



# **CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

## **ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT**

**FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2024**

**Prepared by:  
City's Finance Department**



**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

**ANNUAL COMPREHENSIVE FINANCIAL REPORT**

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## **INTRODUCTORY SECTION**

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## The City of Columbus

P.O. Box 87 • Columbus, Texas 78934 • 979-732-2366 • 979-732-8213

April 28, 2025

To the Honorable Mayor, Members of City Council, and Citizens  
of the City of Columbus, Texas:

State law requires that every general-purpose local government publish at the close of each fiscal year a complete set of audited financial statements. This report is published to fulfill that requirement for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024.

Management assumes full responsibility for the completeness and reliability of the information contained in this report, based upon a comprehensive framework of internal control established for this purpose. Because the cost of internal control 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.

Pattillo, Brown, & Hill L.L.P., has issued an unmodified (“clean”) opinion on the City of Columbus’ financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2024. The independent auditors’ report is located at the front of the financial section of this report.

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

### ***Profile of the Government***

The City of Columbus was established in 1835 and first incorporated on June 5, 1837. Current incorporation occurred on January 10, 1927. It is located in Colorado County at the intersection of Interstate Highway 10 and State Highway 71, in south central Texas, approximately 70 miles west of Houston, 120 miles east of San Antonio, and 80 miles southeast of Austin. The City currently has a land area of 2 square miles and a population of 3,739. The City of Columbus is a Type A, General Law City and utilizes the Council-Manager form of government organized under Chapter 25 of the Texas Local Government Code. Policy-making and legislative authority are vested in a governing council consisting of a Mayor and five Council members elected by position. The City Council is responsible, among other things, for passing ordinances, adopting the budget, and appointing the City Manager and City Attorney. The City Manager is responsible for carrying out the policies and ordinances of the governing council, for overseeing the day-to-day operations of the City and for appointing the heads of the various departments. Council members serve two-year terms, with the Mayor and two Council members elected in odd years and three Council members elected in even numbered years. The Mayor appoints the Municipal Court Judge, and members of various City committees with the approval of City Council.

The City of Columbus provides a full range of services, including police and fire protection, the construction and maintenance of streets and other infrastructure, a public library, and governmental activities. The City of Columbus operates water, sewer, garbage service, and gas utilities. In addition, the City is financially accountable for the activities of the Columbus Community and Industrial Development Corporation, a legally separate entity, which is reported separately within the City of Columbus' financial statements.

The City Council is required to adopt a final budget by no later than the close of the fiscal year. This annual budget serves as the foundation for the City of Columbus' financial planning and control. The budget is prepared by fund, function, department, and object. The City Manager may transfer resources within a fund during a fiscal year. To amend the total expenditures, a budget amendment must be approved by City Council.

### ***Local Economy***

As measured by the City's sales tax, Columbus has experienced economic growth over the past ten years. With sales tax revenues for fiscal year end 2015 of \$907,471 and for the current year of \$1,443,705, the growth for the period was 59.1%. Sales tax received in 2024 was an increase of 2.92% over 2023. Current year sales tax numbers are indicative of sales tax revenue for 2025 remaining the same as 2024. A major Interstate Highway 10 expansion has reached the City boundaries with expected stagnation in retail sales along the I-10 corridor. Because of the volatility in the national economy, the City also carefully monitors sales tax revenues on a monthly basis, with a goal of identifying new trends.

Much like 2024, the City saw an increase in small business openings during 2024. Mostly located in the downtown corridors, these hospitality and retail related enterprises are demonstrative of the interest in revitalizing Columbus' historic downtown area. Growth is also being seen near the Interstate 10 corridor with the construction of several national chain restaurants.

A major tenant of the City's industrial park, a wood preserving company, has recently completed a \$2.5 million expansion to their distribution and warehousing facilities. They are currently working on a new office building. Although one of the major tenants of the industrial park has ceased operations, another oil and gas company has taken over their facilities. Both tenants are major employers in the City. Two major tracts in the industrial park have recently been purchased with a concrete batch facility and a specialty building products distribution center slated for construction. Negotiations are ongoing for the last remaining tract in the park.

With the upturn in the energy sector, the City maintains an advantage with growth in related sectors. With the continued growth of the Sun Belt region and as the City's fundamentals improve; an increase in new housing construction will meet the demand for expansion. Columbus has the potential to be a leading small town in this area for years to come.

Although the City saw major flooding during August of 2017 from Hurricane Harvey, clean-up has been completed, and City management has worked closely with FEMA and the Army Corp of Engineers to rebuild damaged infrastructure. In November of 2019, the City received a CDBG Disaster Recovery Grant administered by the GLO to install additional storm drains in the northeast part of the city. This area experienced major flooding during Hurricane Harvey. The project was completed under the grant budget, and the GLO has approved additional storm drainage work in the same area in order to expend the entire awarded grant. These additions were completed in June of 2022. In March of 2025 the City broke ground on a \$1.1 million project for mitigation drainage funded from the GLO through the COG MIT MOD. The City anticipates the beginning of an \$18 million project to build a new wastewater treatment plant. This project is funded through the GLO and Texas Water Development Board.

### ***Long-term Financial Planning***

The City of Columbus maintains sufficient cash reserves and unreserved fund balances/unrestricted net position in its general and utility fund to avoid borrowing for general operating purposes and to handle emergency situations, while providing quality service levels to the public.

During fiscal year 2005, the City was successful in obtaining certificates of obligation for \$4.75 million to fund a major Water and Sewer Improvement Project. These funds allowed the City to drill a new water well, install new water and sewer lines throughout the City, and renovate the water and sewer plants. This major project was completed in 2009.

During fiscal year 2013, the City refunded the 2005 certificates of obligation by obtaining general obligation refunding bonds. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce debt service payments over the next 12 years by \$418,623 and resulted in an economic gain of \$365,887.

During fiscal year 2008, the City obtained certificates of obligation for \$4 million. \$1.2 million of these funds were used for a major renovation of City Hall facilities and the Fire Station. The remaining \$2.8 million of the proceeds from the 2008 certificates of obligation were utilized for improvements to the Water system and to enhance the Gas delivery system.

During fiscal year 2010, the City refunded the 2008 certificates of obligation by obtaining general obligation refunding bonds. This advance refunding was undertaken to reduce total debt service payments over the next 18 years by \$375,075 and resulted in an economic gain of \$273,381.

In October 2016, the City obtained \$3 million of certificates of obligation in order to install a new water filtration system to improve water quality. Although the \$2.5 million project experienced construction delays, the three filter units are currently in operation. The remaining funds from the certificates were earmarked for sewer and gas system improvements.

### ***Relevant Financial Policies***

The City awards its depository contract through official bidding procedures for a two-year period with an option to extend it for a year. After open bidding in August of 2024, Industry State Bank was again awarded the City's depository contract expiring on September 30<sup>th</sup>, 2026.

The City's bank depository agreement requires that all demand deposits and time deposits are secured by pledged collateral with a fair value equal to 102 percent of the deposits, less \$250,000, which is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Evidence of the pledged collateral is maintained by a third-party financial institution.

During 2023, the City Council renewed the existing Investment Policy as required by state law and no significant changes were made to the policy.

## ***Major Initiatives***

Technology improvement continues to be a major area of change in the City. The City has implemented technology enhancements with new utility billing, building projects, court, and financial software systems with upgrades made in 2018 and in 2021. The City implemented an asset and workflow management system in 2021 to enhance maintenance and operational efficiencies. A government portal was implemented for ease in obtaining City permits and licenses. In 2009, a SCADA (Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition) system was installed which allows the City to remotely monitor the water and sewer plants from two selected locations. In fiscal year 2020, the first of a two-phase upgrade to the next generation SCADA system was installed, allowing for mobile monitoring of the system. In 2014, the City's Police Department updated its records management system to allow integration between the reporting, mobile, and other local agency software. In 2020, the Police Department implemented a ticket-writer system for easier reporting to the Municipal Court. Other software has been implemented for budgeting and debt management.

Since 2014, the City has been improving and replacing Water and Gas infrastructure. Water distribution lines, the demolition of an elevated storage tank as well as aerator replacement were completed in the water department. A new gas transmission line grant project was completed in 2018. In July of 2020, a CDBG grant project for water line replacement in the area near the junior high was completed.

The City of Columbus has earmarked the almost \$1 million of ARPA funding for water distribution line replacement in the downtown area as well as for asset and permitting software to increase efficiencies and controls with assets, inventory, and time-management. The water line product will be completed in fiscal 2025. In 2023, the city completed a CDBG Downtown Revitalization grant project replacing sidewalks in the downtown area. The city has been awarded a \$300,000 planning grant through the GLO Resilient Communities Program. The city has also received a Texas Parks & Wildlife grant for the construction of a splashpad at Midtown Park. The city continually seeks funding to make community improvements.

## ***Awards and Acknowledgements***

The Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA) awarded a Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting to the City of Columbus for its comprehensive annual financial report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2023. This was the seventeenth consecutive year that the City has received this prestigious award. In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized annual comprehensive financial report. This report must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current comprehensive annual financial report continues to meet the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements, and we are submitting it to the GFOA to determine its eligibility for another certificate.

The preparation of this report would not have been possible without the efficient and dedicated service of the finance department staff. We wish to express our 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 members for their unfailing support for maintaining the highest standards of professionalism in the management of the City of Columbus' finances.

Respectively submitted,



Donald Warschak, PE  
City Manager



Bana Schneider  
Finance Director/City Secretary



Government Finance Officers Association

**Certificate of  
Achievement  
for Excellence  
in Financial  
Reporting**

Presented to

**City of Columbus  
Texas**

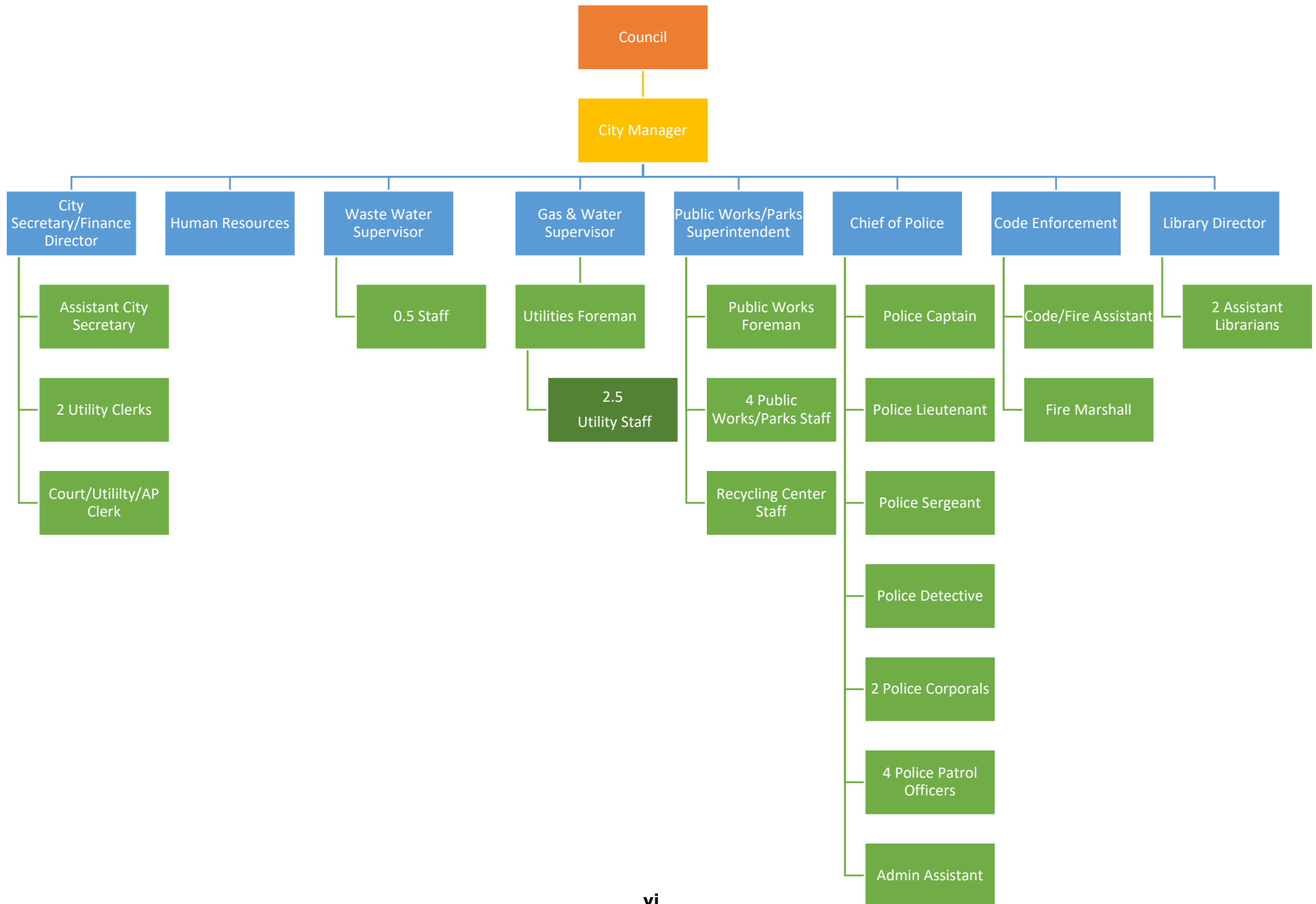
For its Annual Comprehensive  
Financial Report  
For the Fiscal Year Ended

September 30, 2023

*Christopher P. Morill*

Executive Director/CEO

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**  
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

LIST OF ELECTED AND APPOINTED

OFFICIALS SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

Title	Name
Mayor	Lori An Gobert
Councilman (Mayor Pro Tem)	Chuck Rankin
Councilman	Keith Cummings
Councilman	Ronny Daley
Councilman	Paige Sciba
Councilwoman	Michael Ridlen
City Manager	Donald Warschak
City Secretary/Finance Director	Bana Schneider
Human Resource Manager	Dinah Jacobs
Police Chief	Milton "Skip" Edman
Fire Chief	Doyle "Dusty" Dittmar
Parks/Public Works Supervisor	Michael Poncik
Water/Gas Supervisor	Kevin Faichtinger
Wastewater Plant Operator	Rolando Tello
Building Inspector	Richard LaCourse

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## **FINANCIAL SECTION**

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## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Honorable Mayor  
and Members of City Council  
City of Columbus, Texas

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### **Opinions**

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Columbus, Texas, as of and for the year ended September 30, 2024, 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 present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Columbus, Texas as of September 30, 2024, 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* (GAS), issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. 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 of Columbus, Texas and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audit. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.

#### **Emphasis of Matter - Change of Accounting Principle**

As described in the notes to the financial statements, in fiscal year 2024 the City of Columbus, Texas implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections-an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*. Our opinions are not modified with respect to this matter.

#### **Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements**

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with 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.

#### OFFICE LOCATIONS

TEXAS | Waco | Temple | Hillsboro | Houston  
NEW MEXICO | Albuquerque

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 of Columbus, Texas' 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 of Columbus, Texas' 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 of Columbus, Texas' 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, budgetary comparison information, and pension and OPEB 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 auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

### **Supplementary Information**

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

The combining and individual fund financial statements and schedules are the responsibility of management and were derived from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with 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 Included in the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report**

Management is responsible for the other information included in the annual comprehensive financial report (ACFR). The other information comprises the introductory section and statistical section 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 April 28, 2025 on our consideration of the City of Columbus, Texas' 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 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 of Columbus, Texas' internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

*Pattillo, Brown & Hill, L.L.P.*

Waco, Texas  
April 28, 2025

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## **MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

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## **MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

As management of the City of Columbus, Texas (the "City"), we offer readers of the City financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the City for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024. We encourage readers to read the information presented here in conjunction with additional information that we have furnished in the City's financial statements, which follow this section.

### **FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**

- The assets and deferred outflows of resources of the City for its governmental and business-type activities exceeded the deferred inflows of resources and liabilities at the close of the fiscal year by \$14,111,477. Of this amount, \$13,118,787 represents net investment in capital assets, \$4,796 was restricted for debt service, and \$428,739 was restricted for various purposes. \$559,155 is unrestricted and to be used in accordance with finance related legal requirements reflected in the City's fund structure.
- The City's total net position increased by \$585,950. A major contributing factor in this increase is attributable to an increase in property tax revenue.
- As of the close of the current fiscal year, the City's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$1,384,420, an decrease of \$834,254 in comparison with the prior year. Approximately 43% of this total, or \$596,199 is available for spending at the City's discretion (unassigned fund balance).
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance for the General Fund was \$596,199 or 12% percent of total General Fund expenditures for the fiscal year.
- The City's total long-term liabilities decreased by \$321,397 (20%) during the current fiscal year mostly due to scheduled debt service payments and a decrease in the net pension liability.

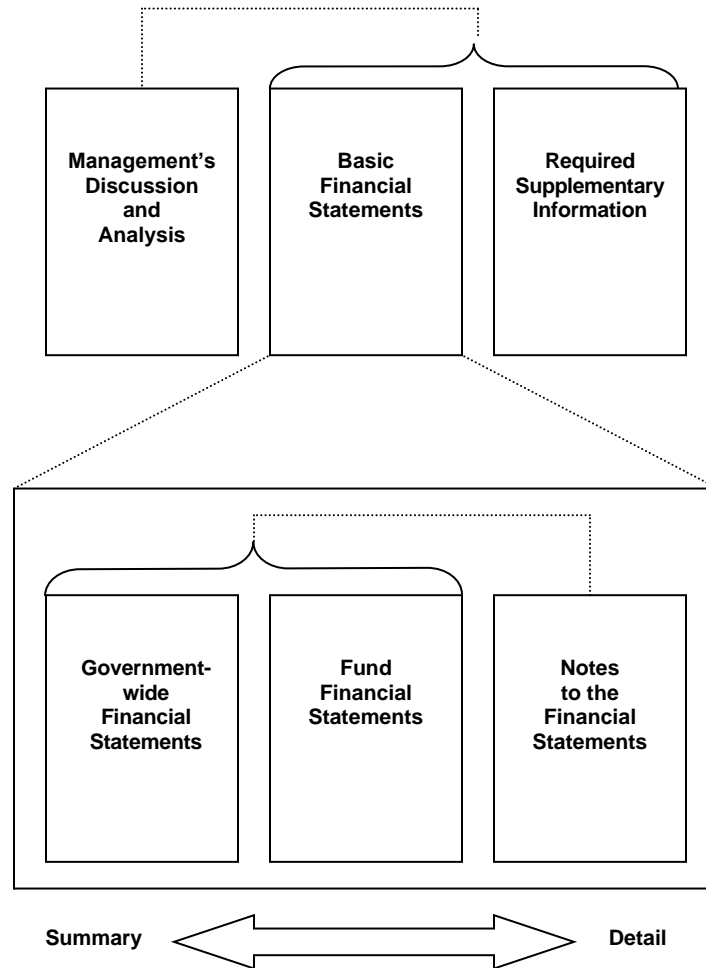
### **OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

This discussion and analysis are intended to serve as an introduction to the City of Columbus' basic financial statements. The City's basic financial statements consist of three components: 1) government-wide financial statements, 2) fund financial statements, and 3) notes to the financial statements (see Figure 1). The basic financial statements present two different views of the City through the use of government-wide statements and fund financial statements. In addition to the basic financial statements, this report contains other supplemental information that will enhance the reader's understanding of the financial condition of the City of Columbus.

## REQUIRED COMPONENTS OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL REPORT

### Figure 1

Figure A-1, Required Components of the City's Annual Financial Report



### Basic Financial Statements

The first two statements in the basic financial statements are the *government-wide financial statements*. They provide both short and long-term information about the City's financial status.

The next statements are *fund financial statements*. These statements focus on the activities of the individual parts of city government. These statements provide more detail than the government-wide statements. There are two parts to the fund financial statements: 1) the governmental funds statements; and 2) the proprietary fund statements.

The next section of the basic financial statements is the notes. The notes to the financial statements explain in detail some of the data contained in those statements. After the notes, supplemental information is provided to show details about the City's individual funds. Budgetary information can be found in the required supplementary section of the report.

### Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements are designed to provide the reader with a broad overview of the City's finances, similar in format to a financial statement of a private-sector business. The government-wide statements provide short and long-term information about the City's financial status as a whole.

The two government-wide statements report the City's net position and how they have changed. Net position is the difference between the City's total assets, deferred outflows/inflows of resources and total liabilities. Measuring net position is one way to gauge the City's financial condition.

The government-wide statements are divided into three categories: 1) governmental activities; 2) business-type activities; and 3) discretely presented component unit. The governmental activities encompass most of the City's basic services such as public safety, public health, parks and recreation, and general administration. Property taxes, sales taxes and state and federal grant funds finance most of these activities. The business-type activities are those in which the City charges customers to provide services. These include the water, sewer, garbage service, and gas offered by the City. The final category is the component unit. The City of Columbus has one component unit. Although legally separate from the City, the Columbus Community and Industrial Development Corporation is fiscally dependent upon the City and the City exercises control over the organization by appointing its members.

