

TRANSMITTAL LETTER

March 13, 2006

Mr. William Watkins

City Manager
City of Columbia
Columbia, Missouri 65201

This manual is divided into three sections: General Government Section, Enterprise and Internal Service Section, and Financial Trends Section. This manual provides financial information for the ten year period of FY 1996 - FY 2005.

General Government Section (Pages 1 – 120)

The City's General Fund revenue estimates have consistently been within a 3-5% tolerance range of actual revenues. The FY 2005 Actual Revenues were 1.70% over FY 2005 Budgeted Revenues. The FY 2005 Actual Expenditures were (6.15%) under FY 2005 Budgeted Expenditures. Each year during the budget process, the staff estimates results for the current year. Actual revenues for FY 2005 were 0.59% over estimates utilized in the FY 2006 budget and actual expenditures were (1.23%) under estimates.

There is a graphic overview on page 3 which illustrates the General Fund revenues, expenditures, and unreserved fund balance. During the past ten years the General Fund balance has steadily risen which reflects a positive financial trends. The slight decrease in fund balance for FY 2005 is a result of the budgeted use of balances. Over \$4.1 million in appropriated fund balance was budgeted for FY 2005 while the actual reduction was less than \$500,000. The General Fund balance is well above the 16% of expenditure levels required by Council Policy.

Also included in this section are certain Special Revenues and Trust Funds for the readers' information.

Enterprise and Internal Service Funds Section (Pages 121 – 228)

The Enterprise Funds consist of nine funds: Water and Electric Utility Fund, Sanitary Sewer Utility Fund, Regional Airport Fund, Public Transportation Fund, Solid Waste Utility Fund, Parking Facilities Fund, Recreation Services Fund, Railroad Fund, and Storm Water Utility Fund. The financial condition of the Enterprise Funds taken as a whole remains sound. As a part of the budget process, an annual review of financial condition and forecasting is performed to determine any rate changes for these utilities.

Certain Enterprise Funds received subsidies and transfers totaling \$6,857,524 from the General Government. Subsidies and transfers for FY 2005 from the General Fund included \$1,635,510 for Recreation Services Fund and \$174,000 for Parking Fund. Subsidies from the Transportation Sales Tax Fund include \$827,575 into the Airport Fund and \$1,600,000 into the Public Transportation Fund. The Railroad Fund received a \$50,000 subsidy from the Water and Electric Utility Fund as well as land contribution valued at \$1,027,031. Recreation Services received \$557,230 from the Parks Sales Tax Fund and a large transfer from 99 ¼ Cent Sales Tax in the amount of \$2,490,439 for capital projects defined in the ballot issue.

Internal Service Funds consist of seven funds: Custodial and Maintenance Services Fund; Utility Customer Services Fund; Information Services Fund; Public Communications Fund; Fleet Operations Fund; Employee Benefit Fund; and Self Insurance Reserve Fund. There are no General Government subsidies to Internal Service Funds.

Included in this section are summary and individual graphic overview for all Enterprise and Internal Service Funds. These charts indicate Operating Revenues, Operating Expenses, Operating Income, Net Income (Loss), Net Working Capital, Subsidies, and Retained Earnings for the past ten years.

Financial Trend Monitoring System (Pages 229 – 358)

The International City Management Association (ICMA), under a grant from the National Science Foundation, developed a comprehensive financial trend monitoring system. During FY 1980, the City of Columbia received permission to use the model, and was designated one of 24 test cities under the National Science Foundation grant.

The purpose in developing the City of Columbia's Financial Trend Monitoring System (CFTMS) was to enable the City to better understand the factors that affect the City's financial condition, and to present a clear picture of the City's financial strengths and weaknesses for review by City management, credit rating agencies and others with a need to know. The ICMA Financial Trend Monitoring System was modified by the City's Finance Department to apply not only to governmental funds, but also to include the City's diverse enterprise operations. The system monitors the indicators organized around environmental and financial factors such as external economic conditions, intergovernmental constraints, revenues, expenditures, operating position, debt structure, and the condition of capital facilities.

Conclusions of the CFTMS:

The results of the CFTMS appear favorable based upon financial trend analysis and comparisons which suggest that the "City is in excellent financial condition" as evidenced by the following summary of the major indicator categories. Even though negative trends may exist from time to time, it should be noted that no one negative trend in and of itself should be reason for undue alarm regarding the City's financial condition.

Revenues:

During the last ten fiscal years, inflation has not eroded revenues per capita stated in constant dollars. When examining the percentage relationship of elastic tax revenues to total operating revenues and transfers of the General Fund, elastic tax revenues have had a percentage that varied from 49.32% to 52.30% during the past ten years. FY 2005 was near the low end of that range at 50.58%. As a result, at times the City's General Fund became more vulnerable to inflation due to expenditures being forced upward while some amounts of revenues were stagnating or declining. However, a recent low inflation environment has reduced this concern. Because of management's close scrutiny of revenues and expenditures, the FY 2005 actual revenues were 1.70% over FY 2005 Budgeted Revenues and 0.59% over Estimated FY 2005 Revenues. **The City's revenue estimates have consistently been within a 5% tolerance range of actual revenues.** During this ten year period, the City's revenue base has remained fairly stable, even during periods when nationally, we have seen economic factors affecting revenues such as declining interest rates and declining growth in Sales Tax figures across the country. All revenues should be examined very carefully, and future funding strategies developed in order to effectively deal with constraints.

Expenditures:

The General Fund and Enterprise Fund (utilities) activities of the City have consistently expended funds under budget each fiscal year. Fixed costs as a percent of operating expenditures and transfers have generally remained around 15% to 16% for the past ten years. Only during 1998-1999 did they raise to around 20%. FY 2005 was at the low end of the range with 14.32%. When examining actual growth for the General Fund, Enterprise Funds and Internal Service Funds, expenditures have increased on average approximately 6.59% each year during the time period. City expenditures continue to be impacted by population growth and federal mandates. Expenditures per capita have only increased slightly. Given the fact that the number of employees per capita and per household fluctuated only slightly from year to year with either slight increases or decreases, it demonstrates that employee growth has not outstripped the growth occurring in the community even though the City has continued to add programs and services. Given the possibility of certain negative trends in revenues caused by economic cycles and other factors, the City should continue to closely monitor forecasts of revenues and expenditures.

Operating Position:

When examining all trend indicators of this category, the City's overall operating position has been excellent during the last ten years. The City has been able to balance its budget on a current basis, maintain reserves for emergencies, and maintain sufficient cash to pay bills on a timely basis. The fund balance, as a percent of the total operating budget, is adequate today and this is due to a concentrated effort by management. As these balances grow, the City has budgeted the prudent use of fund balance.

Debt Structure:

When examining all trend indicators for this debt category, the City's debt has remained well below what would normally be considered proportionate to a city of this size and tax base. The City's debt practices have not extended past the useful life of the capital facilities it finances. The City has not used debt as an instrument to balance the operating budgets, and the City requirements for repaying its debt have not been an excessive burden on operating expenditures for neither the general government nor the City's enterprise operations (utilities). The debt service coverage ratio for the City's Enterprise Funds is 2.43, the City's legal debt margin on general obligation debt is about \$270 million, and the general obligation debt per capita is well below \$1,200 per capita benchmark which would be considered a negative trend. The City had no outstanding General Obligation Debt for fiscal year 2005.

Unfunded Liability:

There are no negative trends associated with this category because the City, by policy, sets up appropriate reserves for payments required in future years. The City has experienced a slight decrease in value of pension assets as a percent of benefits paid due to market conditions and benefit enhancements. However this is not considered a negative trend because the City's pension programs are fully funded in accordance with the annual actuarial studies. Therefore, future costs of benefits are not deferred to future years. In the area of accumulated employee leave, some cities have allowed sick leave, or some portion, to be accrued for pay purposes along with vacation pay. Until 1989, the City's policy had not allowed sick leave to accrue for pay purposes, therefore, no future funding problems existed. A sick leave buyback plan was created in 1989 and changed in FY 1993 requiring employees to accumulate 1,040 hours of sick leave (6 months), to be eligible. Reimbursement is 3/4 of the employee's normal hourly rate for each hour bought back up to 144 hours accrued beyond the required 1,040 hours. As a part of the budget process, the City estimates the amount of sick leave that may be paid out and that amount is budgeted in the various departments. This helps to lower the unfunded liability. Accrued vacation is funded and presents no problem in future years. Most City employees have a cap on the total vacation hours they may accrue. The average accrued vacation per employee is about 2.12 weeks which has remained constant over the past few years.

Condition of Capital Plant:

The trend indicators of this category show no substantive negative trends. In the short run, some of the trends appear to be irregular, but have remained relatively constant over the last ten years. There has been no steady long-term decline in either capital outlay or maintenance effort for all City funds. The City continues to annual review and update capital replacement schedules.

Community Needs and Resources:

When examining all trend indicators for this category, the overall demographic and economic outlook for Columbia is good. Average annual unemployment is less than the national average, property values for residential and commercial properties have increased, growth in the population is increasing gradually, and the level of business activity has increased in terms of new businesses and retail sales. Because sales tax is a major revenue for the general government, the City's business activity must be carefully monitored. In FY 2001 the City's total one percent sales tax reflected a growth of 8.00%, (due to the shift of 4.1% from the Capital Improvement Plan portion to the General Fund portion) while FY 2005 experienced a growth rate of 6.16%, which is 0.07% higher than FY 2004. Although FY 2005 increased slightly, the rate of growth over the past ten years listed has fluctuated causing the City to continue to closely monitor this resource.

Conclusion:

It is hopeful that the financial information contained in this manual will provide a more efficient and better tool in preparing and analyzing the current financial and economic trends within the city organization.

Respectfully Submitted,

Lori B. Fleming
Director of Finance

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
Transmittal Letter	i-iv
General Government Fund Summary	1
City of Columbia: General Fund Revenues, Expenditures, and Unreserved, Undesignated Fund Balance Graph	3
General Fund Revenues	5
Total General Fund Revenues and Transfers	7
I. Summary of Taxes	8
A. General Property Tax Summary	9
1. Real	10
2. Individual Personal	12
3. Railroad and Utilities	14
4. Financial Institutions	16
5. Penalties and Interest	18
B. Sales Tax	20
1. Local Use Sales Tax	22
C. Other Local Taxes Summary	25
1. Gasoline Tax	26
2. Cigarette Tax	28
3. Motor Vehicle Tax	30
4. Gross Receipts Tax Summary	33
Telephone	34
Natural Gas	36
Electric	38
Cable Television (CATV)	40
II. Non-Tax Revenue Summary	43
A. Fines and Court Fees	44
B. Licenses and Permits	46
C. Fees and Service Charges	48
D. Investment Revenues	50
E. Miscellaneous Revenues	52
F. Intragovernmental Revenues	55
1. Water and Electric Payment in Lieu of Taxes	56
2. General and Administrative Charges	58
III. Intergovernmental Revenues Summary	61
A. Federal Grants	62
B. State Grants	64
C. County Grants	66
IV. Transfers From Other Funds	68
V. Appropriated Fund Balance	70

General Fund Expenditures	73
Total General Fund Expenditures and Transfers	75
I. Policy Development and Administration Summary	77
A. City Council, City Clerk, Elections	78
B. City Manager	79
C. Financial Services	80
D. Human Resources	81
E. Law Department	82
II. Public Safety Summary	83
A. Police Department	84
B. Fire Department	85
C. Animal Control	86
D. Municipal Court	87
E. Joint Communications	88
F. Emergency Management	89
III. Transportation Summary	91
A. Traffic Control	92
B. Streets and Sidewalks	93
C. Public Works Administration	94
D. Transit Subsidy	95
E. Airport Subsidy	96
IV. Health and Environment Summary	97
A. Health Services	98
B. Planning	99
C. Department of Economic Development	100
D. Protective Inspection	101
E. Storm Water Fund Subsidy	102
V. Personal Development Summary	103
A. Parks and Recreation	104
B. Recreation Services Subsidy	105
C. Community Services	106
D. Social Assistance	107
VI. Miscellaneous Non-Programmed Activities	108
VIII. A. Miscellaneous Operating Transfers	109
Other Special Revenue and Trust Funds	111
A. Convention and Tourism Fund	113
B. Cultural Affairs Fund	114
C. Transportation Sales Tax Fund	115
D. Community Development Block Grant Fund	116
E. Police Retirement Fund	117
F. Firefighters' Retirement Fund	118
G. Park Sales Tax Fund	119

Enterprise Funds Section	121
A. All Enterprise Funds - Revenue and Expense Summary	123
B. Water and Electric Utility Fund	127
C. Sanitary Sewer Utility Fund	133
D. Regional Airport Fund	139
E. Public Transportation Fund	145
F. Solid Waste Utility Fund	151
G. Parking Facilities Fund	157
H. Recreation Services Fund	163
I. Railroad Fund	169
J. Storm Water Utility Fund	175
Internal Service Funds Section	181
A. All Internal Service Funds - Revenue and Expense Summary	183
B. Custodial and Maintenance Services Fund	187
C. Utility Customer Services Fund	193
D. Information Services Fund	199
E. Public Communications Fund	205
F. Fleet Operations Fund	211
G. Self Insurance Reserve Fund	217
H. Employee Benefit Fund	223
Financial Trend Monitoring System Section	229
Introduction to Columbia Financial Trend Monitoring System (CFTMS)	231
Columbia Financial Trend Monitoring System - Chart A	232
Summary of Indicators	233
Summary Table of Indicators and Formulas	235
I. Revenues (Indicators 1 - 10)	239
A. Revenue Indicators - Chart B	240
B. Revenues per Capita (Indicator 1)	242
C. Restricted Revenues: Governmental Funds (Indicator 2-A)	244
D. Restricted Revenues: Enterprise Funds (Indicator 2-B)	246
E. Intergovernmental Revenues (Indicator 3)	248
F. Elastic Tax Revenues: General Fund (Indicator 4)	250
G. Operating Transfers From Other Funds (Indicator 5)	252
H. Temporary Revenues (Indicator 6)	254
I. Property Tax Revenues: General Fund (Indicator 7)	256
J. Uncollected Property Taxes: General Fund (Indicator 8)	258
K. Service Charge Coverage: General Fund (Indicator 9)	260
L. Revenues - Surplus/Revised Budgeted vs. Actual: General Fund (Indicator 10)	262
II. Expenditures (Indicators 11 - 15)	265
A. Expenditure Indicators - Chart C	267
B. Expenditures per Capita: General Fund (Indicator 11-A)	268
C. Expenses per Capita: Enterprise Funds (Indicator 11-B)	270
D. Employees per Capita: General Fund (Indicator 12-A)	272
E. Employees per Capita: Enterprise & Internal Service Funds (Indicator 12-B)	274
F. Fixed Costs: All Funds (Indicator 13)	276
G. Fringe Benefits (Indicator 14)	278
H. Expenditures: General Fund (Indicator 15)	280

III. Operating Position (Indicators 16 - 20)	283
A. Operating Position Explanation	285
B. Excess if Revenues Over Expenditures: General Fund (Indicator 16)	286
C. Enterprise Retained Earning/Loss (Indicator 17)	288
D. General Fund Balances (Indicator 18)	290
E. Liquidity: General Fund (Indicator 19-A)	292
F. Liquidity: Enterprise Funds (Indicator 19-B)	294
G. Revenues Over Expenditures: Govl. Funds & Expendable Trust Funds (Indicator 20-A)	296
H. Revenues Over Expenses: Prop. Funds & Non-Expendable Trust Funds (Indicator 20-B)	298
IV. Debt Structure (Indicators 21 - 23)	301
A. Debt Structure Explanation	303
B. Current Liabilities: General Fund (Indicator 21-A)	304
C. Current Liabilities: Enterprise Funds (Indicator 21-B)	306
D. General Obligation Long-Term Debt: per Assessed Valuation (Indicator 22-A)	308
E. General Obligation Long-Term Debt: per Capita (Indicator 22-B)	310
F. Debt Service: General Obligation Bonds (Indicator 23-A)	312
G. Debt Service: Revenue Bonds (Indicator 23-B)	314
V. Unfunded Liabilities (Indicators 24 - 25)	317
A. Unfunded Liabilities Explanation	319
B. Pension Assets (Indicator 24)	320
C. Accumulated Employee Leave (Indicator 25)	322
VI. Condition of Capital Plant (Indicators 26 - 28)	325
A. Condition of Capital Plant Explanation	327
B. Maintenance Effort: Streets and Sidewalks (Indicator 26-A)	328
C. Maintenance Effort: Water and Electric Utilities (Indicator 26-B)	330
D. Capital Outlay: General, Internal & Enterprise Funds (Indicator 27)	332
E. Depreciation (Indicator 28)	334
VII. Community Needs and Resources (Indicators 29 - 36)	337
A. Community Needs and Resources Explanation	339
B. Population (Indicator 29)	340
C. Median Age (Indicator 30)	342
D. Household Buying Income (Indicator 31)	344
E. Public Assistance Recipients (Indicator 32)	346
F. Property Value (Indicator 33)	348
G. Residential Development (Indicator 34)	350
H. Employment Base (Indicator 35)	352
I. Business Activity: Business License Accounts (Indicator 36-A)	354
J. Business Activity: Retail Sales (Indicator 36-B)	356

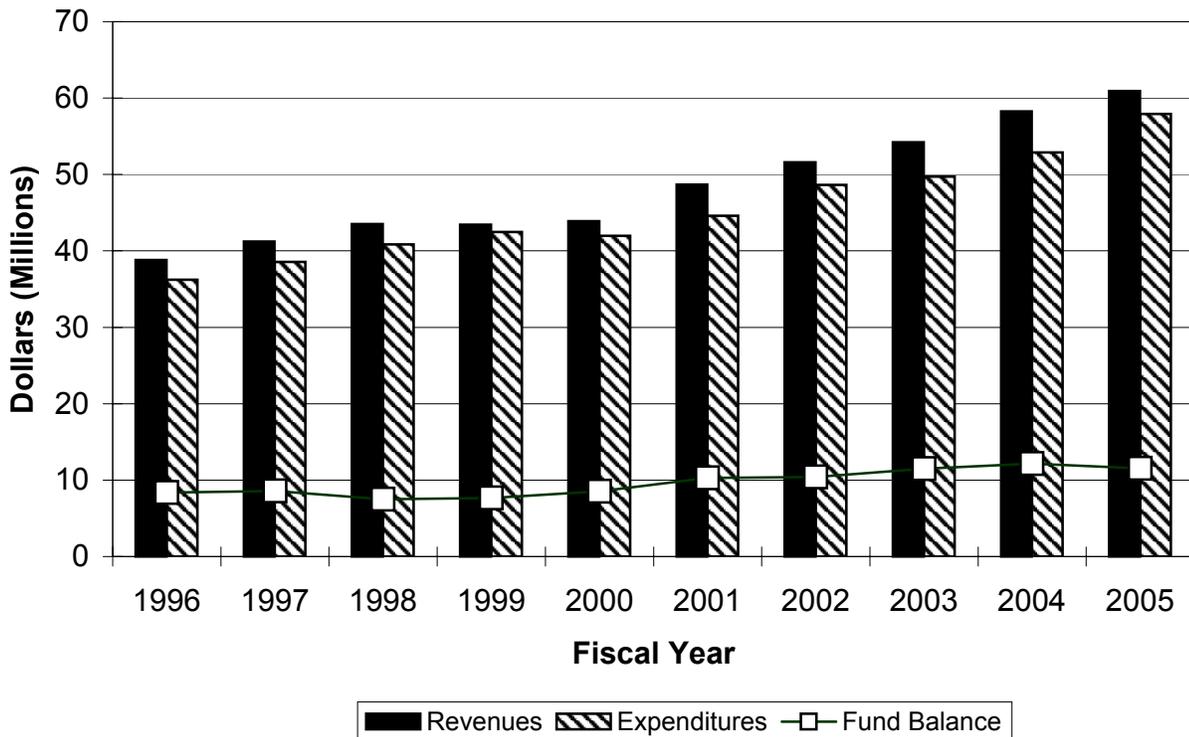
General Government
Section
FY 1996 - FY 2005



City of Columbia
Columbia, Missouri

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

City of Columbia General Fund Revenues, Expenditures and Unreserved, Undesignated Fund Balance



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenues *	Expenditures**	Unreserved, Undesignated Fund Balance ***	% Increase of Fund Balance Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$38,794,027	\$36,233,996	\$8,361,444	16.92%	1 year
1997	\$41,207,631	\$38,578,207	\$8,560,657	2.38%	2 year
1998	\$43,532,800	\$40,870,715	\$7,486,178	(12.55%)	3 year
1999	\$43,416,652	\$42,469,418	\$7,673,988	2.51%	4 year
2000	\$43,891,836	\$41,975,779	\$8,539,921	11.28%	5 year
2001	\$48,665,665	\$44,601,765	\$10,274,719	20.31%	6 year
2002	\$51,593,618	\$48,626,769	\$10,429,820	1.51%	7 year
2003	\$54,210,002	\$49,723,710	\$11,489,854	10.16%	8 year
2004	\$58,238,591	\$52,905,356	\$12,149,115	5.74%	9 year
2005	\$60,917,104	\$57,935,849	\$11,522,093	(5.16%)	10 year

* Revenues, Transfers, Leases and Appropriation of Prior Year's Fund Balance.

** Expenditures & Transfers and Leases. (Encumbrances were included in FY 1995 and prior years)

*** FY 1994 - FY 1996 do not include Appropriation of Fund Balance. FY 1994 Unreserved, Undesignated Fund Balance was restated, reflecting a reserve for Prepaid Expenses.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibits B-1, B-3, B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present - Financial Management Information Supplement Exhibits B-1, B-3, B-4

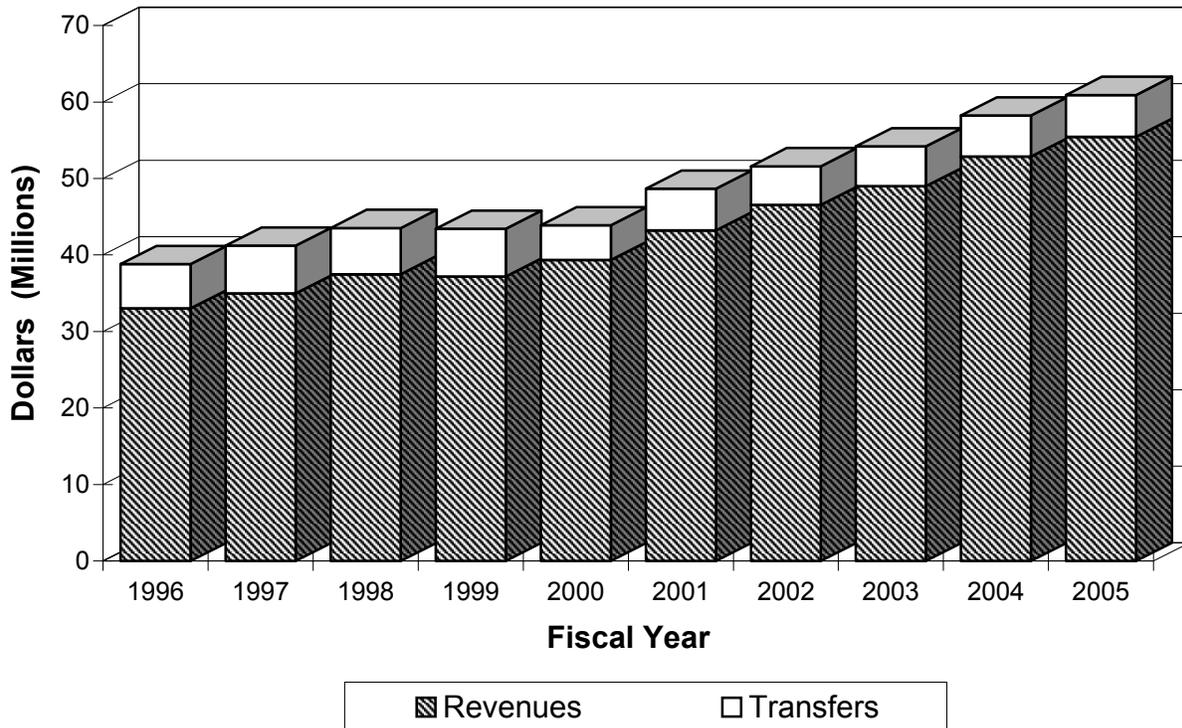
(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

General Fund Revenues
Divider

FY 1996 - FY 2005

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Total General Fund Revenues & Transfers



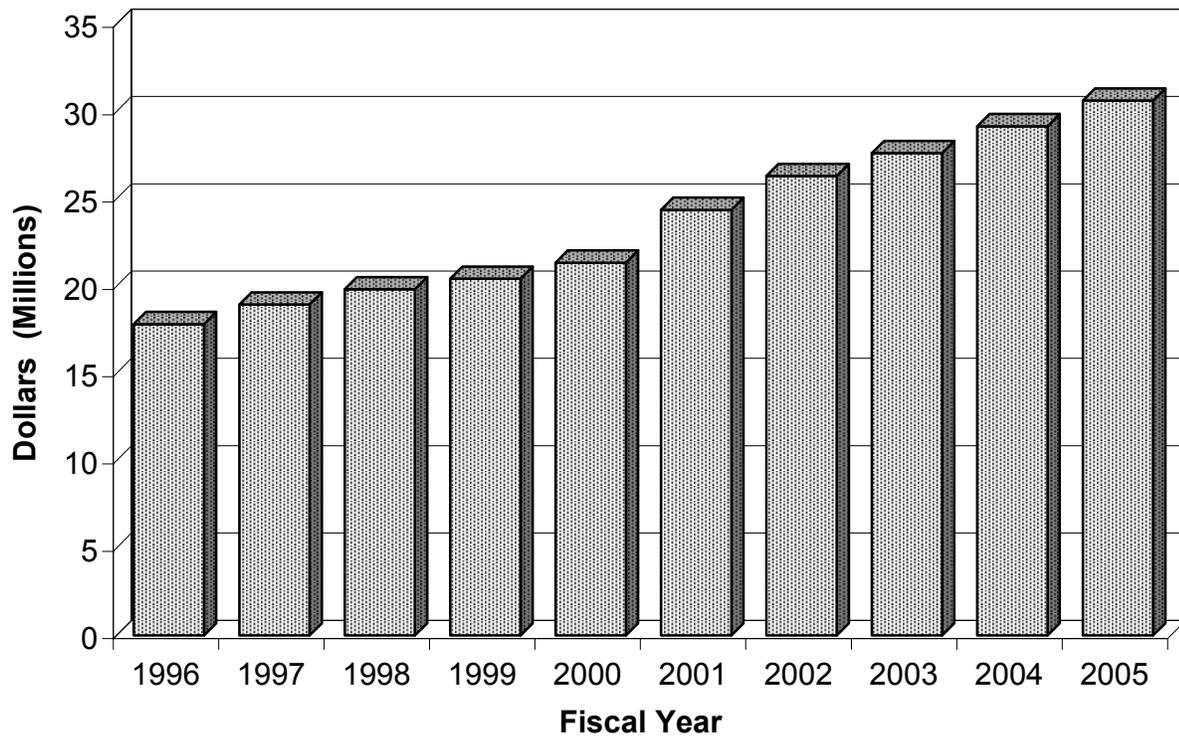
Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenues Before Transfers	Transfers	Total Revenues	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$33,011,945	\$5,782,082	\$38,794,027	5.00%	1 year 5.00%
1997	\$34,987,693	\$6,219,938	\$41,207,631	6.22%	2 year 5.61%
1998	\$37,499,033	\$6,033,767	\$43,532,800	5.64%	3 year 5.62%
1999	\$37,171,252	\$6,245,400	\$43,416,652	(0.27%)	4 year 4.15%
2000	\$39,336,998	\$4,554,838	\$43,891,836	1.09%	5 year 3.54%
2001	\$43,219,293	\$5,446,372	\$48,665,665	10.88%	6 year 4.76%
2002	\$46,556,019	\$5,037,599	\$51,593,618	6.02%	7 year 4.94%
2003	\$49,012,432	\$5,197,570	\$54,210,002	5.07%	8 year 4.96%
2004	\$52,880,596	\$5,357,995	\$58,238,591	7.43%	9 year 5.23%
2005	\$55,434,796	\$5,482,308	\$60,917,104	4.60%	10 year 5.17%

Source: Prior to FY 2001 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present - Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

Summary of Taxes



Fiscal Year Collection History:

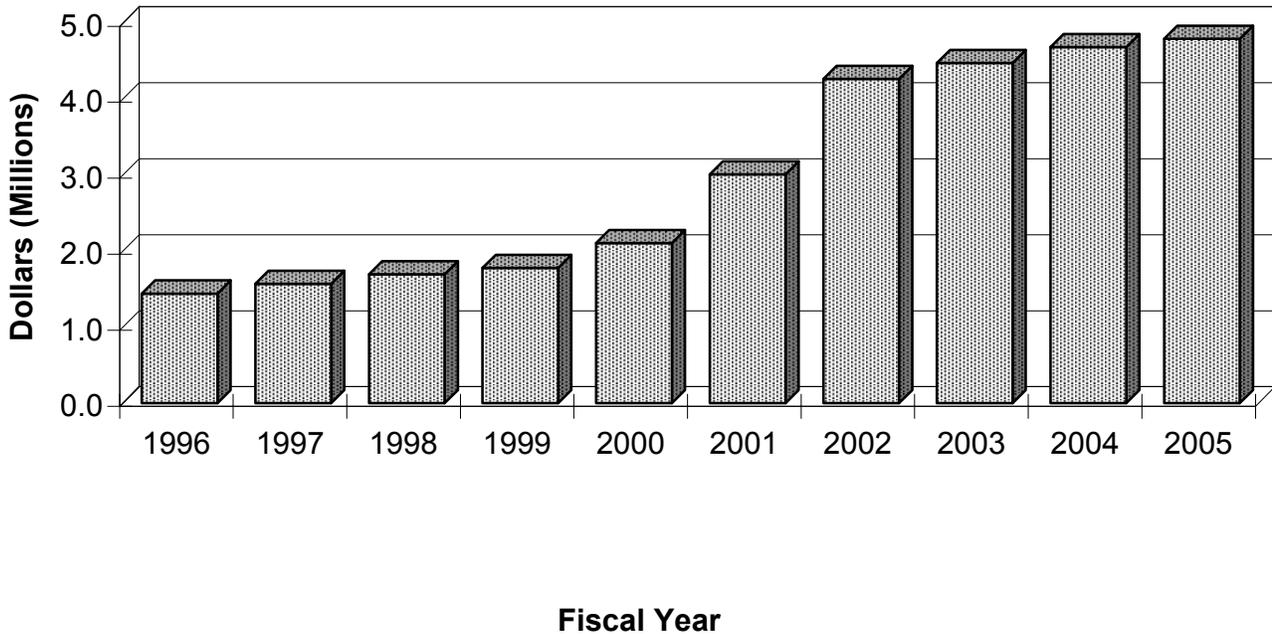
Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$17,840,539	5.68%	1 year 5.68%
1997	\$18,961,562	6.28%	2 year 5.98%
1998	\$19,835,648	4.61%	3 year 5.52%
1999	\$20,438,923	3.04%	4 year 4.90%
2000	\$21,356,145	4.49%	5 year 4.82%
2001	\$24,378,031	14.15%	6 year 6.38%
2002	\$26,320,332	7.97%	7 year 6.60%
2003	\$27,629,422	4.97%	8 year 6.40%
2004	\$29,170,813	5.58%	9 year 6.31%
2005	\$30,638,320	5.03%	10 year 6.18%

Note: Summary of Taxes includes General Property Taxes, Sales Taxes, and Other Local Taxes.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present - Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

Summary - General Property Tax Revenues



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$1,441,622	4.13%	1 year
1997	\$1,570,154	8.92%	2 year
1998	\$1,695,791	8.00%	3 year
1999	\$1,777,634	4.83%	4 year
2000	\$2,103,145	18.31%	5 year
2001	\$3,007,517	43.00%	6 year
2002	\$4,263,326	41.76%	7 year
2003	\$4,473,073	4.92%	8 year
2004	\$4,683,536	4.71%	9 year
2005	\$4,790,935	2.29%	10 year

Note: Summary of General Property Tax Revenues includes Real Property Taxes, Individual Property Taxes, Railroad and Utility Property Taxes, Financial Institutions Property Taxes, and Penalties and Interest. In FY 2000, the general fund portion of the City's property tax rate increased by 3 cents and the debt portion decreased by 3 cents (due to the early payment of G.O. Bonds), thus increasing this general fund revenue source substantially.

In FY 2001 the general funds portion increased by 8 cents and the debt portion decreased by 8 cents (due to payment of G.O. Bonds) this increased the amount to the general fund.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present - Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

REVENUE DETAIL

Revenue Item: General Property Tax - Real Property

Legal Authorization:
City Ordinance Chapter 26 Section 2
RSMo 137.100
Current Rate - Ordinance 012714

Responsible Department: Finance

Responsible Division: Accounting

Description:

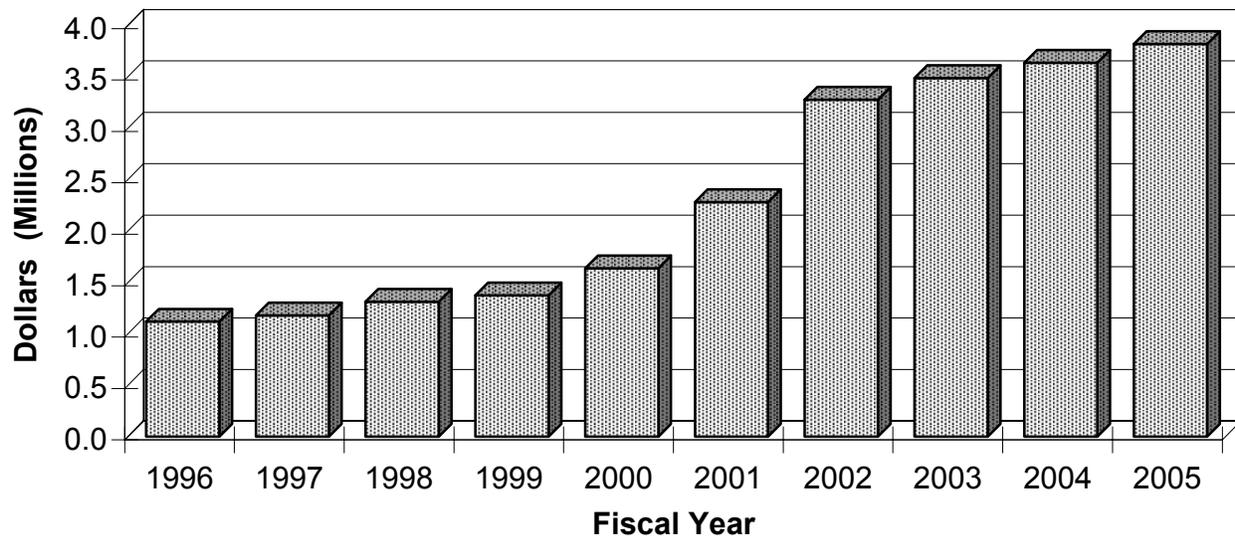
A tax is levied on real properties within Columbia for the support and improvement of the City. Listed below are the millage rates for fiscal years 1976-2005, with the current rate being \$0.41 cents.

General Fund:

1976-77	\$0.80
1978-82	\$0.64
1983-85	\$0.31
1986-97	\$0.22
1998-99	\$0.20
2000	\$0.23
2001	\$0.31
2002-05	\$0.41

The assessed value, of course, is a highly accurate estimator of property tax.

