
465,676	501,955	489,803	437,103	397,450
4,339,068	4,357,134	4,431,315	4,344,254	4,283,380
7,015,161	6,629,486	6,336,162	6,047,586	5,770,239
212,293	103,841	77,309	51,410	50,380
2,219,825	216,193	144,154	83,540	201,113
-	-	-	42,715	4,520
-	-	-	-	-
56,241,678	50,717,128	52,014,234	48,995,484	44,983,517
-	-	-	-	-
$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
$ 22,119,093	$ 7,495,431	$ 11,804,319	$ 14,133,077	$ 5,157,582
-	-	-	-	-
$ 22,119,093	$ 7,495,431	$ 11,804,319	$ 14,133,077	$ 5,157,582

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(accrual basis of accounting)

Fiscal Year	Property Taxes	Sales Taxes	Hotel/Motel Taxes	Franchise Taxes	Business Taxes	Total
2013	17,215,159	17,061,276	397,450	4,283,380	5,770,239	44,727,504
2014	18,256,432	19,732,444	437,103	4,344,254	6,047,586	48,817,819
2015	19,973,121	20,562,370	489,803	4,431,315	6,336,162	51,792,771
2016	18,069,974	20,838,545	501,955	4,357,134	6,629,486	50,397,094
2017	21,021,736 (1)	20,967,919	465,676	4,339,068	7,015,161	53,809,560
2018	23,118,600	22,142,688	508,090	4,314,921	7,396,040	57,480,339
2019	19,176,983	23,627,650	598,277	4,405,258	8,041,356	55,849,524
2020	24,092,308	21,730,514	344,382	4,187,193	8,081,303	58,435,700
2021	25,293,160	24,774,526	383,455	4,548,842	8,383,006	63,382,989
2022	28,211,712 (2)	29,144,163 (3)	483,164	4,515,547	8,917,756	71,272,342

(1) The increase in property tax revenues is noted to be the result of an increase in assessed values as well as due to the levy of a tax for debt service for the first time in 2017.

(2) The increase in property tax revenues is noted to be the result of an increase in assessed values

(3) The increase is due to an increase in economic activity and due to a large amount of inflation in 2022.

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
General Fund					
Nonspendable - prepaids	$ 278,950	$ 674,978	$ 375,542	$ 759,414	$ 515,901
Nonspendable - inventory	127,134	121,216	118,443	118,079	106,135
Restricted - capital projects	-	-	-	-	-
Committed - land acquisition	-	-	-	-	-
Committed - neighborhood road resurfacing	-	-	-	-	-
Committed - development of City owned structures	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned - capital projects	4,065,155	1,859,084	603,200	-	-
Assigned - vehicle replacement	-	-	-	-	-
Assigned - Stormwater projects	-	3,212,090	-	-	-
Unassigned	32,036,556	27,169,076	24,540,891	26,771,251	29,606,055
Total general fund	$ 36,507,795	$ 33,036,444	$ 25,638,076	$ 27,648,744	$ 30,228,091
All Other Governmental Funds					
Nonspendable - prepaids	$ 663,569	$ 1,288,319	$ 702,195	$ 718,757	$ 733,602
Restricted - capital projects	4,740,569	19,349,994	28,800,912	30,228,712	41,378,998
Restricted - transportation enhancements	63,801,622	51,821,543	42,292,582	33,959,374	19,923,227
Restricted - law enforcement	479,790	553,095	582,364	551,514	560,887
Restricted - trade and tourism	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted - public safety facilities	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted - community development	-	-	-	-	-
Restricted - roads and improvements	1,373,392	499,964	-	-	-
Committed - tree replacement	476,104	279,144	237,399	66,871	66,871
Assigned - capital projects	35,348,461	22,937,576	22,663,259	19,330,852	12,722,854
Assigned - debt service	8,327,460	6,959,633	1,682,650	2,837,930	2,290,284
Assigned - emergency 911 operations	188,889	188,889	188,889	188,889	188,889
Assigned - hotel/motel operations	30,000	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	-	-	-	-	-
Total all other governmental funds	$ 115,429,856	$ 103,878,157	$ 97,150,250	$ 87,882,899	$ 77,865,612