## **Fund Financial Statements**

The fund financial statements (see Figure 2) provide a more detailed look at the City's most significant activities. 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 all other governmental entities, uses fund accounting to ensure and reflect compliance with finance-related legal requirements, such as the general statutes or the City's budget ordinance. All of the funds of the City can be divided into two categories: governmental funds and proprietary 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 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 a government'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 government'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 five individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balances for the General Fund, which is considered to be a major fund. Data from the other four governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation. Individual fund data for each of these nonmajor governmental funds is provided in the form of combining statements elsewhere in this report.

**Proprietary Funds.** The City has one kind of proprietary fund. Its Enterprise Fund is used to report the same programs presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The City uses its Enterprise Fund (the Utility Fund) to account for its water, sewer, garbage and gas operations. This fund is the same as those programs shown in the business-type activities in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities.

Unrestricted net position of the water, sewer, garbage and gas departments at the end of the fiscal year amounted to \$72,770. The total increase in unrestricted net position was \$248,696. Other factors concerning the finances of this fund are addressed later in the discussion of the City's business-type activities.

**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.

**Other Information.** In addition to the basic financial statements and accompanying notes, this report includes certain required supplementary information (RSI) which contains information about the City's pension plans and other post-employment benefits plan. A schedule comparing actual results with the original budget and the final amended budget for the City's General Fund is also presented in the RSI section.

The combining statements referred to earlier in connection with nonmajor governmental funds are presented immediately following the required supplementary information.

**City of Columbus' Net Position  
Figure 2**

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Current and other assets	\$ 1,840,498	\$ 2,554,096	\$ 2,094,467	\$ 1,808,147	\$ 3,934,965	\$ 4,362,243
Capital assets	5,498,886	4,416,331	10,297,777	10,739,231	15,796,663	15,155,562
Total assets	<u>7,339,384</u>	<u>6,970,427</u>	<u>12,392,244</u>	<u>12,547,378</u>	<u>19,731,628</u>	<u>19,517,805</u>
Deferred outflows of resources	554,970	900,977	131,229	264,976	686,199	1,165,953
Current and other liabilities	422,734	300,527	1,213,671	1,263,352	1,636,405	1,563,879
Long-term liabilities	1,317,970	1,639,367	3,228,462	3,861,282	4,546,432	5,500,649
Total liabilities	<u>1,740,704</u>	<u>1,939,894</u>	<u>4,442,133</u>	<u>5,124,634</u>	<u>6,182,837</u>	<u>7,064,528</u>
Deferred inflows of resources	98,645	71,863	24,868	21,840	123,513	93,703
Net position:						
Net investment						
in capital assets	5,135,085	4,086,375	7,983,702	7,841,806	13,118,787	11,928,181
Restricted	433,535	512,643	-	-	433,535	512,643
Unrestricted	<u>486,385</u>	<u>1,260,629</u>	<u>72,770</u>	<u>(175,926)</u>	<u>559,155</u>	<u>1,084,703</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 6,055,005</u>	<u>\$ 5,859,647</u>	<u>\$ 8,056,472</u>	<u>\$ 7,665,880</u>	<u>\$ 14,111,477</u>	<u>\$ 13,525,527</u>

**GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS**

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as one useful indicator of a government's financial condition. The assets and deferred inflows of the City of Columbus exceeded liabilities and deferred outflows by \$14,111,477 as of September 30, 2024. The City's net position increased by \$585,950 for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2024. Net investment in capital assets of \$13,118,787 accounts for the greatest portion (93%) of net position.

An additional portion of the City's net position (3%) represents resources that are subject to external restrictions on how they may be used. The remaining balance of \$559,155 is unrestricted and may be used to meet the government's ongoing obligations.

Several particular aspects of the City's financial operations positively influenced the total unrestricted governmental net position:

- Continued diligence in the collection of property taxes by maintaining a tax collection percentage of 99%.
- Recovering City sales tax revenues mirrored those of the State of Texas and national economic trends.

**City of Columbus' Changes in Net Position**  
**Figure 3**

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Totals	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Revenues:						
Program revenues:						
Charges for services	\$ 127,388	\$ 234,451	\$ 4,521,129	\$ 4,442,811	\$ 4,648,517	\$ 4,677,262
Operating grants and contributions	157,807	574,187	-	-	157,807	574,187
Capital grants and contributions	17,248	79,320	90,000	735,051	107,248	814,371
General revenues:						
Property taxes	1,169,866	1,086,002	-	-	1,169,866	1,086,002
Other taxes	1,898,910	1,893,567	-	-	1,898,910	1,893,567
Other	250,852	83,832	163,248	90,995	414,100	174,827
Total revenues	<u>3,622,071</u>	<u>3,951,359</u>	<u>4,774,377</u>	<u>5,268,857</u>	<u>8,396,448</u>	<u>9,220,216</u>
Expenses:						
General government	624,798	537,438	-	-	624,798	537,438
Public safety	1,802,439	1,732,390	-	-	1,802,439	1,732,390
Public health	174,928	209,638	-	-	174,928	209,638
Public works	613,707	534,387	-	-	613,707	534,387
Culture and recreation	762,237	716,746	-	-	762,237	716,746
Economic development	300,742	351,462	-	-	300,742	351,462
Interest on long-term debt	10,586	21,946	-	-	10,586	21,946
Water	-	-	1,031,224	1,129,722	1,031,224	1,129,722
Sewer	-	-	641,375	633,521	641,375	633,521
Garbage	-	-	1,124,200	973,633	1,124,200	973,633
Gas	-	-	724,262	736,397	724,262	736,397
Total expenses	<u>4,289,437</u>	<u>4,104,007</u>	<u>3,521,061</u>	<u>3,473,273</u>	<u>7,810,498</u>	<u>7,577,280</u>
Increase (decrease) in net position before transfers	(667,366)	(152,648)	1,253,316	1,795,584	585,950	1,642,936
Transfers	<u>862,724</u>	<u>835,896</u>	<u>(862,724)</u>	<u>(835,896)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Change in net position	195,358	683,248	390,592	959,688	585,950	1,642,936
Net position, beginning	<u>5,859,647</u>	<u>5,176,399</u>	<u>7,665,880</u>	<u>6,706,192</u>	<u>13,525,527</u>	<u>11,882,591</u>
Net position, ending	<u>\$ 6,055,005</u>	<u>\$ 5,859,647</u>	<u>\$ 8,056,472</u>	<u>\$ 7,665,880</u>	<u>\$ 14,111,477</u>	<u>\$ 13,525,527</u>

**Governmental Activities.** Governmental activities increased the City's net position by \$195,358. Key elements of this increase include the City spending less funds than budgeted and receiving more than anticipated.

**Business-type Activities.** Business-type activities increased the City of Columbus' net position by \$390,592. An increase of net position before transfers of \$1,396,532 leaving the business-type activities with an ending net position of \$8,056,472.

### Financial Analysis of the City'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 usable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the City's financing requirements. Specifically, unassigned fund balance can be a useful measure of a government's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the City. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$596,199, with a total fund balance of \$943,074. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare both unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents 12% of total General Fund expenditures. Total fund balance represents 33.5% of total General Fund expenditures.

The fund balance of the City's General Fund increased by \$226,767 during the current fiscal year. This increase was a result of an increase in property tax revenue, offset slightly by an increase in expenditures.

**Proprietary Fund.** The City's Utility Fund provides the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail.

Unrestricted net position of the Utility Fund at the end of the year amounted to \$72,770. The total increase in net position was \$390,592. Other factors concerning the finances of the Utility Fund have already been addressed in the discussion of the City's business-type activities.

**General Fund Budgetary Highlights.** During the fiscal year, the City revised the budget on several occasions. Generally, budget amendments fall into one of three categories: 1) amendments made to adjust the estimates that are used to prepare the original budget ordinance once exact information is available; 2) amendments made to recognize new funding amounts from external sources, such as federal and state grants; and 3) increases in appropriations that become necessary to maintain services.

## Capital Asset and Debt Administration

**Capital Assets.** The City of Columbus' investment in capital assets for its governmental and business-type activities as of September 30, 2024, totals \$15,796,663 (net of accumulated depreciation). These assets include land, buildings and improvements, distribution and collection systems, machinery and equipment, and construction in progress.

**City of Columbus' Capital Assets**  
**Figure 4**

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Land	\$ 520,086	\$ 520,086	\$ 24,183	\$ 24,183	\$ 544,269	\$ 544,269
Buildings and improvements	5,194,548	5,030,236	581,700	581,700	5,776,248	5,611,936
Distribution and collection systems	-	-	21,962,117	19,730,213	21,962,117	19,730,213
Machinery and equipment	4,734,800	4,096,747	1,179,239	1,192,582	5,914,039	5,289,329
Right to use equipment	134,830	-	151,251	-	286,081	-
Construction in progress	137,699	25,980	315,784	2,447,763	453,483	2,473,743
Accumulated depreciation	(5,223,077)	(5,256,718)	(13,916,497)	(13,237,210)	(19,139,574)	(18,493,928)
Total	<u>\$ 5,498,886</u>	<u>\$ 4,416,331</u>	<u>\$ 10,297,777</u>	<u>\$ 10,739,231</u>	<u>\$ 15,796,663</u>	<u>\$ 15,155,562</u>

Major capital asset events during the year included the following:

- Police department vehicles for \$175,384
- Fire department engine for \$829,164
- Fire departments station roof \$78,696

Additional information on the City's capital asset activity is presented in the notes to the financial statements on page 29.

**Long-term Debt.** As of September 30, 2024, the City of Columbus had total long-term certificates of obligation and general obligation bonds outstanding of \$3,507,474. This debt is backed by the full faith and credit of the City.

**City of Columbus' Outstanding Debt**  
**Figure 5**

	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities		Total	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Refunding general obligation bonds	\$ 252,409	\$ 329,956	\$ 892,591	\$ 1,374,643	\$ 1,145,000	\$ 1,704,599
Certificates of obligation	-	-	1,905,000	2,040,000	1,905,000	2,040,000
Premium on bonds	-	-	112,739	135,659	112,739	135,659
Leases	111,392	-	150,245	-	261,637	-
Compensated absences	63,655	57,771	19,443	17,913	83,098	75,684
Total	<u>\$ 427,456</u>	<u>\$ 387,727</u>	<u>\$ 3,080,018</u>	<u>\$ 3,568,215</u>	<u>\$ 3,507,474</u>	<u>\$ 3,955,942</u>

The City's total debt decreased by \$448,468 (11.3%) during the current fiscal year. The key factor in this decrease was scheduled debt service payments.

Additional information regarding the City of Columbus' long-term debt can be found in the notes to the financial statements on pages 31-33.

## **ECONOMIC FACTORS AND NEXT YEAR'S BUDGETS AND RATES**

- The unemployment rate for Colorado County is currently 3.4 percent (Columbus is the largest of the three incorporated cities in the county), which is an decrease from a rate of 3.6 percent a year ago. This is below the state's average unemployment rate of 4.2 percent and the national average rate of 4.1 percent. The increasing unemployment rates, both regionally and nationally, are influenced by the increased inflation rate.
- Inflationary trends in the region compared to national indices.
- The State Comptroller reported an increase of 2.9 percent in taxable sales for the City in 2024. Sales tax revenue has increased 59 percent since 2015. While the budget for 2025 expected sales tax revenue was 7.4 percent over 2024 budget, the budget amount was only .44 percent above 2024 actual revenue. The City is not expecting a sales tax revenue growth because of Interstate 10 expansion construction hampering retail sales.
- Property tax values continue to climb in Colorado County and the region in general. Real property values in the City of Columbus increased \$18,209,894 from the prior year. Values have increased 50.42 percent since 2015. The City's overall property tax rate effectively increased by 7.22 percent for the 2025 budget.
- For the 2025 Budget, the City increased the minimum rates for water, sewer and gas. With these new rates along with the more accurate metering system, the cost for utility system maintenance and debt service requirements for the new water filtration system will be amply covered. Even with the increase, the City's utility rates continue to remain low in comparison to cities of similar size.

All of these factors were considered in preparing the City's budget for the 2025 fiscal year.

## **REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION**

This report is designed to provide an overview of the City's finances for those with an interest in this area. Questions concerning any of the information found in this report or requests for additional information should be directed to the Finance Director/City Secretary, P. O. Box 87, Columbus, Texas 78934, 979/732-2366, [www.columbus-texas.net](http://www.columbus-texas.net).

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**BASIC  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

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**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

**STATEMENT OF NET POSITION**

SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities	Total	Component Unit Columbus Industrial Development Corporation
<b>ASSETS</b>				
Cash and investments	\$ 1,142,930	\$ 1,098,790	\$ 2,241,720	\$ 3,364,111
Receivables, net:				
Taxes	435,472	-	435,472	124,874
Other	10,296	516,526	526,822	-
Internal balances	251,800	(251,800)	-	-
Investment in land	-	-	-	579,284
Restricted cash and investments	-	730,951	730,951	-
Capital assets:				
Non-depreciable	657,785	339,967	997,752	-
Depreciable, net	4,841,101	9,957,810	14,798,911	-
Total assets	<u>7,339,384</u>	<u>12,392,244</u>	<u>19,731,628</u>	<u>4,068,269</u>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOW OF RESOURCES</b>				
Deferred charge on refunding	-	18,994	18,994	-
Related to OPEB	16,457	4,173	20,630	-
Related to TESRS pension	112,410	-	112,410	-
Related to TMRS pension	426,103	108,062	534,165	-
Total deferred outflow of resources	<u>554,970</u>	<u>131,229</u>	<u>686,199</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
Accounts payable	248,786	320,884	569,670	47,067
Accrued liabilities	53,364	6,359	59,723	-
Accrued interest	1,262	15,361	16,623	-
Unearned revenue	118,339	635,974	754,313	-
Customer deposits	983	235,093	236,076	-
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Due within one year:				
Long-term debt	121,601	679,762	801,363	-
Total OPEB liability	4,764	1,208	5,972	-
Due in more than one year:				
Long-term debt	305,855	2,400,256	2,706,111	-
Net pension liability - TMRS	435,912	110,549	546,461	-
Net pension liability - TESRS	305,174	-	305,174	-
Total OPEB liability	<u>144,664</u>	<u>36,687</u>	<u>181,351</u>	<u>-</u>
Total liabilities	<u>1,740,704</u>	<u>4,442,133</u>	<u>6,182,837</u>	<u>47,067</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOW OF RESOURCES</b>				
Related to TESRS pension	589	-	589	-
Related to TMRS pension	67,432	17,101	84,533	-
Related to OPEB	30,624	7,767	38,391	-
Total deferred inflow of resources	<u>98,645</u>	<u>24,868</u>	<u>123,513</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>				
Net investment in capital assets	5,135,085	7,983,702	13,118,787	-
Restricted for:				
Economic development	363,183	-	363,183	4,021,088
Debt service	4,796	-	4,796	114
Public safety	65,556	-	65,556	-
Unrestricted	486,385	72,770	559,155	-
Total net position	<u>\$ 6,055,005</u>	<u>\$ 8,056,472</u>	<u>\$ 14,111,477</u>	<u>\$ 4,021,202</u>

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

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

**STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024**

Functions/Programs	Expenses	Program Revenues		
		Charges for Services	Operating Grants and Contributions	Capital Grants and Contributions
Primary government:				
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 624,798	\$ 62,407	\$ -	\$ -
Public safety	1,802,439	51,666	75,000	-
Public health	174,928	-	-	-
Public works	613,707	-	-	-
Culture and recreation	762,237	13,315	42,807	17,248
Economic development	300,742	-	40,000	-
Interest on long-term debt	10,586	-	-	-
Total governmental activities	<u>4,289,437</u>	<u>127,388</u>	<u>157,807</u>	<u>17,248</u>
Business-type activities:				
Water	1,031,224	1,430,328	-	30,000
Sewer	641,375	1,162,901	-	30,000
Garbage	1,124,200	1,119,209	-	-
Gas	724,262	808,691	-	30,000
Total business-type activities	<u>3,521,061</u>	<u>4,521,129</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>90,000</u>
Total primary government	<u>7,810,498</u>	<u>4,648,517</u>	<u>157,807</u>	<u>107,248</u>
Component unit:				
Columbus Community Industrial Development Corporation	<u>\$ 237,404</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
General revenues:				
Property taxes				
Sales taxes				
Hotel occupancy tax				
Franchise taxes				
Alcoholic beverage taxes				
Interest revenue				
Gain on sale of capital assets				
Miscellaneous				
Transfers				
Total general revenues and transfers				
Change in net position				
Net position, beginning				
Net position, ending				

Net (Expenses) Revenues and Changes in Net Position

<u>Primary Government</u>			<u>Component Unit</u>
<u>Governmental Activities</u>	<u>Business-type Activities</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Columbus Industrial Development Corporation</u>
\$ (562,391)	\$ -	\$ (562,391)	\$ -
(1,675,773)	-	(1,675,773)	-
(174,928)	-	(174,928)	-
(613,707)	-	(613,707)	-
(688,867)	-	(688,867)	-
(260,742)	-	(260,742)	-
(10,586)	-	(10,586)	-
<u>(3,986,994)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,986,994)</u>	<u>-</u>
-	429,104	429,104	-
-	551,526	551,526	-
-	(4,991)	(4,991)	-
<u>-</u>	<u>114,429</u>	<u>114,429</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>-</u>	<u>1,090,068</u>	<u>1,090,068</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>(3,986,994)</u>	<u>1,090,068</u>	<u>(2,896,926)</u>	<u>-</u>
			<u>(237,404)</u>
1,169,866	-	1,169,866	-
1,443,705	-	1,443,705	721,852
210,601	-	210,601	-
212,822	-	212,822	-
31,782	-	31,782	-
66,349	90,910	157,259	124,798
106,380	72,197	178,577	-
78,123	141	78,264	28,500
862,724	(862,724)	-	-
<u>4,182,352</u>	<u>(699,476)</u>	<u>3,482,876</u>	<u>875,150</u>
<u>195,358</u>	<u>390,592</u>	<u>585,950</u>	<u>637,746</u>
<u>5,859,647</u>	<u>7,665,880</u>	<u>13,525,527</u>	<u>3,383,456</u>
<u>\$ 6,055,005</u>	<u>\$ 8,056,472</u>	<u>\$ 14,111,477</u>	<u>\$ 4,021,202</u>

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

BALANCE SHEET

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	<u>General</u>	<u>Other Governmental Funds</u>	<u>Total Governmental Funds</u>
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and investments	\$ 757,686	\$ 385,244	\$ 1,142,930
Receivables, net			
Taxes	375,131	60,341	435,472
Accounts	10,296	-	10,296
Due from other funds	<u>251,800</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>251,800</u>
Total assets	<u>1,394,913</u>	<u>445,585</u>	<u>1,840,498</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Accounts payable	246,337	2,449	248,786
Accrued payroll	53,364	-	53,364
Unearned revenue	118,339	-	118,339
Customer deposits	<u>983</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>983</u>
Total liabilities	<u>419,023</u>	<u>2,449</u>	<u>421,472</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>			
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	21,203	1,790	22,993
Unavailable revenue - court fines	<u>11,613</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>11,613</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>32,816</u>	<u>1,790</u>	<u>34,606</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>			
Restricted for:			
Economic development	-	363,183	363,183
Debt service	-	3,006	3,006
Public safety	65,556	-	65,556
Assigned for:			
Subsequent year's budget	281,319	-	281,319
Capital equipment	-	75,157	75,157
Unassigned	<u>596,199</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>596,199</u>
Total fund balances	<u>943,074</u>	<u>441,346</u>	<u>1,384,420</u>
 Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	 <u>\$ 1,394,913</u>	 <u>\$ 445,585</u>	 <u>\$ 1,840,498</u>

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

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

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

**SEPTEMBER 30, 2024**

Total fund balances - governmental funds balance sheet	\$ 1,384,420
Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not reported in the funds.	5,498,886
Certain receivables will not be collected soon enough to pay for the current period's expenditures and are therefore deferred in the funds:	
Property taxes	22,993
Court fines and fees	11,613
Accrued bond interest is not due and payable in the current period and therefore is not reported in the funds.	(1,262)
Long-term liabilities are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	
Bonds payable	(252,409)
Leases payable	(111,392)
Compensated absences	(63,655)
Included in the items related to long-term liabilities is the recognition of the City's net pension liabilities and total OPEB liability, as well as the related deferred inflows and outflows of resources.	
Long-term liabilities:	
Net pension liability - TMRS	(435,912)
Net pension liability - TESRS	(305,174)
Total OPEB liability	(149,428)
Deferred outflows of resources:	
Outflows related to TESRS pension	112,410
Outflows related to TMRS pension	426,103
Outflows related to OPEB	16,457
Deferred inflows of resources:	
Inflows related to TESRS pension	(589)
Inflows related to TMRS pension	(67,432)
Inflows related to OPEB	<u>(30,624)</u>
Net position of governmental activities	<u>\$ 6,055,005</u>

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES  
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	General	Hotel/Motel Tax	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Property taxes	\$ 1,074,444		\$ 91,750	\$ 1,166,194
Sales taxes	1,475,487		-	1,475,487
Franchise taxes	212,822		-	212,822
Hotel occupancy tax	-		210,601	210,601
Licenses and permits	62,407		-	62,407
Fines and forfeitures	57,277		-	57,277
Charges for services	13,315		-	13,315
Intergovernmental	157,807		-	157,807
Investment earnings	43,156		23,193	66,349
Contributions and donations	17,248		-	17,248
Miscellaneous	<u>78,123</u>		<u>-</u>	<u>78,123</u>
Total revenues	<u>3,192,086</u>		<u>325,544</u>	<u>3,517,630</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
General government	640,796		-	640,796
Public safety	1,630,125		-	1,630,125
Public health	167,867		-	167,867
Public works	506,089		-	506,089
Culture and recreation	688,875		-	688,875
Economic development	-		300,742	300,742
Debt service:				
Principal	21,504		77,547	99,051
Interest and other charges	5,476		5,498	10,974
Capital outlay	<u>1,409,365</u>		<u>-</u>	<u>1,409,365</u>
Total expenditures	<u>5,070,097</u>		<u>383,787</u>	<u>5,453,884</u>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>(1,878,011)</u>		<u>(58,243)</u>	<u>(1,936,254)</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers in	1,510,138		153,170	1,663,308
Transfers out	(98,170)		(702,414)	(800,584)
Issuance of leases	132,896		-	132,896
Sale of capital assets	<u>106,380</u>		<u>-</u>	<u>106,380</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>1,651,244</u>		<u>(549,244)</u>	<u>1,102,000</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</b>	<u>(226,767)</u>		<u>(607,487)</u>	<u>(834,254)</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING, AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED</b>	1,169,841	441,964	606,869	2,218,674
<b>ADJUSTMENTS</b>				
Change within the financial reporting entity	<u>-</u>	<u>(441,964)</u>	<u>441,964</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING, AS RESTATED</b>	<u>1,169,841</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,048,833</u>	<u>2,218,674</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 943,074</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 441,346</u>	<u>\$ 1,384,420</u>

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



**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024**

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (834,254)
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Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities the cost of these assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.