General Property Tax Revenues - Real Property



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$1,119,652	4.43%	1 year 4.43%
1997	\$1,179,223	5.32%	2 year 4.88%
1998	\$1,313,855	11.42%	3 year 7.06%
1999	\$1,373,934	4.57%	4 year 6.44%
2000	\$1,637,209	19.16%	5 year 8.98%
2001	\$2,280,387	39.29%	6 year 14.03%
2002	\$3,278,755	43.78%	7 year 18.28%
2003	\$3,487,343	6.36%	8 year 16.79%
2004	\$3,636,886	4.29%	9 year 15.40%
2005	\$3,820,032	5.04%	10 year 14.37%

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

Revenue Detail

Revenue Item: General Property Tax - Individual Personal

Legal Authorization:
City Code of Ordinances Chapter 26 Section 2
RSMo 137.100
Current Rate - Ordinance 012714

Responsible Department: Finance

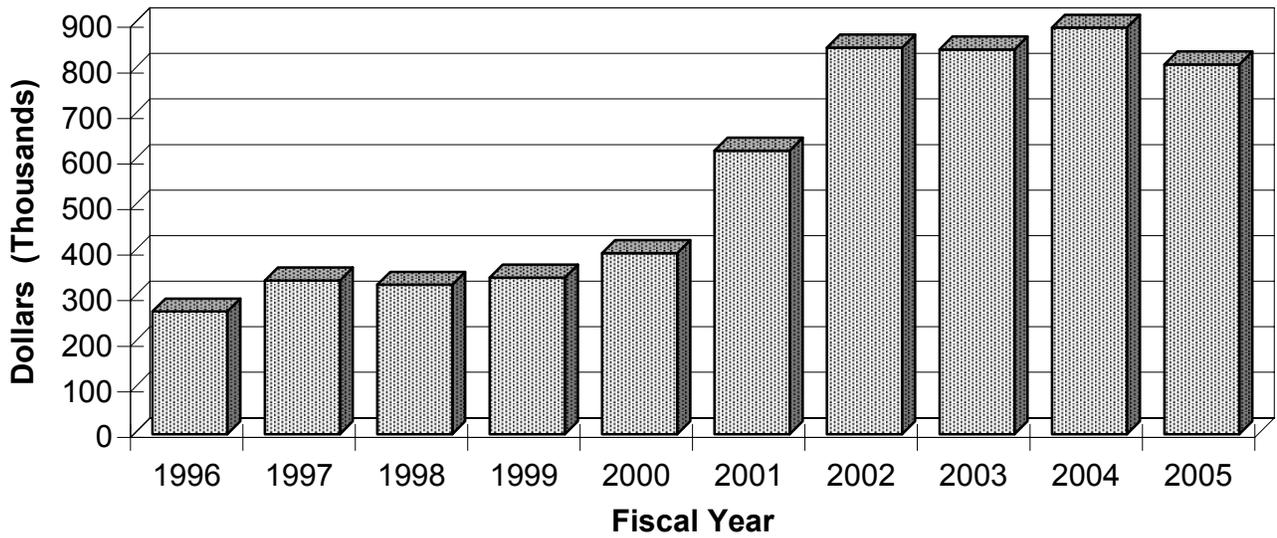
Responsible Division: Accounting

Description:

A tax is levied on individual personal property within Columbia for the support and improvement of the City. The millage rates applicable to the General Fund are given in the real property tax description of this manual.

Similar to the real property tax, assessed value is used as an estimator.

General Property Tax Revenues - Individual Personal



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$269,142	4.37%	1 year
1997	\$337,500	25.40%	2 year
1998	\$327,755	(2.89%)	3 year
1999	\$343,766	4.89%	4 year
2000	\$397,536	15.64%	5 year
2001	\$622,117	56.49%	6 year
2002	\$848,396	36.37%	7 year
2003	\$844,197	(0.49%)	8 year
2004	\$892,046	5.67%	9 year
2005	\$811,516	(9.03%)	10 year

Personal property tax declarations are filled out each year and revenue is a representation of those declarations.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

REVENUE DETAIL

Revenue Item: General Property Tax - Railroad and Utility

Legal Authorization:
Missouri Constitution, 1945
RSMo 151.100-151.340
RSMo 153.010-153.060

Responsible Department:

Finance

Responsible Division:

Accounting

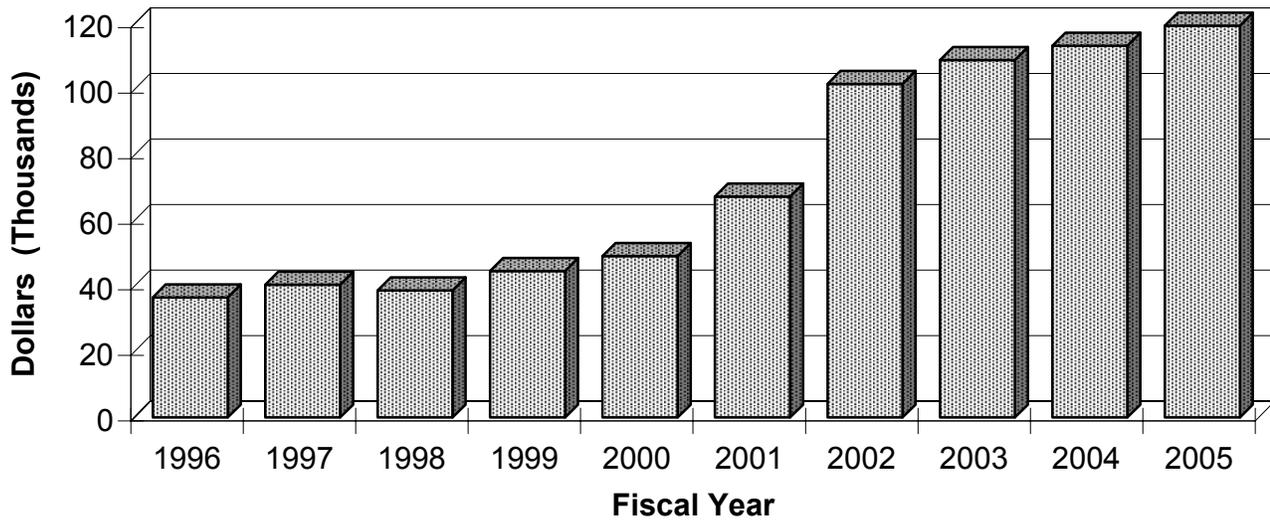
Description:

All property of railroad and utility must be assessed by either the State or the County. All such property is subject to the total City property tax rate.

Total City Tax Rate

Year	General Fund	Library Funds	G.O. Bond	Total City Tax Rate
1996	\$0.22	\$0.30	\$0.26	\$0.78
1997	\$0.22	\$0.30	\$0.26	\$0.78
1998	\$0.20	\$0.28	\$0.21	\$0.69
1999	\$0.20	\$0.29	\$0.21	\$0.70
2000	\$0.23	\$0.65	\$0.18	\$1.06
2001	\$0.31	\$0.65	\$0.10	\$1.06
2002	\$0.41	\$0.64	\$0.00	\$1.05
2003	\$0.41	\$0.64	\$0.00	\$1.05
2004	\$0.41	\$0.63	\$0.00	\$1.04
2005	\$0.41	\$0.63	\$0.00	\$1.04

General Property Tax Revenues - Railroad & Utility



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$36,631	13.59%	1 year
1997	\$40,565	10.74%	2 year
1998	\$38,812	(4.32%)	3 year
1999	\$44,675	15.11%	4 year
2000	\$49,278	10.30%	5 year
2001	\$67,392	36.76%	6 year
2002	\$101,837	51.11%	7 year
2003	\$109,056	7.09%	8 year
2004	\$113,476	4.05%	9 year
2005	\$119,560	5.36%	10 year

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3, Table 6

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3, Table 6

REVENUE DETAIL

Revenue Item: General Property Tax - Financial Institutions

Legal Authorization:
Missouri Constitution, 1945
RSMo 148.010-148.540

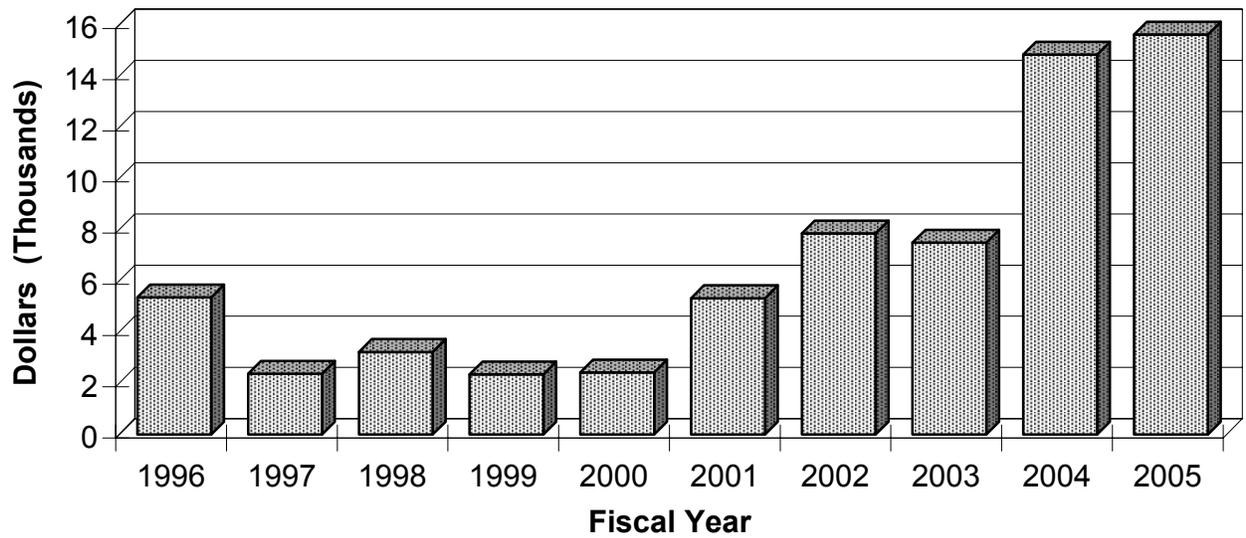
Responsible Department: Finance

Responsible Division: Accounting

Description:

The State requires financial institutions to pay a tax annually for the privilege of exercising a corporate franchise within the State. The rates vary by type of institution, but the most significant difference lies between banks and savings and loan institutions.

General Property Tax Revenues - Financial Institutions



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$5,363	(57.49%)	1 year (57.49%)
1997	\$2,384	(55.55%)	2 year (56.52%)
1998	\$3,232	35.57%	3 year (25.82%)
1999	\$2,355	(27.13%)	4 year (26.15%)
2000	\$2,426	3.01%	5 year (20.32%)
2001	\$5,333	119.83%	6 year 3.04%
2002	\$7,867	47.52%	7 year 9.39%
2003	\$7,501	(4.65%)	8 year 7.64%
2004	\$14,850	97.97%	9 year 17.68%
2005	\$15,631	5.26%	10 year 16.43%

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement Exhibit B-3

REVENUE DETAIL

Revenue Item: General Property Tax - Penalties and Interest

Legal Authorization:

City Code of Ordinances
Chap.26 Sections 26-27
RSMo 137.100

Responsible Department:

Finance

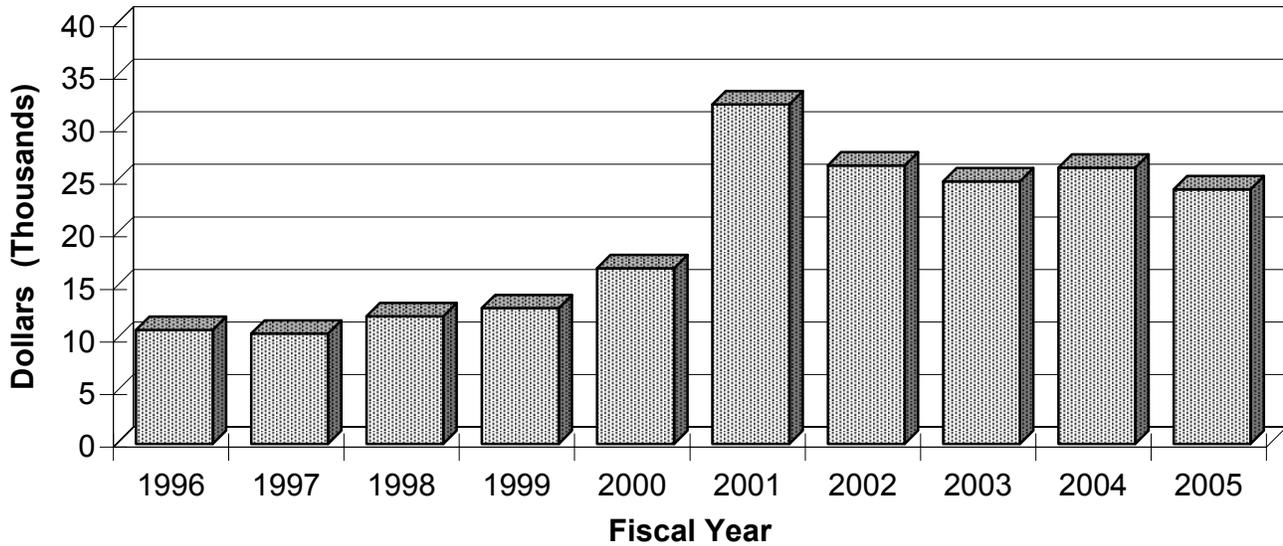
Responsible Division:

Accounting

Description:

Property tax payments are due in full on December 31. Delinquent taxpayers are penalized by 4% if payment is received in January, and the penalty is increased 2% for each succeeding month until reaching a maximum of 20% (the October subsequent to the due date). Further, the property can be sold if payment is not made within 18 months.

General Property Tax Revenue - Penalties & Interest



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$10,834	14.19%	1 year
1997	\$10,482	(3.25%)	2 year
1998	\$12,137	15.79%	3 year
1999	\$12,904	6.32%	4 year
2000	\$16,696	29.39%	5 year
2001	\$32,288	93.39%	6 year
2002	\$26,471	(18.02%)	7 year
2003	\$24,976	(5.65%)	8 year
2004	\$26,278	5.21%	9 year
2005	\$24,196	(7.92%)	10 year

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

REVENUE DETAIL

Revenue Item: Sales Tax

Legal Authorization:

Adopted by local election
December 15, 1970,
Ordinance 5276 (1970); pursuant
to RSMo 144.010-144.510
Ordinance 9478 RSMo 94.600 et. seq.

Responsible Department:

Finance

Responsible Division:

Treasury Management

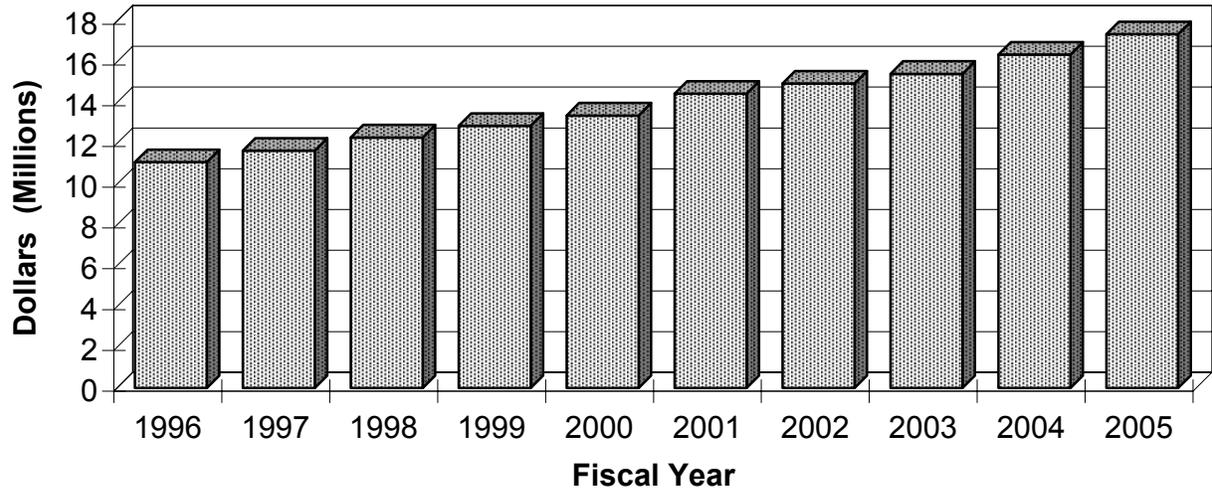
Description:

A general sales tax is levied on all persons selling tangible personal property or rendering taxable services on a retail basis within the City limits. The City's portion of the tax amounts to a total of 1 1/2% gross retail receipts, of which 1/2% is a Transportation Sales Tax. Of the 1% sales tax intake, a portion goes to the General Fund and the rest goes to the Capital Improvement Program (CIP). Listed below are the General Fund and CIP Portions of the 1% Sales Tax.

Fiscal Year	General Fd. Portion	CIP Portion
FY 1989	92.50%	7.50%
FY 1990 - FY 1991	86.79%	13.21%
FY 1992 - FY 2000	91.80%	8.20%
FY 2001-FY 2005	95.90%	4.10%

The 1/2% Transportation Sales Tax supports the airport and bus subsidies, debt service on Street and Bridge Bonds and other transportation activities of the General Fund.

Sales Tax Revenues - General Fund Portion



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase	
		Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$11,085,970	6.35%	1 year
1997	\$11,651,707	5.10%	2 year
1998	\$12,295,422	5.52%	3 year
1999	\$12,869,673	4.67%	4 year
2000	\$13,373,604	3.92%	5 year
2001	\$14,443,129	8.00%	6 year
2002	\$14,946,467	3.48%	7 year
2003	\$15,421,714	3.18%	8 year
2004	\$16,360,968	6.09%	9 year
2005	\$17,368,625	6.16%	10 year

FY 2005 Sales tax growth has remained somewhat stable when comparing to the previous year. The City is extremely cautious about estimating this revenue source given the past ten year history of substantial fluctuations.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

Revenue Detail

Revenue Item: Sales Tax - Local Use

Legal Authorization:

Section 144.748
RSMo Supp. 2000

Responsible Department:

Finance

Responsible Division:

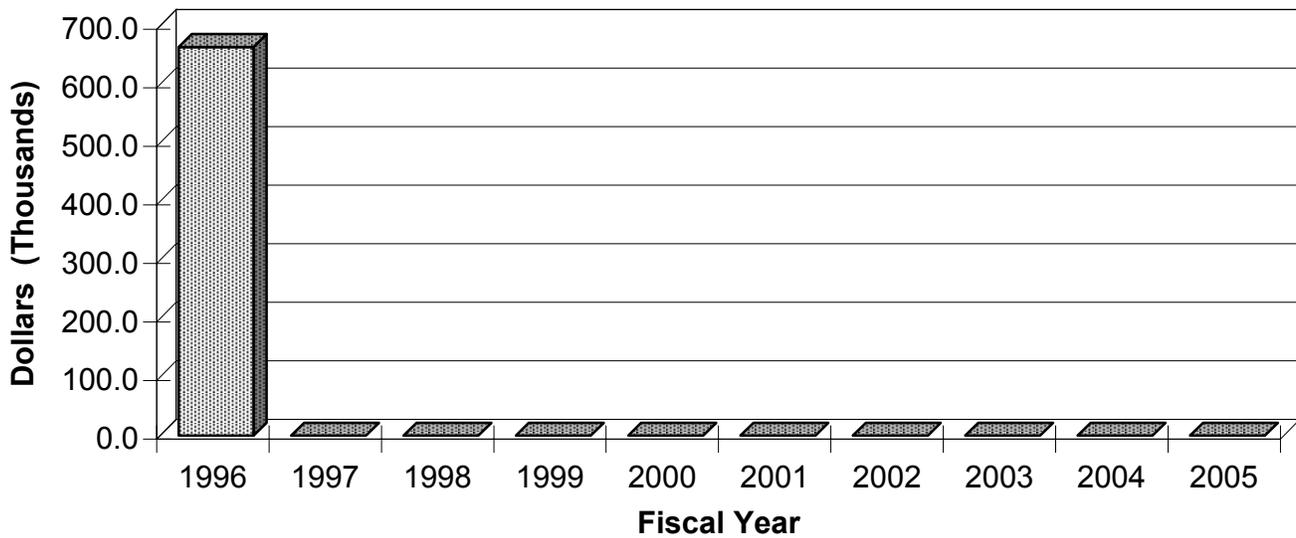
Administration-Accounting

Description:

Imposes an additional use tax ("Local Use Tax") of one and one-half percent (1 1/2%) on all transactions subject to tax under Sections 144.600 to 144.745. This 1.5% statewide Local Use Tax is on all sales by out-of-state vendors, including catalog and direct market sales.

On March 26, 1996, the Missouri Supreme Court ruled the Local Use Tax to be unconstitutional.

Local Use Sales Tax Revenues



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$663,960	(43.62%)	1 year (43.62%)
1997	\$0	0.00%	2 year (21.81%)
1998	\$0	0.00%	3 year (14.54%)
1999	\$0	0.00%	4 year (10.91%)
2000	\$0	0.00%	5 year (8.72%)
2001	\$0	0.00%	6 year (7.27%)
2002	\$0	0.00%	7 year (6.23%)
2003	\$0	0.00%	8 year (5.45%)
2004	\$0	0.00%	9 year (4.85%)
2005	\$0	0.00%	10 year (4.36%)

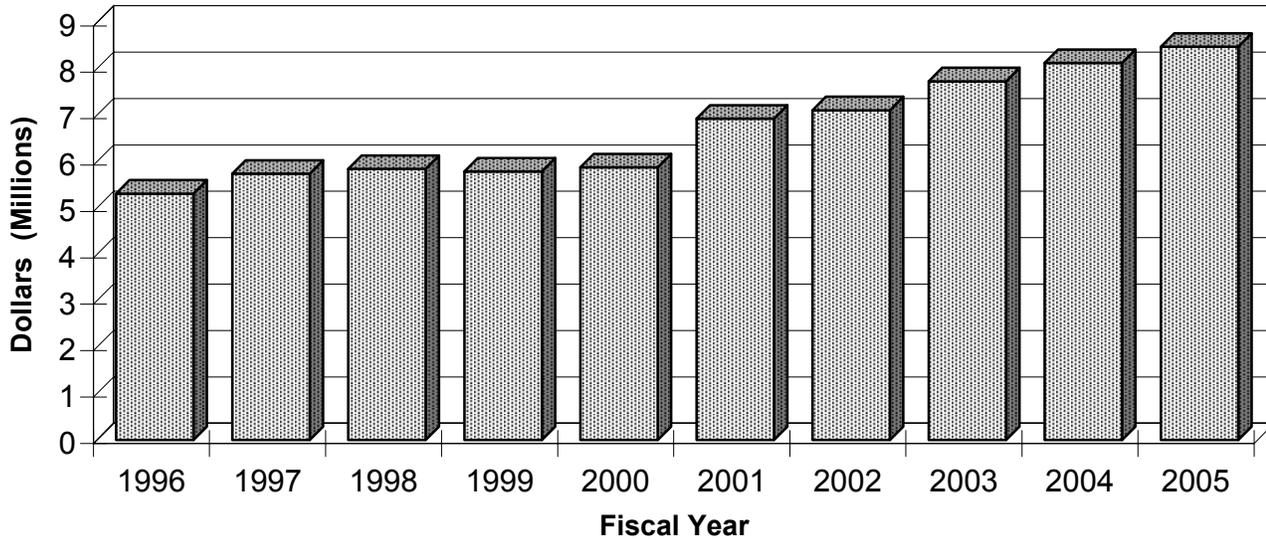
Notes:

This revenue was not included in Total General Revenues. The total tax was reflected as Unearned Local Use Tax on Exhibit B-1 in the Annual Financial Report.

In FY 1998 \$1,861,785 was paid back to the State from the Local Use Tax Collected. In FY 1999 \$208,943 was paid back to the State and \$1,980,438 was recognized as revenue in the Public Improvement Fund.

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Summary - Other Local Tax Revenues



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$5,312,947	4.73%	1 year 4.73%
1997	\$5,739,701	8.03%	2 year 6.38%
1998	\$5,844,435	1.82%	3 year 4.86%
1999	\$5,791,616	(0.90%)	4 year 3.42%
2000	\$5,879,396	1.52%	5 year 3.04%
2001	\$6,927,385	17.82%	6 year 5.50%
2002	\$7,110,539	2.64%	7 year 5.10%
2003	\$7,734,635	8.78%	8 year 5.56%
2004	\$8,126,309	5.06%	9 year 5.50%
2005	\$8,478,760	4.34%	10 year 5.38%

Note:

Other Local Taxes = Gasoline, Cigarette, Motor Vehicle, and Gross Receipts Taxes.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

REVENUE DETAIL

Revenue Item: Other Local Taxes - Gasoline Tax

Legal Authorization:
Missouri Constitution, 1945
RSMo 142.025

Responsible Department: Finance

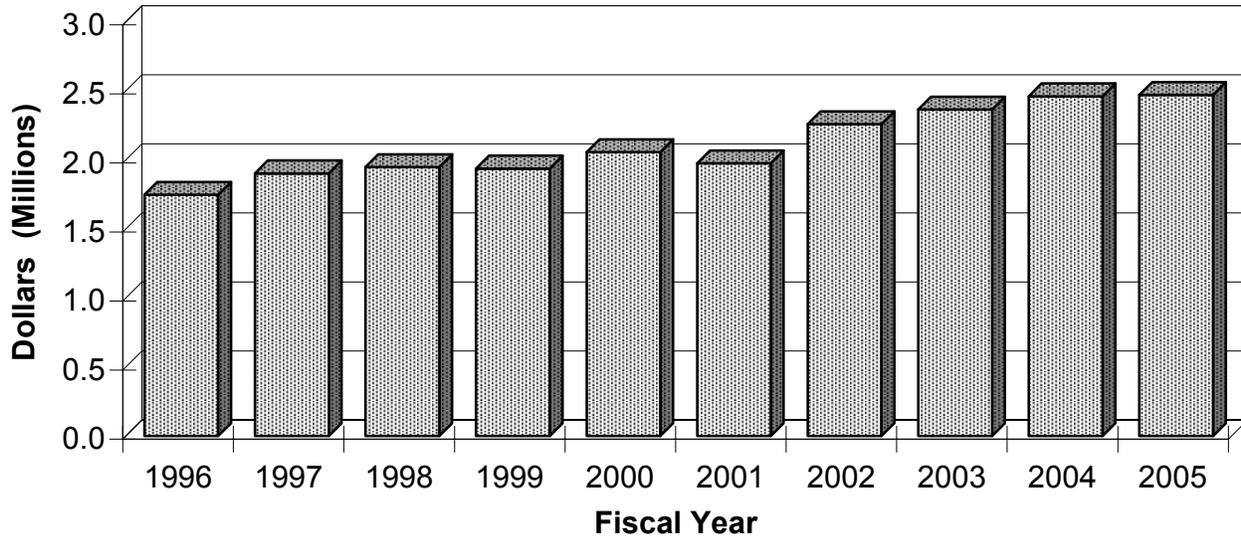
Responsible Division: Accounting

Description:

A collection is made to provide funds for the construction and maintenance of highways within the state. The City's portion is funneled through the state. By state-wide voter approval, the state gasoline tax increased from seven cents to eleven cents, or four cents per gallon. This increase became effective June 1, 1987.

Gasoline tax rates increased in various years based on another State law passed by the voters of the State of Missouri. The new State rate became effective April 1, 1992, and resulted in a two cents per gallon increase in 1992, 1994, and 1996. The gasoline rate increased from eleven cents per gallon in 1992 (before the first increase) to seventeen cents per gallon in 1996. Beginning on April 1, 2008 the tax shall again become 11 cents per gallon.

Other Local Tax Revenues - Gasoline Tax



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$1,747,309	7.29%	1 year
1997	\$1,902,337	8.87%	2 year
1998	\$1,948,043	2.40%	3 year
1999	\$1,936,653	(0.58%)	4 year
2000	\$2,055,083	6.12%	5 year
2001	\$1,973,776	(3.96%)	6 year
2002	\$2,257,462	14.37%	7 year
2003	\$2,364,583	4.75%	8 year
2004	\$2,459,718	4.02%	9 year
2005	\$2,469,274	0.39%	10 year

Notes:

The gasoline tax fluctuates with the gallons of gas sold which is sensitive with the price of gas as it decreases and increases.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

REVENUE DETAIL

Revenue Item: Other Local Taxes - Cigarette Tax

Legal Authorization:

City Code of Ordinances Chap. 26
Article III pursuant to RSMo 94.110
Current Rate - Ordinance 6135
State 149.192 RSMo

Responsible Department:

Finance

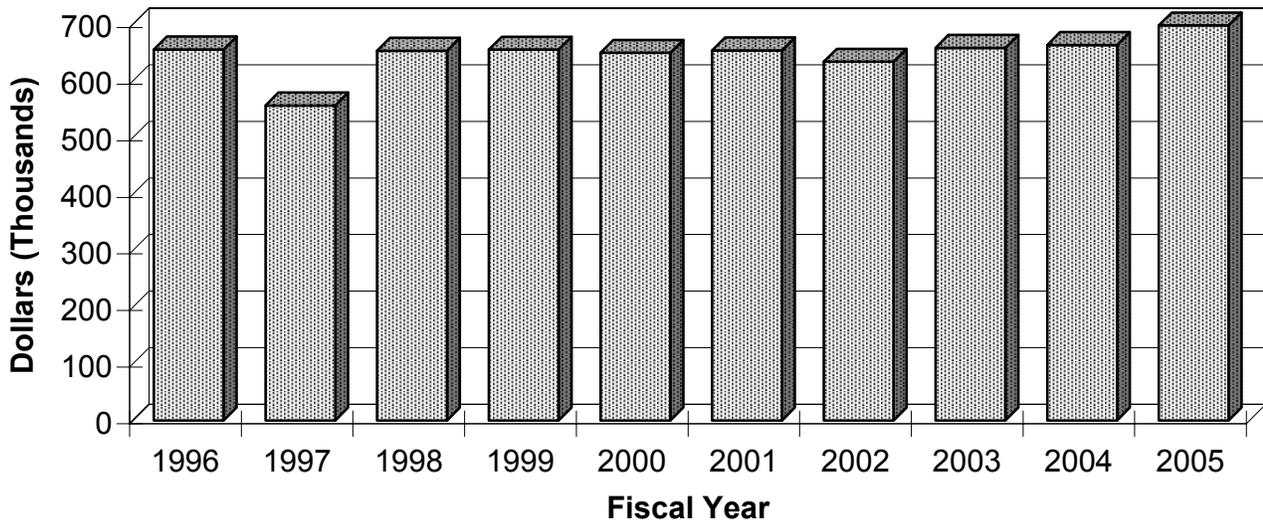
Responsible Division:

Business License

Description:

Every person selling, offering or displaying cigarettes for sale within the City must pay an occupation tax. The tax is currently ten cents per package.

Other Local Tax Revenues - Cigarette Tax



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$655,592	4.46%	1 year
1997	\$556,629	(15.10%)	2 year
1998	\$653,395	17.38%	3 year
1999	\$655,192	0.28%	4 year
2000	\$649,580	(0.86%)	5 year
2001	\$653,913	0.67%	6 year
2002	\$633,852	(3.07%)	7 year
2003	\$658,429	3.88%	8 year
2004	\$663,467	0.77%	9 year
2005	\$697,996	5.20%	10 year

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

REVENUE DETAIL

Revenue Item: Other Local Taxes - Motor Vehicle Tax

Legal Authorization:
Missouri Constitution Article IV
Section 30(a)

Responsible Department: Finance

Responsible Division: Accounting

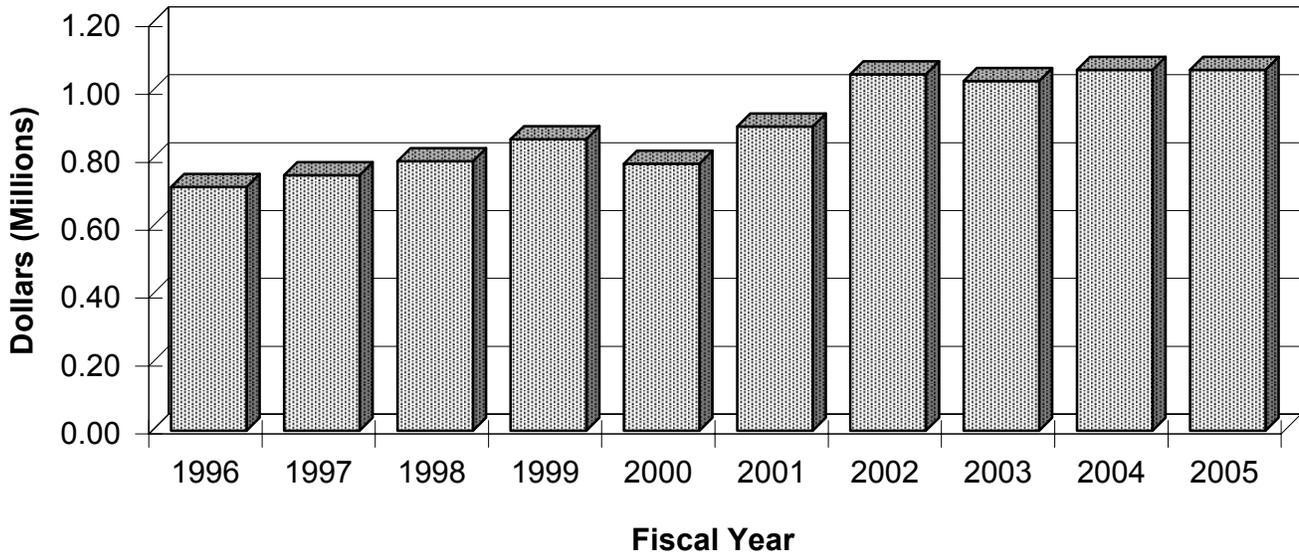
Description:

Since FY 1980, a tax has been levied on the sale of all motor vehicles. Like the sales tax, the vehicle tax is collected by the State and returned locally.

The function of the vehicle tax is based on observations made since the initiation of the tax. It is assumed that the cost of motor vehicles, as reflected by the private transportation Consumer Price Index, most greatly influences such sales.

The Motor Vehicle Sales Tax is assessed on the cost of the vehicle. The City's portion of this tax is 1.5% or 1 1/2 cents per \$1.00. The City also receives a Motor Vehicle Fee which is a distribution of the license plate fee. This will vary depending on the license plate fee, but the City's share is approximately \$12.50.

Other Local Tax Revenues - Motor Vehicle Tax



Fiscal Year Collection History:

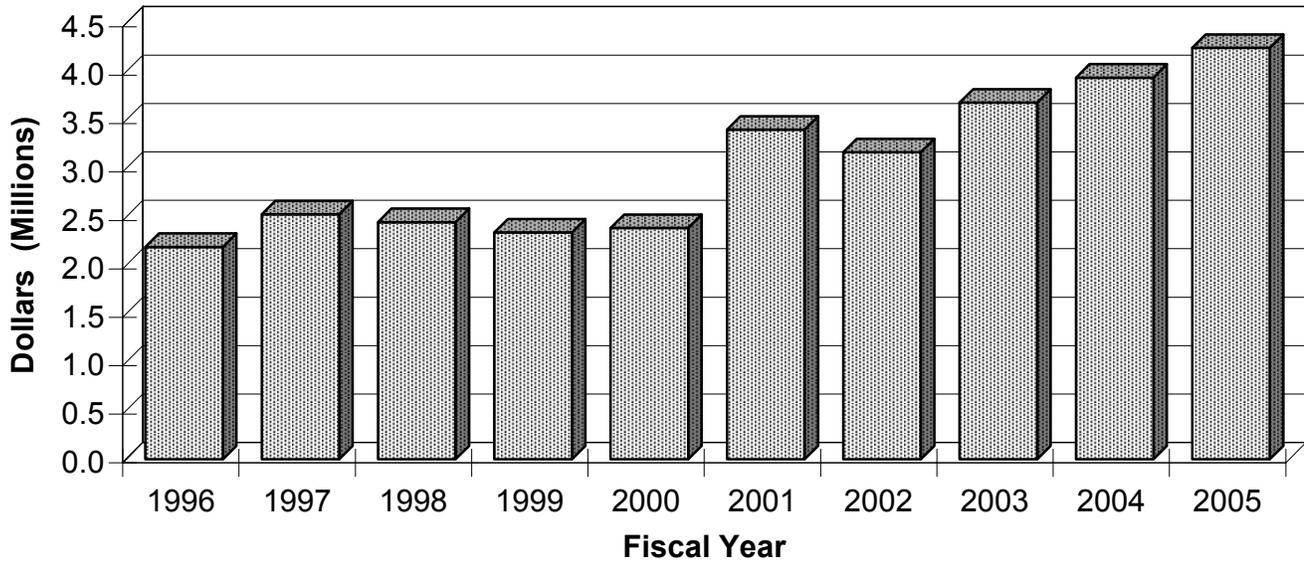
Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$717,755	3.67%	1 year
1997	\$752,643	4.86%	2 year
1998	\$793,847	5.47%	3 year
1999	\$858,507	8.15%	4 year
2000	\$786,063	(8.44%)	5 year
2001	\$895,406	13.91%	6 year
2002	\$1,049,616	17.22%	7 year
2003	\$1,029,653	(1.90%)	8 year
2004	\$1,062,561	3.20%	9 year
2005	\$1,062,898	0.03%	10 year

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Summary - Other Local Taxes Revenues - Gross Receipts Taxes



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$2,192,291	3.19%	1 year
1997	\$2,528,092	15.32%	2 year
1998	\$2,449,150	(3.12%)	3 year
1999	\$2,341,264	(4.41%)	4 year
2000	\$2,388,670	2.02%	5 year
2001	\$3,404,290	42.52%	6 year
2002	\$3,169,609	(6.89%)	7 year
2003	\$3,681,970	16.16%	8 year
2004	\$3,940,563	7.02%	9 year
2005	\$4,248,592	7.82%	10 year

Note:

Gross Receipts Taxes are collected from Telephone, Natural Gas, Electric, and Cable Television (CATV).