2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
$ 1,005,805	$ 464,583	$ 597,179	$ 121,842	$ 222,427
99,212	94,055	91,575	92,252	77,682
-	-	52,800	52,800	52,800
-	-	20,000,000	-	-
3,500,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	-	-
-	-	1,500,000	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	1,922,646	1,922,646	1,922,646	1,622,646
-	-	-	-	-
5,710,050	18,370,421	20,439,094	46,071,853	39,638,568
$ 10,315,067	$ 27,851,705	$ 51,603,294	$ 48,261,393	$ 41,614,123
$ 2,396,413	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
46,212,616	433	-	-	-
6,719,265	-	-	-	-
523,741	507,646	393,323	263,671	196,968
-	102,190	-	-	-
-	39,076	39,076	39,076	34,488
-	-	-	-	433
-	-	-	-	-
34,845	91,197	42,592	63,765	-
19,976,156	10,740,370	9,101,459	5,869,769	4,017,903
-	-	-	-	-
278,307	281,687	133,588	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	(34,447)	(2,377)
$ 76,141,343	$ 11,762,599	$ 9,710,038	$ 6,201,834	$ 4,247,415

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
Revenues					
Property taxes (1)	$ 27,305,979	$ 25,908,140	$ 23,281,731	$ 19,975,615	$ 36,341,270
Sales taxes	29,144,163	24,792,226	21,712,814	23,627,650	22,142,688
Hotel/Motel taxes	483,164	383,455	344,382	598,277	508,090
Franchise taxes	4,515,547	4,548,842	4,187,193	4,405,258	4,314,921
Business taxes	8,917,756	8,383,006	8,081,303	8,041,356	7,396,040
Licenses and permits	2,862,419	2,285,367	2,788,336	2,531,623	2,374,004
Charges for services	2,659,013	2,262,205	2,255,645	2,216,070	2,101,648
Fines and forfeitures	933,649	1,059,836	914,593	1,209,704	1,313,615
Intergovernmental	24,442,404	29,481,538	18,528,653	22,080,045	21,892,982
Contributions	630,846	11,092	2,248	43,191	36,600
Interest earned	712,757	167,592	1,148,582	1,976,340	735,030
Miscellaneous	136,254	313,098	73,106	105,613	489,051
Total revenues	102,743,951	99,596,397	83,318,586	86,810,742	99,645,939
Expenditures					
Current:					
General government	8,476,455	10,383,657	7,717,058	8,184,355	8,310,422
Judicial	643,180	643,619	636,792	681,642	647,085
Public safety	26,330,257	25,368,835	24,203,128	23,163,193	22,811,116
Public works	9,300,530	8,672,755	9,252,084	19,821,428	19,612,147
Culture and recreation	2,989,478	3,241,365	2,836,465	2,964,974	3,046,194
Community development	2,246,410	2,223,290	2,501,501	2,249,736	2,057,694
Capital outlay	33,388,077	26,253,170	24,496,701	17,697,117	18,263,783
Debt service:					
Principal	2,483,886	3,377,412	2,359,634	2,469,396	1,123,721
Interest	1,930,365	2,040,496	2,119,833	2,205,720	2,136,484
Issuance costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditures	87,788,638	82,204,599	76,123,196	79,437,561	78,008,646
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures	14,955,313	17,391,798	7,195,390	7,373,181	21,637,293
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Issuance of long term debt	-	-	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of assets	103,937	156,027	61,293	64,759	-
Transfers in	28,700,620	24,579,602	20,571,812	21,376,050	9,677,482
Transfers out	(28,736,820)	(28,001,152)	(20,571,812)	(21,376,050)	(9,677,482)
Total other financing sources (uses)	67,737	(3,265,523)	61,293	64,759	-
Net change in fund balances	$ 15,023,050	$ 14,126,275	$ 7,256,683	$ 7,437,940	$ 21,637,293
Debt service as a percentage of noncapital expenditures	7.5%	9.2%	8.0%	8.5%	6.0%

(1) Property tax revenues can fluctuate from year to year due to the timing of the billings and subsequently the availability of the funds.