Capital outlay	1,458,915
Depreciation	(376,360)

Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.

Unavailable tax revenue	3,672
Unavailable municipal court revenue	(5,611)

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. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.

Issuance of leases	(132,896)
Bond principal payments	99,051

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.

Pension cost	(4,601)
OPEB cost	(7,062)
Compensated absences	(5,884)
Accrued interest	<u>388</u>

Change in net position of governmental activities.	<u>\$ 195,358</u>
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**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION  
PROPRIETARY FUND

SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	Utility Fund
<b>ASSETS</b>	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,098,790
Accounts receivable, net	516,526
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	<u>730,951</u>
Total current assets	<u>2,346,267</u>
Noncurrent assets:	
Capital assets:	
Non-depreciable	339,967
Depreciable, net	<u>9,957,810</u>
Total capital assets	<u>10,297,777</u>
Total noncurrent assets	<u>10,297,777</u>
Total assets	<u>12,644,044</u>
<b>DEFERRED OUTFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	
Deferred charge on refunding	18,994
Related to TMRS pension	108,062
Related to OPEB	<u>4,173</u>
Total deferred outflows of resources	<u>131,229</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	320,884
Accrued liabilities	6,359
Due to other funds	251,800
Accrued interest	15,361
Unearned revenue	635,974
Customer deposits	235,093
Bonds payable	639,412
Leases payable	36,350
Compensated absences	4,000
Total OPEB liability	<u>1,208</u>
Total current liabilities	<u>2,146,441</u>
Noncurrent liabilities:	
Bonds payable	2,269,282
Leases payable	118,976
Compensated absences	11,998
Net pension liability	110,549
Total OPEB liability	<u>36,687</u>
Total noncurrent liabilities	<u>2,547,492</u>
Total liabilities	<u>4,693,933</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>	
Related to TMRS pension	17,101
Related to OPEB	<u>7,767</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>24,868</u>
<b>NET POSITION</b>	
Net investment in capital assets	7,983,702
Unrestricted	<u>72,770</u>
Total net position	<u>\$ 8,056,472</u>

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

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS****STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENSES  
AND CHANGES IN NET POSITION  
PROPRIETARY FUND**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	Utility Fund
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>	
Charges for sales and services:	
Water sales	\$ 1,430,328
Sewer charges	1,162,901
Garbage fees	1,119,209
Gas sales	808,691
Other	<u>141</u>
Total operating revenues	<u>4,521,270</u>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES</b>	
Personnel	571,071
Maintenance and operations	2,090,551
Depreciation	<u>721,888</u>
Total operating expenses	<u>3,383,510</u>
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>	<u>1,137,760</u>
<b>NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES)</b>	
Interest income	90,910
Gain on disposal of capital assets	8,050
Intergovernmental	64,147
Interest and other charges	<u>(137,551)</u>
Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)	<u>25,556</u>
<b>INCOME BEFORE CONTRIBUTIONS AND TRANSFERS</b>	<u>1,163,316</u>
Capital contributions	90,000
Transfers in	8,364
Transfers out	<u>(871,088)</u>
<b>CHANGE IN NET POSITION</b>	<u>390,592</u>
<b>NET POSITION, BEGINNING</b>	<u>7,665,880</u>
<b>NET POSITION, ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 8,056,472</u>

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS****STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
PROPRIETARY FUND**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	Utility Fund
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Cash received from customers	\$ 4,117,962
Cash paid to suppliers	(1,927,460)
Cash paid to employees	(577,525)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>1,612,977</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM NONCAPITAL FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Cash received from other governments	64,147
Transfer from other funds	8,364
Transfer to other funds	(969,894)
Net cash used by noncapital financing activities	<u>(897,383)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Capital contributions - intergovernmental	90,000
Purchase of capital assets	(113,278)
Sale of capital assets	8,050
Principal paid on long-term debt	(629,283)
Interest and other charges paid on debt	(148,582)
Net cash used by capital and related financing activities	<u>(793,093)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Interest received	<u>90,910</u>
Net cash provided by investing activities	<u>90,910</u>
<b>NET INCREASE IN CASH AND EQUIVALENTS</b>	<u>13,411</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING</b>	<u>1,816,330</u>
<b>CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 1,829,741</u>
<b>RECONCILIATION OF OPERATING INCOME TO NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Net operating income	\$ 1,137,760
Adjustments to reconcile operating income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation	721,888
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(8,234)
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows related to pensions	116,926
(Increase) decrease in deferred outflows related to OPEB	1,329
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable	46,165
Increase (decrease) in accrued liabilities	(3,697)
Increase (decrease) in due to other funds	(264,675)
Increase (decrease) in compensated absences	(1,915)
Increase (decrease) in customer deposits	9,025
Increase (decrease) in net pension liability	(142,452)
Increase (decrease) in total OPEB liability	(2,171)
Increase (decrease) in deferred inflows related to pensions	<u>3,028</u>
Net cash provided by operations	<u>\$ 1,612,977</u>
<b>SCHEDULE OF NON-CASH CAPITAL AND RELATED FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>	
Issuance of leases	\$ 167,156

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

## CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS

### NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

#### 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the City of Columbus have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The significant accounting policies are described below:

##### A. The Reporting Entity

The City of Columbus was incorporated under the laws of the State of Texas in 1927 and operates under a Manager-Council form of government. The following services are provided by the City: public safety (police and fire), public works (streets and drainage), parks and recreation, and utilities (water, sewer, garbage, and natural gas).

The accompanying financial statements present the City and its component unit, an entity for which the City is considered to be financially accountable. Each discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statement to emphasize that it is legally separate from the City.

The accounting and reporting policies of the City relating to the funds included in the accompanying basic financial statements conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America applicable to state and local governments. Generally accepted accounting principles for local governments include those principles prescribed by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB). The more significant accounting policies of the City are described below:

The following component unit is discretely presented:

**The Columbus Community Industrial and Development Corporation** (the "Corporation" or "CCIDC") is a nonprofit corporation organized pursuant to the provisions of the Development Corporation Act of 1979, and is responsible for promoting, assisting and enhancing economic development activities within the City's jurisdiction. The members of the Corporation's governing board are appointed by the Mayor and approved by the City Council. The Corporation is fiscally dependent upon the City as the City levied a ½ cent sales and use tax for the benefit of the Corporation.

Financial statements for the individual component unit may be obtained at Columbus City Hall:

Columbus Community and Industrial  
Development Corporation  
605 Spring  
Columbus, Texas 78934

##### B. Government-wide Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (the statement of net position and the statement of activities) report information on all of the activities of the City. The effect of interfund activity, within the governmental and business-type activities columns, has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

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

The City segregates transactions related to certain functions or activities into separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Separate statements are presented for governmental and proprietary activities. These statements present each major fund as a separate column on the fund financial statements; all nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column.

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

### **C. Measurement Focus/Basis of Accounting**

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

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and are accounted for using 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 and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

The revenues susceptible to accrual are property taxes, licenses, charges for service, interest income and intergovernmental revenues. Sales taxes collected and held by the state at year-end on behalf of the government are also recognized as revenue. All other governmental fund revenues are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the City.

Governmental funds are those funds through which most governmental functions typically are financed. The measurement focus of governmental funds is on the sources, uses and balance of current financial resources.

The City reports the following major governmental funds:

The ***General Fund*** is the operating fund of the City. This fund is used to account for all financial resources not accounted for in other funds. All general tax revenues and other receipts that are not restricted by law or contractual agreement to some other fund are accounted for in this fund. General operating expenditures, fixed charges and capital improvement costs that are not paid through other funds are paid from the General Fund.

The City has presented the following major proprietary fund:

The **Utility Fund** is used to account for the provision of water, sewer, natural gas services, and garbage collection to the residents of the City. Activities of the fund include administration, operations and maintenance of the water, sewer, and natural gas systems and billing and collection activities for garbage collection. All costs are financed through charges to utility customers with rates reviewed regularly and adjusted if necessary to ensure integrity of the funds.

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

The proprietary funds are reported using the *economic resources measurement focus* and the *accrual basis of accounting*.

#### **D. Cash and Investments**

The City pools cash resources of its Governmental and Utility Funds 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. Cash in excess of current requirements is invested in various interest-bearing deposits and disclosed as part of the City's deposits and investments.

The City's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

Investments in government pools are recorded at amortized cost. All other investments are recorded at fair value. Fair value is the amount at which a financial instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties.

#### **E. Investment in Land**

The City's component unit reports land for resale for future development and was obtained to provide new opportunities for commercial and industrial redevelopment and to spur job creation. The land was not obtained to be a profit or income generating investment to the component unit. This land is available for sale and is stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

#### **F. Interfund Receivables and Payables**

Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

#### **G. Restricted Assets**

Certain assets of the City are classified as restricted assets on the balance sheet because they are maintained in separate bank accounts and their use is limited by debt covenants.

#### **H. Capital Assets**

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements and in the fund financial statements for proprietary funds. All capital assets are valued at historical cost or estimated historical cost if actual historical cost is not available. Donated capital assets are recorded at acquisition cost, which is the price that would be paid to acquire an asset with equivalent service potential at the acquisition date. Repairs and maintenance are recorded as expenses. Renewals and betterments are capitalized. General infrastructure assets acquired prior to October 1, 2003, are not reported in the basic financial statements.

Assets capitalized, not including infrastructure assets, have an original cost of \$5,000 or more and a useful life of over one year.

Depreciation has been calculated on each class of depreciable property using the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives are as follows:

Assets	Years
Buildings	20-50
Improvements	10-50
Machinery and equipment	5-20

#### **I. Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources**

In addition to assets, the statement of financial position and/or balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. The City has the following items that qualify for reporting in this category.

- Deferred charges on refunding – A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt.
- Pension and OPEB contributions after measurement date – These contributions are deferred and recognized in the following fiscal year.
- Difference in projected and actual earnings on pension assets – This difference is deferred and amortized over a closed five-year period.
- Difference in expected and actual pension experience – This difference is deferred and recognized over the estimated average remaining lives of all members determined as of the measurement date.
- Changes in actuarial assumptions – These changes are deferred and recognized over the estimated average remaining lives of all members determined as of the measurement date.

In addition to liabilities, the statement of financial position and/or balance sheet will sometimes report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. This separate financial statement element, deferred inflows of resources, represents an acquisition of net assets that applies to a future period(s) and so will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. The City has the following items that qualify for reporting in this category.

- Unavailable revenue is reported only in the governmental funds balance sheet. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period that the amounts become available.
- Difference in expected and actual pension experience - This difference is deferred and recognized over the estimated average remaining lives of all members determined as of the measurement date.
- Difference in projected and actual earnings on pension assets – This difference is deferred and amortized over a closed five-year period.
- Changes in actuarial assumptions – These changes are deferred and recognized over the estimated average remaining lives of all members determined as of the measurement date.



## **J. Pensions**

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability, pension related deferred outflows and inflows of resources, and pension expense, City specific information about its Fiduciary Net Position in the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS) and additions to/deductions from TMRS's Fiduciary Net Position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TMRS. For this purpose, plan contributions are recognized in the period that compensation is reported for the employee, which is when contributions are legally due. Benefit payments and refunds are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability for the Texas Emergency Services Retirement System (TESRS), pension related deferred outflows and inflows of resources, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of TESRS and additions to/deductions from TESRS's fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TESRS. For this purpose, benefit payments are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. Investments are reported at fair value.

## **K. Other Post-Employment Benefits**

***TMRS Supplemental Death Benefits Fund.*** For purposes of measuring the total Texas Municipal Retirement System Supplemental Death Benefit Fund (TMRS SDBF) OPEB liability, related deferred outflows and inflows of resources, and expense, City specific information about its total TMRS SDBF liability and additions to/deductions from the City's total TMRS SDBF liability have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by TMRS. The TMRS SDBF expense and deferred (inflows)/outflows of resources related to TMRS SDBF, primarily result from changes in the components of the total TMRS SDBF liability. Most changes in the total TMRS SDBF liability will be included in TMRS SDBF expense in the period of the change. For example, changes in the total TMRS SDBF liability resulting from current-period service cost, interest on the TOL, and changes of benefit terms are required to be included in TMRS SDBF expense immediately. Changes in the total TMRS SDBF liability that have not been included in TMRS SDBF expense are required to be reported as deferred outflows of resources or deferred inflows of resources related to TMRS SDBF.

## **L. Compensated Absences**

Full-time permanent employees are granted vacation benefits in increasing amounts depending on their years of service with the City. Generally, vacation leave may not be accumulated or carried over. Earned vacation leave not used by the employee's anniversary hire date will be lost as vacation leave and converted to sick leave. All vacation pay is accrued when incurred in the government-wide and proprietary fund 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.

Accumulated sick leave is for the sole purpose of permitting an employee to be relieved of his duties during actual illness and may not be used under any other circumstances. There is no liability for unpaid accumulated sick leave since the City does not pay any amounts when employees separate from service.

## **M. Long-term Obligations**

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

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses.

## **N. Leases**

The City has entered into various lease agreements as lessee. Key estimates and judgments related to leases include how the City determines (1) the discount rate it uses to discount the expected lease payments to present value, (2) lease term, and (3) lease payments.

- The City uses the interest rate charged by the lessor as the discount rate, if available. When the interest rate charged by the lessor is not provided, the City generally uses its estimated incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate for leases.
- The lease term includes the noncancellable period of the lease. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are composed of fixed payments and purchase option price that the City is reasonably certain to exercise.

The City monitors changes in circumstances that would require a remeasurement of its lease and will remeasure the lease asset and liability if certain changes occur that are expected to significantly affect the amount of the lease liability or lease asset.

**Lessee.** The City is a lessee for noncancellable leases of equipment. The City recognizes a lease liability and an intangible right-to-use lease asset (lease asset) in the government-wide financial statements. At the commencement of a lease, the City initially measures the lease liability at the present value of payments expected to be made during the lease term. Subsequently, the lease liability is reduced by the principal portion of lease payments made. The lease asset is initially measured as the initial amount of the lease liability, adjusted for lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date, plus certain initial direct costs. Subsequently, the lease asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its useful life. Lease assets are reported with other capital assets and lease liabilities are reported with long-term debt on the statement of net position.

## **O. Fund Balance**

The governmental fund financial statements present fund balances based on classifications that comprise a hierarchy that is based primarily on the extent to which the City is bound to honor constraints on the specific purposes for which amounts in the respective governmental funds can be spent. The classifications used in the governmental fund financial statements are as follows:

- **Restricted:** This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of the resources either (a) externally imposed by creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments, or (b) imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- **Assigned:** This classification includes amounts that are constrained by the City's intent to be used for a specific purpose but are neither restricted nor committed. This intent can be expressed by the City Council.
- **Unassigned:** This classification includes the residual fund balance for the General Fund. The unassigned classification also includes negative residual fund balance of any other governmental fund that cannot be eliminated by offsetting assigned fund balance amounts.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balance is available, the City considers restricted funds to have been spent first. When an expenditure is incurred for which committed, assigned, or unassigned fund balances are available, the City considers amounts to have been spent first out of committed funds, then assigned funds, and finally unassigned funds.

**P. Net Position**

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows/inflows of resources and liabilities. Net position investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowing used for the acquisition, construction or improvements of those assets, and adding back unspent proceeds. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on its use either through the enabling legislation adopted by the City or through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments.

**Q. Use of Estimates**

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

**R. Change in Accounting Principle**

During fiscal year 2024, the City adopted GASB Statement No. 100, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 62*, which became effective on October 1, 2023. The primary goal of this Statement is to improve the accounting and financial reporting standards for accounting changes and error corrections, providing more understandable, reliable, relevant, consistent, and comparable information for decision-making and assessing accountability. As a result of this adoption, the City clarified the reporting of changes within the reporting entity, as reflected both in the notes to the financial statements and within the financial statements themselves.

**S. Significant Forthcoming Standards**

GASB Statement No. 101, *Compensated Absences* – The objective of this Statement is to better meet the information needs of financial statement users by updating the recognition and measurement guidance for compensated absences. That objective is achieved by aligning the recognition and measurement guidance under a unified model and by amending certain previously required disclosures. This Statement will become effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2023, and the impact has not yet been determined.

GASB Statement No. 102, *Certain Risk Disclosures* – The objective of this Statement is to provide users of government financial statements with information about risks related to a government's vulnerabilities due to certain concentrations or constraints that is essential to their analyses for making decisions or assessing accountability. This Statement will become effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2024, and the impact has not yet been determined.

GASB Statement No. 103, *Financial Reporting Model Improvements* – The objective of this Statement is to improve key components of the financial reporting model to enhance its effectiveness in providing information that is essential for decision making and assessing a government's accountability. This Statement also addresses certain application issues. This Statement will become effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2025, and the impact has not yet been determined.

GASB Statement No. 104, *Disclosure of Certain Capital Assets* – The objective of this Statement is to provide users of government financial statements with essential information about certain types of capital assets. This Statement requires certain types of capital assets to be presented separately in the note disclosures, including right-to-use assets related to leases, Subscription-Based Information Technology Arrangements, and public-private or public-public partnerships. Other intangible assets are also required to be presented separately by major class. Additional disclosures have also been required for capital assets held for sale. This Statement will become effective for reporting periods beginning after June 15, 2025, and the impact has not yet been determined.

## 2. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL ACTIVITIES AND FUNDS

### A. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Investments

The City's deposits and investments are permitted by The Public Funds Investment Act and the City of Columbus' adopted Investment Policy.

The Interlocal Cooperation Act, Chapter 791 of the Texas Government Code, and the Public Funds Investment Act, Chapter 2256 of the Texas Government Code (the "Act"), provide for the creation of public funds investment pools, such as Texas CLASS, through which political subdivisions and other entities may invest public funds.

Texas CLASS has a redemption notice period of one day and may redeem daily. The investment pool's authority may only impose restrictions on redemptions in the event of a general suspension of trading on major securities markets, general banking moratorium or national state of emergency that affects the pool's liquidity.

**Credit Risk.** The City's investment policy, in an effort to control credit risk, requires depositories to provide 102% of the carrying value of the City's time or demand deposits as collateral. The City also only invests in governmental investment pools which maintain a constant dollar value.

At year-end, the City's investments were in the Texas Cooperative Liquid Assets Securities System (Texas CLASS). The carrying amount of the investments was \$368,761. Texas CLASS is a local government investment pool supervised by a Board of Trustees who is elected by its participants. Texas CLASS invests solely in securities permitted under the Public Funds Investment Act. Texas CLASS is not registered with the SEC. As an intergovernmental trust comprised solely of governmental entities, it is statutorily exempt from registration. The Program Administrator/Investment Advisor to Texas CLASS, MBIA Municipal Investors Service Corp., is registered with the SEC as a Registered Investment Advisor. The Texas CLASS program is rated AAAM by Standard & Poor's.

**Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits.** In the case of deposits, this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the City's deposits may not be returned to it. The bank balance was covered by federal depository insurance or by collateral held in the pledging financial institution's trust department in the City's name.

**Interest Rate Risk.** Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. Generally, the longer the maturity of an investment the greater the sensitivity of its fair value to changes in market interest rates. In accordance with its investment policy, the City manages its exposure to interest rate risk by allowing no more than 20% of its investments to have maturities greater than one year. The City's funds in Texas CLASS have a dollar weighted average maturity of 36 days.

### B. Receivables

Receivables at September 30, 2024, were as follows:

	General	Nonmajor Governmental	Utility	Total Receivables
Property taxes	\$ 53,599	\$ 7,220	\$ -	\$ 60,819
Sales taxes	249,748	-	-	249,748
Hotel/motel taxes	-	55,825	-	55,825
Franchise taxes	93,411	-	-	93,411
Mixed beverage taxes	5,075	-	-	5,075
Utility accounts	-	-	550,233	550,233
Municipal court	244,929	-	-	244,929
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(261,335)	(2,704)	(33,707)	(297,746)
Total	<u>\$ 385,427</u>	<u>\$ 60,341</u>	<u>\$ 516,526</u>	<u>\$ 962,294</u>

Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of January 1. Taxes are levied on October 1 and are payable by February 1, at which time they become delinquent. The Colorado County Central Appraisal District assesses bills and collects property taxes for the City.

### C. **Capital Assets**

Capital asset activity for the year ended September 30, 2024, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Increases	Decreases	Ending Balance
<b><u>Governmental activities:</u></b>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 520,086	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 520,086
Construction in progress	25,980	126,676	14,957	137,699
Total capital assets not being depreciated	546,066	126,676	14,957	657,785
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	5,030,236	164,312	-	5,194,548
Machinery and equipment	4,096,747	1,048,054	410,001	4,734,800
Right to use equipment	-	134,830	-	134,830
Total capital assets being depreciated	9,126,983	1,347,196	410,001	10,064,178
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	2,025,439	134,058	-	2,159,497
Machinery and equipment	3,231,279	216,041	410,001	3,037,319
Right to use equipment	-	26,261	-	26,261
Total accumulated depreciation	5,256,718	376,360	410,001	5,223,077
Total capital assets depreciated, net	3,870,265	970,836	-	4,841,101
Governmental activities, capital assets, net	\$ 4,416,331	\$ 1,097,512	\$ 14,957	\$ 5,498,886
<b><u>Business-type activities:</u></b>				
Capital assets not being depreciated:				
Land	\$ 24,183	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,183
Construction in progress	2,447,762	219,926	2,351,904	315,784
Total capital assets not being depreciated	2,471,945	219,926	2,351,904	339,967
Capital assets being depreciated:				
Buildings and improvements	581,700	-	-	581,700
Distribution and collection systems	19,730,215	2,231,902	-	21,962,117
Machinery and equipment	1,192,581	13,355	26,697	1,179,239
Right to use equipment	-	167,156	-	167,156
Total capital assets being depreciated	21,504,496	2,412,413	26,697	23,890,212
Less accumulated depreciation for:				
Buildings and improvements	581,700	-	-	581,700
Distribution and collection systems	11,652,823	640,417	-	12,293,240
Machinery and equipment	1,002,688	65,566	26,697	1,041,557
Right to use equipment	-	15,905	-	15,905
Total accumulated depreciation	13,237,211	721,888	26,697	13,932,402
Total capital assets depreciated, net	8,267,285	1,690,525	-	9,957,810
Business-type activities, capital assets, net	\$ 10,739,230	\$ 1,910,451	\$ 2,351,904	\$ 10,297,777

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

<u>Governmental activities:</u>		
General government		\$ 25,736
Public safety		166,537
Public health		6,166
Public works		106,609
Culture and recreation		<u>71,312</u>
Total governmental activities		<u>\$ 376,360</u>
<u>Business-type activities:</u>		
Water		\$ 381,861
Sewer		200,411
Garbage		3,376
Gas		<u>136,240</u>
Total business-type activities		<u>\$ 721,888</u>

#### **D. Interfund Receivables, Payables, and Transfers**

##### **Interfund Receivables and Payables**

The composition of the interfund balances as of September 30, 2024, is as follows:

<u>Receivable Fund</u>	<u>Payable Fund</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General	Utility	\$ 251,800
Total		<u>\$ 251,800</u>

The outstanding balances between funds result mainly from the time lag between the dates that a) reimbursable expenditures occur; b) transactions are recorded in the accounting system; and c) payments between funds are made. All balances are expected to be repaid within one year.

##### **Transfers In/Transfers Out**

Interfund activity for the year ended September 30, 2024, is as follows:

<u>Transfer To</u>	<u>Transfer From</u>	<u>Amount</u>
General fund	Utility fund	\$ 816,088
General fund	Nonmajor governmental	694,050
Utility fund	Nonmajor governmental	8,364
Nonmajor governmental	General fund	98,170
Nonmajor governmental	Utility fund	<u>55,000</u>
Total		<u>\$ 1,671,672</u>

The General and Utility Funds transferred \$98,170 and \$55,000 to nonmajor governmental funds to cover future capital purchases. The Utility Fund transferred \$816,088 to the General Fund to cover budgeted indirect costs and for payments in lieu of taxes. Nonmajor governmental funds transferred \$694,050 to the General Fund and \$8,364 to the Utility Fund to cover administrative costs.

## E. Long-term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in long-term liabilities for the year ended September 30, 2024.

### Primary Government

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
Governmental activities:					
Refunding GO bonds	\$ 329,956	\$ -	\$ 77,547	\$ 252,409	\$ 80,588
Compensated absences	57,771	167,935	162,051	63,655	15,914
Leases	-	132,896	21,504	111,392	25,099
Total	<u>\$ 387,727</u>	<u>\$ 300,831</u>	<u>\$ 261,102</u>	<u>\$ 427,456</u>	<u>\$ 121,601</u>
Business-type activities:					
Certificates of obligation	\$ 2,040,000	\$ -	\$ 135,000	\$ 1,905,000	\$ 140,000
Refunding GO bonds	1,375,044	-	482,453	892,591	499,412
Premium on bonds	135,258	-	24,155	111,103	-
Compensated absences	17,913	36,875	38,790	15,998	4,000
Leases	-	167,156	11,830	155,326	36,350
Total	<u>\$ 3,568,215</u>	<u>\$ 204,031</u>	<u>\$ 692,228</u>	<u>\$ 3,080,018</u>	<u>\$ 679,762</u>

The compensated absences liability for governmental activities is generally liquidated by the General Fund.

### Component Unit

	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Deletions</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>	<u>Due Within One Year</u>
<u>CCIDC</u>					
Sales tax revenue bonds	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ 150,000	\$ -	\$ -
Total	<u>\$ 150,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 150,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

### Certificates of Obligation

The City has issued certificates of obligation to provide funds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. The original amount of Certificates of Obligation issued in 2005 was \$4,750,000 for water and sewer improvements. These bonds were refunded by the 2013 Refunding General Obligation Bonds at annual interest rates from 1.00% to 3.00% with a maturity date of August 2025.

### General Obligation Bonds

Certificates of obligation were issued in 2008 in the amount of \$4,000,000 for water and gas improvements and remodeling City Hall. These bonds were refunded by the 2010 Refunding General Obligation Bonds at annual interest rates from 2.00% to 4.00% with a maturity date of August 2027. The City issued \$3,065,000 of General Obligation Refunding Bonds, Series 2013 with interest rates ranging from 1.0%-3.0%. The proceeds were used to refund \$3,055,000 of outstanding Series 2005 certificates of obligation which had interest rates ranging from 3.0%-4.85%.

### Combination Tax & Revenue Certificates of Obligation

Certificates of obligation were issued in October of 2016 in the amount of \$2,935,000. The \$3,000,000 proceeds will be used for a water filtration system, and gas and sewer improvements. With interest rates ranging from 2.0%-3.0%, the maturity date for the Series 2016 Certificates of Obligations is August 2036.

## Sales Tax Revenue Bonds

The Columbus Community Industrial Development Corporation component unit has issued sales tax revenue bonds for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities. The original amount of the bonds issued in prior years was \$2,170,000 for water and sewer lines and street and drainage improvements at the Texas Crossroads Industrial Park. These bonds were refunded by the 2010 Sales Tax Refunding Bonds at annual interest rates from 2.00% to 4.00%. The final principal and interest payments were made in November 2023 and as of September 30, 2024, these bonds are considered defeased.

The annual debt service requirements on long-term bonds are as follows for the City.

	Primary Government			
	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2025	\$ 80,588	\$ 10,096	\$ 639,412	\$ 82,454
2026	85,150	6,873	334,849	62,827
2027	86,671	3,467	343,330	52,233
2028	-	-	150,000	41,400
2029	-	-	150,000	38,400
2030-2034	-	-	815,000	129,150
2035-2036	-	-	365,000	16,500
Totals	<u>\$ 252,409</u>	<u>\$ 20,436</u>	<u>\$ 2,797,591</u>	<u>\$ 422,964</u>

The City's certificates of obligation are payable from the levy and collection of annual ad valorem tax levied on all taxable property within the City and from a limited pledge, not to exceed \$1,000, of the surplus revenues of the City's combined utility system. The City's general obligations are payable from the levy and collection of property taxes of annual ad valorem tax levied on all taxable property within the City.

The CCIDC's sales tax revenue bonds were payable solely by a pledge of and lien on pledged revenues which include the gross proceeds of a ½ of 1% sales and use tax levied within the City for the benefit of CCIDC.

Should the City default on its outstanding bonds, any registered owner of the certificates is entitled to seek a writ of mandamus from a court of proper jurisdiction requiring specific performance from the City.

## Lease Payable

During the current year, the City entered into multiple 48-month and 60-month leases as lessee both for the right to use of vehicles through Enterprise. The City is required to make fixed monthly payments ranging between \$2,310 and \$9,525 with interest rates that range from 0.418% to 19.062%.

A summary of the City's long-term lease payable as of September 30, 2024, is as follows:

Purpose of Lease	Initial Year of Lease	Amount of Initial Lease Liability	Interest Current Year	Amounts Outstanding 9/30/24
Governmental Activities				
Vehicles	2024	\$ 132,896	\$ 8,823	\$ 111,392
Totals			<u>\$ 8,823</u>	<u>\$ 111,392</u>
Business-type Activities				
Vehicles	2024	\$ 167,156	\$ 3,490	\$ 155,326
Totals			<u>\$ 3,490</u>	<u>\$ 155,326</u>



Annual lease payments to maturity are as follows:

Year Ending September 30,	Governmental Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total Requirements
2025	\$ 25,099	\$ 8,584	\$ 33,683
2026	27,590	6,092	33,682
2027	27,633	3,332	30,965
2028	24,148	1,383	25,531
2029	6,922	90	7,012
Totals	<u>\$ 111,392</u>	<u>\$ 19,481</u>	<u>\$ 130,873</u>

Year Ending September 30,	Business-Type Activities		
	Principal	Interest	Total Requirements
2025	\$ 36,350	\$ 5,848	\$ 42,198
2026	36,428	4,482	40,910
2027	37,860	3,052	40,912
2028	35,311	1,533	36,844
2029	9,377	253	9,630
Totals	<u>\$ 155,326</u>	<u>\$ 15,168</u>	<u>\$ 170,494</u>

### 3. OTHER INFORMATION

#### A. Risk Management

The City is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. For its liability, property and workers' compensation insurance, the City is a participant in the Texas Municipal League Intergovernmental Risk Pool (TML), a public entity risk pool operated by The Texas Municipal League for the benefit of political subdivisions of the State of Texas. The City pays an annual premium to TML for this coverage.

TML is considered a self-sustaining risk pool that will provide coverage for its members for up to \$1 million per occurrence for property damage, \$1 million per occurrence for general liability and \$1 million per occurrence for workers' compensation. TML obtains independent coverage for insured events in excess of the amounts listed above. There have been no significant reductions in insurance coverage and settlement amounts have not exceeded insurance coverage for the current year or the three prior years.

#### B. Contingent Liabilities

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

#### C. Employee Retirement Systems

##### **Defined Benefit Pension Plan – Texas Municipal Retirement System**

##### **Plan Descriptions**

The City participates as one of 934 plans in the nontraditional, joint contributory, hybrid defined benefit pension plan administered by the Texas Municipal Retirement System (TMRS). TMRS is an agency created by the State of Texas and administered in accordance with the TMRS Act, Subtitle G, Title 8, Texas Government Code (the TMRS Act) as an agent multiple-employer retirement system for municipal employees in the State of Texas. The TMRS Act places the general administration and management of the System with a six-member Board of Trustees. Although the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints the Board, TMRS is not fiscally dependent on the State of Texas. TMRS's defined benefit pension plan is a tax-qualified plan under Section 401 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code. TMRS issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report that can be obtained at [www.tmr.com](http://www.tmr.com).

All eligible employees of the City are required to participate in TMRS.

### Benefits Provided

TMRS provides retirement, disability, and death benefits. Benefit provisions are adopted by the governing body of the City, within the options available in the state statutes governing TMRS.

At retirement, the benefit is calculated as if the sum of the employee's contributions, with interest, and the City-financed monetary credits with interest were used to purchase an annuity. Members may choose to receive their retirement benefit in one of seven payments options. Members may also choose to receive a portion of their benefit as a Partial Lump Sum Distribution in an amount equal to 12, 24, or 36 monthly payments, which cannot exceed 75% of the member's deposits and interest.

The City has approved an annually repeating (automatic) basis a monetary credit referred to as an updated service credit (USC) which is a theoretical amount which takes into account salary increases or plan improvements. If at any time during their career an employee earns a USC, this amount remains in their account earning interest at 5% until retirement. At retirement, the benefit is calculated as if the sum of the employee's accumulated contributions with interest and the employer match plus employer-financed monetary credits, such as USC, with interest were used to purchase an annuity. Additionally, City provides on an annually repeating (automatic) basis cost of living adjustments (COLA) for retirees equal to a percentage of the change in the consumer price index (CPI).

The plan provisions are adopted by the governing body of the City, within the options available in the state statutes governing TMRS. Plan provisions for the City were as follows:

Employee deposit rate	6.0%
Matching ratio (City to employee)	2 to 1
Years required for vesting	5
Service retirement eligibility	25 years to any age, 5 years at age 60 and above
Updated service credit	100% Repeating Transfer
Annuity increase to retirees	70% of CPI repeating

### Employees covered by benefit terms

At the December 31, 2023 valuation and measurement date, the following employees were covered by the benefit terms:

Inactive employees or beneficiaries currently receiving benefits	42
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	25
Active employees	<u>35</u>
Total	<u><u>102</u></u>

### Contributions

The contribution rates for employees in TMRS are either 5%, 6%, or 7% of employee gross earnings, and the City matching percentages are either 100%, 150%, or 200%, both as adopted by the governing body of the city. Under the state law governing TMRS, the contributions rate for each city is determined annually by the actuary, using the Entry Age Normal (EAN) actuarial cost method. The actuarially determined rate is the estimated amount necessary to finance the cost of benefits earned by employees during the year, with an additional amount to finance any unfunded accrued liability.

Employees for the City were required to contribute 6% of their annual gross earnings during the fiscal year. The contribution rates for the City were 12.00% in calendar years 2023 and 2024. The City's contributions to TMRS for the year ended September 30, 2024, were \$248,008, and were equal to the required contributions.

## Net Pension Liability

The City's Net Pension Liability (NPL) was measured as of December 31, 2023, and the Total Pension Liability (TPL) used to calculate the Net Pension Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date.

### Actuarial assumptions:

The Total Pension Liability in the December 31, 2023, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.60% to 11.85% including inflation
Investment rate of return	6.75%

Salary increases were based on a service-related table. Mortality rates for active members are based on the PUB(10) mortality tables with the Public Safety table used for males and the General Employee table used for females. Mortality rates for healthy retirees and beneficiaries are based on the Gender-distinct 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas mortality tables. The rates for actives, healthy retirees and beneficiaries are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements. For disabled annuitants, the same mortality tables for healthy retirees are used with a 4-year set-forward for males and a 3-year set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3% minimum mortality rate is applied, for males and females respectively, to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements subject to the floor.

The actuarial assumptions were developed primarily from the actuarial investigation of the experience of TMRS as of December 31, 2022. They were adopted in 2023 and first used in the December 31, 2023 actuarial valuation. The post-retirement mortality assumption for healthy annuitants and Annuity Purchase Rate (APRs) are based on the Mortality Experience Investigation Study covering 2009 through 2011 and dated December 31, 2013. In conjunction with these changes first used in the December 31, 2013 valuation, the System adopted the Entry Age Normal actuarial cost method and a one-time change to the amortization policy. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with an emphasis on both capital appreciation as well as the production of income, in order to satisfy the short-term and long-term funding needs of TMRS.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which best estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage and by adding expected inflation. In determining their best estimate of a recommended investment return assumption under the various alternative asset allocation portfolios, the actuarial firm focused on the area between (1) arithmetic mean (aggressive) without an adjustment for time (conservative) and (2) the geometric mean (conservative) with an adjustment for time (aggressive). The target allocation and best estimates of real rates of return for each major asset class in fiscal year 2023 are summarized in the following table:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)</u>
Global Equity	35.0%	36.30%
Core Fixed Income	6.0%	5.90%
Non-Core Fixed Income	20.0%	19.50%
Other Public & Private Markets	12.0%	9.20%
Real Estate	12.0%	11.70%
Hedge Funds	5.0%	5.40%
Private Equity	10.0%	11.50%
Cash Equivalents	0.0%	0.50%
Total	<u>100.0%</u>	

## Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the Total Pension Liability was 6.75%. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that employee and employer contributions will be made at the rates specified in statute. Based on that assumption, the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive employees. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all period of projected benefit payments to determine the Total Pension Liability.

## Changes in the Net Pension Liability

	Increase (Decrease)		
	Total Pension Liability	Plan Fiduciary Net Position	Net Pension Liability (Asset)
	(a)	(b)	(a) - (b)
Balance at 12/31/2022	\$ 10,455,306	\$ 9,387,792	\$ 1,067,514
Changes for the year:			
Service cost	297,957	-	297,957
Interest	701,860	-	701,860
Difference between expected and actual experience	54,581	-	54,581
Change in assumption	(122,784)		(122,784)
Contributions - employer	-	245,276	(245,276)
Contributions - employee	-	127,970	(127,970)
Net investment income	-	1,086,383	(1,086,383)
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(412,725)	(412,725)	-
Administrative expense	-	(6,912)	6,912
Other changes	-	(50)	50
Net changes	518,890	1,039,942	(521,053)
Balance at 12/31/2023	<u>\$ 10,974,196</u>	<u>\$ 10,427,734</u>	<u>\$ 546,461</u>

In the governmental activities, the net pension liability is generally liquidated by the General Fund.

The following presents the net pension liability (asset) of the City, calculated using the discount rate of 6.75%, as well as what the City's net pension liability/(asset) would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1-percentage-point lower (5.75%) or 1-percentage-higher (7.75%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (5.75%)	Discount Rate (6.75%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (7.75%)
City's net pension liability	\$ 1,970,144	\$ 546,461	\$ (628,821)

## Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

Detailed information about the pension plan's Fiduciary Net Position is available in a separately issued TMRS financial report. The report may be obtained on the Internet at [www.tmrs.org](http://www.tmrs.org).

## Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the City recognized pension expense of \$180,962, of which, \$144,353 and \$36,609 were allocated to governmental activities and business-type activities, respectively, for this plan. At September 30, 2024, the City reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 87,769	\$ -
Changes in actuarial assumptions	-	84,533
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	259,431	-
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	186,965	-
Total	<u>\$ 534,165</u>	<u>\$ 84,533</u>

\$186,965 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability for the year ending September 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expenses as follows:

For the Year Ended September 30,	
2025	\$ 95,635
2026	66,854
2027	190,720
2028	(90,542)

## DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLAN – TEXAS EMERGENCY SERVICES RETIREMENT SYSTEM

### Plan Description

The City participates in the Texas Emergency Services Retirement System (TESRS), a cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension established and administered by the State of Texas. The TESRS is an agency of the State of Texas and its financial records comply with state statutes and regulations. The nine members Board of Trustees, appointed by the Governor, establishes policy for the administration of the Texas Emergency Services Retirement System. TESRS issues a publicly available annual comprehensive financial report that can be obtained at [www.tesrs.org](http://www.tesrs.org).

The TESRS was created as a standalone agency by the 83rd Legislature via the passage of SB 220, effective September 1, 2013, to assume the related functions of the abolished Office of the Fire Fighters' Pension Commissioner. While the agency is relatively new, the System has been in existence since 1977. TESRS, which is under the authority of Title 8, Subtitle H, Chapters 861-865 of the Texas Government Code, provides death and disability benefits to active volunteer fire fighters and first responders, and a pension to members with vested service, as well as to their survivor/beneficiaries.