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

REVENUE DETAIL

Revenue Item: Gross Receipts Tax - Telephone

Legal Authorization:
City Code of Ordinances Chap 26
Article V, Division 3

Responsible Department: Finance

Responsible Division: Accounting

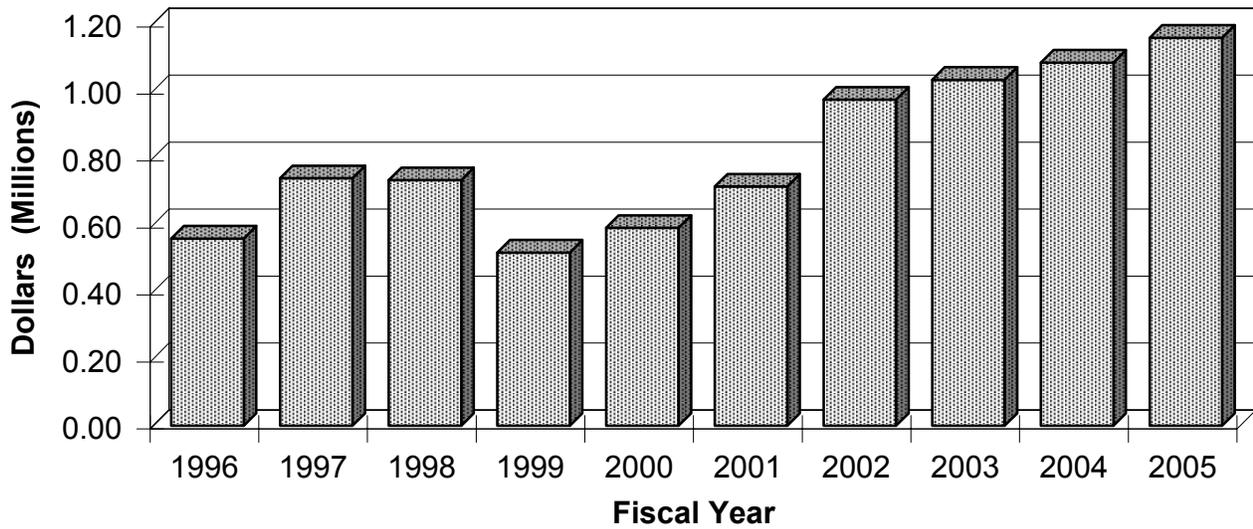
Description:

Persons engaged in the business of supplying telephone service in the City must pay a license tax of 7% of gross receipts from local exchange services. The tax is in lieu of any other occupational tax for telephone service.

Recent changes in state and federal legislation will change the basis and rate of collections for FY 2006. The legislation was written to be revenue neutral which is being evaluated by staff at this time.

It appears that the amount of telephone service and, therefore, the tax collected thereof is best predicted by population growth and the year-to-year relative cost of the service.

Gross Receipts Tax Revenues - Telephone



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$559,352	(7.34%)	1 year (7.34%)
1997	\$739,152	32.14%	2 year 12.40%
1998	\$733,416	(0.78%)	3 year 8.01%
1999	\$517,440	(29.45%)	4 year (1.35%)
2000	\$590,842	14.19%	5 year 1.75%
2001	\$714,360	20.91%	6 year 4.95%
2002	\$974,014	36.35%	7 year 9.43%
2003	\$1,033,171	6.07%	8 year 9.01%
2004	\$1,084,378	4.96%	9 year 8.56%
2005	\$1,158,894	6.87%	10 year 8.39%

In FY 2003, changes in the local service provider, fee structure and uncertainty in charges for mobile phone providers has caused wide fluctuations.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

REVENUE DETAIL

Revenue Item: Gross Receipts Tax - Natural Gas

Legal Authorization:
City Code of Ordinances Chap. 26
Article V, Division 2
Current Rate - Ordinance 6455

Responsible Department: Finance

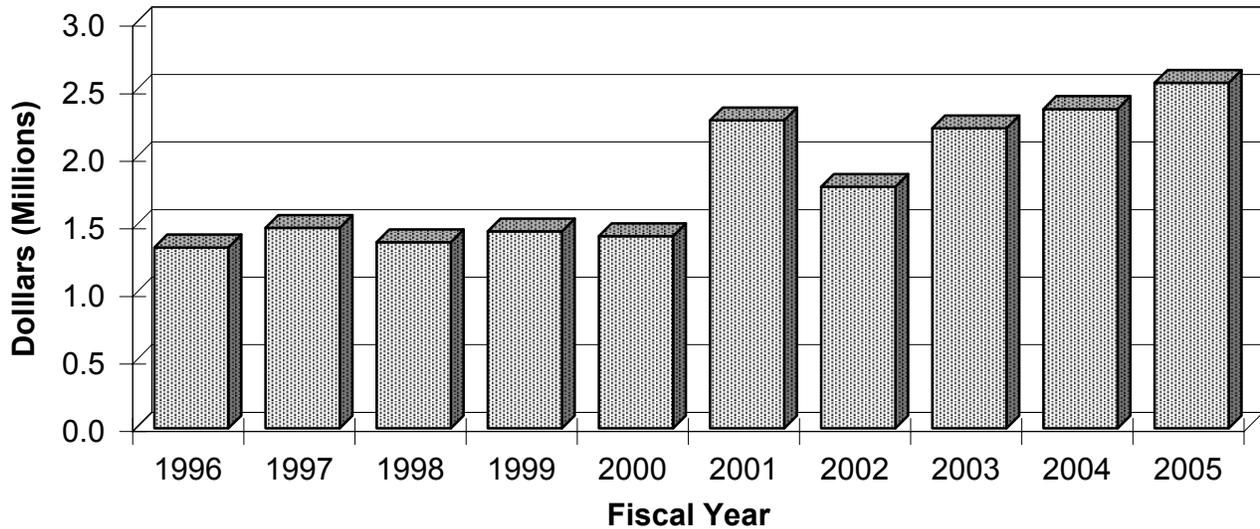
Responsible Division: Accounting

Description:

Persons engaged in the business of supplying natural gas service in the City must pay a license tax of 7% of gross receipts from such a business. The tax is in lieu of any other occupational tax for natural gas service.

It appears that the amount of tax collected is correlated highly to the weather, population growth and the year-to-year relative cost of the service.

Gross Receipts Tax Revenues - Natural Gas



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$1,338,371	7.25%	1 year 7.25%
1997	\$1,483,229	10.82%	2 year 9.04%
1998	\$1,377,692	(7.12%)	3 year 3.65%
1999	\$1,457,694	5.81%	4 year 4.19%
2000	\$1,421,801	(2.46%)	5 year 2.86%
2001	\$2,279,876	60.35%	6 year 12.44%
2002	\$1,786,770	(21.63%)	7 year 7.58%
2003	\$2,220,164	24.26%	8 year 9.66%
2004	\$2,363,134	6.44%	9 year 9.30%
2005	\$2,557,595	8.23%	10 year 9.19%

Fluctuations in the revenue collected is affected by changes in the rates and varying weather conditions.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

REVENUE DETAIL

Revenue Item: Gross Receipts Tax - Electric

Legal Authorization:
City Code of Ordinances Chap. 26
Article V, Division 4

Responsible Department: Finance

Responsible Division: Accounting

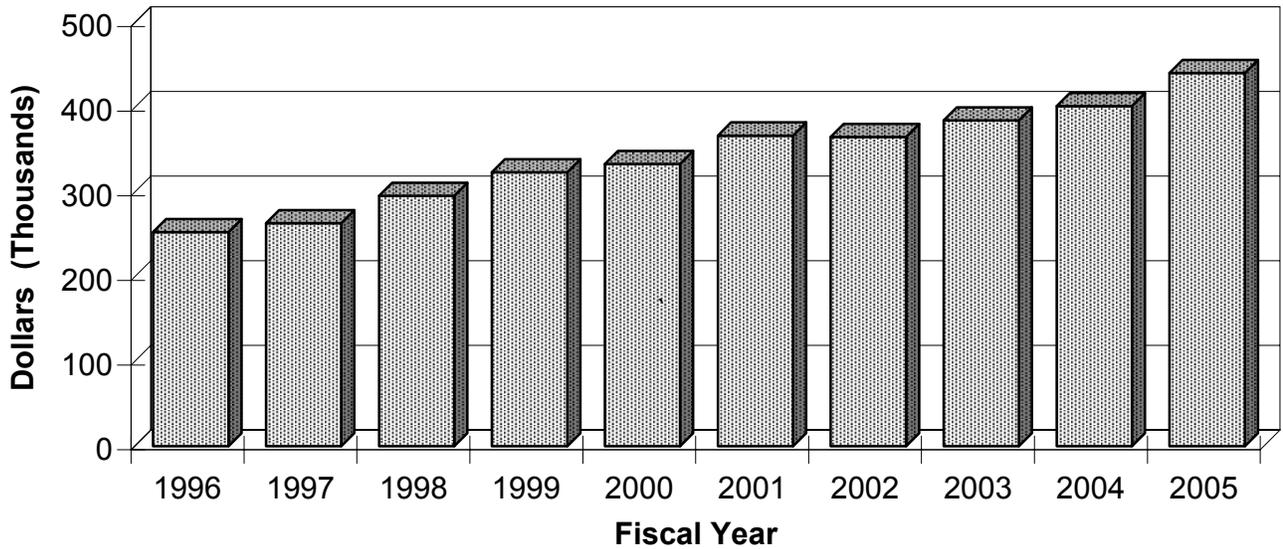
Description:

Persons engaged in the business of supplying electric service in the City must pay a license tax of 7% of gross receipts from such a business.

It appears that the amount of tax collected is correlated highly to the weather, population growth and the year-to-year relative cost of the service.

The effective date of this tax was October 1, 1986.

Gross Receipts Tax Revenues - Electric



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$253,091	9.11%	1 year 9.11%
1997	\$263,819	4.24%	2 year 6.67%
1998	\$296,150	12.25%	3 year 8.53%
1999	\$323,820	9.34%	4 year 8.74%
2000	\$333,717	3.06%	5 year 7.60%
2001	\$367,321	10.07%	6 year 8.01%
2002	\$365,665	(0.45%)	7 year 6.80%
2003	\$385,035	5.30%	8 year 6.61%
2004	\$402,247	4.47%	9 year 6.38%
2005	\$441,288	9.71%	10 year 6.71%

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

Revenue Detail

Revenue Item: Gross Receipts Tax - CATV

Legal Authorization:
City Code of Ordinances Chap. 10
Article II Section 172

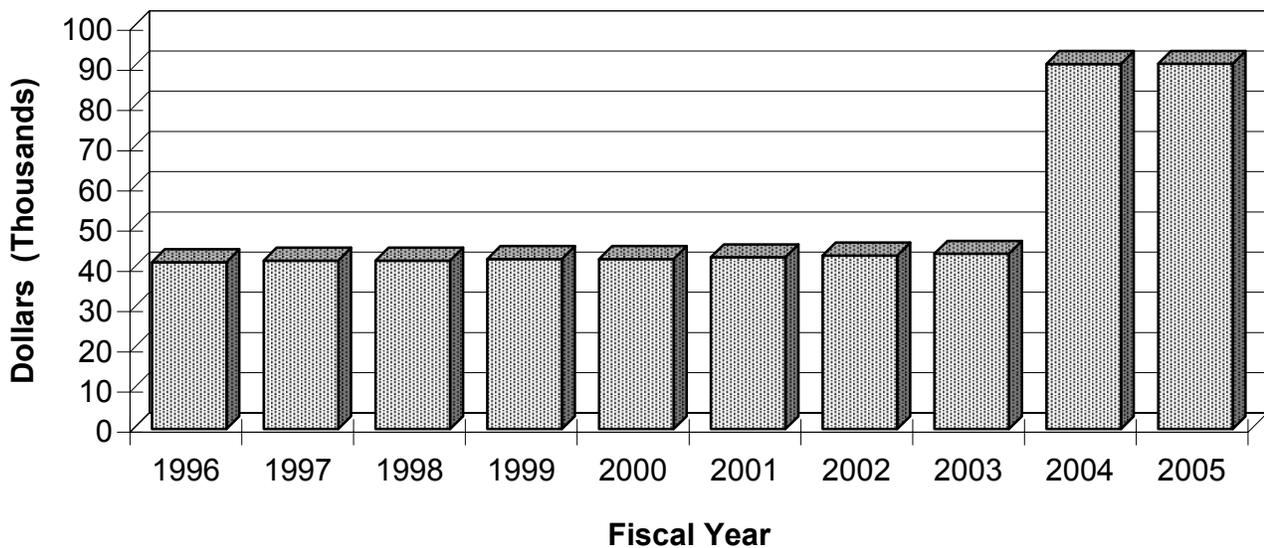
Responsible Department: Finance

Responsible Division: Administration

Description:

As compensation for a franchise granted by the City, G.W. 11 (TCI) pays to the City an amount equal to 3% of the franchisee's gross annual subscriber revenues from all sources attributable to the operation of the franchisee within the City. Prior to 1980, the City assessed a 5% charge against revenues collected for "basic service."

Gross Receipts Tax Revenues - Cable Television (CATV)



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$41,477	1.00%	1 year 1.00%
1997	\$41,892	1.00%	2 year 1.00%
1998	\$41,892	0.00%	3 year 0.67%
1999	\$42,310	1.00%	4 year 0.75%
2000	\$42,310	0.00%	5 year 0.60%
2001	\$42,733	1.00%	6 year 0.67%
2002	\$43,160	1.00%	7 year 0.71%
2003	\$43,600	1.02%	8 year 0.75%
2004	\$90,804	108.27%	9 year 12.70%
2005	\$90,815	0.01%	10 year 11.43%

Note:

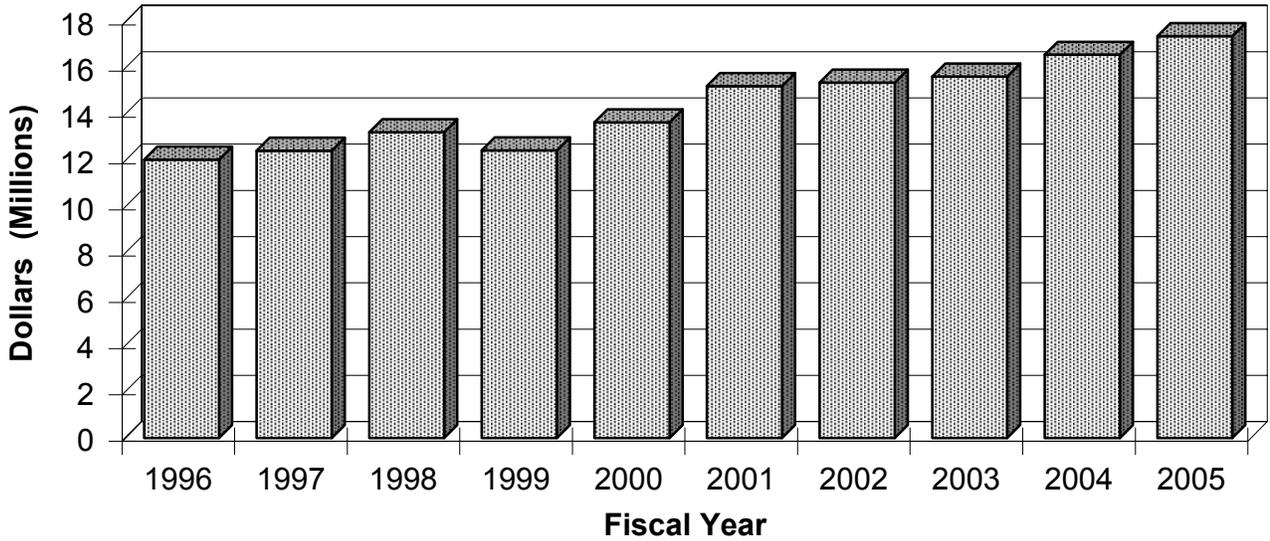
In FY 2004 staff reviewed the allocation of the cable franchise fee between the General Fund and the Public Communication Fund and determined that the revenues allocated to the General Fund had not grown at the same pace as the cable tv franchise revenues. The increase in revenues allocated to the General Fund in FY 04 reflects the adjustment made to the allocation to accurately reflect the overall growth in the franchise revenue.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Summary - Non-Tax Revenues



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$12,036,426	8.96%	1 year
1997	\$12,420,554	3.19%	2 year
1998	\$13,218,585	6.43%	3 year
1999	\$12,430,545	(5.96%)	4 year
2000	\$13,641,481	9.74%	5 year
2001	\$15,217,884	11.56%	6 year
2002	\$15,362,358	0.95%	7 year
2003	\$15,619,663	1.67%	8 year
2004	\$16,567,625	6.07%	9 year
2005	\$17,377,688	4.89%	10 year

Note:

Non-Tax Revenues include Fines and Court Fees, Licenses and Permits, Fees and Service Charges, Investment Revenue, Miscellaneous Revenues, and Intragovernmental Revenues.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

REVENUE DETAIL

Revenue Item: Non Tax Revenues - Fines and Court Fees

Legal Authorization:

City Code of Ordinances, Chap. 14,
Section 463;
City Code of Ordinances, Chap. 16,
Article II Division 5;
City Charter, Article XV, Section 114, 116;
City Code of Ordinances, Chap. 14,
Section 420

Responsible Department:

Municipal Court

Responsible Division:

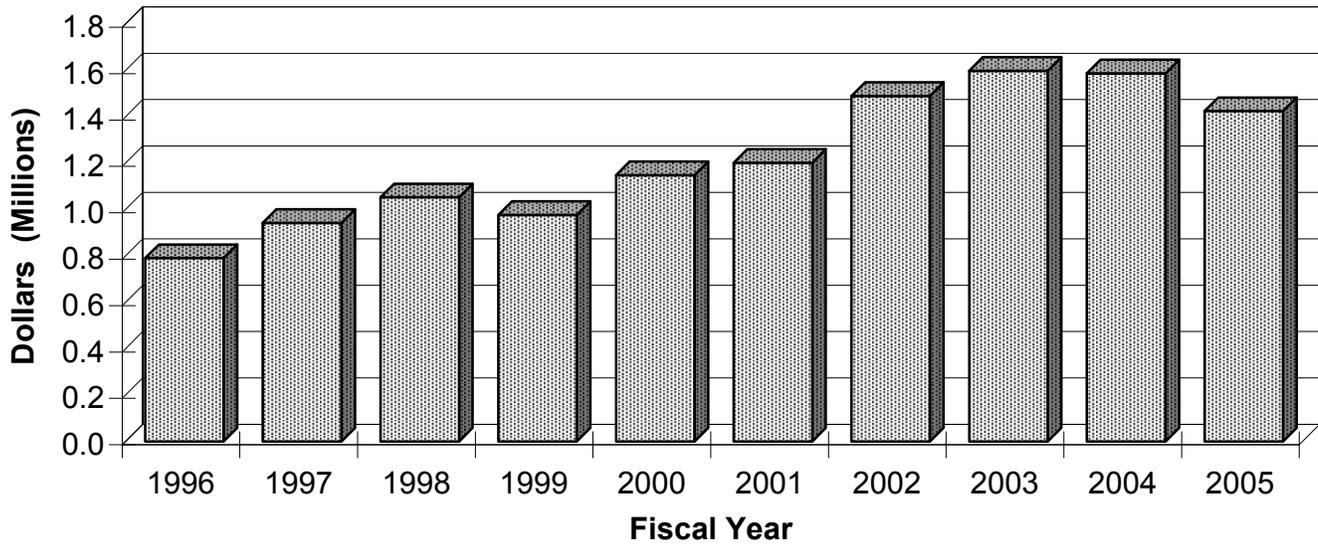
Parking Tickets and
Court General

Description:

Fines and court fees include costs associated with and penalties assessed for violation of any City ordinance. Fines include corporation court fines, uniform ticket fines, meter fines, and alarm violations. Fees include warrant fees, courts fees, and impoundment fees.

The Municipal Court has jurisdiction to hear all cases involving violations of the City's charter and ordinances. The maximum penalty for motor vehicle and traffic violations is imprisonment for not more than three months, a fine not more than \$500, or both.

Non-Tax Revenues - Fines and Court Fees



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$790,333	14.15%	1 year
1997	\$941,341	19.11%	2 year
1998	\$1,052,303	11.79%	3 year
1999	\$976,225	(7.23%)	4 year
2000	\$1,147,091	17.50%	5 year
2001	\$1,201,343	4.73%	6 year
2002	\$1,489,192	23.96%	7 year
2003	\$1,597,787	7.29%	8 year
2004	\$1,586,050	(0.73%)	9 year
2005	\$1,423,992	(10.22%)	10 year

Notes:

FY 2002 increase was due to an additional parking enforcement officer being added as well as an increase in the hours of operation.

FY 2004 decrease is due to the local patrons becoming accustomed to the new hours that were implemented in FY 2002. Park cards will be added in the future to make using parking meters easier.

Due to recent rulings in court cases the city is evaluating the process for issuing, providing notice and prosecuting parking tickets. During FY 2004 and for all of FY 2005 the city was unable to send notices to individuals with unpaid parking tickets which resulted in a significant decrease in revenue.

Notices are again being sent out in FY 2006 and revenues are anticipated to increase.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

REVENUE DETAIL

Revenue Item: Non Tax Revenues - Licenses and Permits - (a) business licenses;
(b) alcoholic beverages; (c) animal license and other various permits

Legal Authorization: (a) City Code of Ordinances, Chap. 13, Article II, (b) Repealed by Ordinance 8023 (c) City Code of Ordinances, Chap. 4, Article I	Responsible Department: Finance Responsible Division: Business License
--	---

Description:

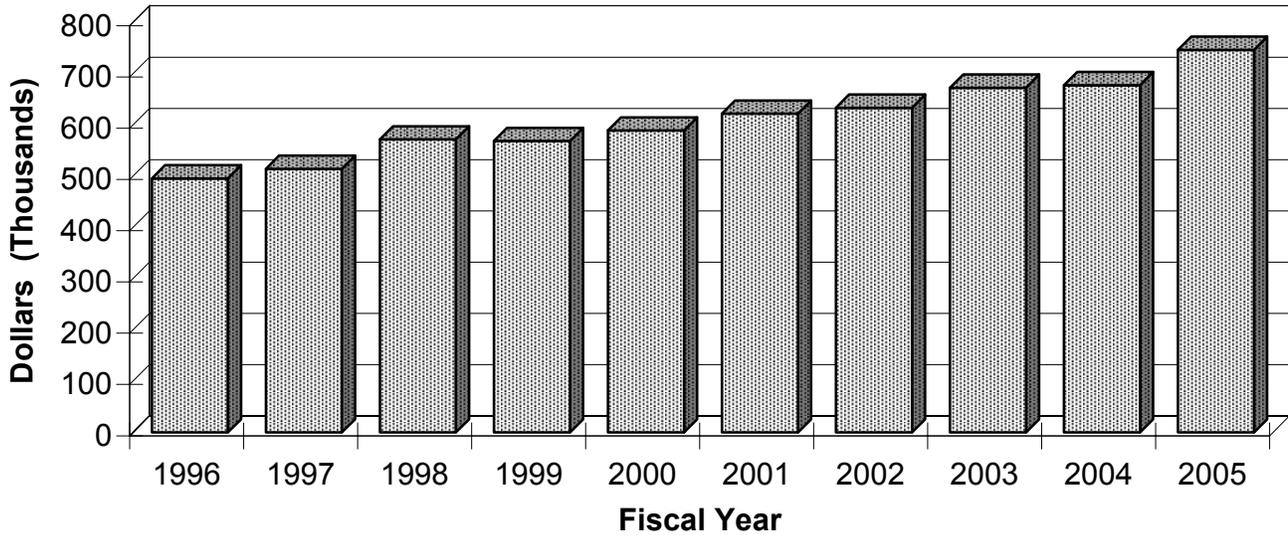
License and permit charges are assessed for various business activities and animal ownership.

Business License accounts have steadily increased since 1978 when the total licenses on file were 2,188. At the close of license year 2005, 4,627 active licenses had been issued. If this trend continues, Columbia will have approximately 4,720 licenses before June 30, 2006.

Animal licenses are issued on a one or three year basis depending on the type of rabies vaccine used and the age of the animal. Approximately 3,700 to 4,000 licenses are issued annually. This figure will not change drastically in the future.

Liquor licenses are associated with a scale of escalating fees, depending on the type of alcoholic beverage served, if a restaurant is operating on Sunday or if sold by the drink as opposed to by the package. Fees fall into a range of \$15.00 to \$750.00. The number of licensed businesses possessing a liquor license has remained constant, between 210 and 230 annually. In FY 2005, 237 accounts were operating in Columbia.

Non-Tax Revenues - Licenses and Permits



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$495,646	3.11%	1 year
1997	\$514,179	3.74%	2 year
1998	\$571,467	11.14%	3 year
1999	\$568,497	(0.52%)	4 year
2000	\$589,099	3.62%	5 year
2001	\$621,835	5.56%	6 year
2002	\$633,493	1.87%	7 year
2003	\$672,343	6.13%	8 year
2004	\$677,338	0.74%	9 year
2005	\$746,319	10.18%	10 year

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

REVENUE DETAIL

Revenue Item: Non Tax Revenues - Fees and Service Charges - (a) Construction Inspection; (b) Street Maintenance; (c) Health; (d) Animal Control; (e) Miscellaneous

Legal Authorization:

City Code of Ordinances, Chap. 11,
Article VIII;
City Code of Ordinances, Chap. 5,
Article I, Section 5;
Article III, Section 65;
City Code of Ordinances, Chap. 11,
Article I, Section 17;
Article VIII, Section 278;
City Code of Ordinances, Chap. 22,
Article III, Section 108;
City Code of Ordinances, Chap. 6,
Section 17, Amendments 112.3;

Responsible Department:

Public Works (a) & (b)
Health (c) & (d)

Responsible Division:

Construction Inspection (a)
Streets and Sidewalks (b)
Animal Control (d)

Description:

Fees and service charges are generic for the fees charged for the City's performance of construction inspections, street and sidewalk resurfacing (due to a person excavating them), animal control and health services. Statutes and City departments establish rate schedules.

FY 1998 fees and service charges decreased in the areas of construction inspection, street maintenance and animal control fees.

FY 1999 fees and service charges increased in the areas of construction inspection, street maintenance, animal control and health fees.

FY 2000 fees and service charges decreased in the areas of construction inspection and health fees.

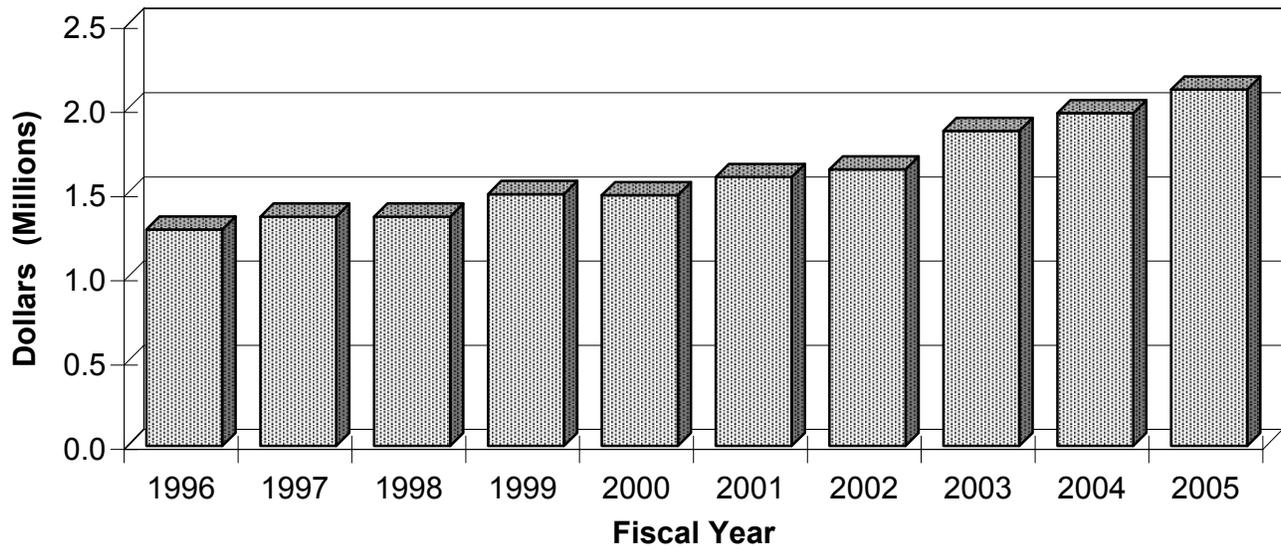
FY 2002 fees and services increased in the areas of construction inspection, street maintenance and right-of-way.

FY 2003 fees and services increased in the areas of construction inspection and street maintenance.

FY 2004 fees and services increased in the areas of construction inspection, street maintenance, right-of-way and health fees.

FY 2005 fees and services increased in the areas of construction inspection, right-of-way and health fees.

Non-Tax Revenues - Fees & Services Charges



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$1,285,461	8.62%	1 year
1997	\$1,361,754	5.94%	2 year
1998	\$1,361,560	(0.01%)	3 year
1999	\$1,495,551	9.84%	4 year
2000	\$1,488,731	(0.46%)	5 year
2001	\$1,596,242	7.22%	6 year
2002	\$1,642,557	2.90%	7 year
2003	\$1,871,284	13.93%	8 year
2004	\$1,976,346	5.61%	9 year
2005	\$2,116,369	7.08%	10 year

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

REVENUE DETAIL

Revenue Item: Non-Tax Revenues - Investment Revenue

Legal Authorization:

Policy Resolution
Council Bill No. PR 84-83
Section 4

Responsible Department:

Finance

Responsible Division:

Administration and
Treasury Management

Description:

Investment revenue on external investment is allocated to the various participating funds based on each funds ending cash balance each month.

The majority of investment revenue comes from Pooled Cash and Investments which combines cash balances from all funds. These funds are invested in U.S. Treasury and Agency securities in compliance with policies adopted by the City Council and Department of Finance.

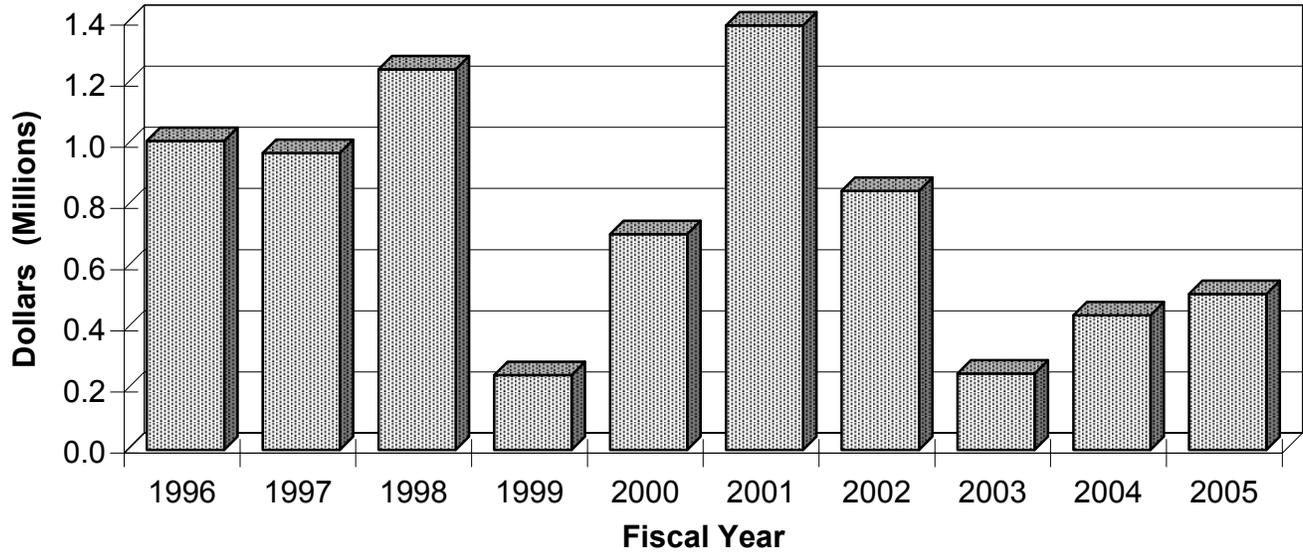
During FY 1993, investment revenue increased because the City was able to realize abnormal amounts of gains due to favorable bond market conditions.

FY 1994 - FY 1997 investment revenue decreased due to lower interest rates and reduced fund balances.

FY 1999 decrease is due to recognizing investment revenue according to GASB Statement #31. Had it not been for this, FY 1999 investment revenue would have been \$706,159.

FY 2002 and 2003 decrease is due to lower rate of return on investments which decreases market value.

Non-Tax Revenues - Investment Revenues



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$1,009,575	(1.09%)	1 year (1.09%)
1997	\$970,110	(3.91%)	2 year (2.50%)
1998	\$1,244,275	28.26%	3 year 7.75%
1999	\$244,084	(80.38%)	4 year (14.28%)
2000	\$704,762	188.74%	5 year 26.32%
2001	\$1,387,897	96.93%	6 year 38.09%
2002	\$846,240	(39.03%)	7 year 27.07%
2003	\$249,677	(70.50%)	8 year 14.88%
2004	\$440,215	76.31%	9 year 21.70%
2005	\$509,713	15.79%	10 year 21.11%

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

REVENUE DETAIL

Revenue Item: Non-Tax Revenues - Miscellaneous Revenue

Legal Authorization:
Various

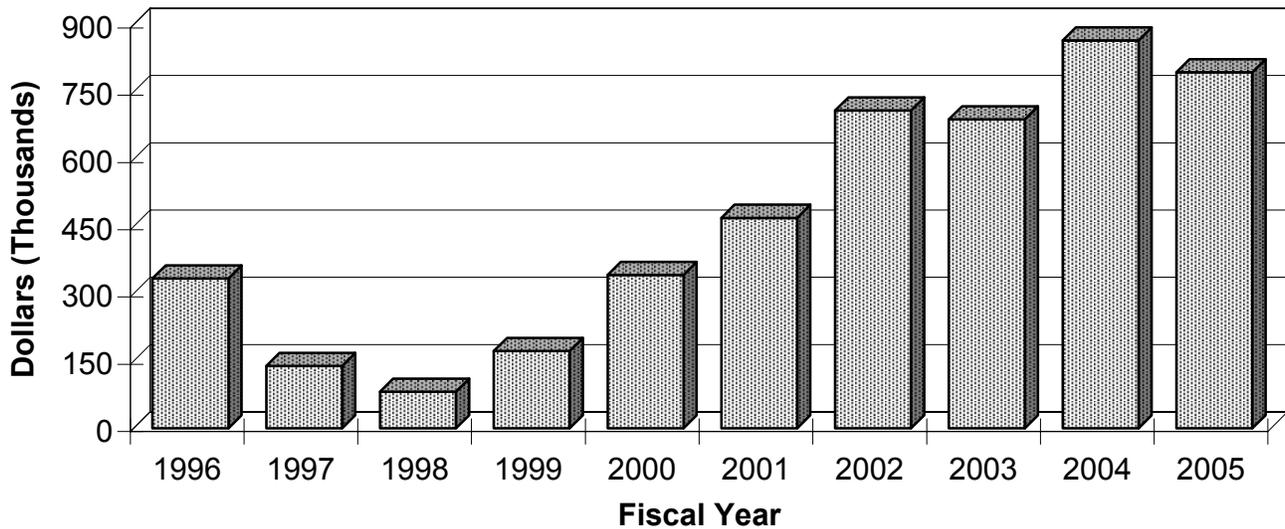
Responsible Department: Finance

Responsible Division: Accounting

Description:

Miscellaneous revenue includes such sources as property sales; photocopies; and Housing Authority Payment-In-Lieu-Of-Taxes. This source is notably insignificant relative to total General Fund revenue.