2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
$ 7,964,730	$ 17,168,132	$ 20,119,245	$ 18,302,306	$ 17,265,354
20,967,919	20,838,545	20,562,370	19,732,444	17,061,276
465,676	501,955	489,803	437,103	397,450
4,339,068	4,357,134	4,431,315	4,344,254	4,283,380
7,015,161	6,629,486	6,336,162	6,047,586	5,770,239
2,068,751	2,632,050	2,440,523	1,824,439	1,783,358
2,012,838	2,115,856	2,052,521	2,074,645	2,028,883
1,460,133	1,408,181	1,409,231	1,274,639	1,321,974
15,003,437	1,985,625	4,177,374	6,723,622	1,898,947
1,500	6,516	156,026	5,295	114,581
212,293	103,841	77,309	51,410	50,380
2,219,825	216,193	144,154	83,540	201,113
63,731,331	57,963,514	62,396,033	60,901,283	52,176,935
8,430,640	8,786,537	9,750,292	9,269,141	9,030,662
632,610	640,739	607,051	569,611	587,530
22,130,792	21,194,539	22,838,021	21,201,601	20,984,990
14,744,449	15,630,086	12,642,238	7,911,390	7,965,504
2,680,599	2,316,322	3,265,151	2,368,869	2,017,484
2,423,736	2,748,236	3,177,888	2,783,031	2,762,171
29,087,944	27,507,914	6,328,832	7,373,169	3,092,326
1,180,443	806,694	633,319	715,677	729,591
193,440	216,137	122,220	149,820	177,795
554,974	-	-	-	-
82,059,627	79,847,204	59,365,012	52,342,309	47,348,053
(18,328,296)	(21,883,690)	3,031,021	8,558,974	4,828,882
65,170,402	182,719	3,817,281	-	816,916
-	1,510	2,236	42,715	4,520
43,451,494	36,885,995	9,057,234	5,440,939	4,218,916
(43,451,494)	(36,885,995)	(9,057,234)	(5,440,939)	(4,218,916)
65,170,402	184,229	3,819,517	42,715	821,436
$ 46,842,106	$ (21,699,461)	$ 6,850,538	$ 8,601,689	$ 5,650,318
2.6%	2.1%	1.6%	2.0%	2.1%

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

GENERAL GOVERNMENTAL TAX REVENUES BY SOURCE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

Fiscal Year	Property Taxes (1)	Sales Taxes	Hotel/Motel Taxes	Franchise Taxes	Business Taxes	Total
2013	$ 17,265,354	$ 17,061,276	$ 397,450	$ 4,283,380	$ 5,770,239	$ 44,777,699
2014	18,302,306	19,732,444	437,103	4,344,254	6,047,586	48,863,693
2015	20,119,245	20,562,370	489,803	4,431,315	6,336,162	51,938,895
2016	17,168,132	20,838,545	501,955	4,357,134	6,629,486	49,495,252
2017	7,964,730	20,967,919	465,676	4,339,068	7,015,161	40,752,554
2018	36,341,270	22,142,688	508,090	4,314,921	7,396,040	70,703,009
2019	19,975,615	23,627,650	598,277	4,405,258	8,041,356	56,648,156
2020	23,281,731	21,712,814	344,382	4,187,193	8,081,303	57,607,423
2021	25,908,140	24,792,226	383,455	4,548,842	8,383,006	64,015,669
2022	27,305,979	29,144,163 **(2)**	483,164	4,515,547	8,917,756	70,366,609

(1) Property tax revenues can fluctuate from year to year due to the timing of the billings and subsequently the availability of the funds.