### Pension Plan Fiduciary Net Position

For financial reporting purposes, the State of Texas is considered the primary reporting government. TESRS' financial statements are included in the State's Annual Comprehensive Financial Report. TESRS issues a publicly available Annual Financial Report, which includes financial statements, notes, and required supplementary information, which can be obtained at [www.tesrs.org](http://www.tesrs.org).

## Benefits Provided

Senate Bill 411, 65th Legislature, Regular Session (1977), created TESRS and established the applicable benefit provisions. The 79th Legislature, Regular Session (2005), re-codified the provisions and gave the TESRS Board of Trustees authority to establish vesting requirements, contribution levels, benefit formulas, and eligibility requirements by board rule. The benefit provisions include retirement benefits as well as death and disability benefits. Members are 50% vested after the tenth year of service, with the vesting percentage increasing 10% for each of the next five years of service so that a member becomes 100% vested with 15 years of service.

Upon reaching age 55, each vested member may retire and receive a monthly pension equal to their vested percent multiplied by six times the governing body's average monthly contribution over the member's years of qualified service. For years of service in excess of 15 years, this monthly benefit is increased at the rate of 6.2% compounded annually. There is no provision for automatic postretirement benefit increases.

On and off-duty death benefits and on-duty disability benefits are dependent on whether or not the member was engaged in the performance of duties at the time of death or disability. Death benefits include a lump sum amount or continuing monthly payments to a member's surviving spouse and dependent children.

## Contributions

Contributions are made by the City for the participating employees. No contributions are required from the individuals who are members of the TESRS, nor are they allowed. The City makes contributions of \$80 per month per member. Contributions to the pension plan for the year ended September 30, 2024, were \$33,570.

## Actuarial Assumptions

The total pension liability in the August 31, 2022, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	3.00%
Salary increases	N/A
Investment rate of return	7.5%, net of pension plan investment expense, including inflation

Mortality rates were based on the PubS-2010 (public safety) below-median income mortality tables for employees and for retirees, projected for mortality improvement generationally using projection scale MP-2019.

The long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was determined using a building-block method in which expected future net real rates of return (expected returns, net of pension plan investment expense and inflation) are developed for each major asset class. These components are combined to produce the long-term expected rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage (currently 4.61%) and by adding expected inflation (3.0%). In addition, the final 7.5% assumption was selected by rounding down. The target allocation and expected arithmetic real rates of return for each major asset class are summarized in the following table:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Long-Term Expected Net Real Rate of Return
Equities:		
Large cap domestic	20.0%	5.83%
Small/mid cap domestic	10.0%	5.94%
Developed international	15.0%	6.17%
Emerging markets	5.0%	7.36%
Global infrastructure	5.0%	6.61%
Real estate	10.0%	4.48%
Multi asset income	5.0%	3.86%
Fixed income	30.0%	1.95%
Total	100.0%	
Weighted Average		4.61%

## Discount Rate

The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5%. No projection of cash flows was used to determine the discount rate because the August 31, 2022 actuarial valuation showed that expected contributions would pay the normal cost and amortize the unfunded actuarial accrued liability (UAAL) in 30 years using the conservative level dollar amortization method. Because of the 30-year amortization period with the conservative amortization method and with a lower value of assets, the pension plan's fiduciary net position is expected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments of current active and inactive members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

The following presents the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability, calculated using the discount rate of 7.5%, as well as what the City's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1 percentage point lower (6.5%) or 1 percentage point higher (8.5%) than the current rate:

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (6.5%)	Discount Rate (7.5%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (8.5%)
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 472,538	\$ 305,174	\$ 169,424

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

At September 30, 2024, the City reported a liability of \$305,174 for its proportionate share of the TESRS's net pension liability. The net pension liability was measured as of August 31, 2023, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as August 31, 2022. The City's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the employer's contributions to the pension plan relative to contributions of all participating employers to the plan for the period September 1, 2022 through August 31, 2023.

At August 31, 2023, the employer's proportion of the collective net pension liability was 0.705%.

For the year ended September 30, 2024, the City's pension expense was \$72,209 in the governmental activities for this plan. At September 30, 2024, the City reported its proportionate share of the TESRS's deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 4,457	\$ -
Changes in Assumptions	-	589
Difference between projected and actual investment earnings	91,303	-
Contributions paid to TESRS subsequent to the measurement date	16,650	-
Total	<u>\$ 112,410</u>	<u>\$ 589</u>

\$16,650 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pensions resulting from City contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ended September 30, 2025. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

For the Year Ended September 30	
2025	\$ 23,940
2026	24,857
2027	43,256
2028	3,118

## Aggregation of Pension-Related Balances and Transactions

Amounts are aggregated into a single net pension liability (asset), and expenses for certain columns. Below is the detail of net pension liability (asset), deferred inflows and outflows, and expenses for governmental and business-type activities.

	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities Utility Fund	Totals
Deferred outflows:			
Related to TESRS pension	\$ 112,410	\$ -	\$ 112,410
Related to TMRS pension	426,103	108,062	534,165
Total deferred outflow	<u>\$ 538,513</u>	<u>\$ 108,062</u>	<u>\$ 646,575</u>
Deferred inflows:			
Related to TESRS pension	\$ 589	\$ -	\$ 589
Related to TMRS pension	67,432	17,101	84,533
Total deferred inflow	<u>\$ 68,021</u>	<u>\$ 17,101</u>	<u>\$ 85,122</u>
	Governmental Activities	Business-type Activities Utility Fund	Totals
Net pension liability - TMRS	\$ 435,912	\$ 110,549	\$ 546,461
Net pension liability - TESRS	305,174	-	305,174
Total net pension liability	<u>\$ 741,086</u>	<u>\$ 110,549</u>	<u>\$ 851,635</u>
	Governmental Activities	Utility Fund	Totals
Pension expense - TMRS	\$ 144,353	\$ 36,609	\$ 180,962
Pension expense TESRS	72,209	-	72,209
Total pension expense	<u>\$ 216,562</u>	<u>\$ 36,609</u>	<u>\$ 253,171</u>

### D. Defined Other Post-Employment Benefit Plans

#### TMRS SUPPLEMENTAL DEATH BENEFITS FUND

**Plan Description.** The City voluntarily participates in the Texas Municipal Retirement System Supplemental Death Benefits Fund (TMRS SDBF). The SDBF is a single-employer defined benefit Other Postemployment Benefit (OPEB) plan as defined by GASB Statement No. 75, *Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions*. No assets are accumulated in a trust that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75. It is established and administered in accordance with the TMRS Act identically to the City's pension plan.

**Benefits Provided.** The SDBF provides group-term life insurance to City employees who are active members in TMRS, including or not including retirees. The City Council opted into this program via an ordinance, and may terminate coverage under, and discontinue participation in, the SDBF by adopting an ordinance before November 1 of any year to be effective the following January 1.

Payments from this fund are similar to group-term life insurance benefits, and are paid to the designated beneficiaries upon the receipt of an approved application for payment. The death benefit for active employees provides a lump-sum payment approximately equal to the employee's annual salary (calculated based on the employee's actual earnings for the 12-month period preceding the month of death). The death benefit for retirees is considered an other employment benefit and is a fixed amount of \$7,500.



The number of employees currently covered by the benefit terms is as follows:

Inactive employees currently receiving benefits	29
Inactive employees entitled to but not yet receiving benefits	12
Active employees	<u>35</u>
Total	<u><u>76</u></u>

**Contributions.** The City contributes to the SDBF at a contractually required rate as determined by an annual actuarial valuation, which was 0.52% for 2024 and 0.50% for 2023, of which 0.29% and 0.28%, respectively, represented the retiree-only portion for each year, as a percentage of annual covered payroll. The rate is equal to the cost of providing one-year term life insurance. The funding policy for the SDBF program is to assure that adequate resources are available to meet all death benefit payments for the upcoming year; the intent is not to prefund retiree term life insurance during employees' entire careers. The City's contributions to the SDBF for the years ended September 30, 2024 and 2023 were \$5,943 and \$5,663, respectively, representing contributions for both active and retiree coverage, which equaled the required contributions each year.

**Actuarial Assumptions.** The Total OPEB Liability in the December 31, 2023 actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions:

Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.60% to 11.85% including inflation
Discount rate	3.77%

Salary increases were based on a service-related table.

Mortality rates for active members are based on the PUB(10) mortality tables with the Public Safety table used for males and the General Employee table used for females. Mortality rates for healthy retirees and beneficiaries are based on the Gender-distinct 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas mortality tables. The rates for actives, healthy retirees and beneficiaries are projected on a fully generational basis by Scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements. For disabled annuitants, the same mortality tables for healthy retirees are used with a 4-year set-forward for males and a 3-year set-forward for females. In addition, a 3.5% and 3% minimum mortality rate is applied, for males and females respectively, to reflect the impairment for younger members who become disabled. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis by scale UMP to account for future mortality improvements subject to the floor. Administrative expenses for the SDBF are paid through the TMRS Pension Trust Fund and are wholly accounted for under the provisions of GASB Statement No. 68.

Changes in assumptions reflect the annual change in the municipal bond rate. The actuarial assumptions used in the December 31, 2023 valuation were based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period December 31, 2022.

**Discount Rate.** The SDBF program is treated as an unfunded OPEB plan because the SDBF trust covers both actives and retirees and the assets are not segregated for these groups. As such, a single discount rate of 3.77% was used to measure the Total OPEB Liability. Because the plan is essentially a "pay-as-you-go" plan, the single discount rate is equal to the prevailing municipal bond rate. The source of the municipal bond rate was fixed-income municipal bonds with 20 years to maturity that include only federally tax-exempt municipal bonds as reported in Fidelity Index's "20-year Municipal GO AA Index" as of December 31, 2023.

**Discount Rate Sensitivity Analysis.** The following schedule shows the impact of the Total OPEB Liability if the discount rate used was 1% less than and 1% greater than the discount rate that was used (3.77%) in measuring the Total OPEB Liability.

	1% Decrease in Discount Rate (2.77%)	Discount Rate (3.77%)	1% Increase in Discount Rate (4.77%)
Total OPEB Liability	\$ 217,946	\$ 187,323	\$ 162,809

**OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources Related to OPEBs.**

At September 30, 2024, the City reported a liability of \$187,323 for its Total OPEB Liability. The Total OPEB Liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2023. For the year ended September 30, 2024, the City recognized OPEB expense of \$5,874. Of this, the amounts attributed to governmental activities and the utility fund in business-type activities were \$4,686 and \$1,188, respectively. There were no changes of benefit terms that affected measurement of the Total OPEB Liability during the measurement period.

**Changes in the Total OPEB Liability**

	Total OPEB Liability
Balance at 12/31/2022	\$ 169,057
Changes for the year:	
Service cost	4,479
Interest	6,817
Difference between expected and actual experience	5,892
Changes of assumptions or other inputs	7,050
Benefit payments	(5,972)
Net changes	18,266
Balance at 12/31/2023	\$ 187,323

In the governmental activities, the total OPEB liability is generally liquidated by the General Fund.

Changes in assumptions reflect a change in the discount rate from 4.05% to 3.77%.

At September 30, 2024, the City reported deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to other post-employment benefits from the following sources:

	Deferred Outflows of Resources	Deferred Inflows of Resources
Differences between expected and actual economic experience	\$ 6,643	\$ 957
Changes in actuarial assumptions	9,468	37,434
Contributions subsequent to the measurement date	4,519	-
	<u>\$ 20,630</u>	<u>\$ 38,391</u>

\$4,519 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to OPEB resulting from contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the Total OPEB Liability for the year ending September 30, 2025. Other amounts of the reported as deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

For the Year Ended September 30	
2025	\$ (10,615)
2026	(12,497)
2027	425
2028	407

**E. Economic Development Agreement**

The City enters into economic development agreements designed to promote development and redevelopment within the City, stimulate commercial activity, generate additional sales tax and enhance the property tax base and economic vitality of the City. This program reduces the assessed property tax values as authorized under Chapter 381 of the Texas Local Government Code.

The City has entered into a tax abatement agreement dated January 2019, with a developer to reduce the assessed property tax value for constructing, equipping, and operating a distribution center along with continued operation of the existing facility within TARZ #3. The City agrees to abate 100% of ad valorem taxation of the Certified Appraised Value of all Eligible Property for the first two years, 75% in year three, 50% in year four, and 25% in year 5. In fiscal year 2024, the City rebated property taxes in the amount of \$932.

**F. Related Party Transactions**

In 2024, the City made payments to a vendor owned by the spouse of a city councilmember. The councilmember abstained from voting when the disbursements were made to this vendor. The amounts paid during 2024 were \$19,149.

**G. Adjustments – Change Within the Financial Reporting Entity**

For Fiscal Year 2024, the City reported one change in its financial reporting entity. The special revenue fund, Hotel/Motel Tax fund, was previously reported as a major governmental fund and is now reported as a nonmajor governmental fund. The change in classification is required based on quantitative factors.

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**REQUIRED  
SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**

# CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS

## GENERAL FUND

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance With
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Taxes:				
Property	\$ 1,060,019	\$ 1,060,019	\$ 1,074,444	\$ 14,425
Sales	1,374,000	1,374,000	1,475,487	101,487
Franchise	210,000	210,000	212,822	2,822
Licenses and permits	85,450	85,450	62,407	(23,043)
Fines and forfeitures	82,950	82,950	57,277	(25,673)
Charges for services	14,000	14,000	13,315	(685)
Intergovernmental	235,000	235,000	157,807	(77,193)
Investment earnings	10,000	10,000	43,156	33,156
Contributions and donations	-	-	17,248	17,248
Miscellaneous	5,550	5,550	78,123	72,573
Total revenues	<u>3,076,969</u>	<u>3,076,969</u>	<u>3,192,086</u>	<u>115,117</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
General government:				
Personnel	369,692	369,692	373,085	(3,393)
Supplies and maintenance	62,050	62,050	56,891	5,159
Other services	195,755	195,755	210,820	(15,065)
Capital outlay	-	-	5,248	(5,248)
Total general government	<u>627,497</u>	<u>627,497</u>	<u>646,044</u>	<u>(18,547)</u>
Public safety:				
Police department:				
Personnel	1,180,933	1,180,933	1,132,724	48,209
Supplies and maintenance	141,250	141,250	111,844	29,406
Other services	79,951	79,951	111,025	(31,074)
Capital outlay	188,000	188,000	161,835	26,165
Total police department	<u>1,590,134</u>	<u>1,590,134</u>	<u>1,517,428</u>	<u>72,706</u>
Fire department:				
Personnel	67,411	67,411	49,670	17,741
Supplies and maintenance	150,800	150,800	147,112	3,688
Other services	110,942	110,942	77,750	33,192
Capital outlay	700,000	700,000	927,351	(227,351)
Total fire department	<u>1,029,153</u>	<u>1,029,153</u>	<u>1,201,883</u>	<u>(172,730)</u>
Total public safety	<u>2,619,287</u>	<u>2,619,287</u>	<u>2,719,311</u>	<u>(100,024)</u>
Public health:				
Personnel	157,182	157,182	149,234	7,948
Supplies and maintenance	35,800	35,800	12,040	23,760
Other services	33,289	33,289	6,593	26,696
Capital outlay	-	-	45,459	(45,459)
Total public health	<u>226,271</u>	<u>226,271</u>	<u>213,326</u>	<u>12,945</u>

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

GENERAL FUND

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance With
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Public works:				
Personnel	\$ 218,285	\$ 218,285	\$ 239,873	\$ (21,588)
Supplies and maintenance	233,350	233,350	201,724	31,626
Other services	106,321	106,321	64,492	41,829
Capital outlay	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>113,770</u>	<u>(113,770)</u>
Total public works	<u>557,956</u>	<u>557,956</u>	<u>619,859</u>	<u>(61,903)</u>
Culture and recreation:				
Personnel	479,241	479,241	464,353	14,888
Supplies and maintenance	124,945	124,945	104,105	20,840
Other services	127,631	127,631	120,417	7,214
Capital outlay	<u>150,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>	<u>155,702</u>	<u>(5,702)</u>
Total culture and recreation	<u>881,817</u>	<u>881,817</u>	<u>844,577</u>	<u>37,240</u>
Debt service				
Principal	-	-	21,504	(21,504)
Interest	<u>6,279</u>	<u>6,279</u>	<u>5,476</u>	<u>803</u>
Total debt service	<u>6,279</u>	<u>6,279</u>	<u>26,980</u>	<u>(20,701)</u>
Total expenditures	<u>4,919,107</u>	<u>4,919,107</u>	<u>5,070,097</u>	<u>(150,990)</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers in	1,510,225	1,510,225	1,510,138	(87)
Transfers out	(60,000)	(60,000)	(98,170)	(38,170)
Issuance of leases	-	-	132,896	132,896
Sale of capital assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>106,380</u>	<u>106,380</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>1,450,225</u>	<u>1,450,225</u>	<u>1,651,244</u>	<u>201,019</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</b>	<u>(391,913)</u>	<u>(391,913)</u>	<u>(226,767)</u>	<u>165,146</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING</b>	<u>1,169,841</u>	<u>1,169,841</u>	<u>1,169,841</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 777,928</u>	<u>\$ 777,928</u>	<u>\$ 943,074</u>	<u>\$ 165,146</u>

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## **CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

### **NOTES TO BUDGETARY INFORMATION**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024**

#### **BUDGETARY INFORMATION**

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for all governmental funds except the Capital Projects Fund, which adopted a project-length budget. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year-end.

The City's fiscal year is the 12-month period beginning October 1. The departments submit to the City Manager a budget of estimated expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year after which the City Manager subsequently submits a budget of estimated expenditures and revenues to the City Council by September 1. The City Manager also files this proposed budget with the municipal clerk before the 30<sup>th</sup> day before the date the City Council makes its tax levy for the fiscal year. Upon receipt of the budget estimates, the Council holds public hearings on the proposed budget. On final approval of the budget by the City Council, the budget is filed with the municipal clerk and posted on the City's website.

The City Manager is authorized to transfer budgeted amounts between line items and departments within any fund; however, any revisions that alter the total expenditures of any fund must be approved by the City Council.