Non-Tax Revenues - Miscellaneous Revenue



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$333,951	116.10%	1 year 116.10%
1997	\$139,013	(58.37%)	2 year 28.86%
1998	\$81,167	(41.61%)	3 year 5.37%
1999	\$172,401	112.40%	4 year 32.13%
2000	\$341,880	98.31%	5 year 45.36%
2001	\$469,290	37.27%	6 year 44.02%
2002	\$708,479	50.97%	7 year 45.01%
2003	\$688,784	(2.78%)	8 year 39.03%
2004	\$864,558	25.52%	9 year 37.53%
2005	\$793,895	(8.17%)	10 year 32.96%

Notes:

In FY 2002 and FY 2004 the City auctioned several police vehicles in lieu of trading them in.

The proceeds were recorded in Miscellaneous Revenue.

In FY 1996, the City paid off the 1986 Adjustable Rate Lease Certificate of Participation which resulted in \$144,527 of revenue recorded in Miscellaneous Revenue.

In FY 2000, the City received additional revenues in the area of telecommunications and R/W agreements.

Police received an additional \$68,800 increase over FY 1999 for the school resource officers.

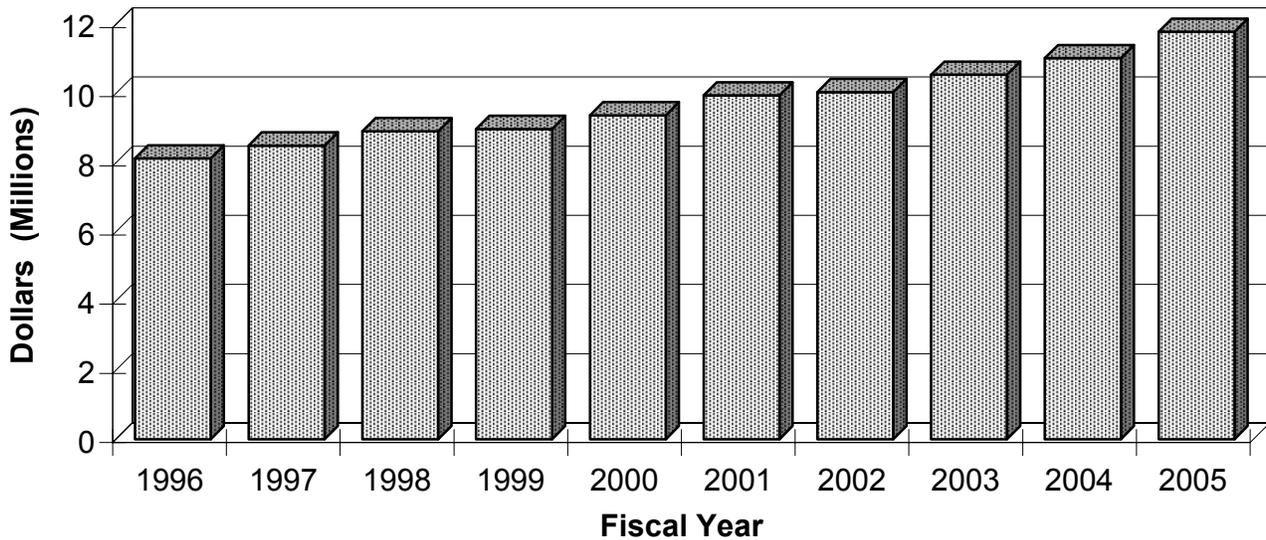
Due to GASB 34, the operating transfer from REDI to the general fund is classified as a miscellaneous revenue beginning in FY 2001.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Summary - Non-Tax Revenues - Intragovernmental Revenues



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$8,121,460	8.07%	1 year
1997	\$8,494,157	4.59%	2 year
1998	\$8,907,813	4.87%	3 year
1999	\$8,973,787	0.74%	4 year
2000	\$9,369,918	4.41%	5 year
2001	\$9,941,277	6.10%	6 year
2002	\$10,042,397	1.02%	7 year
2003	\$10,539,788	4.95%	8 year
2004	\$11,023,118	4.59%	9 year
2005	\$11,787,400	6.93%	10 year

Note:

Intragovernmental Revenues include Water and Electric Payment-In-Lieu-Of-Taxes (PILOT) and General and Administrative Charges.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

REVENUE DETAIL

Revenue Item: Intragovernmental Revenues - Water and Electric P.I.L.O.T.

Legal Authorization:

City Charter Chap 99
Article XII, Section 102
Current Tax Rate - Ordinance 6559

Responsible Department:

Finance

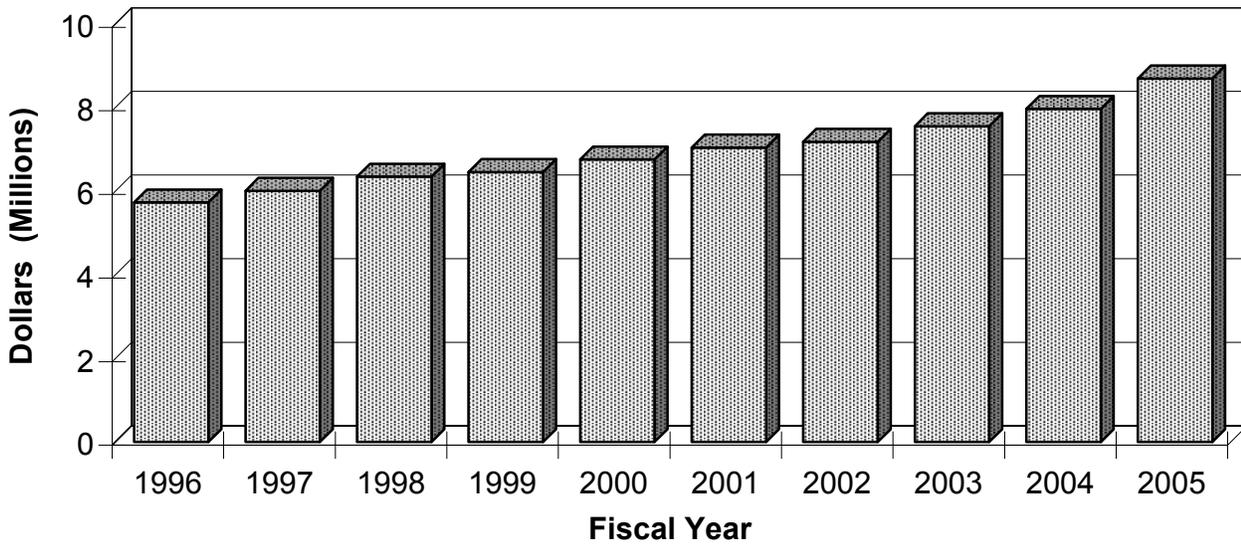
Responsible Division:

Accounting

Description:

The Water and Electric Utility Fund pays the General Fund annually an amount substantially equivalent to the sum which would be paid in taxes if the utilities were owned privately. The tax is equal to 7% of gross receipts and the property tax equivalent is equal to 33.33% of net fixed assets multiplied by the total City tax rate.

Intergovernmental Revenues - Water & Electric Payment-In-Lieu-Of-Taxes (P.I.L.O.T)



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$5,730,627	8.88%	1 year
1997	\$6,007,690	4.83%	2 year
1998	\$6,346,239	5.64%	3 year
1999	\$6,456,024	1.73%	4 year
2000	\$6,757,584	4.67%	5 year
2001	\$7,044,918	4.25%	6 year
2002	\$7,180,013	1.92%	7 year
2003	\$7,554,050	5.21%	8 year
2004	\$7,970,369	5.51%	9 year
2005	\$8,694,081	9.08%	10 year

FY 2005 increase in P.I.L.O.T is due to major capital expansions in the water fund and electric utilities which increased value of the funds fixed assets. These increases effect the personal property component of the P.I.L.O.T payment.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Table 3 and Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Table 3 and Exhibit B-3

REVENUE DETAIL

Revenue Item: Intragovernmental Revenues - General & Administrative Charges

Legal Authorization:

City Charter, Chap 99
Article V, Section 27

Responsible Department:

Finance

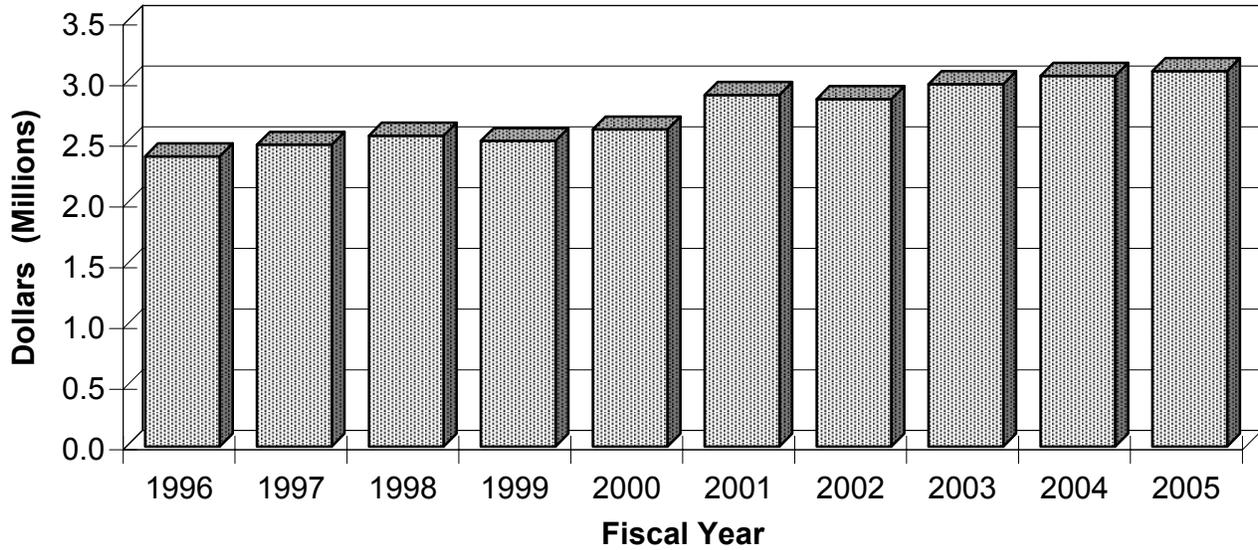
Responsible Division:

Accounting

Description:

The City charges proportionally for all services performed by departments for enterprise, internal service and other City funds. The charges are computed on the basis of an estimated percentage of time the various City departments contribute for servicing these funds. See the Annual Budget for the current charges.

Intragovernmental Revenues - General & Administrative Charges



Fiscal Year Collection History:

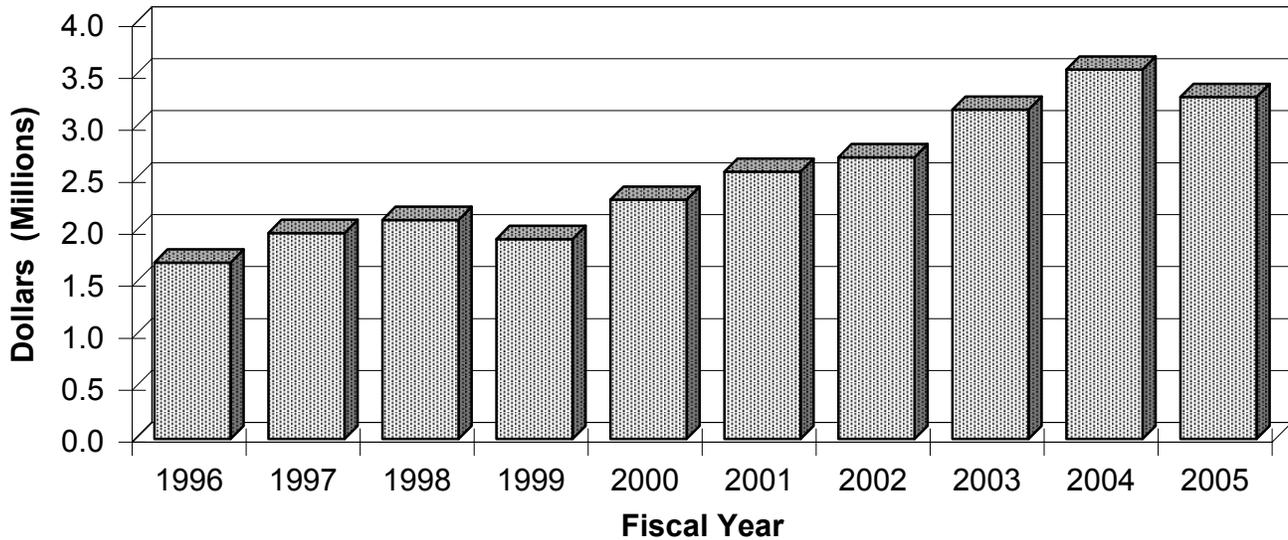
Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$2,390,833	6.20%	1 year
1997	\$2,486,467	4.00%	2 year
1998	\$2,561,574	3.02%	3 year
1999	\$2,517,763	(1.71%)	4 year
2000	\$2,612,334	3.76%	5 year
2001	\$2,896,359	10.87%	6 year
2002	\$2,862,384	(1.17%)	7 year
2003	\$2,985,738	4.31%	8 year
2004	\$3,052,749	2.24%	9 year
2005	\$3,093,319	1.33%	10 year

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Summary - Intergovernmental Revenues



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$1,697,273	3.44%	1 year
1997	\$1,981,327	16.74%	2 year
1998	\$2,106,519	6.32%	3 year
1999	\$1,923,160	(8.70%)	4 year
2000	\$2,301,247	19.66%	5 year
2001	\$2,570,875	11.72%	6 year
2002	\$2,710,326	5.42%	7 year
2003	\$3,168,318	16.90%	8 year
2004	\$3,554,464	12.19%	9 year
2005	\$3,290,518	(7.43%)	10 year

Note:

Intergovernmental Revenue = Federal, State & Local Grants.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

REVENUE DETAIL

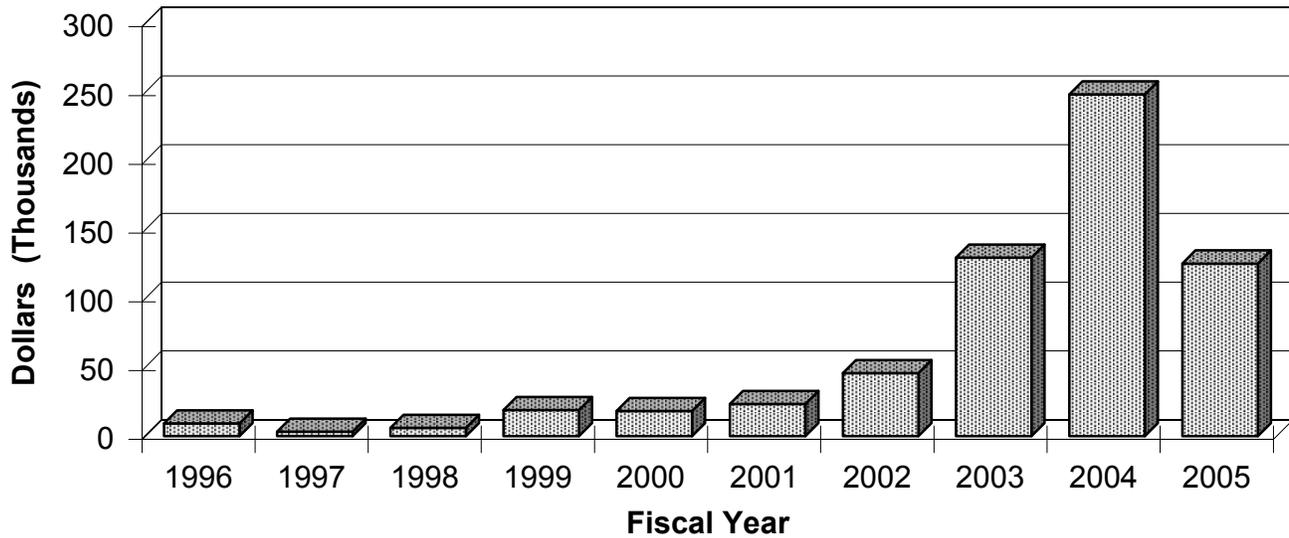
Revenue Item: Intergovernmental Revenues - Federal Grants: Department of Transportation (D.O.T.) Mass Transit (1976-Present)

Legal Authorization: Federal UMTA Act of 1964, Section 9; City Ordinance 11221	Responsible Department: Responsible Division:	Planning N/A
--	--	---------------------

Description:

The Department of Transportation mass transit grants are available for urban mass transportation studies. Allowable projects include studies of growth, policies for short- and long-range planning, transit surveillance and transit activity.

Intergovernmental Revenues - Federal Grants



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$9,187	(30.64%)	1 year (30.64%)
1997	\$3,154	(65.67%)	2 year (48.15%)
1998	\$5,965	89.12%	3 year (2.39%)
1999	\$18,917	217.13%	4 year 52.49%
2000	\$18,220	(3.68%)	5 year 41.25%
2001	\$23,302	27.89%	6 year 39.03%
2002	\$45,776	96.45%	7 year 47.23%
2003	\$129,744	183.43%	8 year 64.25%
2004	\$248,469	91.51%	9 year 67.28%
2005	\$125,478	(49.50%)	10 year 55.60%

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

In FY 2003 the large increase is due to \$107,844 received by the Fire Dept. from a SEMA grant.

In FY 2004 a large one time grant in the amount of \$221,320 was received from the Department of Justice for a SEMA Grant for the Fire Dept.

REVENUE DETAIL

Revenue Item: Intergovernmental Revenues - State Grants -- Major Components: (a) Health -- Women, Infants and Children; (b) Health--General; (c) Missouri Highway Transportation

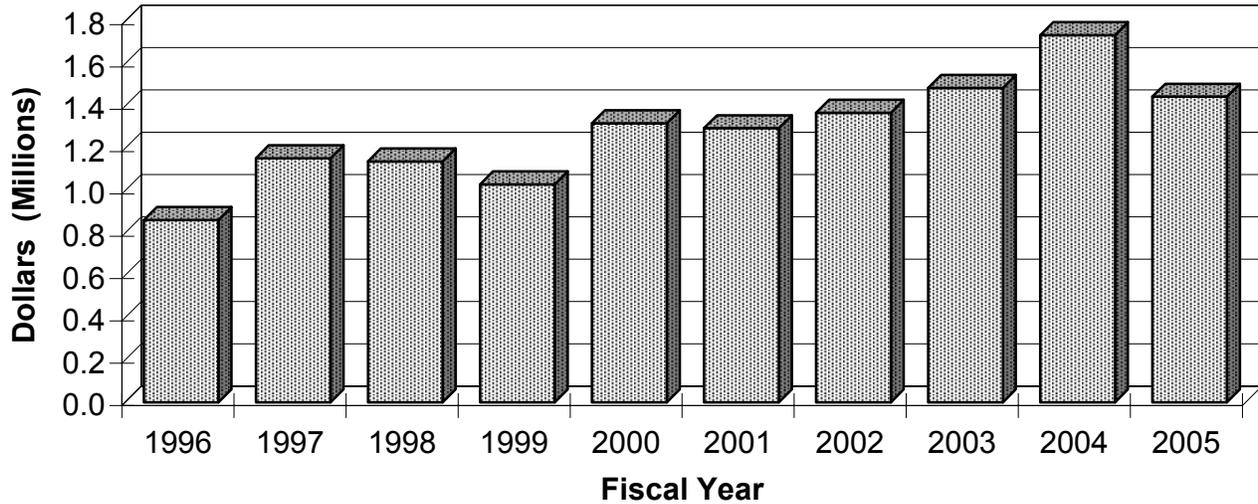
Legal Authorization: (a) & (b) Missouri Constitution RSMo 192.025; Federal: Title VI - Civil Rights Act of 1964 (c) Federal Highway Act, 1973, Section 112; City Ordinance 7965	Responsible Department: Health
	Responsible Division: Clinic and Nursing

Description:

State grants cover diverse local service needs. Among other things, the grants provide funds for health, transportation, conservation, and police needs.

Beginning in FY 1991 the administration of the WIC food contracts changed from the City to the State of Missouri. In FY 1995 the Social Services Clinic became the Family Health Center, a private, not-for-profit organization. The fluctuations during the listed ten year period reflect increases and/or decreases primarily in the Missouri Department of Transportation Grant, Health grants, and Police Department grants.

Intergovernmental Revenues - State Grants



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$861,589	(6.01%)	1 year (6.01%)
1997	\$1,153,936	33.93%	2 year 13.96%
1998	\$1,138,959	(1.30%)	3 year 8.87%
1999	\$1,030,456	(9.53%)	4 year 4.27%
2000	\$1,318,578	27.96%	5 year 9.01%
2001	\$1,295,502	(1.75%)	6 year 7.22%
2002	\$1,369,015	5.67%	7 year 7.00%
2003	\$1,486,111	8.55%	8 year 7.19%
2004	\$1,736,279	16.83%	9 year 8.26%
2005	\$1,444,530	(16.80%)	10 year 5.76%

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

In FY 2004 two large one time grants were received for the Youth at Risk program and for General Health .

REVENUE DETAIL

Revenue item: Intergovernmental Revenues - County Grants -- (a) Health;
(b) Emergency Management & Joint Communications (c) Animal
Control; (d) Community Services - Social Services

Legal Authorization:

- (a) Missouri Constitution, 1945,
Article VI, Section 16,
Section 70.220 RSMo;
City Ordinance 8096
- (a) Resolution R44-05 Annually
- (b) City Ordinance 6392
- (b) City Ordinance 8912
- (b) City Ordinance 18406 - Annually
- (c) Resolution R43-05 Annually
- (d) City Ordinance 12261
an amendment to 12572

Responsible Department:

- (a) Administration
- (b) Emergency Mgmt. &
Joint Communications
- (c) Animal Control
- (d) Community Services

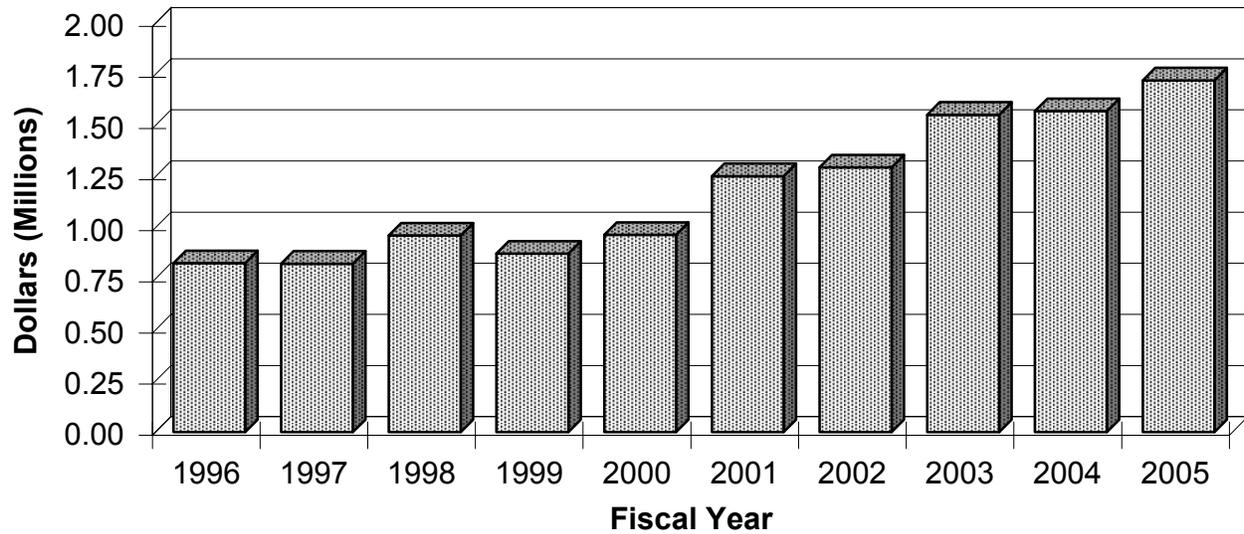
Responsible Division:

- (a) Administration
- (b) Emergency Mgmt. &
Joint Communications
- (c) Animal Control
- (d) Community Services

Description:

Like state grants, except in a more limited capacity, County grants have a purpose of providing basic community services. The county provides reimbursement to the city for a portion of the functions performed by city employees/operations that also benefit the county. The services include: Joint Communication (911), Public Health, Animal Control and notifications of county nuisance abatements.

Intergovernmental Revenues - County Grants



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$826,497	16.28%	1 year 16.28%
1997	\$824,237	(0.27%)	2 year 8.00%
1998	\$961,595	16.66%	3 year 10.89%
1999	\$873,787	(9.13%)	4 year 5.88%
2000	\$964,449	10.38%	5 year 6.78%
2001	\$1,252,071	29.82%	6 year 10.62%
2002	\$1,295,535	3.47%	7 year 9.60%
2003	\$1,552,463	19.83%	8 year 10.88%
2004	\$1,569,716	1.11%	9 year 9.79%
2005	\$1,720,510	9.61%	10 year 9.78%

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

REVENUE DETAIL

Revenue Item: Transfers from Other Funds - Major Components: Public Improvement Fund, Transportation Sales Tax Fund, Special Business District Fund, Special Road District Fund, Community Development Grant Fund and Parks Sales Tax, Utility Accounts & Billing and Contributions Fund.

Legal Authorization:
Annual Budget
Ordinance 016160 for FY 2000

Responsible Department: Finance

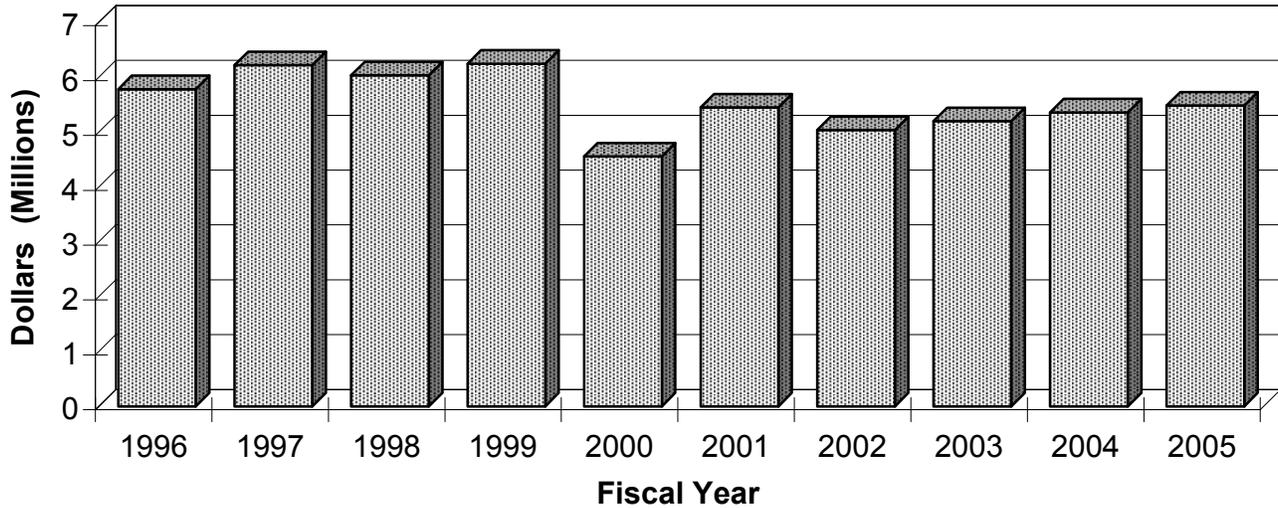
Responsible Division: Accounting

Description:

Fund transfers are utilized for such purposes as defraying public improvement engineering costs, transportation activities, social services, cultural activities, and employee health costs.

Starting in FY 2000, money transferring from the Transportation Sales Tax Fund into Airport and Transit funds no longer passed thru the General Fund. The money appropriated for the Airport and Transit Fund is now coming directly from the Transportation Sales Tax Fund.

Transfers From Other Funds



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$5,782,082	6.15%	1 year 6.15%
1997	\$6,219,938	7.57%	2 year 6.86%
1998	\$6,033,767	(2.99%)	3 year 3.58%
1999	\$6,245,400	3.51%	4 year 3.56%
2000	\$4,554,838	(27.07%)	5 year (2.57%)
2001	\$5,446,372	19.57%	6 year 1.12%
2002	\$5,037,599	(7.51%)	7 year (0.11%)
2003	\$5,197,570	3.18%	8 year 0.30%
2004	\$5,357,995	3.09%	9 year 0.61%
2005	\$5,482,308	2.32%	10 year 0.78%

Note:

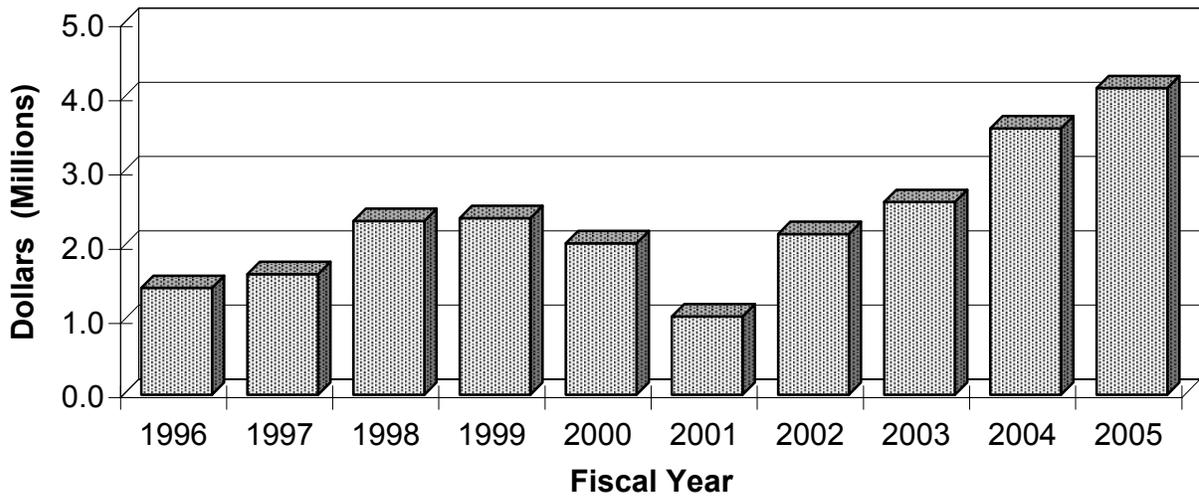
Starting in FY 2000 the subsidy for Airport and Transportation were transferred directly into each fund from the Transportation Sales Tax Fund.

Beginning in FY 2001 the operating transfer from REDI to the general fund is classified as a miscellaneous revenue due to GASB 34,

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-3

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

Appropriated Fund Balance



Fiscal Year Collection History:

Fiscal Year	Revenue	% Increase	
		Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$1,437,707	(25.47%)	1 year (25.47%)
1997	\$1,624,250	12.98%	2 year (6.25%)
1998	\$2,338,281	43.96%	3 year 10.49%
1999	\$2,378,624	1.73%	4 year 8.30%
2000	\$2,038,125	(14.31%)	5 year 3.78%
2001	\$1,052,503	(48.36%)	6 year (4.91%)
2002	\$2,163,003	105.51%	7 year 10.86%
2003	\$2,595,029	19.97%	8 year 12.00%
2004	\$3,587,694	38.25%	9 year 14.92%
2005	\$4,128,270	15.07%	10 year 14.93%

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. Exhibits B-3

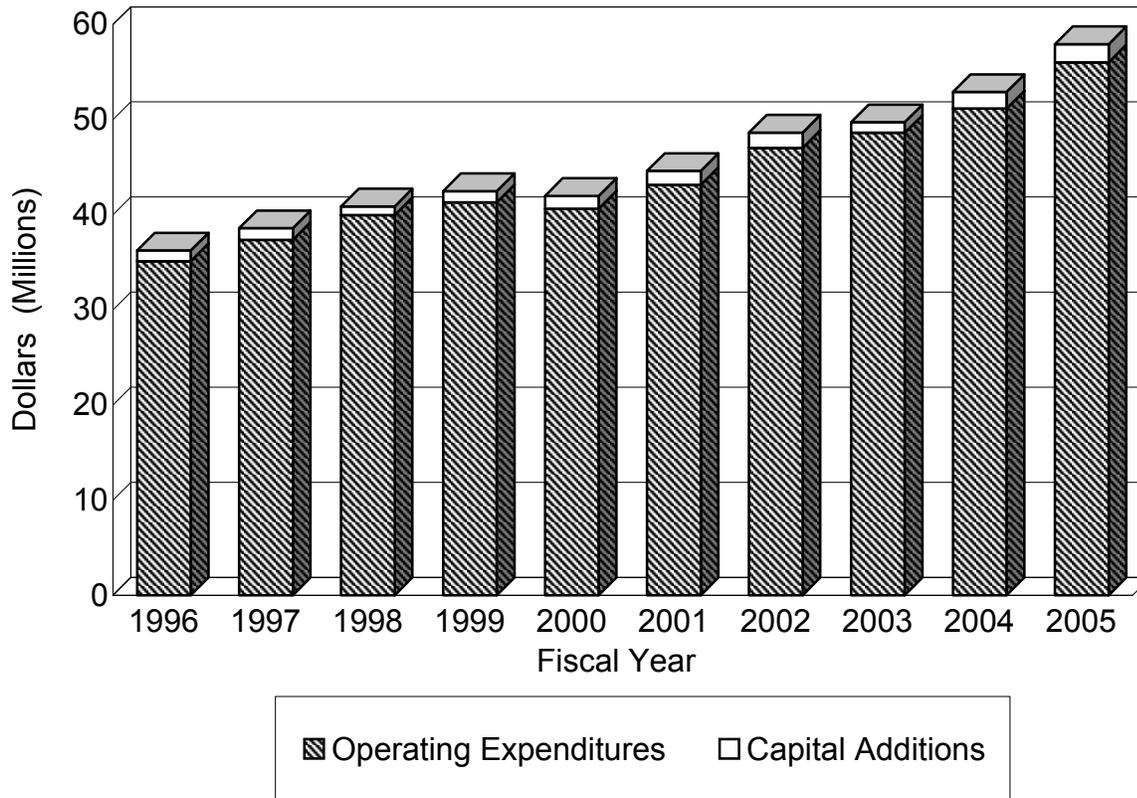
Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement. Exhibits B-3

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

General Fund Expenditure
Divider
FY 1996 - FY 2005

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Total General Fund Expenditures Operating Expenditures vs. Capital Additions



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Operating Expenditures	Capital Additions	Total Expenditures & Transfers	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase	
1996	\$35,117,313	\$1,116,683	\$36,233,996	4.03%	1 year	4.03%
1997	\$37,356,387	\$1,221,820	\$38,578,207	6.47%	2 year	5.25%
1998	\$39,978,075	\$892,640	\$40,870,715	5.94%	3 year	5.48%
1999	\$41,314,332	\$1,155,086	\$42,469,418	3.91%	4 year	5.09%
2000	\$40,630,682	\$1,345,097	\$41,975,779	(1.16%)	5 year	3.84%
2001	\$43,137,955	\$1,463,810	\$44,601,765	6.26%	6 year	4.24%
2002	\$47,019,513	\$1,607,256	\$48,626,769	9.02%	7 year	4.92%
2003	\$48,622,029	\$1,101,681	\$49,723,710	2.26%	8 year	4.59%
2004	\$51,162,107	\$1,743,249	\$52,905,356	6.40%	9 year	4.79%
2005	\$56,024,149	\$1,911,700	\$57,935,849	9.51%	10 year	5.26%

Notes:

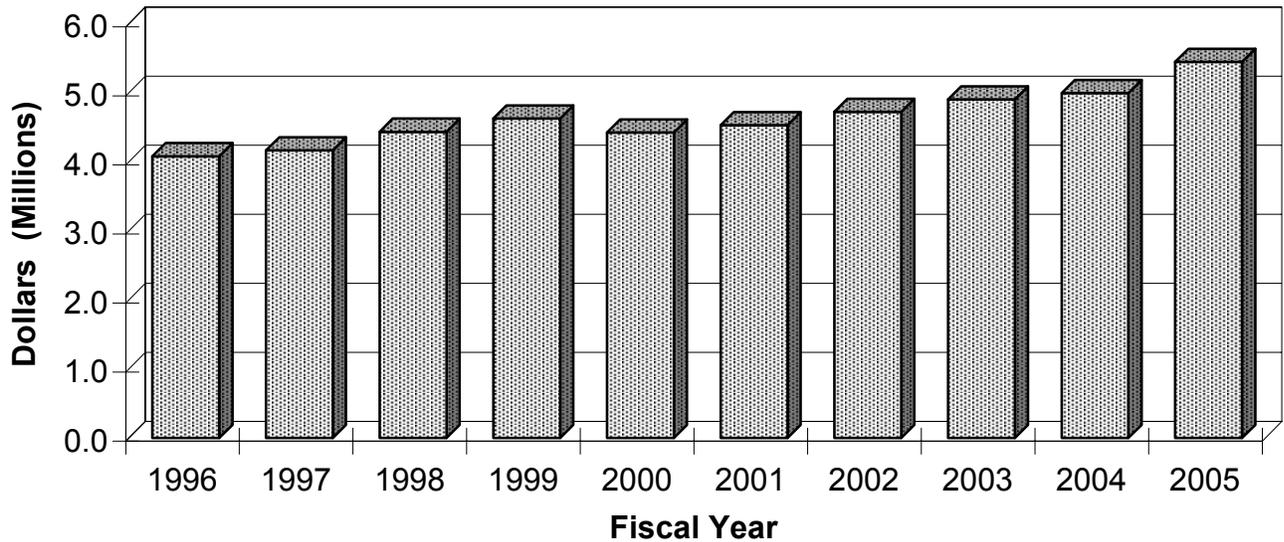
Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Summary - Total Policy Development & Administration Expenditures



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$4,077,761	7.98%	1 year
1997	\$4,163,831	2.11%	2 year
1998	\$4,433,157	6.47%	3 year
1999	\$4,622,847	4.28%	4 year
2000	\$4,421,350	(4.36%)	5 year
2001	\$4,527,812	2.41%	6 year
2002	\$4,720,235	4.25%	7 year
2003	\$4,899,577	3.80%	8 year
2004	\$4,991,116	1.87%	9 year
2005	\$5,442,000	9.03%	10 year

Notes:

Total Policy Development & Administration Expenditures= Policy Development and Administration

Totals in Annual Report less Public Works Admin. plus City Prosecutor.