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY
LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

Calendar Year	Real Property				Personal Property
	Residential Property	Commercial Property	Industrial Property	Other (1)	Motor Vehicles
2013	$ 2,921,151,930	$ 716,466,010	$ 23,717,770	$ 3,076,560	$ 276,044,730
2014	3,060,767,320	760,031,600	28,456,500	3,019,520	238,200,610
2015	3,333,836,970	879,818,130	27,446,420	2,353,080	172,426,560
2016	3,412,774,790	963,868,280	20,704,090	2,353,080	120,279,250
2017	3,475,951,120	989,785,840	18,300,880	2,070,680	82,250,280
2018	4,107,045,720	1,119,818,870	16,895,370	2,350,880	56,496,740
2019	4,361,159,500	1,037,349,330	9,577,890 (2)	11,402,130	42,000,640 (3)
2020	4,460,121,230	1,062,004,040	10,426,400	12,440,060	31,174,310
2021	4,611,405,180	1,153,920,500	11,942,880	8,485,360	23,377,580
2022	5,350,402,300	1,255,382,930	13,412,240	8,772,580	19,738,710

Source: Fulton County Tax Commissioner

(1) Reflects agricultural and conservation use.
(2) Decrease attributable to parcels that existed in prior years but did not exist in 2019.
(3) Increase attributable to an increase in values of agricultural properties in 2019.

Public Utility	Less: Tax Exempt Real Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate	Estimated Actual Taxable Value	Assessed Value as a Percentage of Actual Value
$ 22,741,412	$ 389,764,914	$ 3,573,433,498	4.614	$ 8,933,583,745	40%
22,242,831	406,614,154	3,706,104,227	4.614	9,265,260,568	40%
25,474,741	468,565,019	3,990,790,882	4.614	9,976,977,205	40%
23,853,604	480,968,386	4,062,905,508	4.360	10,157,263,770	40%
28,772,170	471,757,854	4,125,373,116	4.360	10,313,432,790	40%
26,000,591	382,769,660	4,945,838,511	3.842	12,364,596,278	40%
29,868,116	878,296,651	4,613,060,955	3.552	11,532,652,388	40%
31,389,148	879,357,437	4,728,197,751	3.986	11,820,494,378	40%
34,137,469	925,504,759	4,918,764,210	3.986	12,296,910,525	40%
42,960,228	1,311,191,429	5,379,477,559	3.986	13,448,693,898	40%

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

PROPERTY TAX RATES
DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTS
LAST TEN CALENDAR YEARS

(rate per $1,000 of assessed value)

	Johns Creek			Fulton County			School District				Total Direct &
Calendar Year	Operating Millage	Debt Service Millage	Total Johns Creek Millage	Operating Millage	Debt Service Millage	Total Fulton County Millage	Operating Millage	Debt Service Millage	Total School District Millage	State	Overlapping Rates
2013	4.614	-	4.614	10.211	0.270	10.481	18.502	-	18.502	0.150	33.747
2014	4.614	-	4.614	11.781	0.270	12.051	18.502	-	18.502	0.100	35.267
2015	4.614	-	4.614	10.500	0.250	10.750	18.502	-	18.502	0.050	33.916
2016	4.360	-	4.360	10.450	0.250	10.700	18.483	-	18.483	0.000	33.543
2017	4.360	0.500	4.860	10.380	0.250	10.630	18.546	-	18.546	0.000	33.536
2018	3.842	0.500	4.342	10.200	0.230	10.430	17.796	-	17.796	0.000	32.068
2019	3.552	0.391	3.943	9.899	0.220	10.119	17.796	-	17.796	0.000	31.467
2020	3.986	0.411	4.397	9.776	0.220	9.996	17.796	-	17.796	0.000	31.778
2021	3.986	0.390	4.376	9.330	0.210	9.540	17.590	-	17.590	0.000	31.116
2022	3.986	0.390	4.376	8.870	0.200	9.070	17.240	-	17.240	0.000	30.296

Source: Fulton County Tax Commissioner

Note: As set forth in the City's charter, the millage rate cannot exceed 4.731 mills unless a higher limit is approved through a referendum by a majority of qualified voters of the City.