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

**SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TMRS NET PENSION LIABILITY  
AND RELATED RATIOS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024**

<b>Measurement Date December 31,</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
<b>A. Total pension liability</b>				
Service Cost	\$ 225,111	\$ 231,666	\$ 243,411	\$ 250,666
Interest (on the Total Pension Liability)	463,968	484,124	498,257	530,391
Difference between expected and actual experience	(115,052)	(84,508)	(2,739)	(113,799)
Change of assumptions	-	80,347	-	-
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	<u>(329,185)</u>	<u>(249,541)</u>	<u>(254,409)</u>	<u>(278,571)</u>
Net change in total pension liability	244,842	462,088	484,520	388,687
Total pension liability - beginning	<u>6,680,154</u>	<u>6,924,996</u>	<u>7,387,084</u>	<u>7,871,604</u>
Total pension liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 6,924,996</u>	<u>\$ 7,387,084</u>	<u>\$ 7,871,604</u>	<u>\$ 8,260,291</u>
<b>B. Plan fiduciary net position</b>				
Contributions - employer	\$ 240,607	\$ 218,650	\$ 219,086	\$ 236,414
Contributions - employee	102,097	97,612	99,963	103,013
Net investment income	325,069	8,879	411,476	909,248
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	(329,185)	(249,541)	(254,409)	(278,571)
Administrative expenses	(3,393)	(5,407)	(4,645)	(4,710)
Other	<u>(279)</u>	<u>(268)</u>	<u>(250)</u>	<u>(238)</u>
Net change in plan fiduciary net position	334,916	69,925	471,221	965,156
Plan fiduciary net position - beginning	<u>5,681,571</u>	<u>6,016,487</u>	<u>6,086,412</u>	<u>6,557,633</u>
Plan fiduciary net position - ending (b)	<u>\$ 6,016,487</u>	<u>\$ 6,086,412</u>	<u>\$ 6,557,633</u>	<u>\$ 7,522,789</u>
<b>C. Net pension liability (asset) - ending (a) - (b)</b>	<u>\$ 908,509</u>	<u>\$ 1,300,672</u>	<u>\$ 1,313,971</u>	<u>\$ 737,502</u>
<b>D. Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of total pension liability</b>	86.88%	82.39%	83.31%	91.07%
<b>E. Covered payroll</b>	\$ 1,701,613	\$ 1,626,867	\$ 1,666,057	\$ 1,716,888
<b>F. Net pension liability (asset) as a percentage of covered payroll</b>	53.39%	79.95%	78.87%	42.96%

<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
\$ 247,345	\$ 256,293	\$ 261,445	\$ 268,741	\$ 275,996	\$ 297,957
556,914	592,656	622,142	627,383	659,271	701,860
7,809	(56,319)	(397,727)	22,686	136,921	54,581
-	2,987	-	-	-	(122,784)
<u>(266,785)</u>	<u>(307,276)</u>	<u>(415,424)</u>	<u>(408,323)</u>	<u>(491,720)</u>	<u>(412,724)</u>
545,283	488,341	70,436	510,487	580,468	518,890
<u>8,260,291</u>	<u>8,805,574</u>	<u>9,293,915</u>	<u>9,364,351</u>	<u>9,874,838</u>	<u>10,455,306</u>
<u>\$ 8,805,574</u>	<u>\$ 9,293,915</u>	<u>\$ 9,364,351</u>	<u>\$ 9,874,838</u>	<u>\$10,455,306</u>	<u>\$10,974,196</u>
\$ 248,241	\$ 229,940	\$ 238,827	\$ 241,592	\$ 238,730	\$ 245,276
107,619	111,351	115,005	117,184	119,565	127,970
(225,298)	1,141,272	649,097	1,190,891	(749,680)	1,086,383
(266,785)	(307,276)	(415,424)	(408,323)	(491,720)	(412,724)
(4,355)	(6,449)	(4,200)	(5,509)	(6,487)	(6,912)
<u>(227)</u>	<u>(193)</u>	<u>(164)</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>7,741</u>	<u>(50)</u>
(140,805)	1,168,645	583,141	1,135,873	(881,851)	1,039,943
<u>7,522,789</u>	<u>7,381,984</u>	<u>8,550,629</u>	<u>9,133,770</u>	<u>10,269,643</u>	<u>9,387,792</u>
<u>\$ 7,381,984</u>	<u>\$ 8,550,629</u>	<u>\$ 9,133,770</u>	<u>\$10,269,643</u>	<u>\$ 9,387,792</u>	<u>\$10,427,735</u>
<u>\$ 1,423,590</u>	<u>\$ 743,286</u>	<u>\$ 230,581</u>	<u>\$ (394,805)</u>	<u>\$ 1,067,514</u>	<u>\$ 546,461</u>
83.83%	92.00%	97.54%	104.00%	89.79%	95.02%
\$ 1,793,653	\$ 1,855,849	\$ 1,916,751	\$ 1,953,058	\$ 1,992,754	\$ 2,132,833
79.37%	40.05%	12.03%	-20.21%	53.57%	25.62%

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

**SCHEDULE OF TMRS CONTRIBUTIONS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024**

<b>Fiscal Year September 30,</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
Actuarial determined contribution	\$ 222,113	\$ 218,454	\$ 229,867	\$ 245,764
Contributions in relation to the actuarially determined contribution	<u>(222,113)</u>	<u>(218,454)</u>	<u>(229,867)</u>	<u>(245,764)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	-	-	-	-
Covered payroll	1,629,065	1,651,318	1,690,258	1,778,237
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	13.63%	13.23%	13.60%	13.82%

**NOTES TO SCHEDULE OF TMRS CONTRIBUTIONS**

**Valuation Date** Actuarially determined contribution rates are calculated as of December 31 and become effective in January 13 months later.

**Methods and Assumptions Used to Determine Contribution Rates:**

Actuarial Cost Method	Entry Age Normal
Amortization Method	Level Percentage of Payroll, Closed
Remaining Amortization Period	25 years
Asset Valuation Method	10 Year fair market; 12% soft corridor
Inflation	2.50%
Salary Increases	3.50% to 11.50% including inflation
Investment Rate of Return	6.75%
Retirement Age	Experience-based table of rates that are specific to the City's plan of benefits. Last updated for the 2019 valuation pursuant to an experience study of the period 2014-2018.
Mortality	Post-retirement: 2019 Municipal Retirees of Texas Mortality Tables. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP. Pre-retirement: PUB(10) mortality tables, with the Public Safety table used for males and the General Employee table used for females. The rates are projected on a fully generational basis with scale UMP.

<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
\$ 235,013	\$ 244,418	\$ 238,827	\$ 241,592	\$ 257,272	\$ 248,008
<u>(235,013)</u>	<u>(244,418)</u>	<u>(238,827)</u>	<u>(241,592)</u>	<u>(257,272)</u>	<u>(248,008)</u>
-	-	-	-	-	-
1,837,469	1,964,571	1,963,977	1,953,175	2,130,947	2,066,735
12.79%	12.44%	12.16%	12.37%	12.07%	12.00%

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

**SCHEDULE OF THE CITY'S PROPORTIONATE SHARE  
OF THE NET PENSION LIABILITY - TESRS**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

<b>Measurement Date August 31,</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
City's proportion of the net pension liability	0.670%	0.700%	0.670%	0.670%
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability	\$ 178,840	\$ 203,897	\$ 160,811	\$ 168,252
City's covered payroll	-	-	-	-
City's proportionate share of the net pension liability as a percentage of its covered payroll	0%	0%	0%	0%
Plan fiduciary net position as a percentage of the total pension liability	76.90%	76.30%	81.40%	84.26%

**SCHEDULE OF CITY'S TESRS CONTRIBUTIONS**

<b>Fiscal year ended September 30,</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
Contractually required contribution	\$ 31,650	\$ 32,055	\$ 33,920	\$ 31,440	\$ 31,771
Contributions in relation to the contractually required contribution	<u>(31,650)</u>	<u>(32,055)</u>	<u>(33,920)</u>	<u>(31,440)</u>	<u>(31,771)</u>
Contribution deficiency (excess)	-	-	-	-	-
City's covered payroll	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions as a percentage of covered payroll	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Note: The schedule is intended to show 10 years of information, additional years will be presented as it becomes available.

<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
0.709%	0.666%	0.736%	0.751%	0.705%
\$ 200,970	\$ 167,904	\$ 78,856	\$ 308,136	\$ 305,174
-	-	-	-	-
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
80.20%	80.20%	93.10%	75.20%	74.60%

<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>2024</b>
\$ 31,040	\$ 35,320	\$ 36,540	\$ 33,570	\$ 36,060
<u>(31,040)</u>	<u>(35,320)</u>	<u>(36,540)</u>	<u>(33,570)</u>	<u>(36,060)</u>
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

SCHEDULE OF CHANGES IN TOTAL OPEB LIABILITY  
AND RELATED RATIOS - TEXAS MUNICIPAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM  
SUPPLEMENTAL DEATH BENEFITS FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

<b>Measurement Date December 31,</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
<b>A. Total OPEB liability</b>			
Service Cost	\$ 3,777	\$ 4,663	\$ 4,083
Interest (on the Total OPEB Liability)	5,399	5,406	5,949
Differences between expected and actual experience	-	(960)	(5,019)
Changes of assumptions	11,938	(10,599)	28,234
Benefit payments, including refunds of employee contributions	<u>(1,030)</u>	<u>(1,076)</u>	<u>(1,298)</u>
Net change in Total OPEB liability	20,084	(2,566)	31,949
Total OPEB liability - beginning	<u>141,444</u>	<u>161,528</u>	<u>158,962</u>
Total OPEB liability - ending (a)	<u>\$ 161,528</u>	<u>\$ 158,962</u>	<u>\$ 190,911</u>
<b>B. Covered-employee payroll</b>	1,716,888	1,793,653	1,855,849
<b>C. Total OPEB liability as a percentage of covered-employee payroll</b>	9.41%	8.86%	10.29%

**Notes to Schedule:**

- No assets are accumulated in a trust for the SDB plan to pay related benefits that meets the criteria in paragraph 4 of GASB Statement No. 75, Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions.
- This schedule is required to have 10 years of information, but the information prior to 2017 is not available.
- The changes of assumptions generally includes the annual change in the municipal bond index rate.



<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
\$ 6,134	\$ 7,812	\$ 8,370	\$ 4,479
5,313	4,304	4,291	6,817
(12,560)	3,804	1,659	5,892
25,394	6,326	(72,096)	7,050
<u>(1,533)</u>	<u>(4,687)</u>	<u>(4,384)</u>	<u>(5,972)</u>
22,748	17,559	(62,160)	18,266
<u>190,910</u>	<u>213,658</u>	<u>231,217</u>	<u>169,057</u>
<u>\$ 213,658</u>	<u>\$ 231,217</u>	<u>\$ 169,057</u>	<u>\$ 187,323</u>
1,916,751	1,953,058	1,992,739	2,132,833
11.15%	11.84%	8.48%	8.78%

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**COMBINING AND INDIVIDUAL  
FUND STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES**

# **NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

## **SPECIAL REVENUE FUND**

***Hotel/Motel Tax Fund*** – This fund is used to collect Hotel/Motel taxes which are used to support trade and tourism in the City. Revenue derived from hotel occupancy taxes is legally restricted to certain expenditures such as those expenditures associated with promotion of tourism.

## **CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS**

***Equipment Fund*** – This fund is used to maintain funds set aside for the purposes of financing purchases of long-lived equipment.

***Fire Equipment Fund*** – This fund is used to account for funds set aside for the future purchase of fire department equipment.

## **DEBT SERVICE FUND**

***Debt Service Fund***– This fund is used to account for the accumulation of resources that are restricted, for the payment of principal and interest on long-term obligations of governmental funds.

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

COMBINING BALANCE SHEET

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	Special Revenue	Capital Projects		Debt Service	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Hotel/Motel Tax	Equipment	Fire Equipment		
<b>ASSETS</b>					
Cash and investments	\$ 309,807	\$ 57,596	\$ 17,561	\$ 280	\$ 385,244
Taxes receivable, net	<u>55,825</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,516</u>	<u>60,341</u>
Total assets	<u>365,632</u>	<u>57,596</u>	<u>17,561</u>	<u>4,796</u>	<u>445,585</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>					
Accounts payable	<u>2,449</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,449</u>
Total liabilities	<u>2,449</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,449</u>
<b>DEFERRED INFLOWS OF RESOURCES</b>					
Unavailable revenue - property taxes	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,790</u>	<u>1,790</u>
Total deferred inflows of resources	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,790</u>	<u>1,790</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES</b>					
Restricted for:					
Economic development	363,183	-	-	-	363,183
Debt service	-	-	-	3,006	3,006
Assigned for:					
Capital equipment	<u>-</u>	<u>57,596</u>	<u>17,561</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>75,157</u>
Total fund balances	<u>363,183</u>	<u>57,596</u>	<u>17,561</u>	<u>3,006</u>	<u>441,346</u>
Total liabilities, deferred inflows of resources and fund balances	<u>\$ 365,632</u>	<u>\$ 57,596</u>	<u>\$ 17,561</u>	<u>\$ 4,796</u>	<u>\$ 445,585</u>

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

**COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES  
AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES**

**NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024**

	Special Revenue	Capital Projects			Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
	Hotel/Motel Tax	Equipment	Fire Equipment	Debt Service	
<b>REVENUES</b>					
Property taxes	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 91,750	\$ 91,750
Hotel occupancy tax	210,601	-	-	-	210,601
Investment earnings	11,360	2,898	8,853	82	23,193
Total revenues	<u>221,961</u>	<u>2,898</u>	<u>8,853</u>	<u>91,832</u>	<u>325,544</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>					
Current:					
Economic development	300,742	-	-	-	300,742
Debt service:					
Principal	-	-	-	77,547	77,547
Interest and other charges	-	-	-	5,498	5,498
Total expenditures	<u>300,742</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>83,045</u>	<u>383,787</u>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>(78,781)</u>	<u>2,898</u>	<u>8,853</u>	<u>8,787</u>	<u>(58,243)</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>					
Transfers in	-	35,000	118,170	-	153,170
Transfers out	-	(27,000)	(667,050)	(8,364)	(702,414)
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>-</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>(548,880)</u>	<u>(8,364)</u>	<u>(549,244)</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</b>	<u>(78,781)</u>	<u>10,898</u>	<u>(540,027)</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>(607,487)</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING, AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED</b>	-	46,698	557,588	2,583	606,869
<b>ADJUSTMENTS</b>					
Change within the financial reporting entity	441,964	-	-	-	441,964
<b>FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING, AS RESTATED</b>	<u>441,964</u>	<u>46,698</u>	<u>557,588</u>	<u>2,583</u>	<u>1,048,833</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 363,183</u>	<u>\$ 57,596</u>	<u>\$ 17,561</u>	<u>\$ 3,006</u>	<u>\$ 441,346</u>

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS****HOTEL/MOTEL TAX FUND****SCHEDULE OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES  
IN FUND BALANCES - BUDGET AND ACTUAL**

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	Budgeted Amounts		Actual	Variance With
	Original	Final	Amounts	Final Budget
				Positive
				(Negative)
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Hotel occupancy tax	\$ 280,000	\$ 280,000	\$ 210,601	\$ (69,399)
Investment earnings	2,250	2,250	11,360	9,110
Total revenues	<u>282,250</u>	<u>282,250</u>	<u>221,961</u>	<u>(60,289)</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Current:				
Economic development	<u>354,426</u>	<u>354,426</u>	<u>300,742</u>	<u>53,684</u>
Total expenditures	<u>354,426</u>	<u>354,426</u>	<u>300,742</u>	<u>53,684</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</b>	<u>(72,176)</u>	<u>(72,176)</u>	<u>(78,781)</u>	<u>(6,605)</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING</b>	<u>441,964</u>	<u>441,964</u>	<u>441,964</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 369,788</u>	<u>\$ 369,788</u>	<u>\$ 363,183</u>	<u>\$ (6,605)</u>

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

**EQUIPMENT CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND**

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

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024**

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual Amounts</u>	<u>Variance With Final Budget Positive (Negative)</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>		
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Investment earnings	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 2,898	\$ 898
Total revenues	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,898</u>	<u>898</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>	<u>2,898</u>	<u>898</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers in	15,000	15,000	35,000	20,000
Transfers out	<u>(27,000)</u>	<u>(27,000)</u>	<u>(27,000)</u>	<u>-</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(12,000)</u>	<u>(12,000)</u>	<u>8,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</b>	<u>(10,000)</u>	<u>(10,000)</u>	<u>10,898</u>	<u>20,898</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING</b>	<u>46,698</u>	<u>46,698</u>	<u>46,698</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, ENDING</b>	<u>\$ 36,698</u>	<u>\$ 36,698</u>	<u>\$ 57,596</u>	<u>\$ 20,898</u>



**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

FIRE EQUIPMENT CAPITAL PROJECTS FUND

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance With</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Amounts</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>
				<u>Positive</u>
				<u>(Negative)</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Investment earnings	\$ 6,000	\$ 6,000	\$ 8,853	\$ 2,853
Total revenues	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>8,853</u>	<u>2,853</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>8,853</u>	<u>2,853</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers in	100,000	100,000	118,170	18,170
Transfers out	<u>(668,627)</u>	<u>(668,627)</u>	<u>(667,050)</u>	<u>1,577</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(568,627)</u>	<u>(568,627)</u>	<u>(548,880)</u>	<u>19,747</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</b>	<u>(562,627)</u>	<u>(562,627)</u>	<u>(540,027)</u>	<u>22,600</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING</b>	<u>557,588</u>	<u>557,588</u>	<u>557,588</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, ENDING</b>	<u>\$ (5,039)</u>	<u>\$ (5,039)</u>	<u>\$ 17,561</u>	<u>\$ 22,600</u>

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

**DEBT SERVICE FUNDS**

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

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

	<u>Budgeted Amounts</u>		<u>Actual</u>	<u>Variance With</u>
	<u>Original</u>	<u>Final</u>	<u>Amounts</u>	<u>Final Budget</u>
				<u>Positive</u>
				<u>(Negative)</u>
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Property taxes	\$ 88,900	\$ 88,900	\$ 91,750	\$ 2,850
Investment earnings	50	50	82	32
Total revenues	<u>88,950</u>	<u>88,950</u>	<u>91,832</u>	<u>2,882</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
Debt service:				
Principal	695,000	695,000	77,547	617,453
Interest and other charges	<u>114,600</u>	<u>114,600</u>	<u>5,498</u>	<u>109,102</u>
Total expenditures	<u>809,600</u>	<u>809,600</u>	<u>83,045</u>	<u>726,555</u>
<b>EXCESS (DEFICIENCY) OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>(720,650)</u>	<u>(720,650)</u>	<u>8,787</u>	<u>729,437</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers in	323,600	323,600	-	(323,600)
Transfers out	<u>(395,255)</u>	<u>(395,255)</u>	<u>(8,364)</u>	<u>386,891</u>
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>(71,655)</u>	<u>(71,655)</u>	<u>(8,364)</u>	<u>63,291</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</b>	<u>(792,305)</u>	<u>(792,305)</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>792,728</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, BEGINNING</b>	<u>2,583</u>	<u>2,583</u>	<u>2,583</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>FUND BALANCES, ENDING</b>	<u>\$ (789,722)</u>	<u>\$ (789,722)</u>	<u>\$ 3,006</u>	<u>\$ 792,728</u>

## **STATISTICAL SECTION**

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**Statistical Section**  
(Unaudited)

This part of the City of Columbus' annual comprehensive 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.

	<b><u>Page Number</u></b>
<b>Financial Trends</b>	
These schedules contain trend information to help the reader understand how the City's financial performance has changed over time.	61 – 70
<b>Revenue Capacity</b>	
These schedules contain information to help the reader assess the factors affecting the City's most significant local revenue source – gas revenue, as well as its ability to generate its property taxes and information regarding its sales tax sources.	71 – 78
<b>Debt Capacity</b>	
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.	79 – 84
<b>Demographic and Economic Information</b>	
These schedules offer demographics and economic indicators to help the reader understand the environment within which the City's financial activities take place.	85 – 87
<b>Operating Information</b>	
These schedules contain information about the City's operations and resources to help the reader understand how the City's financial information relates to the services the City provides and the activities it performs.	88 – 90

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

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS****NET POSITION BY COMPONENT**

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS  
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Governmental activities:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 1,747,899	\$ 1,831,601	\$ 2,288,216	\$ 2,416,550
Restricted	570,705	754,318	518,421	424,724
Unrestricted	<u>626,891</u>	<u>630,750</u>	<u>631,448</u>	<u>604,229</u>
Total governmental activities	<u>\$ 2,945,495</u>	<u>\$ 3,216,669</u>	<u>\$ 3,438,085</u>	<u>\$ 3,445,503</u>
Business-type activities:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 3,689,918	\$ 4,706,157	\$ 4,984,074	\$ 5,590,129
Unrestricted	<u>1,420,147</u>	<u>1,000,874</u>	<u>801,956</u>	<u>472,757</u>
Total business-type activities	<u>\$ 5,110,065</u>	<u>\$ 5,707,031</u>	<u>\$ 5,786,030</u>	<u>\$ 6,062,886</u>
Primary government:				
Net investment in capital assets	\$ 5,437,817	\$ 6,537,758	\$ 7,272,290	\$ 8,006,679
Restricted	570,705	754,318	518,421	424,724
Unrestricted	<u>2,047,038</u>	<u>1,631,624</u>	<u>1,433,404</u>	<u>1,076,986</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 8,055,560</u>	<u>\$ 8,923,700</u>	<u>\$ 9,224,115</u>	<u>\$ 9,508,389</u>

**TABLE 1**

Fiscal Year					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
\$ 4,500,593	\$ 2,617,798	\$ 3,238,259	\$ 3,461,398	\$ 4,086,375	\$ 5,135,085
452,152	387,257	493,000	610,897	512,643	433,535
<u>773,962</u>	<u>710,690</u>	<u>738,249</u>	<u>1,104,104</u>	<u>1,260,629</u>	<u>486,385</u>
<u>\$ 5,726,707</u>	<u>\$ 3,715,745</u>	<u>\$ 4,469,508</u>	<u>\$ 5,176,399</u>	<u>\$ 5,859,647</u>	<u>\$ 6,055,005</u>
\$ 6,033,610	\$ 6,624,044	\$ 6,631,989	\$ 6,729,493	\$ 7,841,806	\$ 7,983,702
290,136	33,694	(259,686)	(23,301)	(175,926)	72,770
<u>\$ 6,323,746</u>	<u>\$ 6,657,738</u>	<u>\$ 6,372,303</u>	<u>\$ 6,706,192</u>	<u>\$ 7,665,880</u>	<u>\$ 8,056,472</u>
\$ 8,446,825	\$ 9,241,842	\$ 9,870,248	\$ 10,190,891	\$ 11,928,181	\$ 13,118,787
452,152	387,257	493,000	610,897	512,643	433,535
<u>1,064,098</u>	<u>744,384</u>	<u>478,563</u>	<u>1,080,803</u>	<u>1,084,703</u>	<u>559,155</u>
<u>\$ 9,963,075</u>	<u>\$ 10,373,483</u>	<u>\$ 10,841,811</u>	<u>\$ 11,882,591</u>	<u>\$ 13,525,527</u>	<u>\$ 14,111,477</u>