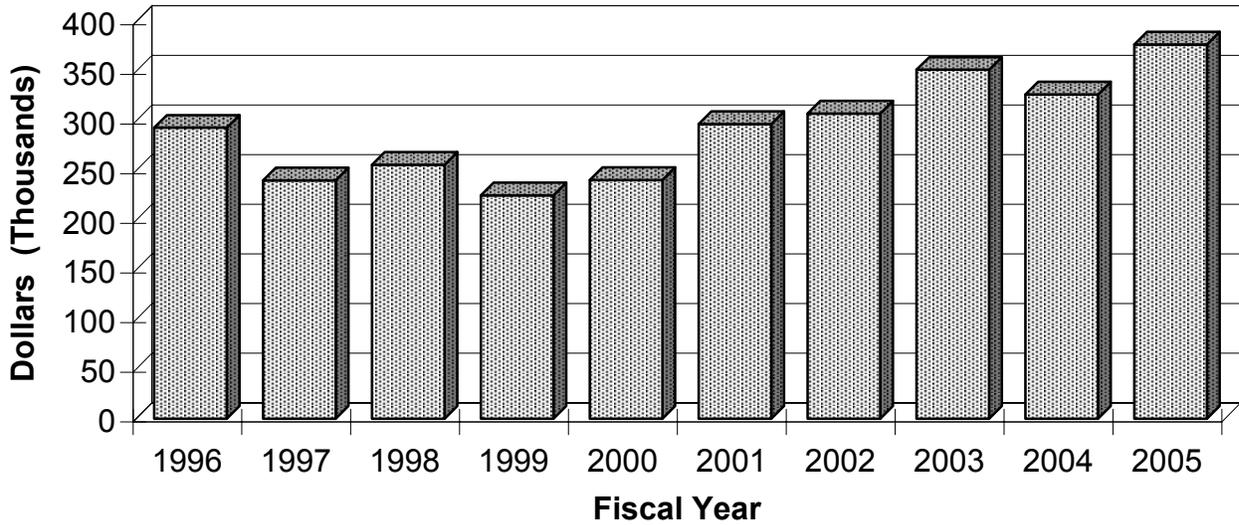
FY 2005 increase due impart to added personnel in Finance and Law.

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Policy Development & Administration Expenditures - City Council - City Clerk - Elections



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$293,089	30.32%	1 year
1997	\$239,977	(18.12%)	2 year
1998	\$255,697	6.55%	3 year
1999	\$225,099	(11.97%)	4 year
2000	\$240,385	6.79%	5 year
2001	\$296,865	23.50%	6 year
2002	\$307,360	3.54%	7 year
2003	\$351,430	14.34%	8 year
2004	\$326,506	(7.09%)	9 year
2005	\$376,947	15.45%	10 year

Note:

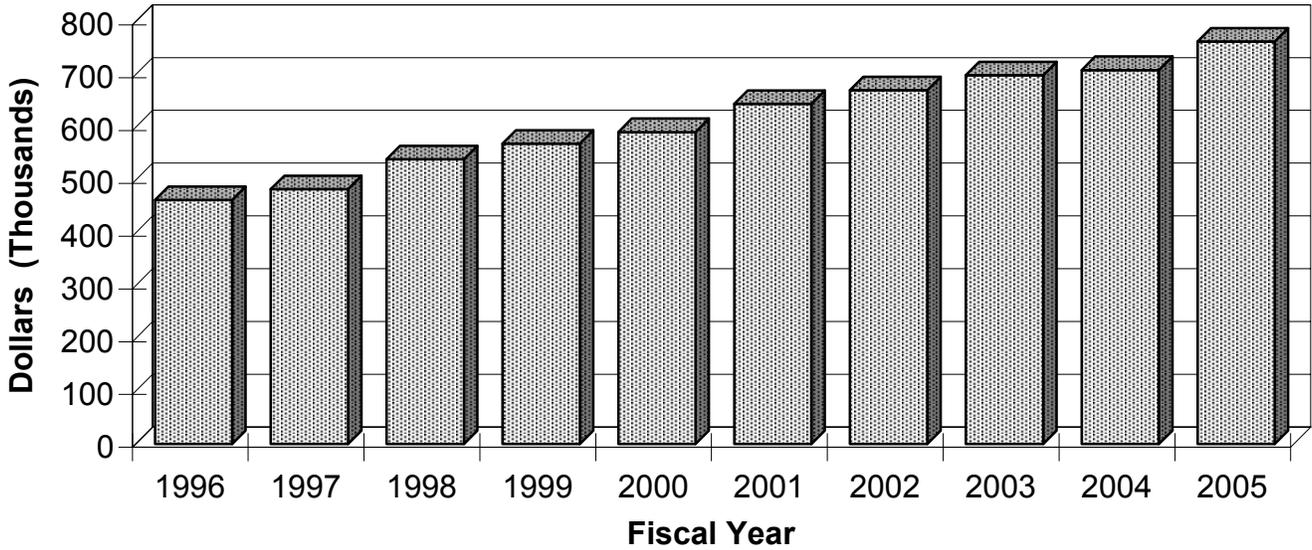
Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

FY 2005 increase due to a 50% increase for election expenditures.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Policy Development & Administration Expenditures - City Manager



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$462,074	28.13%	1 year
1997	\$482,744	4.47%	2 year
1998	\$538,920	11.64%	3 year
1999	\$568,850	5.55%	4 year
2000	\$590,703	3.84%	5 year
2001	\$643,987	9.02%	6 year
2002	\$669,716	4.00%	7 year
2003	\$698,003	4.22%	8 year
2004	\$708,180	1.46%	9 year
2005	\$762,069	7.61%	10 year

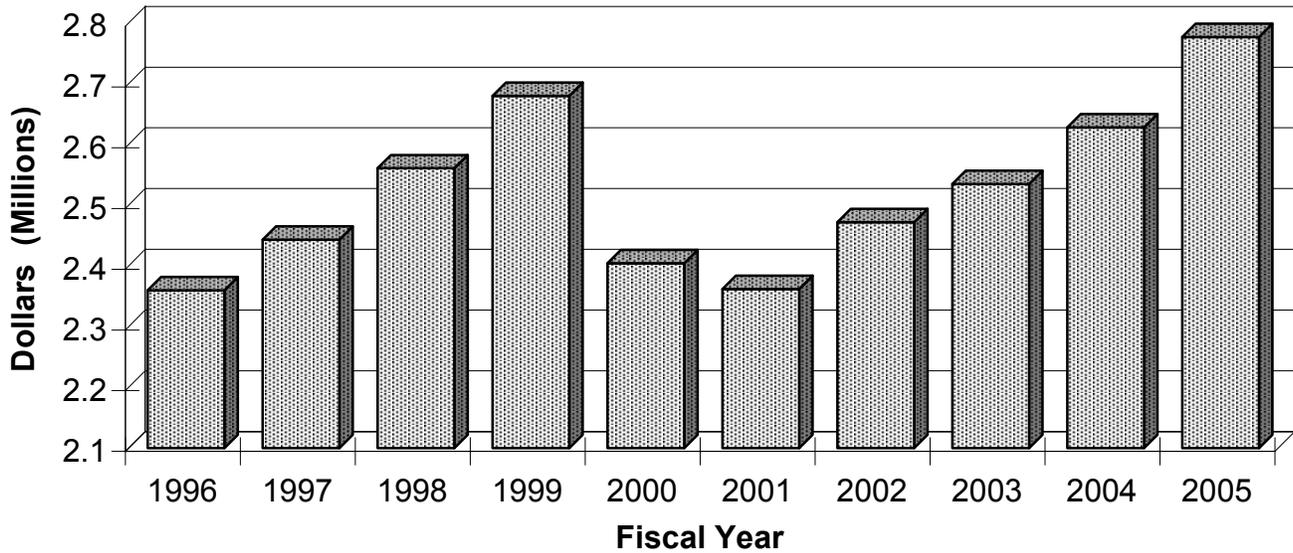
Note:

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Policy Development & Administration Expenditures - Financial Services



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$2,360,001	5.11%	1 year
1997	\$2,443,377	3.53%	2 year
1998	\$2,560,872	4.81%	3 year
1999	\$2,679,877	4.65%	4 year
2000	\$2,404,370	(10.28%)	5 year
2001	\$2,362,113	(1.76%)	6 year
2002	\$2,472,127	4.66%	7 year
2003	\$2,535,027	2.54%	8 year
2004	\$2,628,240	3.68%	9 year
2005	\$2,777,060	5.66%	10 year

Note:

FY 2000 decrease was in intragovernmental charges for Information Services. In prior years the bulk of the AS/400 usage was charged to Accounting and Utility Customer Services. The IS staff was able to provide a breakdown of time spent by user so the budget staff could better assess charges.

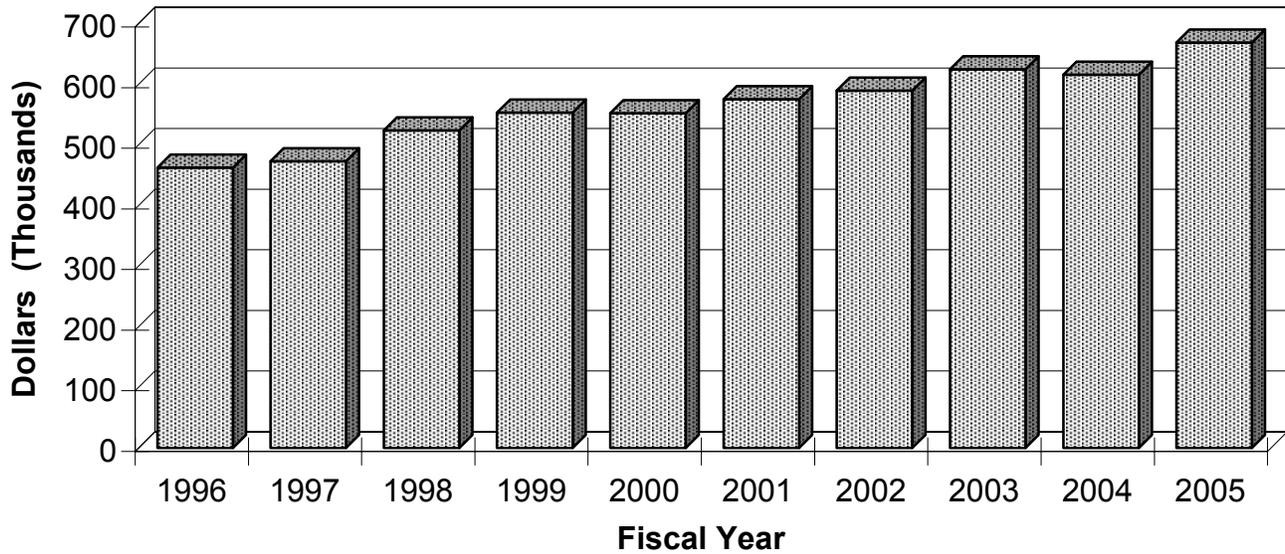
FY 2005 added personnel in treasury management.

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Policy & Development & Administration Expenditures - Human Resources



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase		
		Over Previous Year	Average Increase	
1996	\$462,637	1.02%	1 year	1.02%
1997	\$472,871	2.21%	2 year	1.62%
1998	\$524,092	10.83%	3 year	4.69%
1999	\$553,465	5.60%	4 year	4.92%
2000	\$552,301	(0.21%)	5 year	3.89%
2001	\$575,465	4.19%	6 year	3.94%
2002	\$589,588	2.45%	7 year	3.73%
2003	\$624,648	5.95%	8 year	4.01%
2004	\$615,807	(1.42%)	9 year	3.40%
2005	\$668,630	8.58%	10 year	3.92%

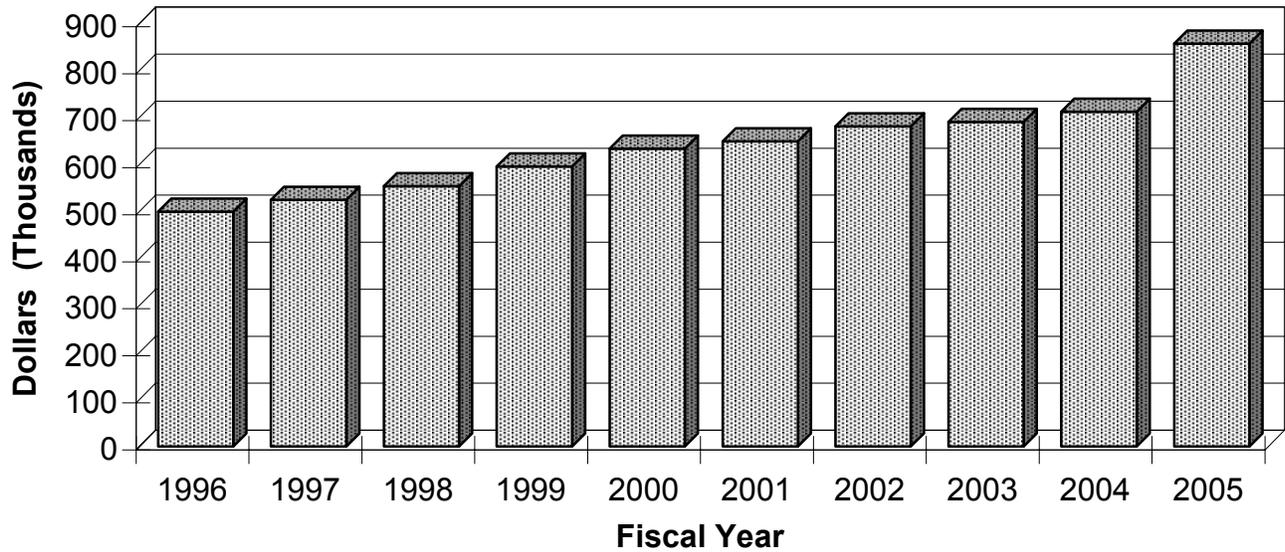
Note:

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Policy Development & Administration Expenditures - Law Department



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$499,960	2.49%	1 year
1997	\$524,862	4.98%	2 year
1998	\$553,576	5.47%	3 year
1999	\$595,556	7.58%	4 year
2000	\$633,591	6.39%	5 year
2001	\$649,382	2.49%	6 year
2002	\$681,444	4.94%	7 year
2003	\$690,469	1.32%	8 year
2004	\$712,383	3.17%	9 year
2005	\$857,294	20.34%	10 year

Notes:

Law Department = City Counselor and City Prosecutor.

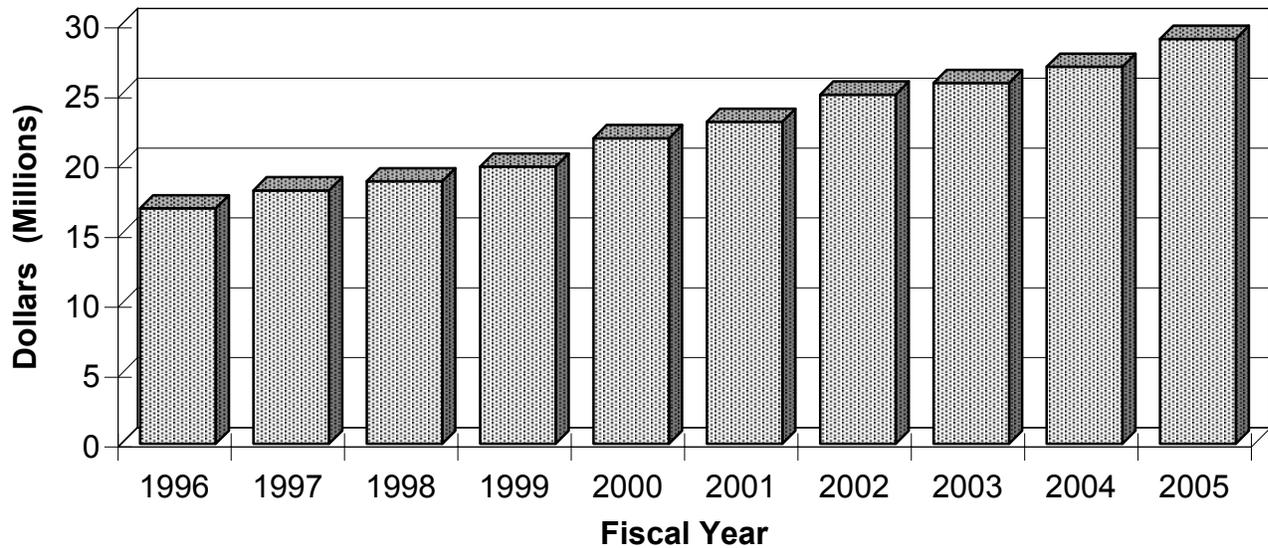
Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

FY 2005 increase is due to an approved addition of a position in the prosecutor's office

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Summary - Total Public Safety Expenditures



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$16,862,285	5.74%	1 year
1997	\$18,142,318	7.59%	2 year
1998	\$18,792,169	3.58%	3 year
1999	\$19,841,584	5.58%	4 year
2000	\$21,881,951	10.28%	5 year
2001	\$23,052,090	5.35%	6 year
2002	\$24,998,627	8.44%	7 year
2003	\$25,827,726	3.32%	8 year
2004	\$26,997,693	4.53%	9 year
2005	\$28,986,836	7.37%	10 year

Notes:

Total Public Safety Expenditures = Total Public Safety amounts in Annual Financial Reports less City Prosecutor.

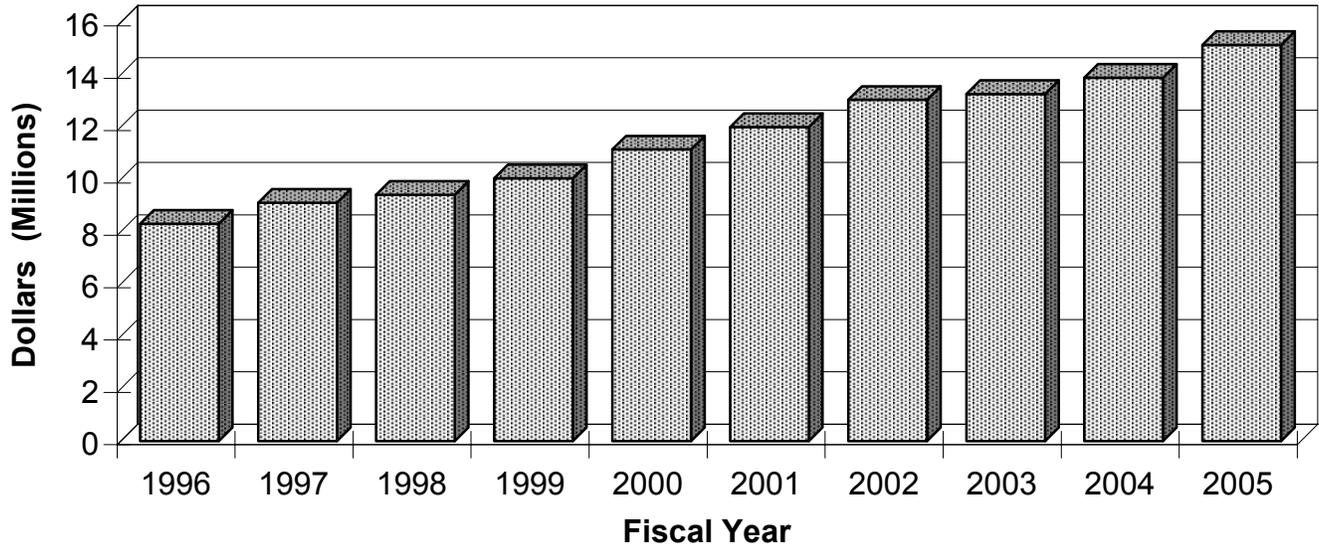
FY 2005 increase due in part to large increases in police and fire pension.

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Public Safety Expenditures - Police Department



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase	
		Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$8,310,282	5.85%	1 year
1997	\$9,115,108	9.68%	2 year
1998	\$9,418,276	3.33%	3 year
1999	\$10,052,244	6.73%	4 year
2000	\$11,149,914	10.92%	5 year
2001	\$12,003,622	7.66%	6 year
2002	\$13,046,196	8.69%	7 year
2003	\$13,272,194	1.73%	8 year
2004	\$13,893,140	4.68%	9 year
2005	\$15,138,821	8.97%	10 year

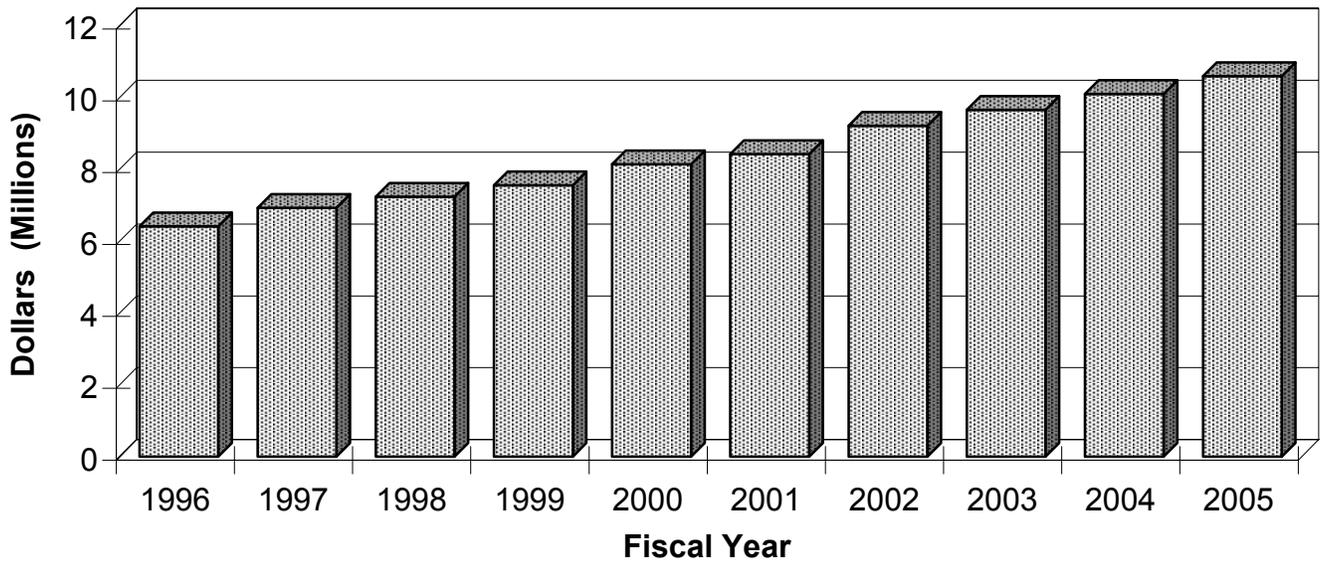
Note:

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Public Safety Expenditures - Fire Department



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase		
		Over Previous Year	Average Increase	
1996	\$6,411,263	5.17%	1 year	5.17%
1997	\$6,929,683	8.09%	2 year	6.63%
1998	\$7,233,891	4.39%	3 year	5.88%
1999	\$7,557,246	4.47%	4 year	5.53%
2000	\$8,138,949	7.70%	5 year	5.96%
2001	\$8,422,891	3.49%	6 year	5.55%
2002	\$9,207,194	9.31%	7 year	6.09%
2003	\$9,650,972	4.82%	8 year	5.93%
2004	\$10,097,846	4.63%	9 year	5.78%
2005	\$10,594,659	4.92%	10 year	5.70%

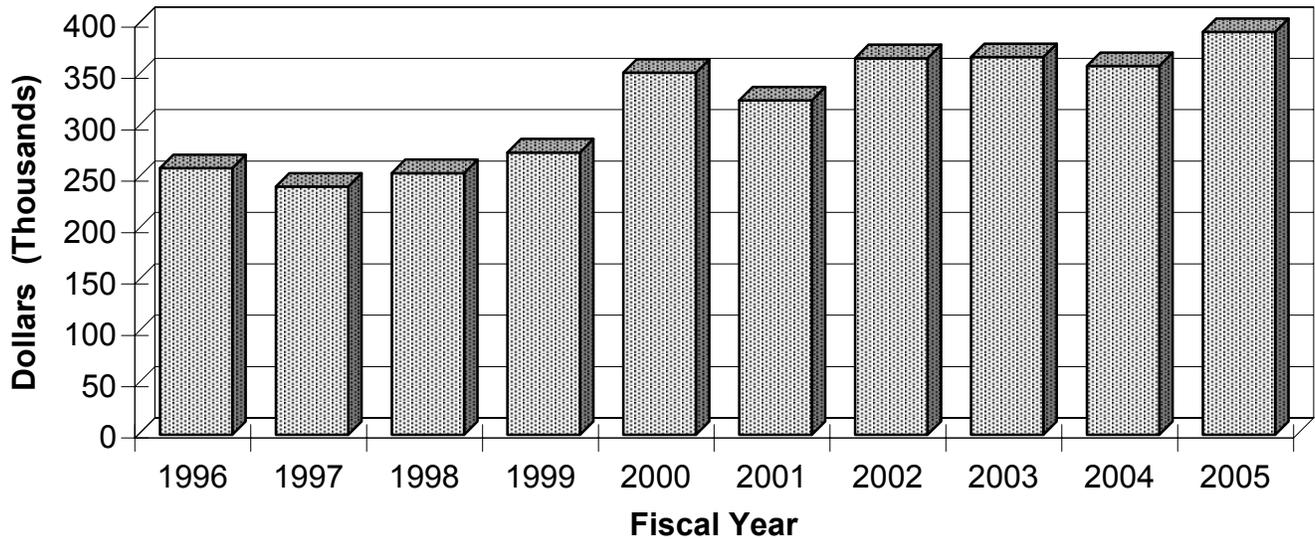
Note:

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Public Safety Expenditures - Animal Control



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$259,363	0.05%	1 year 0.05%
1997	\$241,413	(6.92%)	2 year (3.44%)
1998	\$254,635	5.48%	3 year (0.46%)
1999	\$274,794	7.92%	4 year 1.63%
2000	\$352,432	28.25%	5 year 6.96%
2001	\$325,551	(7.63%)	6 year 4.52%
2002	\$366,441	12.56%	7 year 5.67%
2003	\$367,566	0.31%	8 year 5.00%
2004	\$358,773	(2.39%)	9 year 4.18%
2005	\$392,124	9.30%	10 year 4.69%

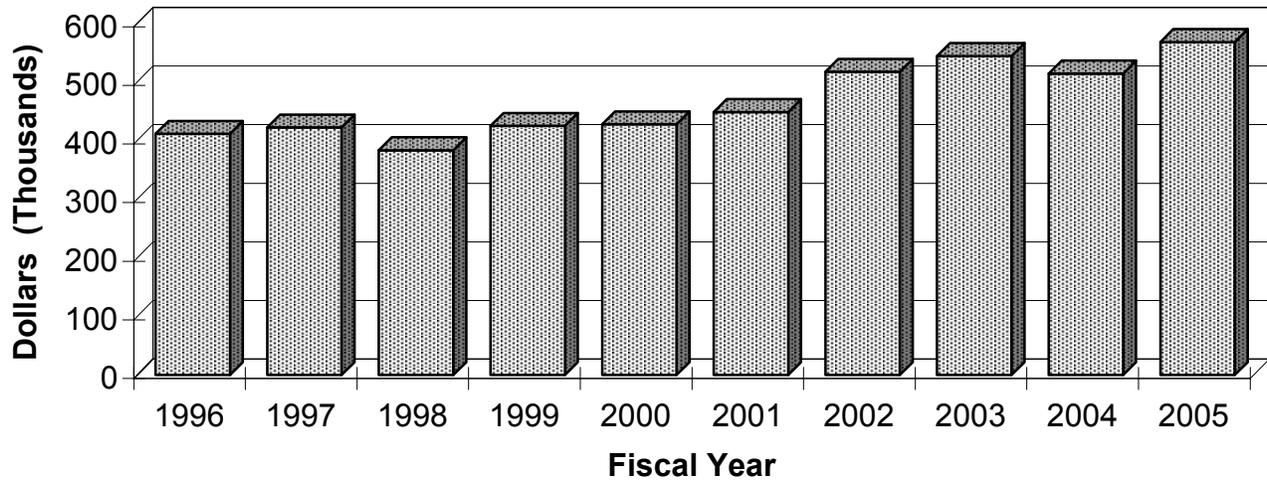
Note:

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Public Safety Expenditures - Municipal Court



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase		
		Over Previous Year	Average Increase	
1996	\$411,946	4.62%	1 year	4.62%
1997	\$422,900	2.66%	2 year	3.64%
1998	\$383,971	(9.21%)	3 year	(0.64%)
1999	\$425,419	10.79%	4 year	2.22%
2000	\$428,253	0.67%	5 year	1.91%
2001	\$449,051	4.86%	6 year	2.40%
2002	\$517,863	15.32%	7 year	4.24%
2003	\$544,800	5.20%	8 year	4.36%
2004	\$514,957	(5.48%)	9 year	3.27%
2005	\$568,531	10.40%	10 year	3.98%

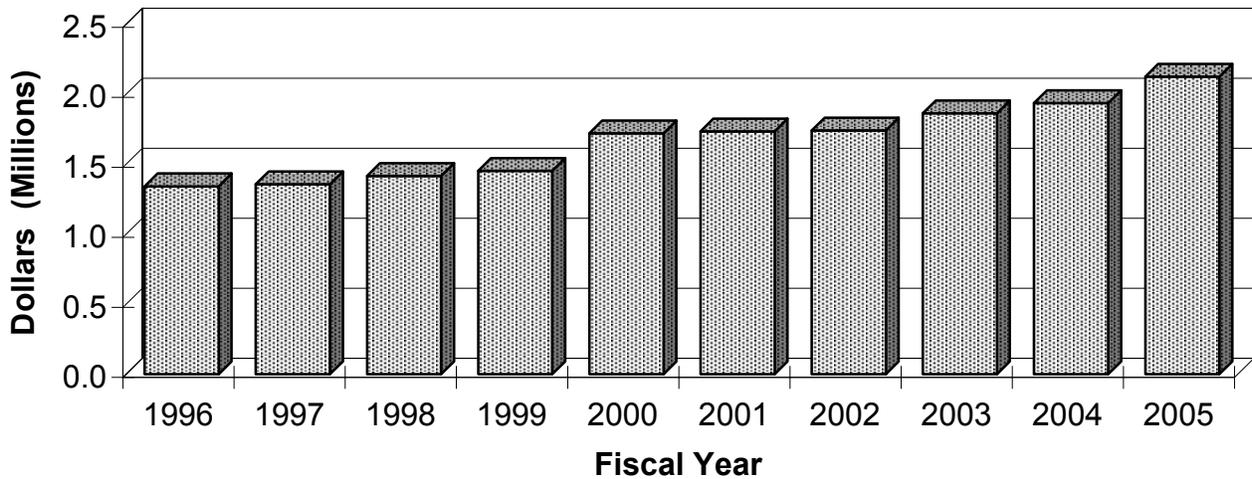
Note:

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Public Safety Expenditures - Joint Communications



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase		
		Over Previous Year	Average Increase	
1996	\$1,342,230	8.20%	1 year	8.20%
1997	\$1,356,825	1.09%	2 year	4.64%
1998	\$1,415,871	4.35%	3 year	4.55%
1999	\$1,452,015	2.55%	4 year	4.05%
2000	\$1,720,659	18.50%	5 year	6.94%
2001	\$1,734,541	0.81%	6 year	5.92%
2002	\$1,741,276	0.39%	7 year	5.13%
2003	\$1,864,132	7.06%	8 year	5.37%
2004	\$1,936,965	3.91%	9 year	5.21%
2005	\$2,125,150	9.72%	10 year	5.66%

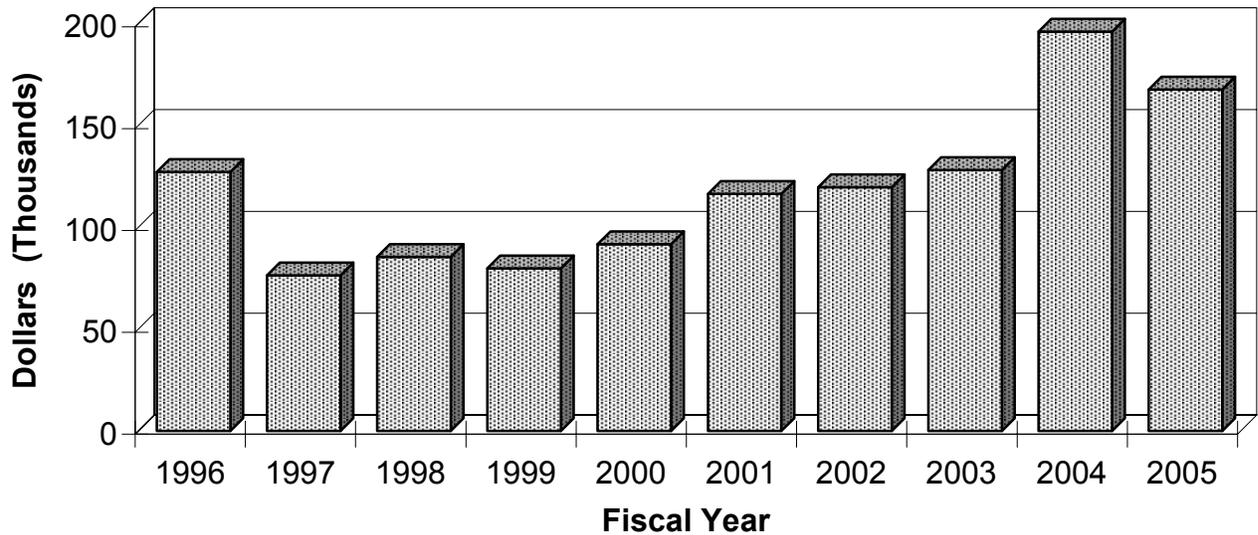
Note:

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Public Safety Expenditures - Emergency Management



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$127,201	19.95%	1 year 19.95%
1997	\$76,389	(39.95%)	2 year (10.00%)
1998	\$85,525	11.96%	3 year (2.68%)
1999	\$79,866	(6.62%)	4 year (3.66%)
2000	\$91,744	14.87%	5 year 0.04%
2001	\$116,434	26.91%	6 year 4.52%
2002	\$119,657	2.77%	7 year 4.27%
2003	\$128,062	7.02%	8 year 4.62%
2004	\$196,012	53.06%	9 year 10.00%
2005	\$167,551	(14.52%)	10 year 7.55%

Note:

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

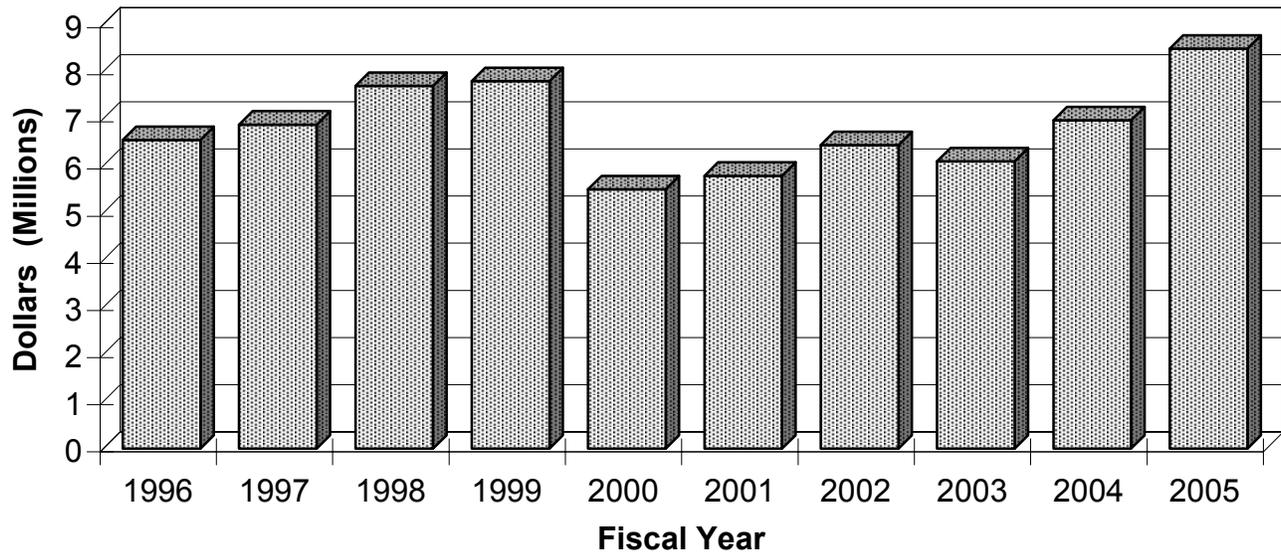
FY 2004 increased for communications, computer and miscellaneous equipment due to a large one time grant received for Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Summary - Total Transportation & Public Works Administration Expenditures



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$6,545,357	1.10%	1 year
1997	\$6,873,120	5.01%	2 year
1998	\$7,693,539	11.94%	3 year
1999	\$7,793,184	1.30%	4 year
2000	\$5,497,856	(29.45%)	5 year
2001	\$5,785,991	5.24%	6 year
2002	\$6,436,899	11.25%	7 year
2003	\$6,091,173	(5.37%)	8 year
2004	\$6,961,464	14.29%	9 year
2005	\$8,482,562	21.85%	10 year

Notes:

Total Transportation & Public Works Administration Expenditures = Total Transportation in Annual Report plus Airport and Public Transportation Subsidies, and Public Works Administration.