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS
CURRENT AND NINE YEARS PRIOR

	2022			2013		
Taxpayer	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value	Taxable Assessed Value	Rank	Percentage of Total Taxable Assessed Value
CIBA Vision Corporation	$ 217,728,238	1	4.05 %	$ 28,298,691	1	0.79 %
Development Authority of Fulton County	89,254,719	2	1.66	21,376,740	3	0.60
RRE Addison Place Holdings LLC	33,539,442	3	0.62			-
Chelsa Ridge LLC	30,913,721	4	0.57	17,812,961	4	0.50
Aylesbury Farms LLC	24,850,839	5	0.46	16,984,801	6	0.48
SLJ Vision LLC	23,123,560	6	0.43			-
GRE Retreat at Johns Creek LLC	23,084,520	7	0.43			-
Johns Creek LLC	22,044,481	8	0.41			-
Avonlea on the River LLC	20,587,840	9	0.38	11,849,920	10	0.33
SG St Andrews LLC	19,200,000	10	0.36			-
State Farm Mutual Auto Ins. Co.	-		-	24,307,382	2	0.68
PREFCO Twenty LLP	-		-	17,038,440	5	0.48
Addison Place Apartment Manager LLC	-		-	16,137,218	7	0.45
Atlanta Athletic Club, The	-		-	12,539,748	8	0.35
Abbotts Bridge Realty	-		-	12,039,720	9	0.34
Totals	$ 504,327,360		9.38 %	$ 178,385,621		4.99 %

Source: Fulton County Tax Commissioner

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Period Ended September 30,	Taxes Levied for the Fiscal Year		Collected within the Fiscal Year of the Levy		Collections in Subsequent Years	Total Collections to Date	
			Amount	Percentage of Levy		Amount	Percentage of Levy
2013	$ 14,827,764	(1)	$ 4,469,702	30.1	$ 10,345,757	$ 14,815,460	99.9
2014	15,757,474	(1)	1,137,915	7.2	14,612,395	15,750,310	100.0
2015	17,235,813	(1)	1,949,940	11.3	15,270,296	17,220,236	99.9
2016	16,817,532	(1)	663,689	3.9	16,145,218	16,808,907	99.9
2017	17,298,148	(1)	-	-	17,290,138	17,290,138	100.0
2018	17,838,770	(1)	2,971,755	16.7	14,859,307	17,831,062	100.0
2019	15,976,058	(1)	2,928,281	18.3	13,042,051	15,970,332	100.0
2020	18,406,617		1,159,712	6.3	17,235,320	18,395,032	99.9
2021	19,110,841		1,047,866	5.5	17,862,974	18,910,840	99.0
2022	20,910,420		796,948	3.8	-	796,948	3.8

Source: Fulton County Tax Commissioner

(1) Adjustments were made to the original tax levy that include billings and any adjustment to billings as a result of tax assessor changes. Those changes include value changes, exemption changes, etc.

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Period Ended September 30,	Governmental Activities					Percentage of Personal Income (1)	Per Capita (1)
	Notes Payable	Contracts Payable	General Obligation Bonds	Certificates of Participation	Total		
2013	$ 2,603,998	$ 1,172,804	$ -	$ -	$ 3,776,802	0.10 %	$ 45.89
2014	1,991,201	1,069,924	-	-	3,061,125	0.08	34.87
2015	5,282,975	962,112	-	-	6,245,087	0.17	75.15
2016	4,849,398	771,715	-	-	5,621,113	0.15	67.45
2017	3,881,804	546,422	41,340,402	23,830,000	69,598,628	1.79	829.81
2018	3,593,728	310,359	40,667,696	23,830,000	68,401,783	1.66	820.19
2019	3,436,594	62,665	39,964,205	22,395,000	65,858,464	1.55	787.43
2020	3,274,179	-	39,232,296	20,920,000	63,426,475	1.41	749.91
2021	2,103,547	-	38,462,045	19,410,000	59,975,592	1.37	727.39
2022	1,896,332	-	37,663,552	17,860,000	57,419,884	1.19	682.20

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

(1) See the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics for personal income and population data.

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

RATIOS OF NET GENERAL BONDED DEBT OUTSTANDING
Last Ten Fiscal Years
(amounts expressed in thousands)

Fiscal Year	General Obligation Bonds	Less: Amounts Available for Debt Service	Total	Percentage of Estimated Actual Taxable Value (1) of Property	Per Capita (2)
2022	$ 37,663,552	-	$ 37,663,552	0.31%	447
2021	38,462,045	-	38,462,045	0.33%	466
2020	39,232,296	-	39,232,296	0.32%	469
2019	39,964,205	-	39,964,205	0.35%	479
2018	40,667,696	-	40,667,696	0.33%	488
2017	41,340,402	-	41,340,402	0.40%	493

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

(1) See the Schedule of Assessed Value and Estimated Actual Value of Taxable Property for property value data.