# CITY OF COLUMBUS TEXAS

## CHANGES IN NET POSITION

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS  
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
Governmental activities:				
General government	\$ 699,548	\$ 406,885	\$ 455,126	\$ 442,536
Public safety	1,135,820	1,231,888	1,353,574	1,234,760
Public health	71,159	79,528	93,290	95,333
Public works	451,269	491,918	402,189	581,452
Culture and recreation	498,746	596,015	666,036	637,826
Economic development	97,917	89,581	115,700	236,393
Interest on long-term debt	31,056	30,757	23,375	27,317
Total governmental activities	<u>2,985,515</u>	<u>2,926,572</u>	<u>3,109,290</u>	<u>3,255,617</u>
Business-type activities:				
Water	840,349	1,009,153	995,803	1,020,986
Sewer	585,891	575,931	740,254	592,647
Garbage	787,469	787,615	876,489	861,106
Gas	758,466	515,084	533,692	734,314
Total business-type activities	<u>2,972,175</u>	<u>2,887,783</u>	<u>3,146,238</u>	<u>3,209,053</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 5,957,690</u>	<u>\$ 5,814,355</u>	<u>\$ 6,255,528</u>	<u>\$ 6,464,670</u>
<b>PROGRAM REVENUES</b>				
Governmental activities:				
Charges for services:				
General government	\$ 22,326	\$ 23,375	\$ 40,038	\$ 33,511
Public safety	129,011	189,374	109,306	134,406
Culture and recreation	18,864	18,989	21,067	13,954
Operating grants and contributions	452,335	65,665	90,532	159,791
Capital grants and contributions	71,750	70,923	145,000	-
Total governmental activities	<u>694,286</u>	<u>368,326</u>	<u>405,943</u>	<u>341,662</u>
Business-type activities:				
Charges for services:				
Water	824,319	867,695	1,061,351	1,075,353
Sewer	707,917	779,310	944,107	956,092
Garbage	856,700	849,245	905,691	910,105
Gas	926,703	660,184	681,432	827,189
Operating grants and contributions	-	-	89,366	90,369
Capital grants and contributions	497,975	866,610	90,000	190,260
Total business-type activities	<u>3,813,614</u>	<u>4,023,044</u>	<u>3,771,947</u>	<u>4,049,368</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 4,507,900</u>	<u>\$ 4,391,370</u>	<u>\$ 4,177,890</u>	<u>\$ 4,391,030</u>



TABLE 2

Fiscal Year					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
\$ 487,077	\$ 540,229	\$ 472,851	\$ 454,754	\$ 537,438	\$ 624,798
1,409,862	1,475,198	1,358,446	1,403,492	1,732,390	1,802,439
142,007	167,894	157,670	184,820	209,638	174,928
511,443	502,142	452,286	528,567	534,387	613,707
640,571	680,727	586,457	644,378	716,746	762,237
249,951	267,729	183,941	169,731	351,462	300,742
32,018	28,984	46,230	5,916	21,946	10,586
<u>3,472,929</u>	<u>3,662,903</u>	<u>3,257,881</u>	<u>3,391,658</u>	<u>4,104,007</u>	<u>4,289,437</u>
976,333	1,025,945	1,125,556	981,634	1,129,722	1,031,224
540,537	558,264	546,080	584,121	633,521	641,375
870,635	908,939	915,870	861,301	973,633	1,124,200
770,119	646,459	969,229	888,356	736,397	724,262
<u>3,157,624</u>	<u>3,139,607</u>	<u>3,556,735</u>	<u>3,315,412</u>	<u>3,473,273</u>	<u>3,521,061</u>
\$ 6,630,553	\$ 6,802,510	\$ 6,814,616	\$ 6,707,070	\$ 7,577,280	\$ 7,810,498
\$ 35,185	\$ 68,639	\$ 148,001	\$ 63,257	\$ 142,496	\$ 62,407
111,446	80,622	68,131	92,686	78,436	51,666
12,982	9,258	12,081	14,768	13,519	13,315
198,442	174,353	322,667	288,065	574,187	157,807
-	-	185,991	25,329	79,320	17,248
<u>358,055</u>	<u>332,872</u>	<u>736,871</u>	<u>484,105</u>	<u>887,958</u>	<u>302,443</u>
1,501,544	1,192,392	1,090,843	1,252,916	1,380,214	1,430,328
957,499	956,251	952,339	1,040,028	1,137,070	1,162,901
938,515	944,690	951,771	1,015,258	1,053,840	1,119,209
829,701	626,419	822,908	931,450	871,687	808,691
132,702	10,779	-	-	-	-
140,632	389,368	90,000	90,000	735,051	90,000
<u>4,050,593</u>	<u>4,119,899</u>	<u>3,907,861</u>	<u>4,329,652</u>	<u>5,177,862</u>	<u>4,611,129</u>
\$ 4,408,648	\$ 4,452,771	\$ 4,644,732	\$ 4,813,757	\$ 6,065,820	\$ 4,913,572

# CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS

## CHANGES IN NET POSITION

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS  
(accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>NET (EXPENSE) REVENUES</b>				
Governmental activities	\$ (2,291,229)	\$ (2,558,246)	\$ (2,703,347)	\$ (2,913,955)
Business-type activities	841,439	1,135,261	625,709	840,315
Total primary government	<u>(1,449,790)</u>	<u>(1,422,985)</u>	<u>(2,077,638)</u>	<u>(2,073,640)</u>
<b>GENERAL REVENUES AND OTHER</b>				
<b>CHANGES IN NET POSITION</b>				
Governmental activities:				
Taxes				
Property	715,735	744,780	811,528	874,437
Sales	871,911	966,595	998,674	996,317
Hotel occupancy	258,465	275,829	225,098	225,662
Franchise	250,639	237,509	236,828	238,973
Alcohol beverage	12,509	14,610	13,359	13,020
Investment earnings	16,872	18,016	21,460	22,743
Gain on sale of capital assets	9,880	-	2,950	2,576
Miscellaneous	17,691	14,102	19,023	26,194
Transfers	594,103	557,979	595,843	625,125
Total governmental activities	<u>2,747,805</u>	<u>2,829,420</u>	<u>2,924,763</u>	<u>3,025,047</u>
Business-type activities:				
Other	25,863	19,684	49,133	60,779
Transfers	<u>(594,103)</u>	<u>(557,979)</u>	<u>(595,843)</u>	<u>(625,125)</u>
Total business-type activities	<u>(568,240)</u>	<u>(538,295)</u>	<u>(546,710)</u>	<u>(564,346)</u>
Total primary government	<u>2,179,565</u>	<u>2,291,125</u>	<u>2,378,053</u>	<u>2,460,701</u>
<b>CHANGE IN NET POSITION</b>				
Governmental activities	456,576	271,174	221,416	111,092
Business-type activities	<u>273,199</u>	<u>596,966</u>	<u>78,999</u>	<u>275,969</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 729,775</u>	<u>\$ 868,140</u>	<u>\$ 300,415</u>	<u>\$ 387,061</u>

**TABLE 2**

Fiscal Year					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
\$ (3,114,874)	\$ (3,330,031)	\$ (2,521,010)	\$ (2,907,553)	\$ (3,216,049)	\$ (3,986,994)
892,969	980,292	351,126	1,014,240	1,704,589	1,090,068
(2,221,905)	(2,349,739)	(2,169,884)	(1,893,313)	(1,511,460)	(2,896,926)
890,019	1,061,417	984,899	1,055,222	1,086,002	1,169,866
1,127,925	1,180,800	1,155,086	1,264,959	1,402,643	1,443,705
236,441	200,051	222,084	282,152	239,864	210,601
232,105	223,757	213,807	223,954	225,012	212,822
21,501	15,712	21,007	23,479	26,048	31,782
34,962	20,011	10,743	14,946	61,145	66,349
10,645	2,760	1,720	6,440	-	106,380
21,002	21,785	10,861	11,717	22,687	78,123
707,100	680,154	654,566	731,575	835,896	862,724
3,281,700	3,406,447	3,274,773	3,614,444	3,899,297	4,182,352
74,991	33,854	18,005	51,224	90,995	163,248
(707,100)	(680,154)	(654,566)	(731,575)	(835,896)	(862,724)
(632,109)	(646,300)	(636,561)	(680,351)	(744,901)	(699,476)
2,649,591	2,760,147	2,638,212	2,934,093	3,154,396	3,482,876
166,826	76,416	753,763	706,891	683,248	195,358
260,860	333,992	(285,435)	333,889	959,688	390,592
\$ 427,686	\$ 410,408	\$ 468,328	\$ 1,040,780	\$ 1,642,936	\$ 585,950

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS****FUND BALANCES  
GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS****LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**  
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
General fund				
Assigned	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 456,919
Restricted	-	-	-	-
Unassigned	<u>1,052,713</u>	<u>1,043,014</u>	<u>1,186,548</u>	<u>637,687</u>
Total general fund	<u>\$ 1,052,713</u>	<u>\$ 1,043,014</u>	<u>\$ 1,186,548</u>	<u>\$ 1,094,606</u>
All other governmental funds				
Restricted	\$ 573,328	\$ 754,679	\$ 519,944	\$ 427,592
Assigned	<u>259,568</u>	<u>284,347</u>	<u>338,725</u>	<u>384,849</u>
Total all other governmental funds	<u>\$ 832,896</u>	<u>\$ 1,039,026</u>	<u>\$ 858,669</u>	<u>\$ 812,441</u>

**TABLE 3**

Fiscal Year					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
\$ 720,296	\$ 496,718	\$ 496,718	\$ 231,747	\$ 382,874	\$ 281,319
-	-	61,175	63,205	66,468	65,556
<u>573,153</u>	<u>539,628</u>	<u>534,798</u>	<u>786,114</u>	<u>720,499</u>	<u>596,199</u>
<u>\$ 1,293,449</u>	<u>\$ 1,036,346</u>	<u>\$ 1,092,691</u>	<u>\$ 1,081,066</u>	<u>\$ 1,169,841</u>	<u>\$ 943,074</u>
\$ 454,026	\$ 388,833	\$ 431,549	\$ 546,847	\$ 444,547	\$ 366,189
<u>451,798</u>	<u>507,214</u>	<u>479,515</u>	<u>542,502</u>	<u>604,286</u>	<u>75,157</u>
<u>\$ 905,824</u>	<u>\$ 896,047</u>	<u>\$ 911,064</u>	<u>\$ 1,089,349</u>	<u>\$ 1,048,833</u>	<u>\$ 441,346</u>

# CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS

## CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS  
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

	Fiscal Year			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>REVENUES</b>				
Property taxes	\$ 723,757	\$ 742,857	\$ 814,788	\$ 871,965
Other taxes	1,393,524	1,494,543	1,473,959	1,473,972
Licenses and permits	19,850	20,851	38,116	33,271
Fines and forfeitures	130,425	174,178	139,705	142,278
Charges for services	16,007	17,203	16,152	14,194
Intergovernmental	499,003	125,680	70,753	159,791
Contributions and Donations	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	37,171	43,107	52,355	48,937
Total revenues	<u>2,819,737</u>	<u>2,618,419</u>	<u>2,605,828</u>	<u>2,744,408</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>				
General government	679,478	385,867	406,258	426,947
Public safety	1,074,401	1,114,031	1,137,015	1,222,493
Public health	72,270	80,334	87,892	94,846
Public works	381,352	428,549	358,904	561,249
Culture and recreation	473,271	569,239	607,569	605,477
Economic development	191,052	96,708	115,700	324,458
Capital outlay	298,004	213,471	452,055	183,391
Debt service				
Principal	57,780	60,821	62,342	63,862
Interest and other charges	31,201	30,947	23,609	27,556
Total expenditures	<u>3,258,809</u>	<u>2,979,967</u>	<u>3,251,344</u>	<u>3,510,279</u>
<b>EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER (UNDER) EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>(439,072)</u>	<u>(361,548)</u>	<u>(645,516)</u>	<u>(765,871)</u>
<b>OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)</b>				
Transfers in	756,052	612,547	679,390	658,193
Transfers out	(161,949)	(54,568)	(83,547)	(33,068)
Capital leases	-	-	-	-
Sale of capital assets	9,880	-	12,850	2,576
Total other financing sources (uses)	<u>603,983</u>	<u>557,979</u>	<u>608,693</u>	<u>627,701</u>
<b>NET CHANGE IN FUND BALANCES</b>	<u>\$ 164,911</u>	<u>\$ 196,431</u>	<u>\$ (36,823)</u>	<u>\$ (138,170)</u>
<b>DEBT SERVICE AS A PERCENTAGE OF NONCAPITAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<u>3.13%</u>	<u>3.34%</u>	<u>3.24%</u>	<u>2.82%</u>

TABLE 4

Fiscal Year					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
\$ 890,585	\$ 930,458	\$ 986,525	\$ 1,049,815	\$ 1,079,656	\$ 1,166,194
1,644,972	1,620,320	1,611,984	1,794,544	1,893,567	1,898,910
34,985	68,539	148,001	63,257	142,496	62,407
107,293	82,539	73,551	78,324	82,821	57,277
13,182	9,358	12,081	14,768	13,519	13,315
198,442	172,103	454,688	286,393	574,187	157,807
-	-	185,991	27,001	79,320	17,248
55,964	41,796	18,604	26,663	83,832	144,472
<u>2,945,423</u>	<u>2,925,113</u>	<u>3,491,425</u>	<u>3,340,765</u>	<u>3,949,398</u>	<u>3,517,630</u>
439,286	511,211	482,297	523,318	590,949	640,796
1,263,797	1,359,452	1,363,742	1,410,938	1,597,708	1,630,125
132,150	159,014	166,465	196,279	201,352	167,867
470,647	446,485	423,406	485,949	462,933	506,089
573,883	623,806	584,064	644,760	653,763	688,875
249,951	267,729	183,941	169,731	351,462	300,742
197,112	408,870	783,198	382,937	782,044	1,409,365
75,378	82,645	87,201	72,985	74,506	99,051
32,269	29,256	27,583	25,223	22,318	10,974
<u>3,434,473</u>	<u>3,888,468</u>	<u>4,101,897</u>	<u>3,912,120</u>	<u>4,737,035</u>	<u>5,453,884</u>
<u>(489,050)</u>	<u>(963,355)</u>	<u>(610,472)</u>	<u>(571,355)</u>	<u>(787,637)</u>	<u>(1,936,254)</u>
750,601	720,488	794,328	780,633	952,338	1,663,308
(43,501)	(40,334)	(139,762)	(49,058)	(116,442)	(800,584)
63,531	18,179	-	-	-	-
10,645	7,360	18,050	6,440	-	106,380
<u>781,276</u>	<u>705,693</u>	<u>672,616</u>	<u>738,015</u>	<u>835,896</u>	<u>969,104</u>
<u>\$ 292,226</u>	<u>\$ (257,662)</u>	<u>\$ 62,144</u>	<u>\$ 166,660</u>	<u>\$ 48,259</u>	<u>\$ (967,150)</u>
<u>3.36%</u>	<u>3.21%</u>	<u>3.74%</u>	<u>2.78%</u>	<u>2.50%</u>	<u>2.75%</u>

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**TABLE 5****CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS****PRINCIPAL GAS PURCHASERS****CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO**

Customer	2024			2015		
	Gas Sales	Rank	Percentage of Total Gas Sales	Gas Sales	Rank	Percentage of Total Gas Sales
Columbus Community Hospital	\$ 43,528	1	5.53%	\$ 43,156	2	4.73%
Los Cabos Mexican Grill	20,368	2	2.59%	18,848	5	2.06%
Texas Great Southern Wood LLC	19,766	3	2.51%	33,798	3	3.70%
Schobels Restaurant	19,454	4	2.47%	13,551	7	1.48%
Colorado County Detention Facility	18,454	5	2.34%	-		0.00%
Country Fresh Cleaners	14,591	6	1.85%	15,836	6	1.73%
Jack In The Box #3945	13,943	7	1.77%			
Columbus Oaks Healthcare Community	11,520	8	1.46%			
Columbus Independent School District	10,264	9	1.30%	21,123	4	2.31%
Gary Kulhanek (Washateria)	<u>10,254</u>	10	<u>1.30%</u>	9,655	9	
KW International, LLC				113,799	1	12.47%
Tru Care Living Centers				10,184	8	1.12%
Columbus Inn				<u>9,580</u>	10	<u>1.05%</u>
Total	<u>\$ 182,142</u>		<u>23.14%</u>	<u>\$ 289,530</u>		<u>30.66%</u>

# **CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

## **TAXABLE SALES BY CATEGORY**

### **LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

	Fiscal Year			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Agricultural	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Construction	1,736,431	3,679,024	5,328,704	3,472,413
Manufacturing	1,643,144	2,134,778	2,214,946	1,492,471
Wholesale	2,395,561	2,124,513	2,160,938	2,058,185
Retail	41,825,744	42,171,733	41,661,287	41,328,274
Information	-	752,064	701,157	768,621
Real estate, rental, leasing	46,631	39,556	8,611	19,040
Professional, scientific, technical services	737,168	1,999,970	3,058,941	4,254,008
Health care, social assistance	267,149	329,803	311,997	218,588
Administrative, support, waste management, remediation services	468,079	516,303	466,992	417,117
Arts, entertainment, recreation	219,771	175,195	234,307	303,379
Accommodation, food services	16,589,505	16,819,096	17,065,127	17,787,882
Other services	<u>1,917,542</u>	<u>1,901,313</u>	<u>2,095,857</u>	<u>2,143,553</u>
Total taxable sales	<u>\$ 67,846,725</u>	<u>\$ 72,643,348</u>	<u>\$ 75,308,864</u>	<u>\$ 74,263,531</u>
City direct sales tax rate	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

Note: General grocery items are not taxable.

Source: Texas State Comptroller. Comptroller recently began reporting this data using the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) sector.

**TABLE 6**

Fiscal Year					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30	\$ -
3,791,418	4,032,925	3,532,884	3,890,318	4,789,712	6,057,530
1,193,991	1,655,335	1,879,168	1,624,294	1,937,060	2,133,099
2,070,062	2,615,407	3,226,442	3,228,608	3,315,404	3,057,518
40,230,297	43,571,442	44,166,616	48,415,927	52,504,973	52,613,005
1,171,588	622,079	1,628,068	1,692,919	1,462,404	1,836,728
75,036	105,498	82,430	99,561	106,121	191,699
7,502,077	10,369,347	6,012,156	5,157,961	7,389,899	2,167,170
205,595	149,569	122,244	143,030	165,461	172,273
378,928	365,831	341,038	378,481	341,678	261,979
200,316	431,886	440,839	567,485	597,318	636,314
18,494,525	18,523,449	20,447,394	22,827,216	24,639,225	27,271,161
<u>2,315,306</u>	<u>2,923,667</u>	<u>2,932,120</u>	<u>3,251,223</u>	<u>3,838,828</u>	<u>3,941,403</u>
<u>\$ 77,629,139</u>	<u>\$ 85,366,435</u>	<u>\$ 84,811,399</u>	<u>\$ 91,277,023</u>	<u>\$ 101,088,113</u>	<u>\$ 100,339,879</u>
1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%

**TABLE 7****CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS****TAX REVENUE BY SOURCE, GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS**

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS  
(modified accrual basis of accounting)

Fiscal Year	Property Tax	Sales Tax	Gross Receipts Tax	Hotel Occupancy Tax	Mixed Beverage Tax	Totals
2015	\$ 696,845	\$ 907,471	\$ 250,639	\$ 258,465	\$ 12,509	\$ 2,125,929
2016	728,252	931,035	237,509	275,829	14,610	2,187,235
2017	796,240	998,674	236,828	225,098	13,360	2,270,200
2018	846,798	996,317	238,973	225,662	13,020	2,320,770
2019	890,585	1,127,925	232,105	263,441	21,501	2,535,557
2020	930,458	1,180,800	223,757	200,051	15,712	2,550,778
2021	990,840	1,155,086	213,807	222,084	21,007	2,602,824
2022	1,035,960	1,264,959	223,954	282,544	23,479	2,830,896
2023	1,069,024	1,402,643	225,012	239,864	26,048	2,962,591
2024	1,061,368	1,443,705	212,822	210,601	31,782	2,960,278
Change 2015-2024	52.3%	59.1%	( 15.1%)	( 18.5%)	154.1%	39.2%

**TABLE 8****CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS****ASSESSED VALUE AND ESTIMATED ACTUAL VALUE OF TAXABLE PROPERTY****LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year	Real Property	Personal Property	Less: Tax-exempt Property	Total Taxable Assessed Value	Total Direct Tax Rate	Estimated Actual Taxable Value	Taxable Assessed Value as a % of Actual Taxable Value
2015	\$ 239,192,108	\$ 40,497,180	\$ 20,955,498	\$ 258,733,790	0.27312	\$ 270,892,714	95.51%
2016	246,830,821	48,695,697	24,633,804	270,892,714	0.27312	295,526,518	91.66%
2017	256,908,123	53,135,559	22,193,497	287,850,185	0.28000	310,043,682	92.84%
2018	268,755,763	58,166,741	18,738,092	308,184,412	0.28000	326,922,504	94.27%
2019	278,547,279	46,930,227	18,409,526	307,067,980	0.28500	325,477,506	94.34%
2020	291,457,481	49,695,661	12,630,460	328,522,682	0.28500	338,275,178	97.12%
2021	304,008,636	56,478,540	13,760,849	346,726,327	0.28392	356,589,596	97.23%
2022	328,042,879	54,100,773	20,197,242	361,946,410	0.28392	376,384,374	96.16%
2023	341,627,850	51,183,963	19,939,515	372,872,298	0.29227	372,672,295	100.05%
2024	359,837,744	51,973,367	25,153,395	386,657,716	0.29500	386,657,716	100.00%

Source: Colorado County Central Appraisal District.