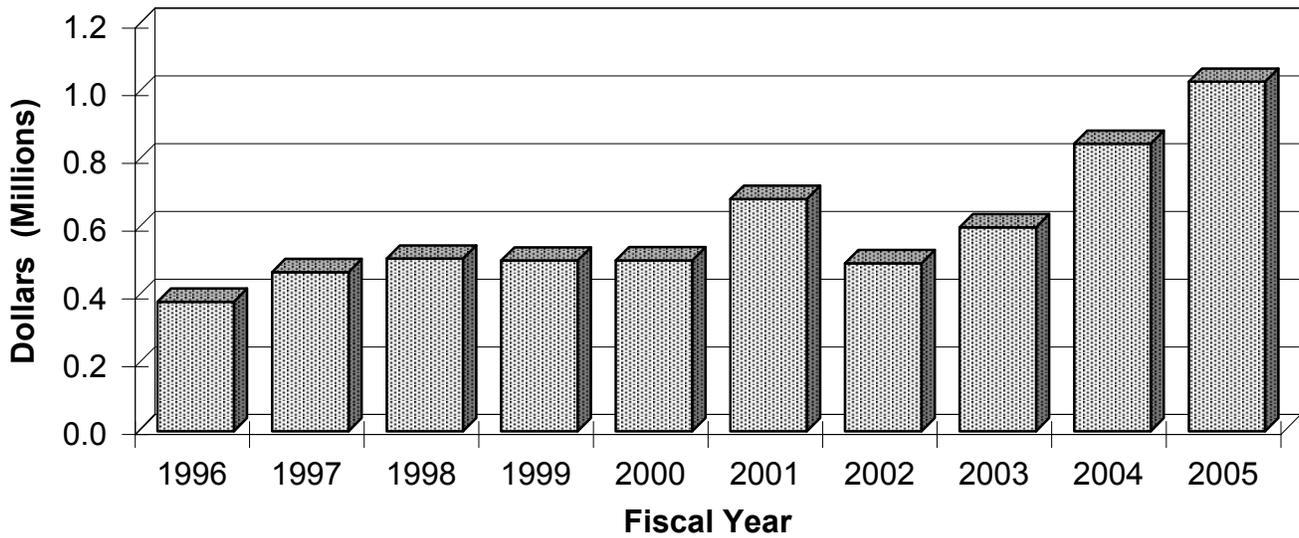
Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

FY 2005 increased due in part to an increased emphasis on street maintenance.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Transportation & Public Works Admin. Expenditures - Traffic Control



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$382,141	(4.81%)	1 year (4.81%)
1997	\$469,596	22.89%	2 year 9.04%
1998	\$509,302	8.46%	3 year 8.84%
1999	\$503,789	(1.08%)	4 year 6.36%
2000	\$504,077	0.06%	5 year 5.10%
2001	\$685,637	36.02%	6 year 10.25%
2002	\$495,522	(27.73%)	7 year 4.83%
2003	\$601,856	21.46%	8 year 6.91%
2004	\$848,380	40.96%	9 year 10.69%
2005	\$1,031,718	21.61%	10 year 11.78%

Note:

FY 2004 large increase was due to mainly additional personnel for striping and the purchase of countdown timers and a pedestrian flag system.

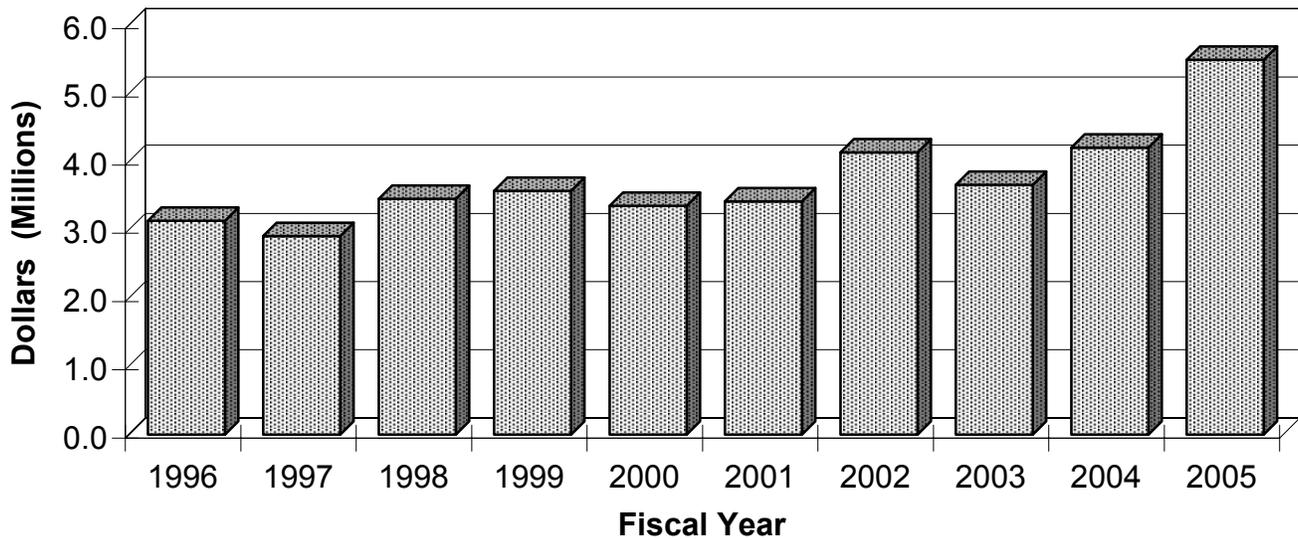
FY 2005 increase is due to the purchase of additional count down timers and work performed by Park Mark for paint striping.

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Transportation & Public Works Admin. Expenditures - Streets & Sidewalks



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$3,137,057	0.28%	1 year
1997	\$2,910,815	(7.21%)	2 year
1998	\$3,457,665	18.79%	3 year
1999	\$3,572,996	3.34%	4 year
2000	\$3,355,644	(6.08%)	5 year
2001	\$3,420,260	1.93%	6 year
2002	\$4,136,411	20.94%	7 year
2003	\$3,662,559	(11.46%)	8 year
2004	\$4,206,153	14.84%	9 year
2005	\$5,493,438	30.60%	10 year

Notes:

Streets & Sidewalks = Streets & Sidewalks in Annual Report plus Street Lighting.

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

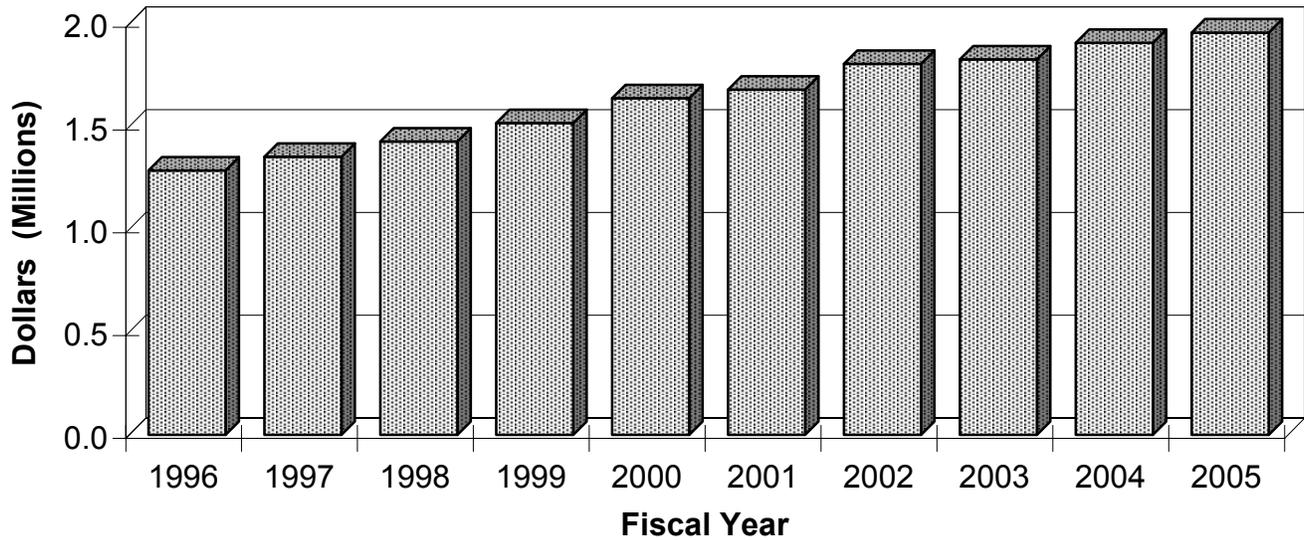
FY 2004 increase is mainly due to the purchase and replacement of various large pieces of street equipment (ie. chip spreader, backhoe and street sweepers)

FY 2005 increased due in part to a large increase in the amount street maintenance performed.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Transportation & Public Works Admin. Expenditures - Public Works Administration



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$1,287,011	6.75%	1 year
1997	\$1,352,709	5.10%	2 year
1998	\$1,426,572	5.46%	3 year
1999	\$1,516,399	6.30%	4 year
2000	\$1,638,135	8.03%	5 year
2001	\$1,680,094	2.56%	6 year
2002	\$1,804,966	7.43%	7 year
2003	\$1,826,758	1.21%	8 year
2004	\$1,906,931	4.39%	9 year
2005	\$1,957,406	2.65%	10 year

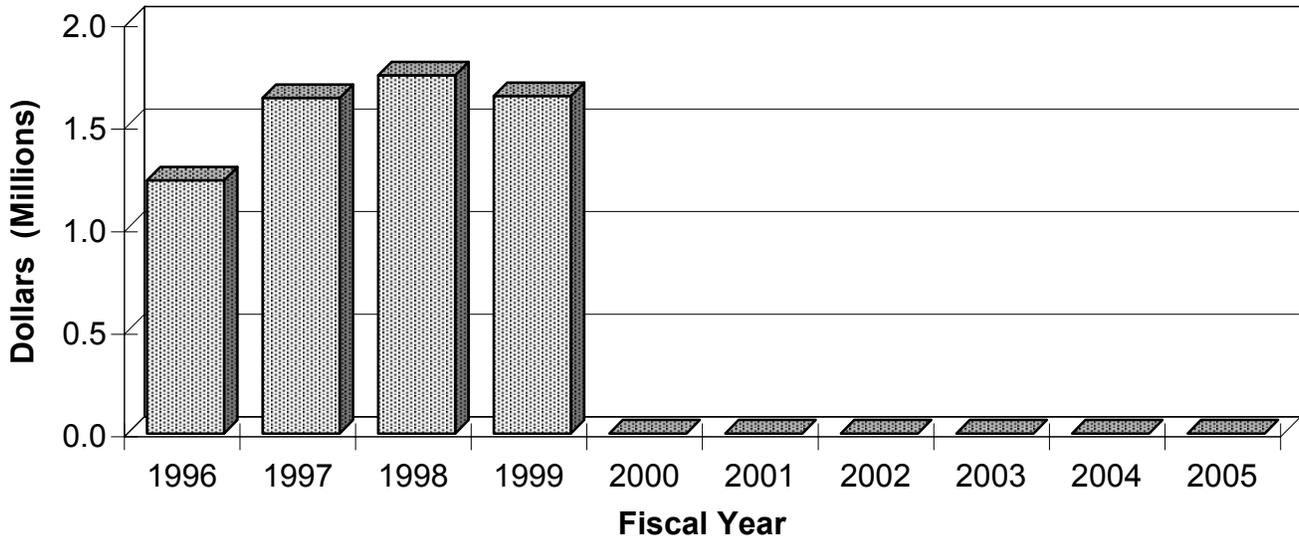
Note:

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Transportation & Public Works Admin. Expenditures - Transit Subsidy



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$1,235,000	0.00%	1 year 0.00%
1997	\$1,636,000	32.47%	2 year 16.23%
1998	\$1,746,000	6.72%	3 year 13.06%
1999	\$1,646,000	(5.73%)	4 year 8.37%
2000	\$0	(100.00%)	5 year (13.31%)
2001	\$0	0.00%	6 year (11.09%)
2002	\$0	0.00%	7 year (9.50%)
2003	\$0	0.00%	8 year (8.32%)
2004	\$0	0.00%	9 year (7.39%)
2005	\$0	0.00%	10 year (6.65%)

Notes:

The increased subsidy in FY 1994 is due in part to acquisition costs of the non-federally funded portion of capital assets.

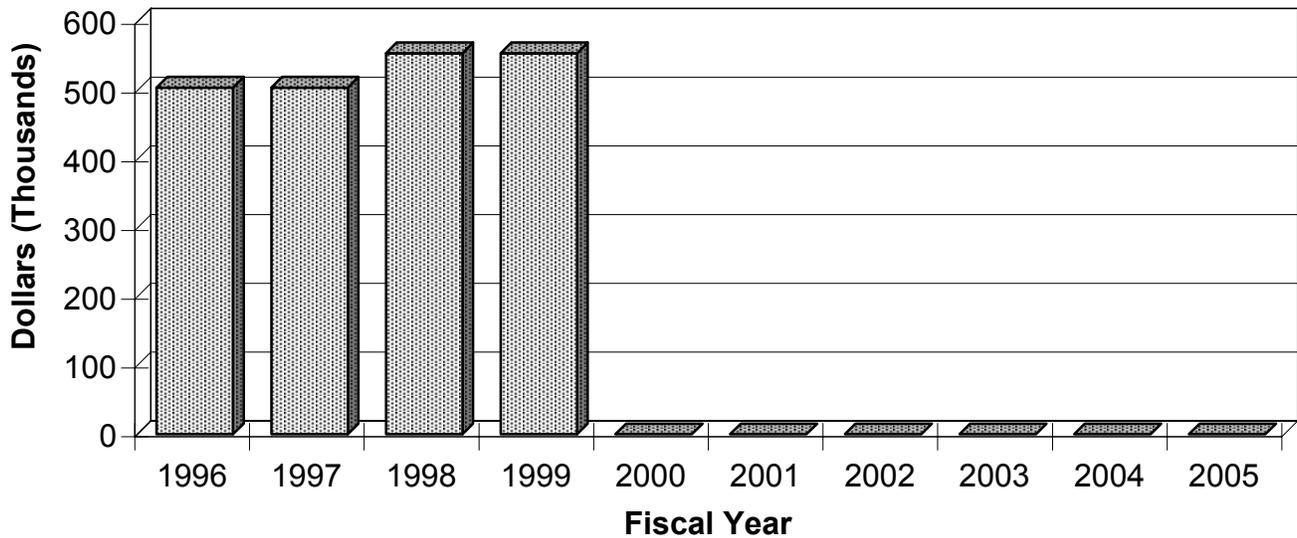
Beginning in FY 2000 the Transportation Subsidy is coming directly from the Transportation Sales Tax Fund instead of being routed from that fund to the General Fund and then into the Transportation Fund.

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Transportation & Public Works Admin. Expenditures - Airport Subsidy



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$504,148	0.00%	1 year 0.00%
1997	\$504,000	(0.03%)	2 year (0.01%)
1998	\$554,000	9.92%	3 year 3.30%
1999	\$554,000	0.00%	4 year 2.47%
2000	\$0	(100.00%)	5 year (18.02%)
2001	\$0	0.00%	6 year (15.02%)
2002	\$0	0.00%	7 year (12.87%)
2003	\$0	0.00%	8 year (11.26%)
2004	\$0	0.00%	9 year (10.01%)
2005	\$0	0.00%	10 year (9.01%)

Notes:

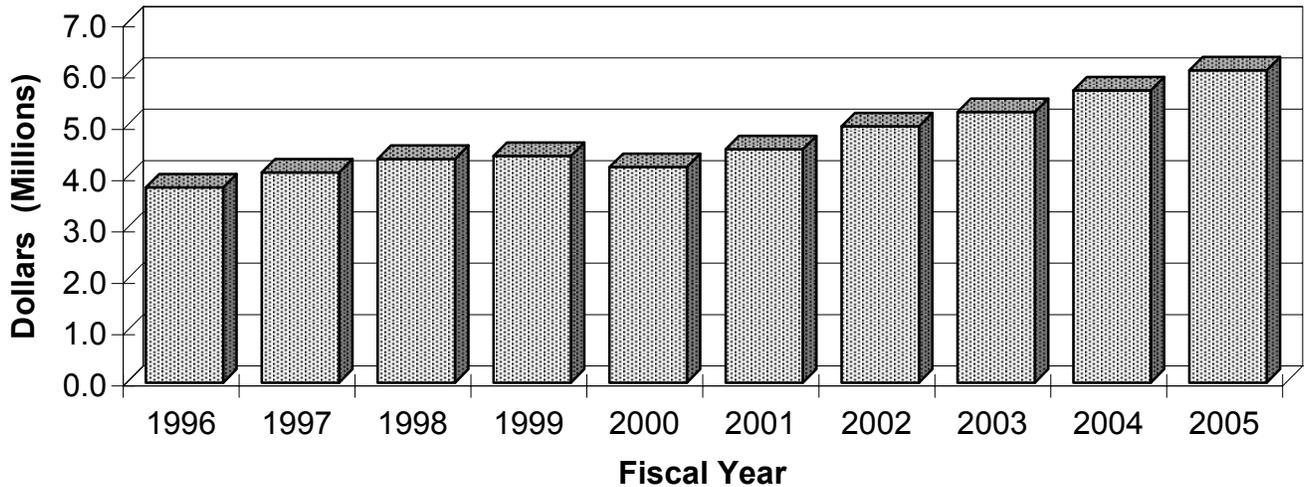
Beginning in FY 2000 the Airport Subsidy is coming directly from the Transportation Sales Tax Fund instead of being routed from that fund to the General Fund and then into the Airport Fund.

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Summary - Total Health & Environment Expenditures



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$3,803,244	5.81%	1 year
1997	\$4,095,873	7.69%	2 year
1998	\$4,358,874	6.42%	3 year
1999	\$4,419,353	1.39%	4 year
2000	\$4,202,033	(4.92%)	5 year
2001	\$4,549,478	8.27%	6 year
2002	\$4,994,058	9.77%	7 year
2003	\$5,272,912	5.58%	8 year
2004	\$5,692,406	7.96%	9 year
2005	\$6,086,974	6.93%	10 year

Notes:

Total Health and Environment Expenditures = Total Health and Environment in Annual Report plus Storm Water Fund Subsidy.

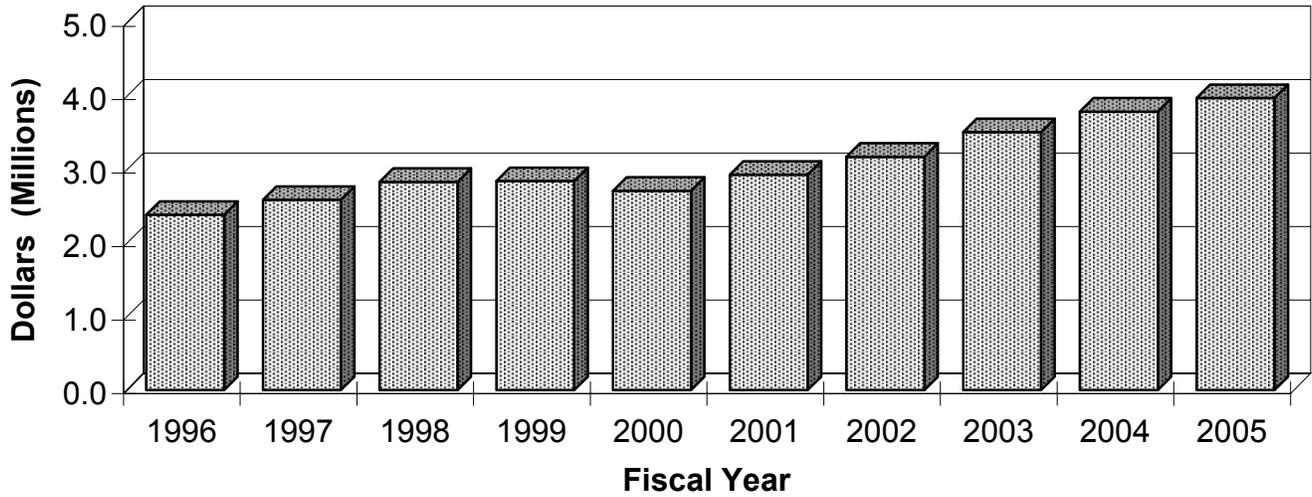
The decrease in FY 2000 was due to the Corrections, School Health, and Parkade programs no longer being administered by the City, and no storm water subsidy was needed.

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Health & Environment Expenditures - Health Services



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$2,388,616	6.62%	1 year
1997	\$2,590,232	8.44%	2 year
1998	\$2,835,844	9.48%	3 year
1999	\$2,847,466	0.41%	4 year
2000	\$2,714,873	(4.66%)	5 year
2001	\$2,932,152	8.00%	6 year
2002	\$3,178,136	8.39%	7 year
2003	\$3,513,463	10.55%	8 year
2004	\$3,793,586	7.97%	9 year
2005	\$3,976,631	4.83%	10 year

Notes:

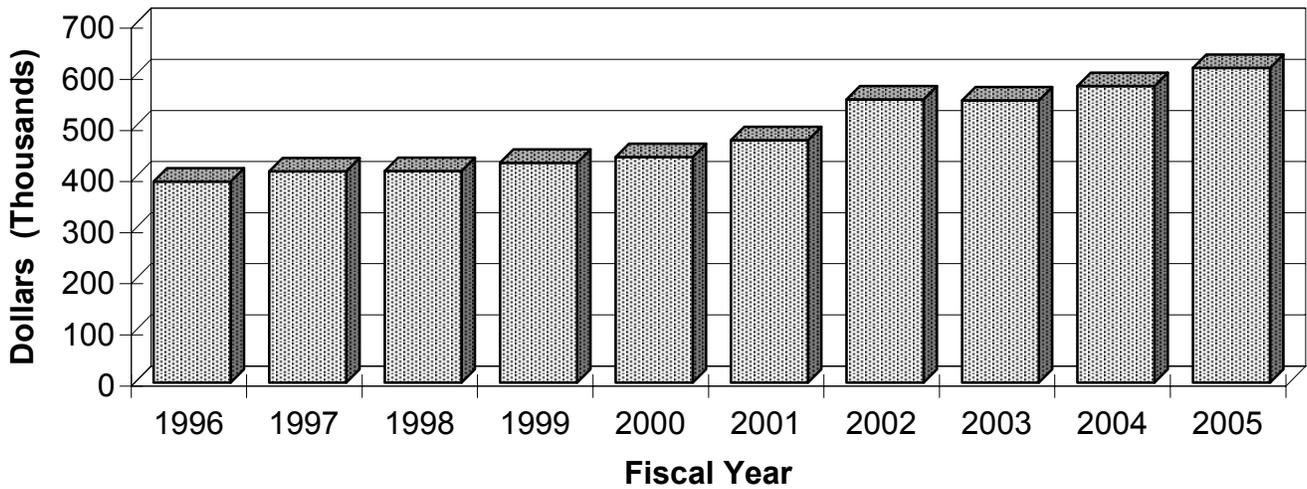
The decrease in FY 2000 was due to the Corrections, School Health, and Parkade programs no longer being administered by the City.

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Health & Environment Expenditures - Planning



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$393,554	8.34%	1 year
1997	\$413,532	5.08%	2 year
1998	\$414,113	0.14%	3 year
1999	\$430,486	3.95%	4 year
2000	\$441,499	2.56%	5 year
2001	\$474,359	7.44%	6 year
2002	\$554,004	16.79%	7 year
2003	\$552,474	(0.28%)	8 year
2004	\$580,542	5.08%	9 year
2005	\$616,073	6.12%	10 year

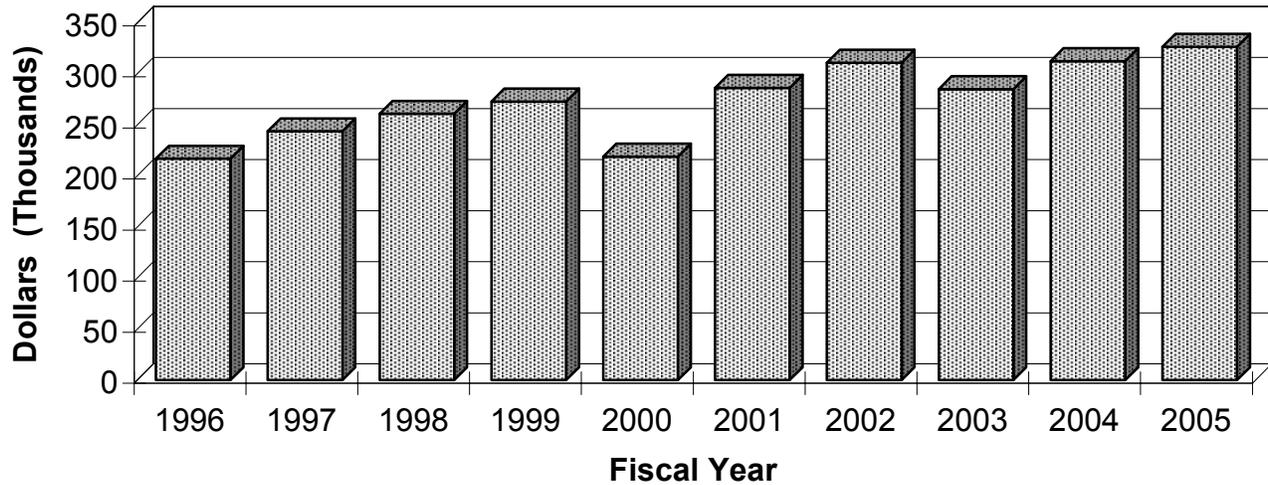
Note:

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Health & Environment Expenditures - Department of Economic Development



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$216,732	(17.47%)	1 year (17.47%)
1997	\$243,472	12.34%	2 year (2.57%)
1998	\$260,587	7.03%	3 year 0.63%
1999	\$272,729	4.66%	4 year 1.64%
2000	\$218,824	(19.77%)	5 year (2.64%)
2001	\$285,952	30.68%	6 year 2.91%
2002	\$310,546	8.60%	7 year 3.72%
2003	\$284,771	(8.30%)	8 year 2.22%
2004	\$312,088	9.59%	9 year 3.04%
2005	\$326,276	4.55%	10 year 3.19%

Note:

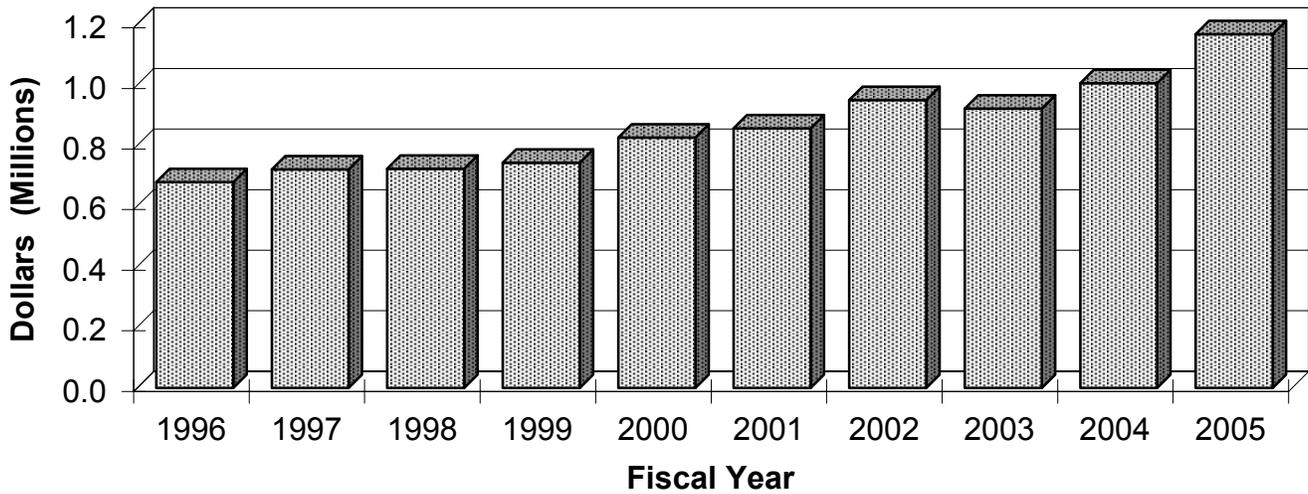
Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

The significant decrease in FY 2000 was mainly due to position vacancies within the department.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Health & Environment Expenditures - Protective Inspection



Fiscal Year History:

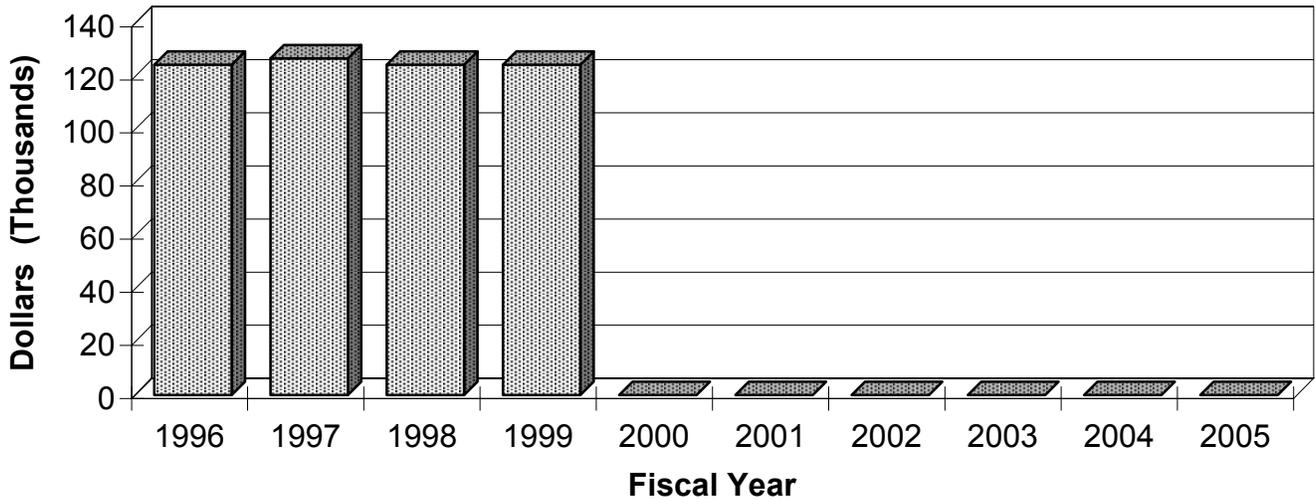
Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$679,937	14.11%	1 year 14.11%
1997	\$721,817	6.16%	2 year 10.13%
1998	\$723,925	0.29%	3 year 6.85%
1999	\$744,267	2.81%	4 year 5.84%
2000	\$826,837	11.09%	5 year 6.89%
2001	\$857,015	3.65%	6 year 6.35%
2002	\$951,372	11.01%	7 year 7.02%
2003	\$922,204	(3.07%)	8 year 5.76%
2004	\$1,006,190	9.11%	9 year 6.13%
2005	\$1,167,994	16.08%	10 year 7.12%

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Health & Environment Expenditures - Storm Water Fund Subsidy



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$124,405	(5.94%)	1 year (5.94%)
1997	\$126,820	1.94%	2 year (2.00%)
1998	\$124,405	(1.90%)	3 year (1.97%)
1999	\$124,405	0.00%	4 year (1.48%)
2000	\$0	(100.00%)	5 year (21.18%)
2001	\$0	0.00%	6 year (17.65%)
2002	\$0	0.00%	7 year (15.13%)
2003	\$0	0.00%	8 year (13.24%)
2004	\$0	0.00%	9 year (11.77%)
2005	\$0	0.00%	10 year (10.59%)

Notes:

The Storm Water operation no longer requires a General Fund subsidy; therefore, the subsidy was discontinued beginning in FY 2000.