(2) Population data can be found in the Schedule of Demographic and Economic Statistics.

(3) Fiscal year 2017 was the first year in which the City issued general obligation bonds.

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	Net General Obligation Debt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable (1)	Amount Applicable to Johns Creek
Overlapping General Obligation Debt:			
Fulton County, Georgia	$ 234,408,000	6.17 %	$ 14,459,910
Fulton County Board of Education	11,878,330	13.68	1,625,494
Total Overlapping Debt	246,286,330		16,085,403
City Direct Debt:			
Notes payable	1,896,332	100.00	1,896,332
Bond Payable	37,663,552	100.00	40,000,000
Certificates of Participation	17,860,000	100.00	3,881,804
Total Direct Debt	57,419,884		45,778,136
Total Direct and Overlapping Debt	$ 303,706,214		$ 61,863,539

Source: Assessed value data used to estimate applicable percentages obtained from Fulton County Board of Assessors and debt outstanding obtained from Fulton County.

Note: Overlapping governments are those that coincide, at least in part, with the geographic boundaries of the City. This schedule estimates the portion of the outstanding debt of those overlapping governments that is borne by the residents and businesses of the City. This process recognizes that, when considering the government's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden borne by the residents and businesses should be taken into account. However, this does not imply that every taxpayer is a resident, and therefore responsible for repaying the debt, of each overlapping government.

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

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION
SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Debt limit	$ 537,947,756	$ 584,426,897	$ 560,755,519	$ 549,135,781	$ 532,860,817	$ 459,713,097
Total net debt applicable to limit	(37,663,552)	(38,462,045)	(39,232,296)	(38,770,000)	(39,400,000)	(40,000,000)
Legal debt margin	$ 500,284,204	$ 545,964,852	$ 521,523,223	$ 510,365,781	$ 493,460,817	$ 419,713,097
Total net debt applicable to the limit as a percentage of debt limit	7.00%	6.58%	7.00%	7.06%	7.39%	8.70%

Legal Debt Margin Calculation:

Assessed value	$ 5,379,477,559
Debt limit (10% of assessed value)	537,947,756
Debt applicable to limit:	
General obligation bonds	37,663,552
Less: Amount set aside for repayment of General obligation debt	-
Total net debt applicable to limit	37,663,552
Legal debt margin	$ 500,284,204

NOTE 1: Under state finance law, the City's outstanding general obligation debt should not exceed 10 percent of total assessed property value. By law, the general obligation debt subject to the limitation may be offset by amounts set aside for repaying the general obligation bonds.

NOTE 2: Fiscal year 2017 was the first year in which the City issued general obligation bonds.

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Period	Population (1)	Personal Income (amounts expressed in thousands)	Per Capita Personal Income	Median Age	School Enrollment (2)	Unemployment Rate (3)
2013	82,306	3,858,094	46,875	37	20,822	9.7
2014	87,788	3,625,287	43,790	37	20,664	7.3
2015	83,102	3,656,322	43,998	39	16,505	5.2
2016	83,335	3,718,324	44,619	39	21,620	7.8
2017	83,873	3,822,847	45,579	39	20,503	4.3
2018	83,397	4,055,179	48,625	40	25,652	6.2
2019	83,637	4,176,163	49,932	40	25,123	5.0
2020	84,579	4,424,497	52,312	40	25,356	5.7
2021	82,453	4,313,281	52,312	41	25,356	4.7
2022	84,169	4,273,901	56,124	41	24,518	4.0

(1) Source: U.S. Census Bureau

(2) Source: Fulton County Board of Education

(3) Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (note this is the rate for Fulton County as a whole).