**TABLE 9****CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS****DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING PROPERTY TAX RATES**

LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS  
(rate per \$100 of assessed value)

Fiscal Year	City Direct Rates			Overlapping Rates			Total Direct and Overlapping Rates
	Basic Rate	Debt Service	Total Direct Rate	Columbus I.S.D.	Colorado County	Colorado County Ground Water Conservation District	
2015	0.23925	0.03387	0.27312	1.18000	0.48206	0.01450	1.94968
2016	0.23925	0.03387	0.27312	1.17000	0.48206	0.01250	1.93768
2017	0.24877	0.03123	0.28000	1.16000	0.51000	0.01150	1.96150
2018	0.25042	0.02958	0.28000	1.16000	0.51000	0.01000	1.96000
2019	0.25500	0.03000	0.28500	1.08000	0.52000	0.00950	1.89450
2020	0.25722	0.02778	0.28500	1.08000	0.52000	0.00950	1.89450
2021	0.25734	0.02658	0.28392	1.07030	0.52000	0.00875	1.88297
2022	0.26471	0.02529	0.29000	1.03750	0.49960	0.00875	1.83585
2023	0.26809	0.02418	0.29227	1.03070	0.49695	0.00825	1.82817
2024	0.27203	0.02297	0.29500	0.88360	0.48213	0.00750	1.66823

Source: Colorado County Central Appraisal District.

TABLE 10

## CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS

## PRINCIPAL PROPERTY TAXPAYERS

## CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

Taxpayer	2024			2015		
	Taxable Assessed Valuation	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation	Taxable Assessed Valuation	Rank	Percentage of Total Assessed Valuation
200 Texas LLC	\$ 17,121,880	1	4.36%			
KWI International LLC	11,619,560	2	2.96%	\$ 8,455,870	1	3.36%
AEP Texas Central Company	5,781,490	3	1.47%	\$ 3,653,580	5	1.45%
DHC Realco - Columbus LLC	3,895,070	4	0.99%			
LCRA Transmission Srvs. Corp	3,800,970	5	0.97%	\$ 5,308,680	2	2.11%
Colorado Co. Development Group (TLC)	3,643,270	6	0.93%	4,292,020	3	1.71%
Texas Great Southern Wood, LLC	3,620,098	7	0.92%			
H-E-B LP	3,085,740	8	0.79%			
Union Pacific Railroad Company	2,804,790	9	0.71%			
Lakeshore Hospitality Properties LLC	<u>2,704,318</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0.69%</u>			
Goodmark Lodging, LLC (Holiday Inn)				2,710,470	7	1.08%
Wal-Mart Stores INC				2,681,570	8	1.07%
Mega Texas Realty INC (Comfort Inn)				2,335,040	9	0.93%
Maverick Contractors, INC				2,788,590	6	1.11%
Columbus Associates (Wal-Mart)				2,038,030	10	0.81%
Anfield Lodging Company (LaQuinta)				<u>3,704,300</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1.47%</u>
Total	<u>\$ 58,077,186</u>		<u>14.78%</u>	<u>\$ 25,858,700</u>		<u>10.29%</u>

Source: Colorado County Central Appraisal District.

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**TABLE 11**

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**  
**PROPERTY TAX LEVIES AND COLLECTIONS**  
**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

Fiscal Year Ended	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
2015	\$ 706,654	\$ 696,845	98.6%	\$ 9,569	\$ 706,414	100.0%
2016	739,862	728,252	98.4%	10,728	738,980	99.9%
2017	805,980	796,240	98.8%	7,614	803,854	99.7%
2018	862,916	846,978	98.2%	9,804	856,782	99.3%
2019	876,624	869,922	99.4%	8,017	877,939	100.2%
2020	925,981	916,960	99.0%	8,223	925,183	99.9%
2021	970,943	962,839	99.2%	4,634	967,473	99.6%
2022	1,047,718	1,034,429	98.7%	7,643	1,042,072	99.5%
2023	1,087,087	1,066,875	98.1%	7,385	1,074,260	98.8%
2024	1,159,219	1,136,325	98.0%	-	1,136,325	98.0%

Source: Colorado County Central Appraisal District.

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

**RATIOS OF OUTSTANDING DEBT BY TYPE**

**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2018</u>
Governmental activities				
Financed Purchases	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2010 general obligation refunding bonds	<u>868,222</u>	<u>807,401</u>	<u>745,059</u>	<u>681,197</u>
Total governmentalactivities	<u>868,222</u>	<u>807,401</u>	<u>745,059</u>	<u>681,197</u>
Business-type activities				
2010 general obligation refunding bonds	1,986,778	1,847,599	1,704,941	1,558,804
2013 general obligation refunding bonds	2,770,000	2,525,000	2,270,000	2,010,000
2016 certificates of obligation	-	-	2,780,000	2,685,000
Premium on bonds	163,056	146,704	270,933	255,319
Financed purchases	<u>729,183</u>	<u>554,140</u>	<u>374,350</u>	<u>189,680</u>
Total business-type activities	<u>5,649,017</u>	<u>5,073,443</u>	<u>7,400,224</u>	<u>6,698,803</u>
Total primary government	<u>\$ 6,517,239</u>	<u>\$ 5,880,844</u>	<u>\$ 8,145,283</u>	<u>\$ 7,380,000</u>
(1) Percentage of personal income	8.6%	7.0%	10.0%	7.6%
(1) Per capita	\$ 1,740	\$ 1,570	\$ 2,161	\$ 2,019

(1) See the Schedule of Demographics and Economic Statistics on Table 16 for personal income and population data.

TABLE 12

2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
\$ 55,056	\$ 57,493	\$ 40,236	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
<u>614,294</u>	<u>547,391</u>	<u>477,447</u>	<u>404,461</u>	<u>329,955</u>	<u>252,498</u>
<u>669,350</u>	<u>604,884</u>	<u>517,683</u>	<u>404,461</u>	<u>329,955</u>	<u>252,498</u>
1,414,000	1,252,610	1,092,553	925,539	755,045	577,592
1,745,000	1,475,000	1,200,000	915,000	620,000	315,000
2,560,000	2,435,000	2,305,000	2,175,000	2,040,000	1,905,000
223,272	207,813	183,968	158,633	128,545	104,762
<u>63,533</u>	<u>64,516</u>	<u>46,262</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>6,005,805</u>	<u>5,434,939</u>	<u>4,827,783</u>	<u>4,174,172</u>	<u>3,543,590</u>	<u>2,902,354</u>
<u>\$ 6,675,155</u>	<u>\$ 6,039,823</u>	<u>\$ 5,345,466</u>	<u>\$ 4,578,633</u>	<u>\$ 3,873,545</u>	<u>\$ 3,154,852</u>
7.2%	6.0%	5.3%	4.6%	2.9%	2.3%
\$ 1,826	\$ 1,652	\$ 1,430	\$ 1,225	\$ 1,036	\$ 844

## CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS

## RATIOS OF GENERAL BONDED DEBT OUTSTANDING

## LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	General Bonded Debt Outstanding				Percentage of Actual Taxable Value of Property	Per Capita
	General Obligation Bonds	Certificate of Obligation Bonds	Less Debt Service Resources Available	Total		
2015	\$ 5,788,056	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,788,056	2.24%	\$ 1,584
2016	5,326,704	-	-	5,326,704	1.97%	1,457
2017	4,851,400	2,953,012	-	7,804,412	2.71%	2,135
2018	4,372,109	2,818,211	1,131	7,189,189	2.33%	1,967
2019	3,870,757	2,685,810	699	6,555,868	1.93%	1,794
2020	3,364,311	2,553,410	-	5,917,721	1.80%	1,619
2021	2,843,052	2,415,916	-	5,258,968	1.47%	1,407
2022	2,404,412	2,175,000	4,034	4,575,378	1.22%	1,224
2023	1,840,258	2,040,000	4,211	3,876,047	1.04%	1,037
2024	1,256,103	1,905,000	-	3,161,103	0.82%	845

## Notes:

See Table 8 for property value data.

See Table 16 for population data.

TABLE 14

## CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS

## DIRECT AND OVERLAPPING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES DEBT

AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2024

Governmental Unit	Debt Outstanding	Estimated Percentage Applicable <sup>(1)</sup>	Estimated Share of Overlapping Debt
Debt repaid with property taxes			
Columbus Independent School District	\$ 15,121,849	28.58%	\$ 4,321,899
Colorado County	2,875,000	13.00%	<u>373,753</u>
Subtotal overlapping debt			4,695,652
City of Columbus direct debt			<u>252,498</u>
Total direct and overlapping debt			<u>\$ 4,948,150</u>

Sources: Assessed value data used to estimate applicable percentages provided by the Colorado County Central Appraisal District. Debt outstanding data provided by the County Auditor and Columbus Independent School District.

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 of Columbus. This process recognizes that, when considering the government's ability to issue and repay long-term debt, the entire debt burden 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 and school district's taxable assessed value that is within the City's boundaries and dividing it by the county's and school district's total taxable assessed value.

**CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS**

**LEGAL DEBT MARGIN INFORMATION**

**LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS**

	Fiscal Year			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Tax roll year	2014	2015	2016	2017
Net assessed value	\$ 258,733,790	\$ 270,892,714	\$ 287,850,185	\$ 308,184,412
Plus exempt property	<u>23,148,726</u>	<u>24,633,804</u>	<u>22,193,497</u>	<u>18,738,092</u>
Total assessed value	<u>281,882,516</u>	<u>295,526,518</u>	<u>310,043,682</u>	<u>326,922,504</u>
Debt limit (1)	\$ <u>28,188,252</u>	\$ <u>29,552,652</u>	\$ <u>31,004,368</u>	\$ <u>32,692,250</u>

(1) Texas statutes do not describe a debt limit; however by custom a practical economic debt limit is 10% of the assessed valuation is used.

**TABLE 15**

Fiscal Year					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
\$ 322,731,277	\$ 328,522,682	\$ 342,828,747	\$ 361,946,410	\$ 372,287,298	\$ 386,657,716
<u>15,663,297</u>	<u>12,630,460</u>	<u>13,760,849</u>	<u>14,437,964</u>	<u>19,939,515</u>	<u>25,153,395</u>
<u>338,394,574</u>	<u>341,153,142</u>	<u>356,589,596</u>	<u>376,384,374</u>	<u>392,226,813</u>	<u>411,811,111</u>
\$ <u>33,839,457</u>	\$ <u>34,115,314</u>	\$ <u>35,658,960</u>	\$ <u>37,638,437</u>	\$ <u>39,222,681</u>	\$ <u>41,181,111</u>

TABLE 16

## CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS

## DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC STATISTICS

## LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Fiscal Year	Population <sup>(1)</sup>	Personal Income <sup>(1)</sup>	Per Capita Personal Income <sup>(1)</sup>	Median Age <sup>(1)</sup>	Percent of Population With Bachelor's Degree or Higher (1)	School Enrollment <sup>(2)</sup>	Unemployment Rate <sup>(3)</sup>
2015	3,655	78,421,680	21,456	46	19.3%	1,565	3.9%
2016	3,655	82,526,245	22,579	49	21.0%	1,516	5.6%
2017	3,655	82,672,445	22,619	45	19.3%	1,483	3.6%
2018	3,655	97,548,295	26,689	45	18.9%	1,516	3.2%
2019	3,655	92,997,820	25,444	46	18.6%	1,565	3.1%
2020	3,655	100,618,495	27,529	42	22.2%	1,532	6.1%
2021	3,739	110,494,928	29,552	40	22.2%	1,566	4.3%
2022	3,739	119,704,085	32,015	44	19.6%	1,570	3.3%
2023	3,739	134,327,314	35,926	47	19.0%	1,610	3.6%
2024	3,739	141,816,531	27,929	43	27.7%	1,778	3.4%

## Data Sources:

- (1) United States Census Bureau
- (2) Columbus Independent School District
- (3) Texas Workforce Commission (Colorado County)



TABLE 17

## CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS

## PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS

## CURRENT YEAR AND NINE YEARS AGO

Employer	2024			2015		
	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total County Employment	Employees	Rank	Percentage of Total County Employment
Columbus Independent School District	238	1	3.24%	235	1	2.44%
Columbus Community Hospital	223	2	3.04%	180	3	1.87%
Colorado County (Government)	213	3	2.90%	193	2	2.00%
Drymalla Construction Co.	139	4	1.89%	120	4	1.24%
Wal-Mart	100	5	1.36%	102	5	1.06%
Great Southern Wood	110	6	1.50%	60	11	0.62%
Schobels Restaurant	85	7	1.16%	100	7	1.04%
KW International (Closed)	-		- %	88	8	0.91%
TruCare Living Center	82	8	1.12%	63	10	0.65%
HEB Grocery Company, LP	68	9	0.93%	65	9	0.67%
Titan TCE	65	10	0.89%	-		- %
Brookshire Bros. (Grocery)	50	11	0.68%	50	12	0.52%
River Oaks Convalescent Home (name changed)	-		- %	100	6	1.04%
City of Columbus	39		0.53%	40	13	0.41%
	<u>1,412</u>		<u>19.24%</u>	<u>1,396</u>		<u>14.47%</u>

Note: Total City employment is not available. Employees as a percentage of Colorado County employment is presented.

## Data Sources:

Texas Workforce Commission  
Local Employers

TABLE 18

## CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS

FULLTIME EQUIVALENT CITY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES  
BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM

## LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Function	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Administrative and general	3.02	3.00	3.00	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.08	3.08	3.07	3.17
Police department	13.43	13.39	13.42	13.11	13.46	13.52	13.22	13.49	12.72	14.03
Streets and drainage	3.07	3.99	3.91	4.24	4.45	4.32	3.44	3.07	3.11	3.82
Parks and recreation										
Parks	2.82	2.55	3.15	3.20	3.18	3.37	3.06	3.18	3.17	2.60
Swimming pool	0.86	1.14	1.01	1.04	1.02	0.94	1.13	1.33	1.34	1.26
Library	3.47	3.81	3.80	3.79	3.79	3.50	3.44	3.34	3.63	3.65
Public health	1.00	1.13	1.39	1.55	2.04	2.60	2.60	2.58	2.57	2.24
Water	3.96	4.21	4.33	4.16	4.18	3.26	4.23	4.03	5.18	3.80
Sewer	3.08	2.69	2.42	2.06	2.04	1.77	1.10	1.12	1.10	1.93
Garbage	0.72	0.75	0.55	0.43	0.42	0.42	0.33	0.41	0.41	0.50
Gas	3.42	3.38	3.35	3.17	3.23	4.34	3.83	3.13	2.11	2.32
Total	38.85	40.04	40.33	39.82	40.88	41.11	39.46	38.76	38.41	39.32

Source: City Finance Director

Notes: A fulltime employee is scheduled to work 2,080 hours per year (including vacation and sick leave).  
Fulltime equivalent employment is calculated by dividing total labor hours by 2,080.

TABLE 19

## CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS

## OPERATING INDICATORS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM

## LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Function/Program	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
General government										
Building permits issued	29	41	61	85	93	79	99	331	457	450
Building inspections conducted	50	24	118	136	113	196	148	178	381	506
Gas inspections	70	11	36	41	31	36	69	32	97	112
Electrical inspections	100	58	143	158	211	195	128	157	153	205
Plumbing inspections	110	39	110	139	96	168	80	126	139	197
Mechanical inspections	66	42	137	114	235	165	154	218	225	260
Police										
Case reports opened	379	282	246	236	322	285	209	212	281	195
Calls of service	2,281	2,194	2,410	2,312	2,312	2,425	2,131	2,184	2,205	1,855
Citations issued	2,234	3,051	1,405	1,268	874	562	371	524	508	365
Fire										
Fire/other calls										
Structure fires	11	9	15	19	15	14	10	11	8	14
Grass/brush fires	23	46	45	47	38	46	37	71	44	23
Car fires	24	18	25	17	26	11	14	22	25	18
Rescues	26	32	20	16	19	27	40	40	41	34
Hazardous	24	11	17	12	20	36	51	47	42	63
False alarms	24	21	27	20	25	25	29	50	45	44
Others	40	35	39	39	54	55	39	89	80	72
Total man hours	4,085	4,028	4,103	3,217	3,731	3,634	4,380	8,158	5,409	5,285
Total training hours	1,308	1,382	1,284	1,172	1,280	952	1,280	1,190	1,144	1,074
Total maintenance hours	750	798	846	825	839	765	850	944	864	1,296
Municipal court										
Cases filed										
Traffic - non-parking	1,338	1,565	1,268	1,085	845	446	341	573	724	353
Traffic - parking	11	5	6	1	3	3	-	-	4	4
Non-traffic - state law	149	152	165	123	73	93	93	60	104	77
Non-traffic - city ordinance	10	9	13	3	2	8	6	1	4	3
Cases disposed										
Traffic - non-parking	1,053	1,497	1,148	1,218	555	375	322	458	524	327
Traffic - parking	13	10	5	2	2	1	2	1	2	4
Non-traffic - state law	141	153	140	108	56	69	61	81	65	66
Non-traffic - city ordinance	9	10	10	2	2	4	7	1	2	2
Solid waste										
Customers	1,609	1,595	1,626	1,625	1,622	1,627	1,628	1,628	1,641	1,647
Recyclables (tons/day)	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.32
Water										
Customers	1,678	1,666	1,694	1,693	1,690	1,699	1,698	1,705	1,721	1,731
New water taps	7	8	5	13	5	12	8	11	4	11
Average daily consumption (thousands of gallons)	542	729	718	709	621	665	580	719	736	676
Sewer										
Customers	1,591	1,573	1,694	1,605	1,601	1,605	1,607	1,617	1,621	1,633
New sewer taps	7	8	5	11	5	10	7	22	4	7
Average daily discharge (thousands of gallons)	304	329	280	369	293	312	340	409	412	412
Gas										
Customers	1,192	1,171	1,199	1,190	1,192	1,178	1,171	1,181	1,178	1,166
New gas meters	5	5	3	6	5	6	10	10	-	7
Average daily consumption (mcf)	235	184	167	206	213	176	195	182	187	167

Source: Various departments within the City.

# CITY OF COLUMBUS, TEXAS

## CAPITAL ASSET STATISTICS BY FUNCTION/PROGRAM

### LAST TEN FISCAL YEARS

Function/Program	Fiscal Year			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
General government				
Municipal buildings	1	1	1	1
Community buildings	2	2	2	2
Public safety				
Police				
Stations	1	1	1	1
Patrol units	9	10	11	11
Fire				
Stations	1	1	1	1
Fire trucks	12	12	11	11
Highways and streets				
Streets (miles)	29	29	29	29
Culture and recreation				
Acreage	107	107	107	107
Community buildings	1	1	1	2
Playgrounds	3	3	3	3
Baseball/softball diamonds	6	6	6	6
Golf courses	1	1	1	1
Libraries	1	1	1	1
Swimming pool	1	1	1	1
Soccer fields	5	5	5	5
Water				
Wells (active)	4	4	4	4
Water mains (miles)	42	42	42	42
Fire hydrants	207	207	207	207
Storage capacity (millions)	1	1	1	1
Sewer				
Sewer mains (miles)	29	29	29	29
Lift stations	6	6	6	6

Source: Various City departments

TABLE 20

Fiscal Year					
2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
1	1	1	1	1	1
11	11	11	11	11	11
1	1	1	1	1	1
11	11	11	11	11	11
29	29	29	29	29	29
107	107	107	107	106.8	106.8
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
6	6	6	6	6	6
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
5	5	5	5	5	5
4	4	4	4	4	4
42	42	42	42	41.7	41.7
207	207	207	207	207	207
1	1	1	1	1	1
29	29	29	29	29.3	29.3
6	6	6	6	6	6

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## **COMPLIANCE SECTION**

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

To the Honorable Mayor  
and Members of City Council  
City of Columbus, Texas

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards* issued by the Comptroller General of the United States (*Government Auditing Standards*), the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the City of Columbus, Texas (the "City"), as of and for the year ended September 30, 2024, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the City of Columbus, Texas' basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated April 28, 2025.

***Report Internal Control Over Financial Reporting***

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

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

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

**OFFICE LOCATIONS**

**TEXAS** | Waco | Temple | Hillsboro | Houston  
**NEW MEXICO** | Albuquerque

## ***Report on Compliance and Other Matters***

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the City of Columbus, Texas' financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

### **Purpose of this Report**

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

*Pattillo, Brown & Hill, L.L.P.*

Waco, Texas  
April 28, 2025