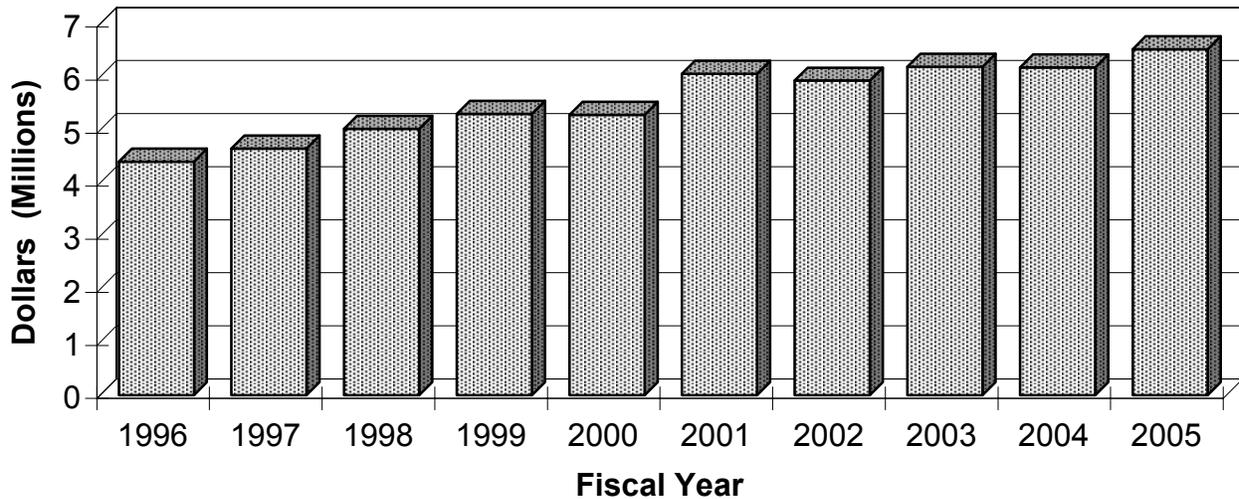
Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

FY 2005 increase due in part to a 20% increase in health insurance premiums.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Summary - Total Personal Development Expenditures



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$4,400,379	1.97%	1 year
1997	\$4,645,777	5.58%	2 year
1998	\$5,020,593	8.07%	3 year
1999	\$5,303,598	5.64%	4 year
2000	\$5,285,646	(0.34%)	5 year
2001	\$6,058,226	14.62%	6 year
2002	\$5,928,369	(2.14%)	7 year
2003	\$6,188,647	4.39%	8 year
2004	\$6,174,844	(0.22%)	9 year
2005	\$6,516,187	5.53%	10 year

Notes:

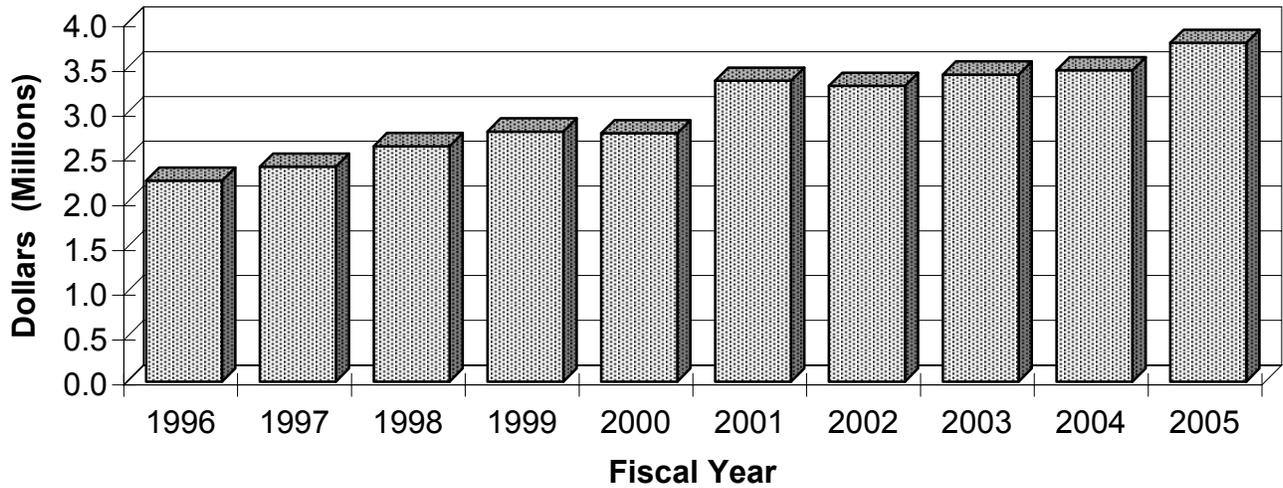
Total Personal Development Expenditures = Total Personal Development in Annual Financial Report plus Recreation Services Subsidy.

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Personal Development Expenditures - Parks & Recreation



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$2,242,748	0.14%	1 year
1997	\$2,399,735	7.00%	2 year
1998	\$2,629,442	9.57%	3 year
1999	\$2,792,974	6.22%	4 year
2000	\$2,772,592	(0.73%)	5 year
2001	\$3,359,796	21.18%	6 year
2002	\$3,303,209	(1.68%)	7 year
2003	\$3,428,616	3.80%	8 year
2004	\$3,476,623	1.40%	9 year
2005	\$3,782,565	8.80%	10 year

Note:

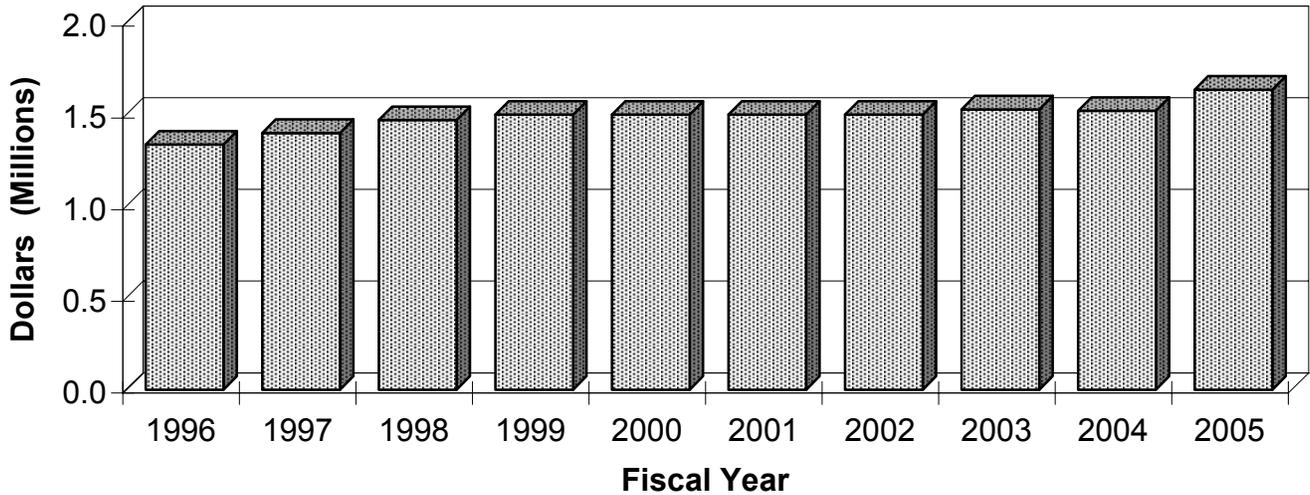
Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

FY 2005 increase was due in part to the one time purchase of capital items (ie flatbed trucks, cargo van and a pick-up truck)

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Personal Development Expenditures - Recreation Services Subsidy



Fiscal Year History:

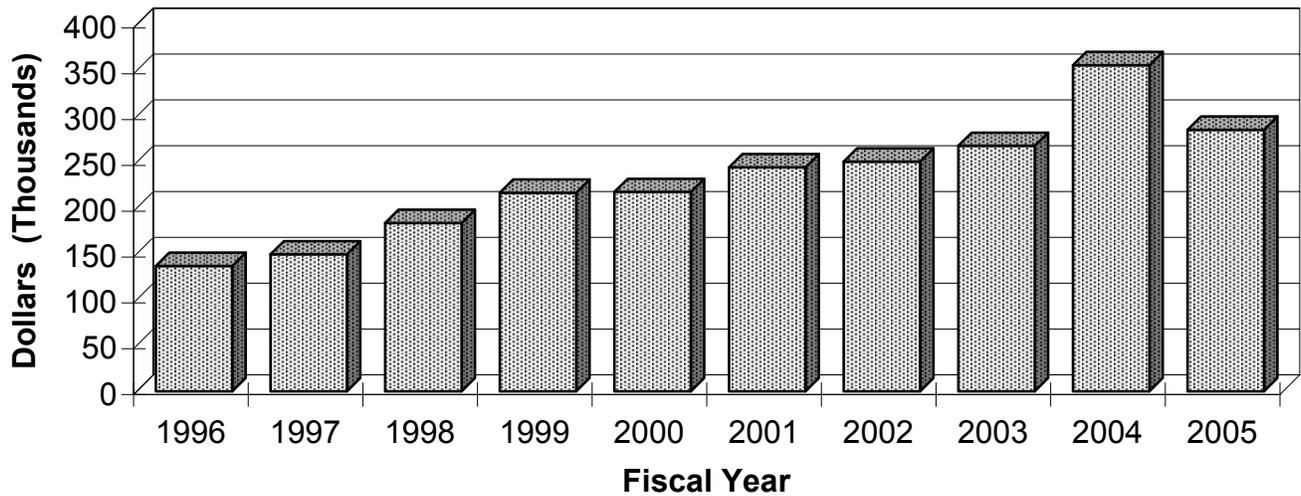
Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$1,336,588	5.70%	1 year
1997	\$1,400,000	4.74%	2 year
1998	\$1,470,000	5.00%	3 year
1999	\$1,500,000	2.04%	4 year
2000	\$1,500,000	0.00%	5 year
2001	\$1,500,000	0.00%	6 year
2002	\$1,500,000	0.00%	7 year
2003	\$1,528,200	1.88%	8 year
2004	\$1,520,000	(0.54%)	9 year
2005	\$1,635,510	7.60%	10 year

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Personal Development Expenditures - Community Services



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$136,741	0.88%	1 year
1997	\$149,460	9.30%	2 year
1998	\$183,636	22.87%	3 year
1999	\$216,746	18.03%	4 year
2000	\$217,550	0.37%	5 year
2001	\$244,508	12.39%	6 year
2002	\$250,771	2.56%	7 year
2003	\$267,900	6.83%	8 year
2004	\$355,964	32.87%	9 year
2005	\$285,525	(19.79%)	10 year

Note:

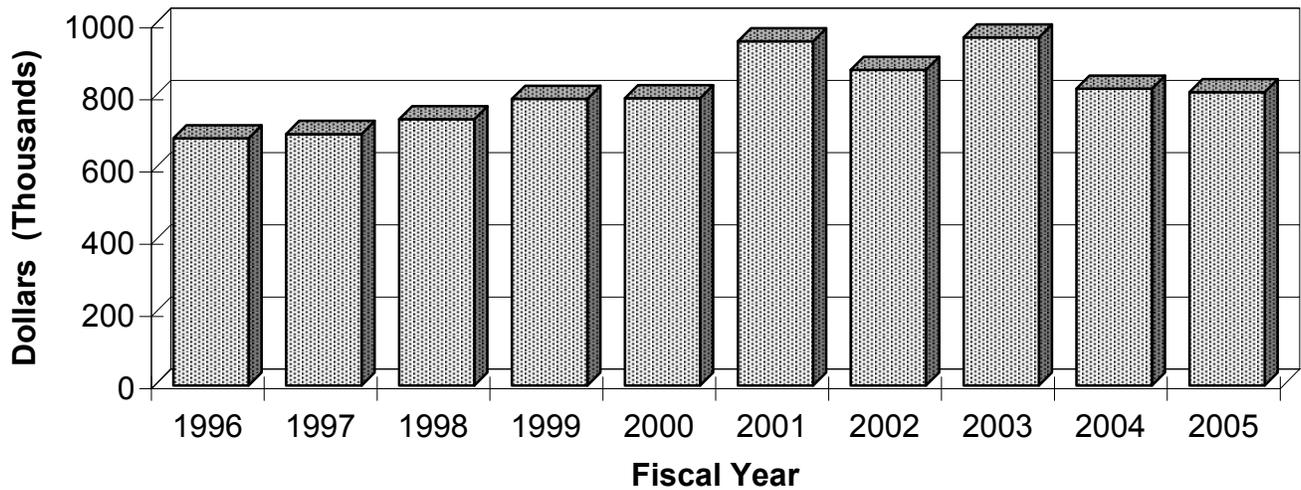
Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

FY 2004 expenditures increased for the Youth at Risk program due to a large one time grant that was received.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Personal Development Expenditures - Social Assistance



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$684,302	1.27%	1 year
1997	\$696,582	1.79%	2 year
1998	\$737,515	5.88%	3 year
1999	\$793,878	7.64%	4 year
2000	\$795,504	0.20%	5 year
2001	\$953,922	19.91%	6 year
2002	\$874,389	(8.34%)	7 year
2003	\$963,931	10.24%	8 year
2004	\$822,257	(14.70%)	9 year
2005	\$812,587	(1.18%)	10 year

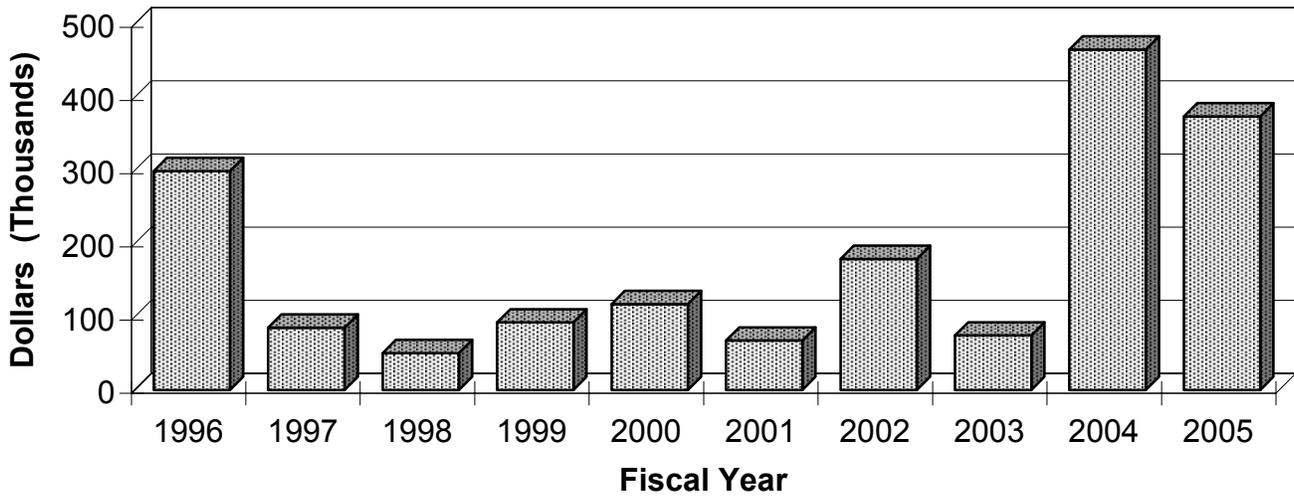
Note:

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Miscellaneous Non-Programmed Activities Expenditures



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$299,059	(36.21%)	1 year (36.21%)
1997	\$85,298	(71.48%)	2 year (53.84%)
1998	\$50,358	(40.96%)	3 year (49.55%)
1999	\$92,466	83.62%	4 year (16.26%)
2000	\$117,467	27.04%	5 year (7.60%)
2001	\$67,668	(42.39%)	6 year (13.40%)
2002	\$179,081	164.65%	7 year 12.04%
2003	\$74,660	(58.31%)	8 year 3.24%
2004	\$465,263	523.18%	9 year 61.01%
2005	\$373,787	(19.66%)	10 year 52.95%

Notes:

The dollars expended as reflected on this expenditure item will fluctuate considerably from year to year. Dollars expended in FY 1995 and in FY 1996 include Interest Expense associated with refinancing escrow account which is offset by Interest Revenue on same.

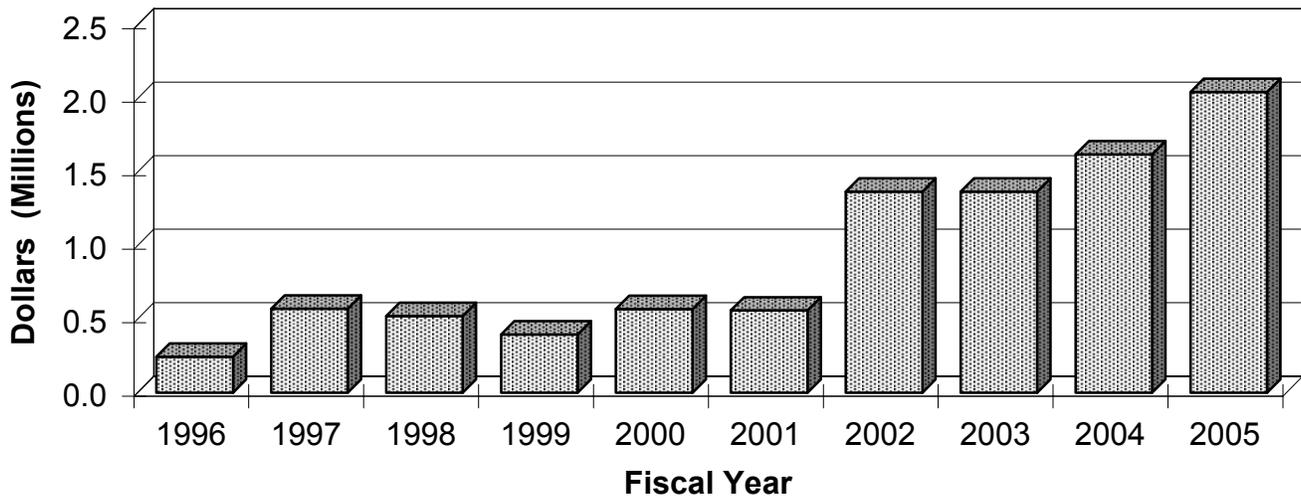
FY 2004 increased substantially due to an agreement made with the Boone County Fire district for services provided to annexed areas. A back payment was made in 2004. FY 2005 includes payment for the agreement.

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

Miscellaneous Operating Transfers Expenditures



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Expenditure	% Increase Over Previous Year	Average Increase
1996	\$245,911	(3.92%)	1 year (3.92%)
1997	\$571,990	132.60%	2 year 64.34%
1998	\$522,025	(8.74%)	3 year 39.98%
1999	\$396,386	(24.07%)	4 year 23.97%
2000	\$569,476	43.67%	5 year 27.91%
2001	\$560,500	(1.58%)	6 year 22.99%
2002	\$1,369,500	144.34%	7 year 40.33%
2003	\$1,369,015	(0.04%)	8 year 35.28%
2004	\$1,622,570	18.52%	9 year 33.42%
2005	\$2,047,503	26.19%	10 year 32.70%

Note:

Operating Transfers consist of: Parking Facilities, Special Business District, Contributions Fund, Cultural Affairs Fund, Capital Projects Fund, COPS - Public Building, Storm Water and Employee Benefit Fund

The significant increase in FY 2000 is mainly due to the increase in the transfer to the Parking Fund.

The significant increase in FY 2002 is mainly due to the transfer to Capital Projects Fund and to (COPS) Certificates of Participation for Public Buildings

The significant increase in FY 2004 is mainly due to the transfer to Capital Projects Fund.

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit B-4

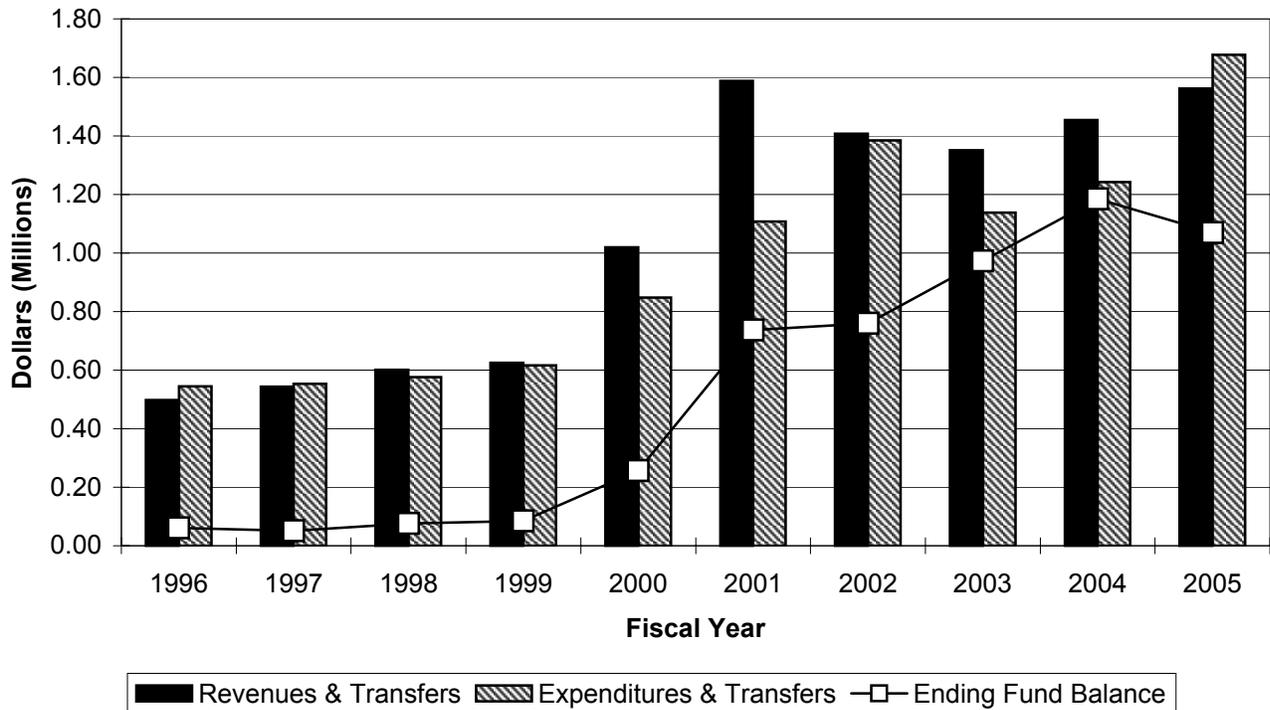
Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-4

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Other Governmental Funds
Divider
FY 1996 - FY 2005

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Convention & Tourism Bureau Revenues, Expenditures, & Ending Fund Balance



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues And Transfers	Total Expenditures And Transfers	Ending Fund Balance
1996	\$498,315	\$544,659	\$61,041
1997	\$543,552	\$553,786	\$50,807
1998	\$601,475	\$576,069	\$76,213
1999	\$625,193	\$616,780	\$85,226
2000	\$1,019,235	\$847,519	\$256,942
2001	\$1,587,579	\$1,107,096	\$737,425
2002	\$1,407,429	\$1,385,066	\$759,788
2003	\$1,351,492	\$1,138,044	\$973,236
2004	\$1,454,383	\$1,242,914	\$1,184,705
2005	\$1,561,816	\$1,677,167	\$1,069,354

Notes:

FY 1998 was restated by \$600 due to a change in accounting principle.

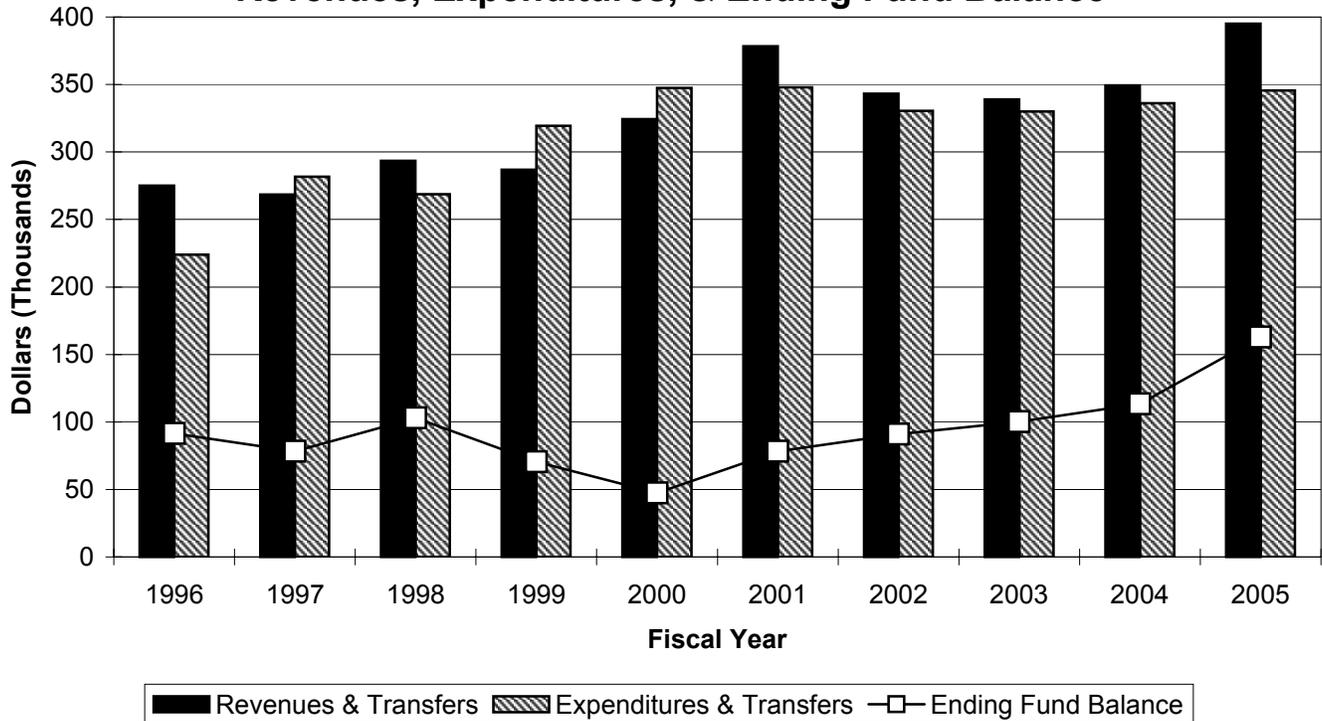
FY 2000 reflects a voter approved 2% hotel tax which increased revenues and expenditures for this fund.

FY 2001 - In a 1986 agreement between Convention and Tourism and the Chamber of Commerce, the Chamber could purchase 1/2 of the land and 1/2 of the Walton building. The Chamber purchased 1/2 of the land in FY 2001.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit C-2

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit C-2

Cultural Affairs Fund Revenues, Expenditures, & Ending Fund Balance



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues And Transfers	Total Expenditures And Transfers	Ending Fund Balance
1996	\$274,992	\$223,942	\$91,380
1997	\$268,495	\$281,642	\$78,233
1998	\$293,554	\$268,752	\$103,035
1999	\$286,919	\$319,477	\$70,477
2000	\$324,304	\$347,516	\$47,265
2001	\$378,216	\$347,978	\$78,295
2002	\$343,246	\$330,490	\$91,051
2003	\$338,947	\$329,912	\$100,086
2004	\$349,436	\$336,174	\$113,348
2005	\$395,044	\$345,561	\$162,831

Notes:

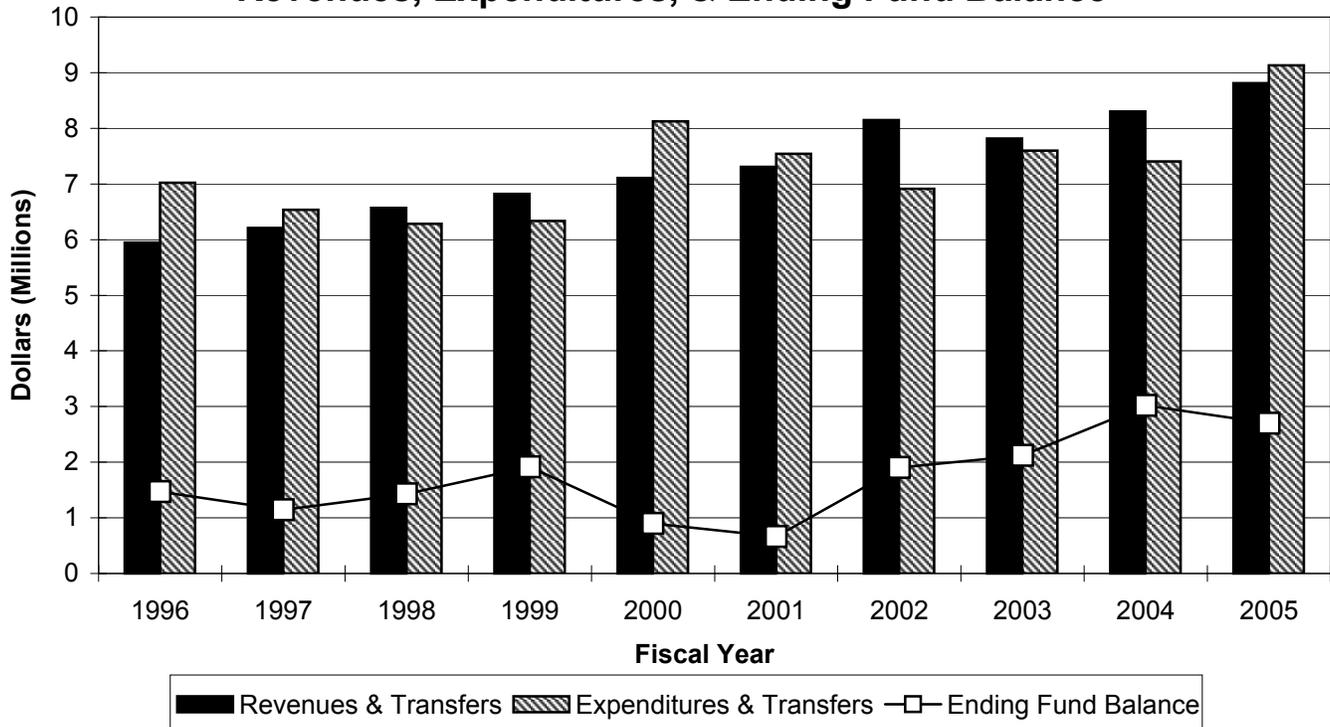
The Cultural Affairs Fund was established in FY 1994. Cultural Affairs revenues and expenditures prior to FY 1994 were reflected in the General Fund.

FY 1998 was restated due to a change in accounting principle.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit C-2

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit C-2

Transportation Sales Tax Revenues, Expenditures, & Ending Fund Balance



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues And Transfers	Total Expenditures And Transfers	Ending Fund Balance
1996	\$5,948,905	\$7,020,228	\$1,468,252
1997	\$6,209,729	\$6,534,316	\$1,143,665
1998	\$6,571,710	\$6,283,850	\$1,431,525
1999	\$6,822,226	\$6,336,081	\$1,917,670
2000	\$7,107,229	\$8,126,921	\$897,978
2001	\$7,306,430	\$7,541,333	\$663,075
2002	\$8,149,382	\$6,912,889	\$1,902,429
2003	\$7,816,970	\$7,597,235	\$2,122,164
2004	\$8,300,466	\$7,401,513	\$3,021,117
2005	\$8,809,510	\$9,131,067	\$2,699,560

Notes:

Total Revenues & Transfers = Total Revenues, Operating Transfers From Other Funds, and Equity Transfers From Other Funds.

Total Expenditures & Transfers = Total Expenditures, Operating Transfers To Other Funds, and Equity Transfers To Other Funds.

FY 1998 was restated due to a change in accounting principle.

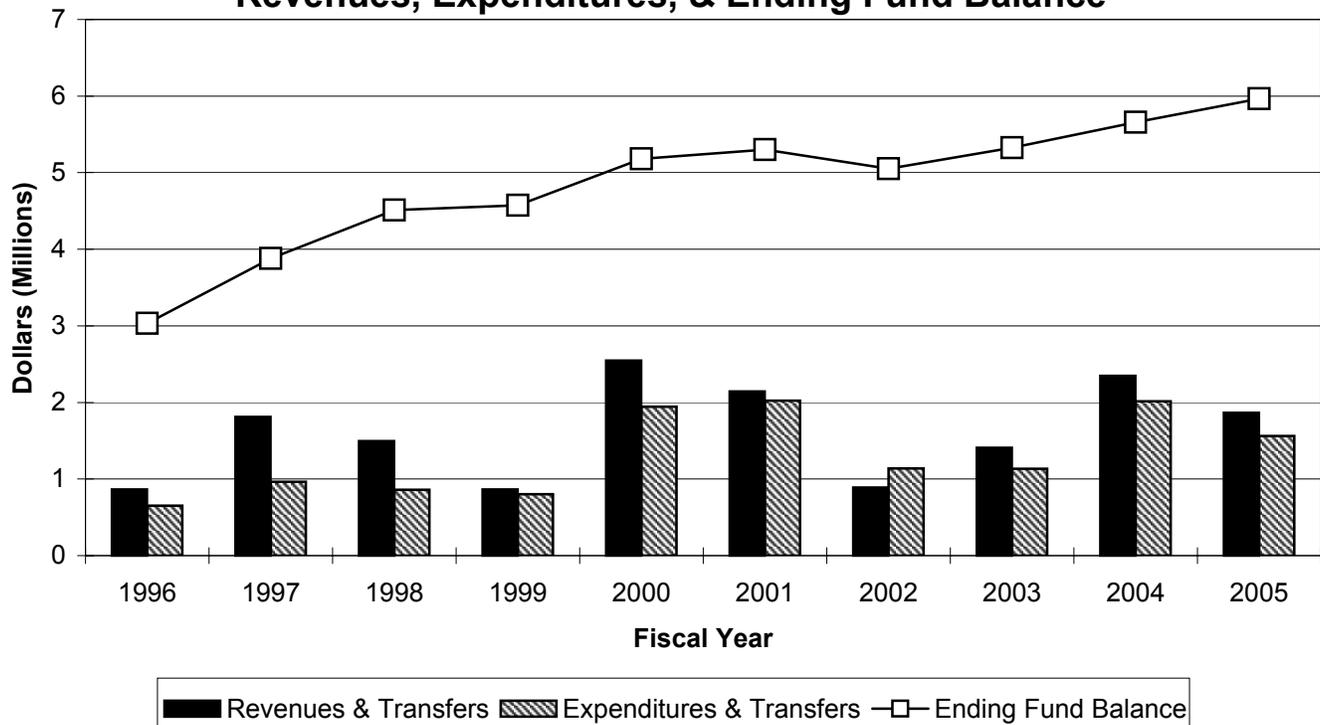
FY 2000 increases due to an increase in equity transfers to Transit and Airport Projects.

FY 2002 Transfer from other funds for \$539,876

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit C-2

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit C-2

Community Development Block Grant Revenues, Expenditures, & Ending Fund Balance



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues And Transfers	Total Expenditures And Transfers	Ending Fund Balance
1996	\$865,969	\$650,174	\$3,031,316
1997	\$1,811,867	\$961,834	\$3,881,349
1998	\$1,493,514	\$861,655	\$4,513,208
1999	\$863,106	\$802,248	\$4,574,066
2000	\$2,547,608	\$1,943,326	\$5,178,348
2001	\$2,143,596	\$2,022,045	\$5,299,899
2002	\$890,803	\$1,137,453	\$5,053,249
2003	\$1,406,605	\$1,133,638	\$5,326,216
2004	\$2,347,464	\$2,015,442	\$5,658,238
2005	\$1,866,347	\$1,560,967	\$5,963,618

Note:

In FY 1996 Community Development Block Grant Fund was re-categorized from a Trust Fund to a Special Revenue Fund.