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS
CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

	2022			2013		
Employer	Employees (1)	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment (1)	Employees (1)	Rank	Percentage of Total City Employment (1)
Macy's Systems & Technology	775	1	6 %	1,151	2	8.35 %
Kroger Company	559	2	4.66	526	5	3.81
SAIA, Inc.	390	3	3.25	311	6	2.26
Publix	364	4	3.03	248	8	1.80
Emory Johns Creek Hospital	300	5	2.50	615	4	4.46
Nordson Corporation	250	6	2.08	294	7	2.13
The Home Depot #131	200	7	1.67	-		-
Intralot, Inc	176	8	1.47	-		-
World Financial Group Insurance	142	9	1.18	-		-
Target Store #T-749	137	10	1.14	-		-
State Farm Insurance Company	-		-	1,200	1	8.70
Alcon, Inc. (2)	-		-	1,147	3	8.32
Lifetime Fitness	-		-	232	9	1.68
Whole Foods	-		-	215	10	1.56
Totals	3,293		27.45 %	5,939		43.07 %

(1) Source: City of Johns Creek Business Licenses
(2) Formerly known as CIBA Vision Company

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT CITY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES BY FUNCTION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Function	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
General Government (City Manager)	6	5	3	3	4	4	5	6	7	7
Mayor's Office	1	0	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
City Clerk	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Finance Department	12	11	11	9	9	10	9	9	10	10
Human Resources/Support Services	3	4	4	5	5	3	4	4	4	6
Information Technology	6	7	6	6	6	6	6	2	2	-
Facilities	0	1	3	4	3	4	3	3	3	3
Communications/Public Relations	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	7	6	6
Community Development	19	20	12	12	11	-	-	-	-	-
Municipal Court	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3
Public safety										
Police	90	86	84	87	84	81	76	74	70	70
Fire	83	85	86	86	91	88	85	81	75	75
Public Works	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Recreation/Parks	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Total	234	231	223	228	228	211	204	197	186	186

Source: City of Johns Creeks Human Resources Department

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Function	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Police										
Homicide	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Robbery	2	7	1	5	14	11	12	13	8	11
Assault	331	252	174	209	245	227	194	228	220	249
Burglary	55	68	36	60	69	82	126	72	90	139
Larceny	245	305	247	375	475	499	572	464	296	299
Motor vehicle theft	29	21	19	24	22	21	18	7	17	19
Total calls for service	76,793	79,727	61,235	61,224	77,249	88,818	91,231	85,866	76,392	78,866
Fire										
Fire calls	68	69	81	91	68	79	398	649	851	943
EMS calls	3,366	2,460	1,996	2,313	2,195	2,222	4,325	5,768	5,792	5,003
False alarms	557	471	430	541	459	452	567	551	836	908
Service calls	474	526	505	407	460	573	435	609	305	492
Hazardous conditions	136	107	107	142	116	138	371	263	109	168
Good intent calls	635	1,182	1,510	1,586	1,588	1,484	1,079	238	43	56
Water rescue calls	10	10	41	27	21	13	53	13	59	9
Fire investigations	7	11	3	9	5	10	21	9	14	-
Public Works										
Highways & Streets										
Streets resurfaced (miles)	15	21	11	13	41	26	34	35	3	7
Sidewalk installed/replaced (sq. ft.)	7,558	9,544	16,298	5,525	223,121	63,500	88,605	78,005	103,993	124,595
Curb & Gutter install/replaced (linear ft.)	12,980	13,260	8,982	743	37,600	6,411	19,307	17,215	487	325

Sources: Various City departments.

CITY OF JOHNS CREEK, GEORGIA

CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION
LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Function/Program	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Police										
Stations	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Patrol units	78	82	76	68	64	53	50	48	44	44
Other vehicles	37	34	38	38	33	20	20	20	20	20
Fire (1)										
Stations	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Ladder trucks	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Fire engines	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
Rescue vehicles	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mobile air unit	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rescue boat	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Special Operations Truck	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1
Other vehicles	17	18	16	18	15	12	12	12	12	12
Public Works										
Streets (miles)	267	267	260	260	260	260	260	260	260	258
Private roads	77	77	73	73	71	71	71	71	71	63
State routes	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18

Source: Various City departments.