FY 2002 - Block Revenues decreased by \$1,538,259 and the Federal Revenues increased by \$285,611

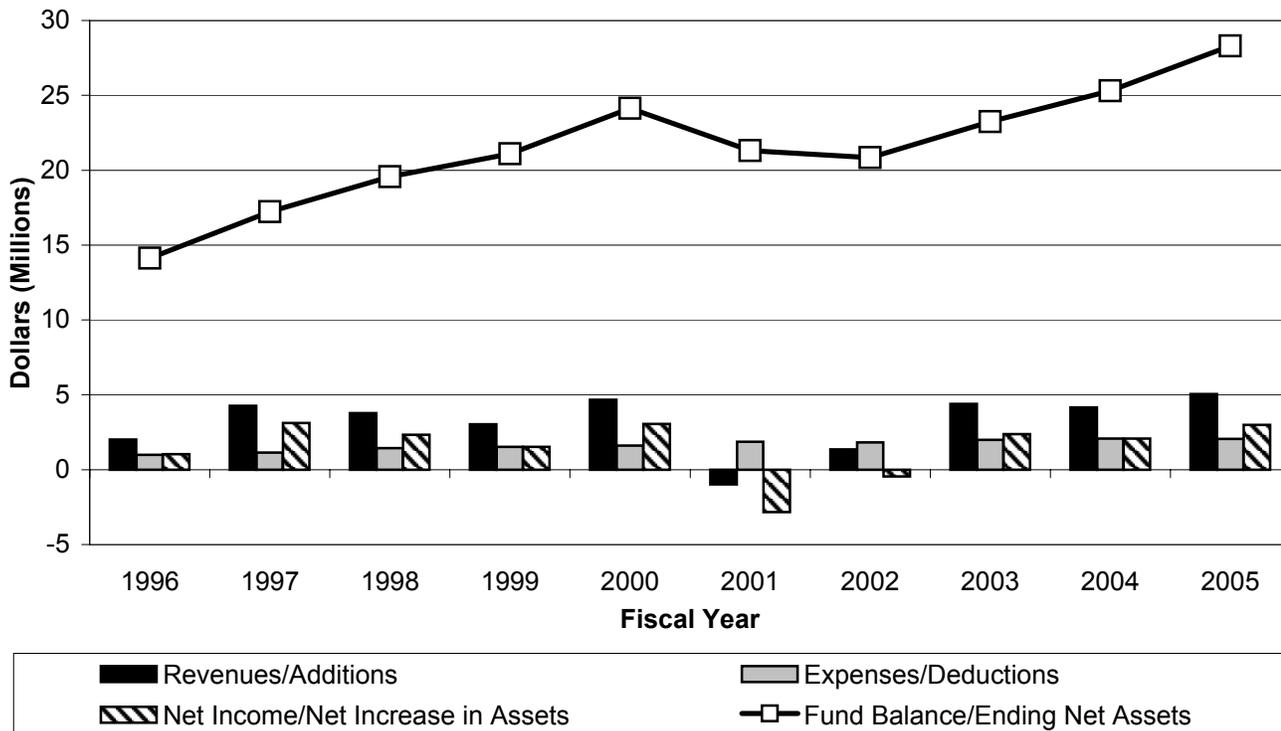
FY 2004 - Two large projects were partially funded using CDBG funds; the new health building and 6th Street Construction.

Total Expenditures And Transfers = Total Expenditures, Operating Transfers to Other Funds, Equity Transfers To Other Funds.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit C-2

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit C-2

Police Retirement Fund Additions, Deductions, Increases in Plan Assets, and Ending Net Assets



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Additions	Deductions	Net Increase In Plan Assets	Net Assets End Of Year
1996	\$2,012,979	\$985,239	\$1,027,740	\$14,120,528
1997	\$4,263,878	\$1,147,224	\$3,116,654	\$17,237,182
1998	\$3,773,986	\$1,435,195	\$2,338,791	\$19,575,973
1999	\$3,042,546	\$1,528,983	\$1,513,563	\$21,089,536
2000	\$4,668,637	\$1,614,086	\$3,054,551	\$24,144,087
2001	(\$975,978)	\$1,854,380	(\$2,830,358)	\$21,313,729
2002	\$1,362,744	\$1,825,105	(\$462,361)	\$20,851,368
2003	\$4,384,080	\$2,001,710	\$2,382,370	\$23,233,738
2004	\$4,154,755	\$2,077,498	\$2,077,257	\$25,310,995
2005	\$5,043,026	\$2,047,003	\$2,996,023	\$28,307,018

Beginning in FY 1995, investments are recorded at fair value, and Additions include the net appreciation (depreciation) in fair value of investments.

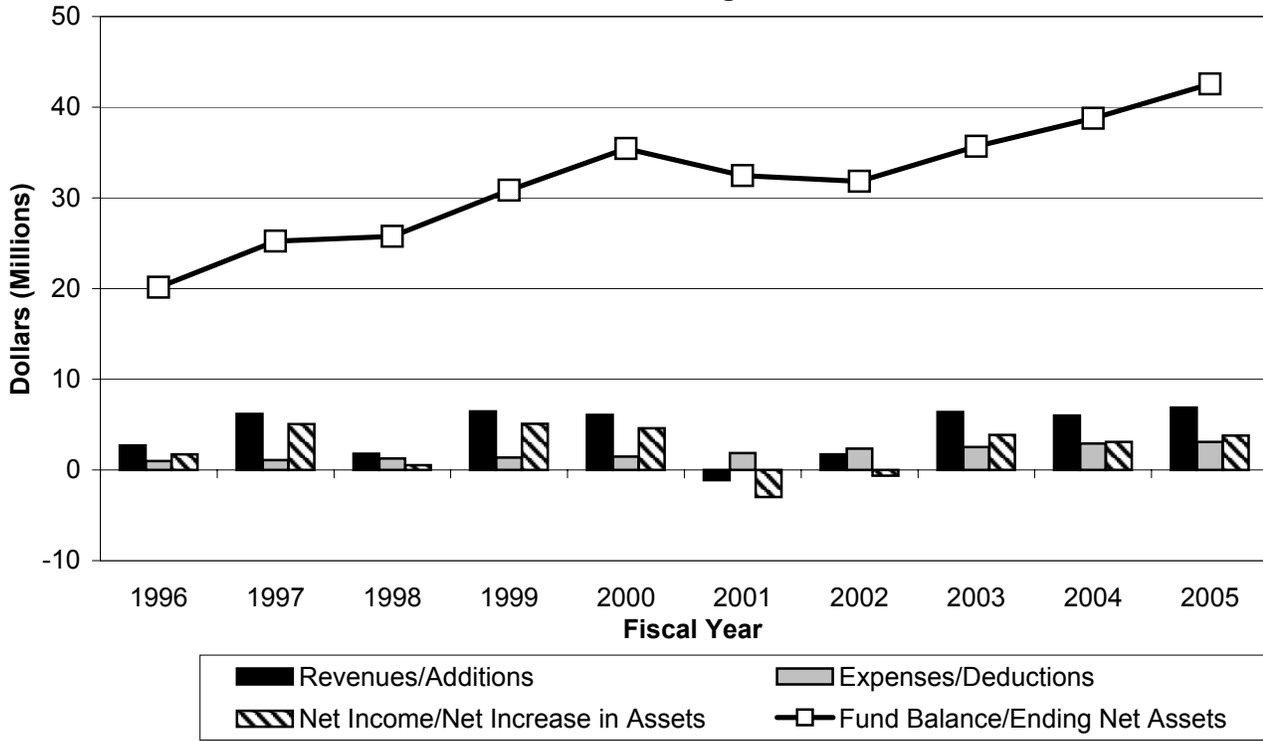
In FY 2001 & FY 2002 a reduction in fair market value was experienced mainly due to market fluctuations.

In FY 2003 an increase was experienced due to a change in market value as a result of a volatile investment market.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit A-6

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit A-6

Firefighters' Retirement Fund Additions, Deductions, Increases in Plan Assets, and Ending Net Assets



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Additions	Deductions	Net Increase In Plan Assets	Net Assets End Of Year
1996	\$2,708,779	\$988,701	\$1,720,078	\$20,157,874
1997	\$6,169,899	\$1,104,265	\$5,065,634	\$25,223,508
1998	\$1,784,624	\$1,249,971	\$534,653	\$25,758,161
1999	\$6,456,464	\$1,382,473	\$5,073,991	\$30,832,152
2000	\$6,061,266	\$1,459,523	\$4,601,743	\$35,433,895
2001	(\$1,133,940)	\$1,850,438	(\$2,984,378)	\$32,449,517
2002	\$1,714,654	\$2,344,473	(\$629,819)	\$31,819,698
2003	\$6,375,203	\$2,520,165	\$3,855,038	\$35,674,736
2004	\$5,990,018	\$2,902,957	\$3,087,061	\$38,761,797
2005	\$6,890,500	\$3,097,347	\$3,793,153	\$42,554,950

* Beginning in FY 1995, investments are recorded at fair value, and Additions include the net appreciations (depreciation) in fair value of investments.

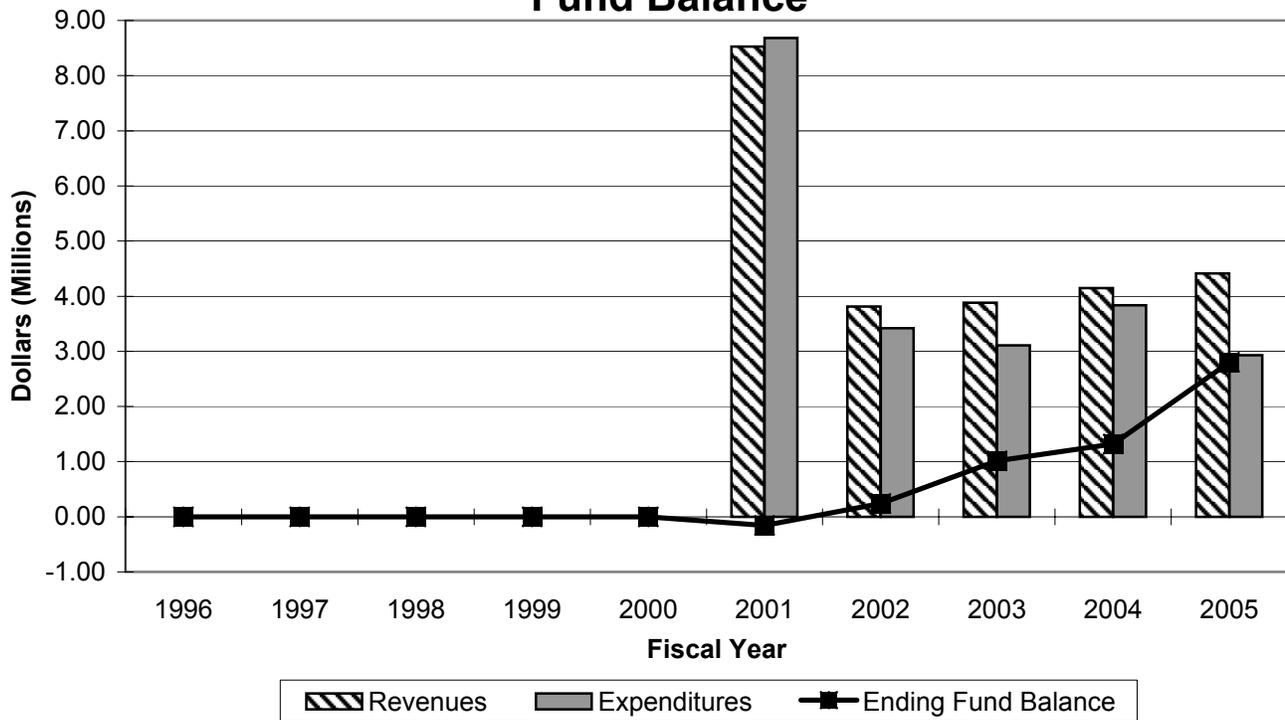
In FY 2001 % FY 2002 a reduction in fair market value was experienced mainly due to market fluctuations.

In FY 2003 an increase was experienced due to a change in market value as a result of a volatile investment market.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit A-6

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit A-6

Parks Sales Tax - Revenues, Expenditures & Ending Fund Balance



Fiscal Year History:

Fiscal Year	Total Revenues And Transfers	Total Expenditures And Transfers	Ending Fund Balance
1996	\$0	\$0	\$0
1997	\$0	\$0	\$0
1998	\$0	\$0	\$0
1999	\$0	\$0	\$0
2000	\$0	\$0	\$0
2001	\$8,527,962	\$8,685,091	(\$157,129)
2002	\$3,815,252	\$3,418,250	\$239,873
2003	\$3,881,624	\$3,108,789	\$1,012,708
2004	\$4,144,288	\$3,835,766	\$1,321,230
2005	\$4,412,803	\$2,930,147	\$2,803,886

Notes:

Total Revenues & Transfers = Total Revenues, Operating Transfers From Other Funds, and Equity Transfers From Other Funds.

Total Expenditures & Transfers = Total Expenditures, Operating Transfers To Other Funds, and Equity Transfers To Other Funds.

Source: Prior to FY 2002 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report: Exhibit C-2

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit C-2

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Enterprise Funds

Enterprise funds are used to account for the operations that are financed and operated in a manner similar to private business enterprises - where the intent of the government's council is that the costs of providing goods or services to the general public on a continuing basis be financed or recovered primarily through user charges: or where the government's council has decided that periodic determination of net income is appropriate for accountability purposes



*City of Columbia
Columbia, Missouri*

Enterprise Funds

Water and Electric Utility Fund - to account for the billing and collection of charges for water and electric service for most city residents. Revenues are used to pay for both operating expenses and capital expenditures to maintain these services.

Sanitary Sewer Utility - to account for the provision of sanitary sewer services to the residents of the city and a limited number of customers outside the city limits. All activities necessary to provide such services are accounted for in this fund.

Regional Airport Fund - to account for all expenses incurred and revenues received by operations at the Columbia Regional Airport.

Public Transportation Fund - to account for all the expenses and revenues resulting from the provision of public transportation services by the Columbia Area Transit System.

Solid Waste Utility Fund - to account for the provision of solid waste collection and operation of the landfill.

Parking Facilities Fund - to account for revenues and expenses resulting from the operation and maintenance of city parking lots, municipal garages and parking meters.

Recreation Services Fund - to account for revenues and expenses for various recreational services provided by the Parks and Recreation Department for which participants are charged fees.

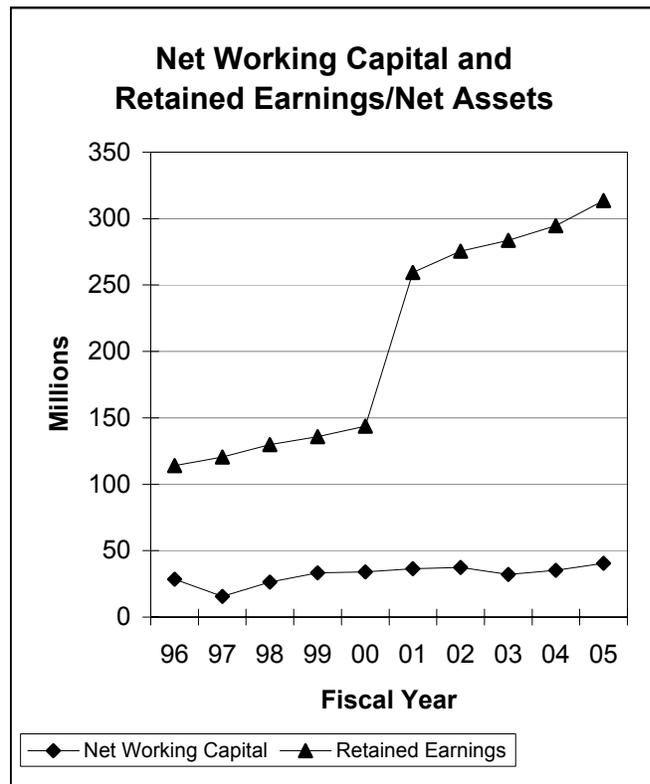
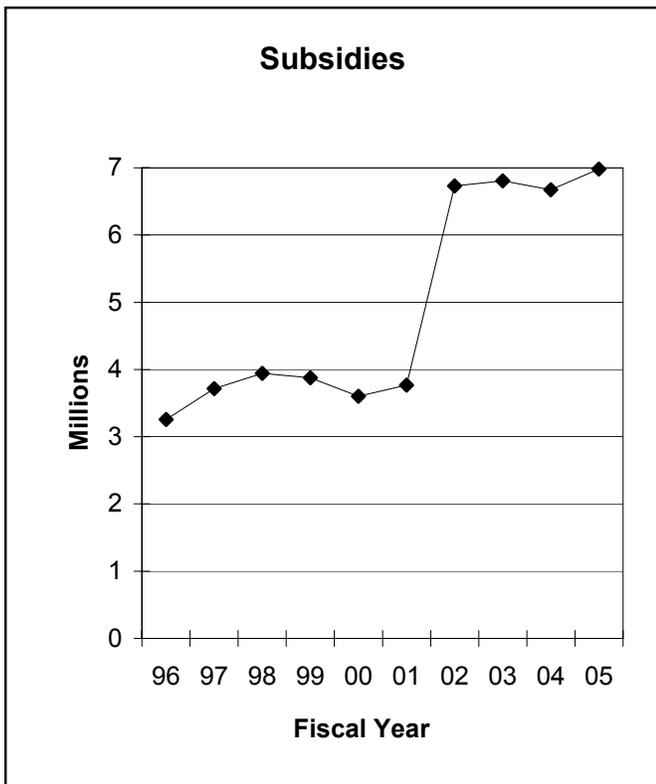
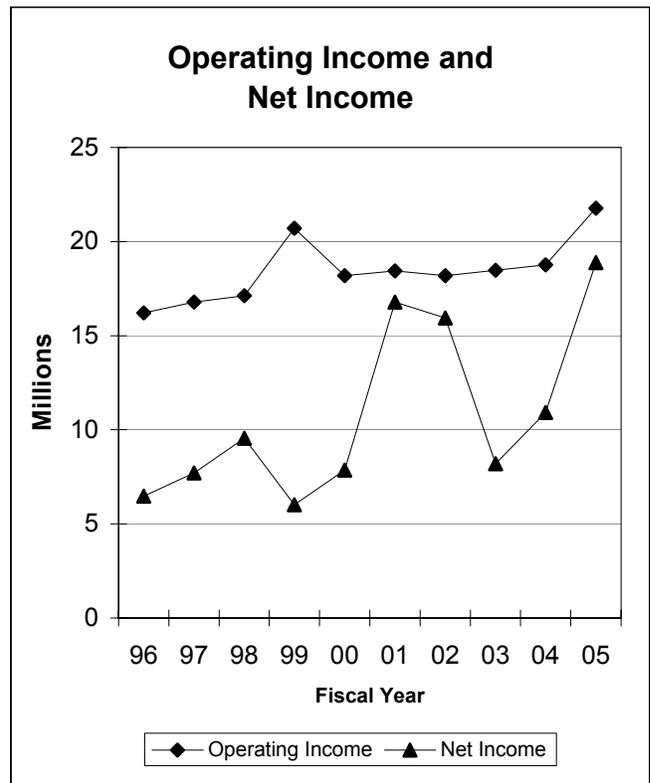
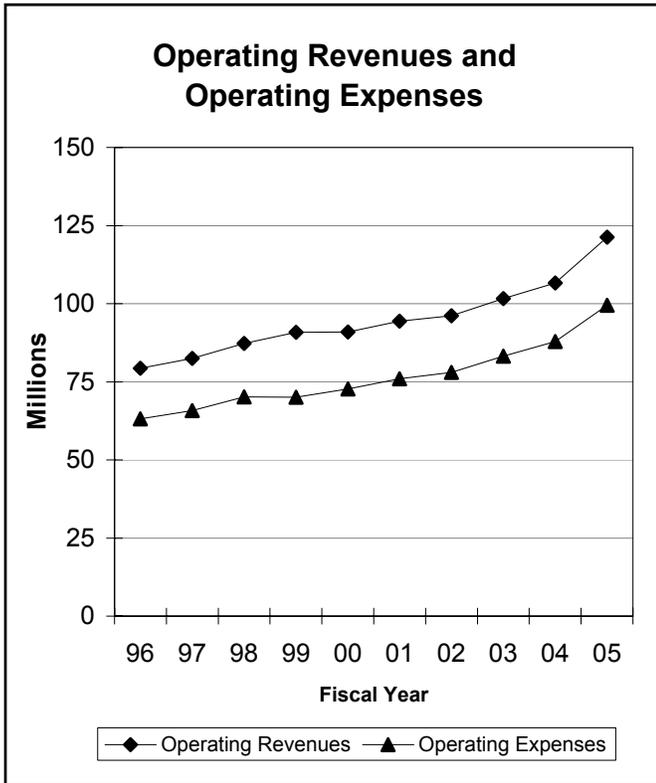
Railroad Fund - to account for revenues and expenses resulting from the operation of a railroad branch line which runs from a Norfolk and Southern main line in Centralia, Missouri, to the City of Columbia.

Storm Water Utility Fund - to account for storm water funding, implementation of storm water management projects, and provide maintenance to existing drainage facilities.



*City of Columbia
Columbia, Missouri*

All Enterprise Funds



**All Enterprise Funds
Revenue and Expense Summary**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Operating Revenues	79,313,762	82,532,473	87,289,662	90,809,401
Operating Expenses	63,100,339	65,740,827	70,164,531	70,102,826
Operating Income (Loss)	16,213,423	16,791,646	17,125,131	20,706,575
P.I.L.O.T.	(5,730,627)	(6,007,690)	(6,346,239)	(6,456,024)
Depreciation	(8,791,551)	(9,596,153)	(10,162,813)	(11,743,786)
Non-Operating Revenues	3,474,097	4,655,594	7,024,106	2,317,572
Non-Operating Expenses	(4,011,898)	(4,345,534)	(4,616,136)	(5,034,542)
Net Transfers	3,198,711	3,910,154	4,122,785	3,868,692
Capital Contributions	0	0	0	0
Extraordinary Items	0	0	0	0
Amortization of Contributions	2,115,415	2,297,978	2,395,513	2,366,466
Net Income (Loss) Transferred To Retained Earnings	6,467,570	7,705,995	9,542,347	6,024,953
Net Working Capital	28,511,613	15,681,787	26,453,132	33,207,175
Debt Outstanding	77,733,031	74,611,020	94,495,610	94,806,573
Yearly Debt Service	13,728,013	6,934,009	12,133,944	8,165,984
Subsidies	3,257,641	3,716,820	3,944,405	3,874,405
Change in Accounting Principle	0	0	93,702	0
Retained Earnings/Net Assets End of Period *	114,055,316	120,449,657	129,879,406	135,828,019

*** Notes:**

FY 1996 - equity transfers to the Storm Water Utility Fund of \$33,500 and to the Capital Projects Fund of \$2,400.

FY 1997 - equity transfer of \$160,400 from Sewer Utility Fund to Storm Water Utility Fund and Capital Projects.

FY 1998 - equity transfer of \$206,300 from Sewer Utility Fund to Storm Water Utility Fund and Capital Projects.

FY 1999 - equity transfer of \$82,390 from Sewer Utility Fund, Recreation Services Fund, and Storm Water Utility Fund to Capital Projects.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
90,927,896	94,412,321	96,150,048	101,630,044	106,644,102	121,276,245
72,732,941	75,972,411	77,958,294	83,150,189	87,876,208	99,501,566
18,194,955	18,439,910	18,191,754	18,479,855	18,767,894	21,774,679
(6,757,584)	(7,044,918)	(7,180,013)	(7,554,050)	(7,970,369)	(8,694,081)
(11,027,350)	(11,798,354)	(12,182,670)	(12,979,019)	(13,650,631)	(14,452,358)
6,540,667	10,586,255	9,230,086	3,952,297	5,886,242	9,737,787
(5,259,599)	(6,175,617)	(5,487,074)	(5,485,508)	(5,700,857)	(5,769,650)
3,726,000	3,889,771	6,839,273	7,076,402	6,984,415	7,089,078
0	6,254,799	6,527,174	4,703,521	6,600,749	9,203,715
0	0	0	0	0	0
2,440,581	2,637,056	0	0	0	0
7,857,670	16,788,902	15,938,530	8,193,498	10,917,443	18,889,170
33,921,510	36,450,776	37,360,110	32,125,910	35,224,483	40,411,757
92,607,044	101,691,052	121,050,271	111,463,351	121,847,962	121,346,231
8,417,399	8,738,157	19,371,579	27,929,434	12,652,480	38,344,580
3,604,000	3,767,771	6,731,143	6,805,695	6,672,272	6,980,036
0	99,126,400	0	0	0	0
143,659,639	259,542,441	275,480,971	283,674,469	294,591,912	313,481,082

FY 2000 - equity transfer of \$20,000 from Sewer Utility Fund to Storm Water Utility Fund.

FY 2001 - equity transfer of \$32,500 from Sewer Utility Fund - \$31,000 to Storm Water Utility Fund and \$1,500 to Sewer Utility Fund.

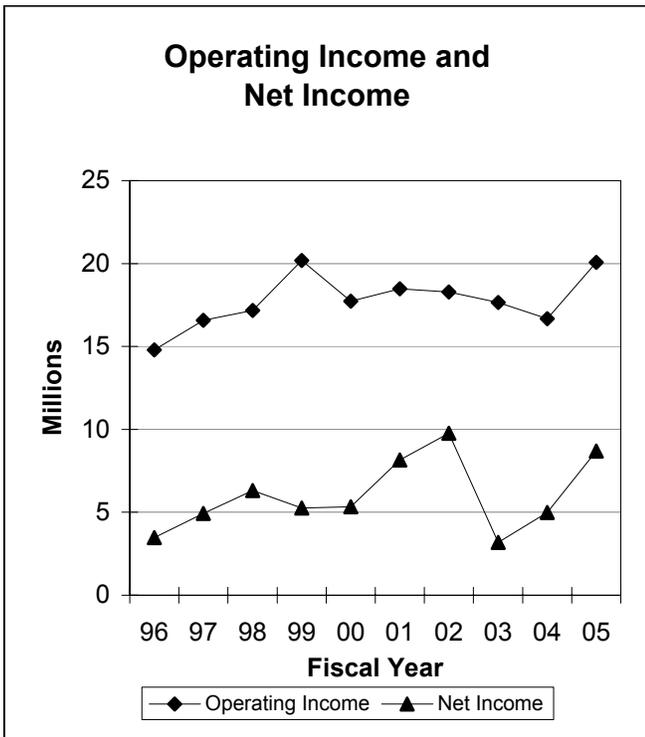
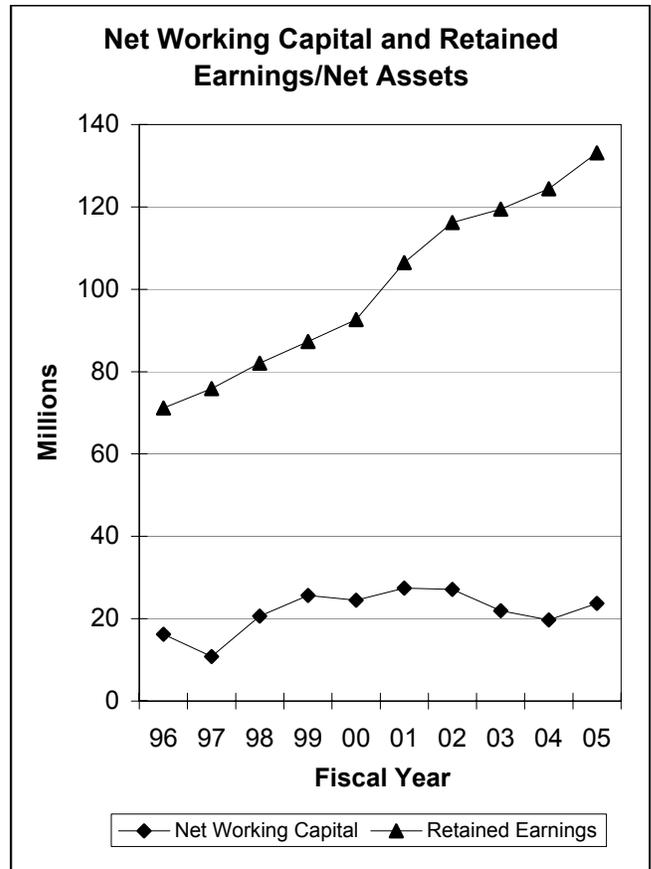
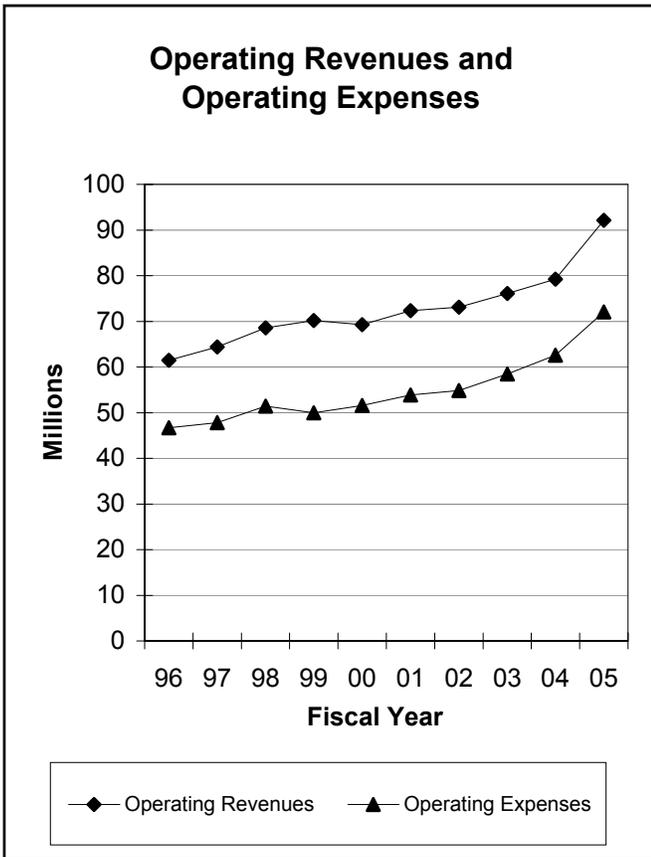
FY 2001 - GASB 34 included contributions in Net Assets and the City adjusted its capitalization threshold.

Source: Prior to FY 2002: CAFR Exhibits F-1 and F-2

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: The entire F Exhibit

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Water and Electric Utility Fund



**Water and Electric Utility Fund Summary
Enterprise Fund
Revenues and Expenses**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Operating Revenues	61,469,098	64,378,013	68,573,930	70,166,637
Operating Expenses	46,683,099	47,793,898	51,395,707	49,990,146
Operating Income	14,785,999	16,584,115	17,178,223	20,176,491
P.I.L.O.T.	(5,730,627)	(6,007,690)	(6,346,239)	(6,456,024)
Depreciation	(4,966,524)	(5,260,880)	(5,521,155)	(5,754,043)
Non-Operating Revenues	1,932,590	2,216,383	4,115,268	709,668
Non-Operating Expenses	(2,462,229)	(2,550,677)	(3,061,320)	(3,361,129)
Net Transfers	(83,794)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
Capital Contributions	0	0	0	0
Extraordinary Items	0	0	0	0
Net Income (Loss) Transferred To Retained Earnings	3,475,415	4,931,251	6,314,777	5,264,963
Net Working Capital	16,204,738	10,804,960	20,654,048	25,672,212
Debt Outstanding	50,085,000	47,845,000	68,530,000	65,960,000
Yearly Debt Service *	4,448,762	4,698,276	9,857,356	5,888,315
Change in Accounting Principle	0	0	(78,582)	0
Retained Earnings/Net Assets End of Period **	71,120,373	75,842,270	82,078,465	87,343,428

Notes:

* Comprised of Revenue Bond Debt Service

FY 2003 - The large increase includes refunding of 1985 Series B - Water and Electric Bonds

** FY 1997 - Operating Revenues were restated in FY 1998 by \$209,354 due to an overestimation of unbilled revenues.

FY 2001 - GASB 34 included contributions in Net Assets and the City adjusted its capitalization threshold.

FY 2005 large increase includes refunding of the 1992 Series A and a portion of the 1998 Series A Water and Electric Bonds

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
69,271,332	72,367,292	73,119,302	76,094,540	79,237,016	92,127,894
51,540,778	53,888,913	54,840,910	58,444,470	62,559,631	72,052,155
17,730,554	18,478,379	18,278,392	17,650,070	16,677,385	20,075,739
(6,757,584)	(7,044,918)	(7,180,013)	(7,554,050)	(7,970,369)	(8,694,081)
(5,795,728)	(6,186,871)	(6,314,210)	(6,703,032)	(7,069,962)	(7,631,416)
3,583,486	5,742,376	5,181,559	1,544,489	3,153,823	7,174,155
(3,384,878)	(3,131,942)	(3,134,933)	(3,232,258)	(3,378,469)	(3,572,252)
(50,000)	(50,000)	(32,964)	6,274	(13,684)	(1,159,521)
0	344,683	2,976,699	1,466,800	3,592,303	2,496,160
0	0	0	0	0	0
5,325,850	8,151,707	9,774,530	3,178,293	4,991,027	8,688,784
24,466,204	27,463,445	27,081,207	21,909,467	19,692,076	23,684,415
63,205,000	60,310,000	73,765,000	63,805,000	77,215,000	80,600,000
5,942,761	5,853,637	5,366,103	22,088,287	6,677,680	31,955,020
0	5,638,502	0	0	0	0
92,669,278	106,459,487	116,234,017	119,412,310	124,403,337	133,092,121

**Water and Electric Utility Fund
Enterprise Fund**

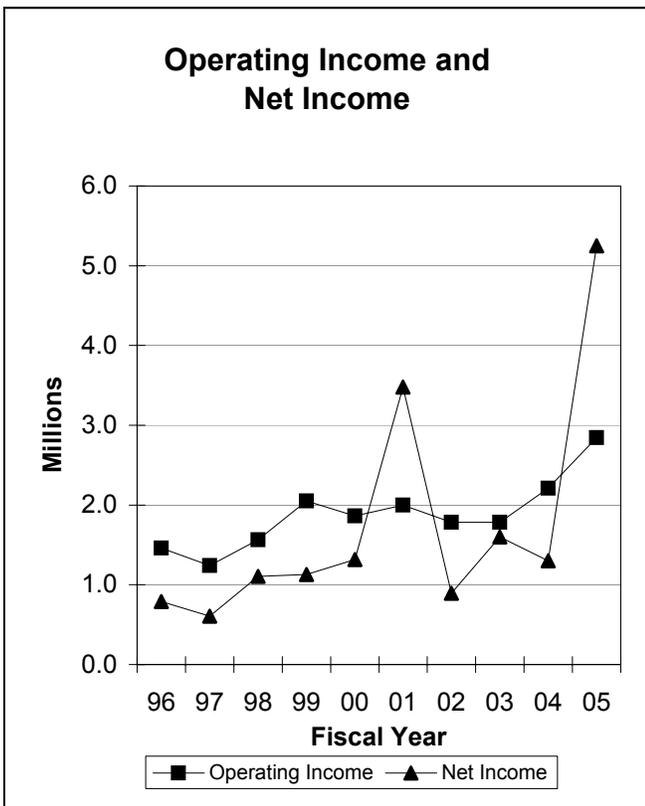
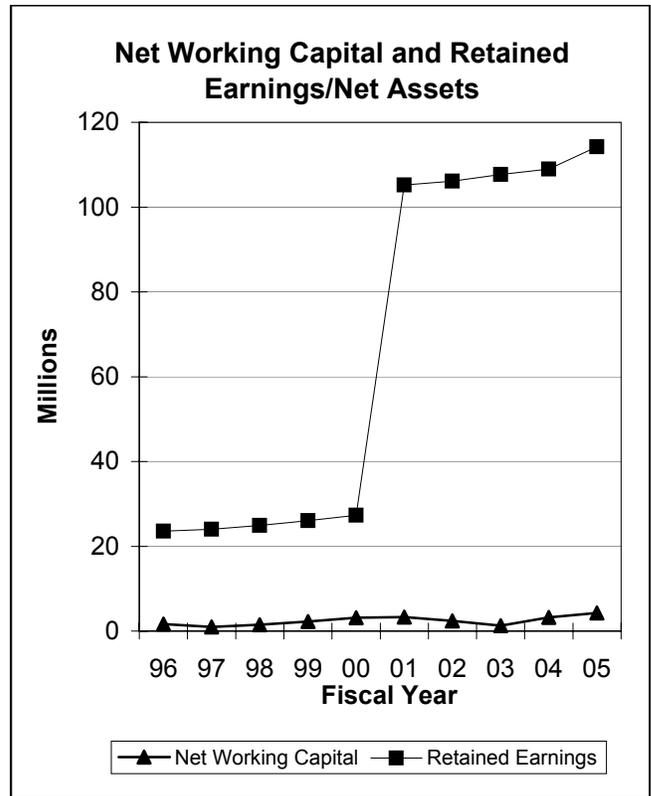
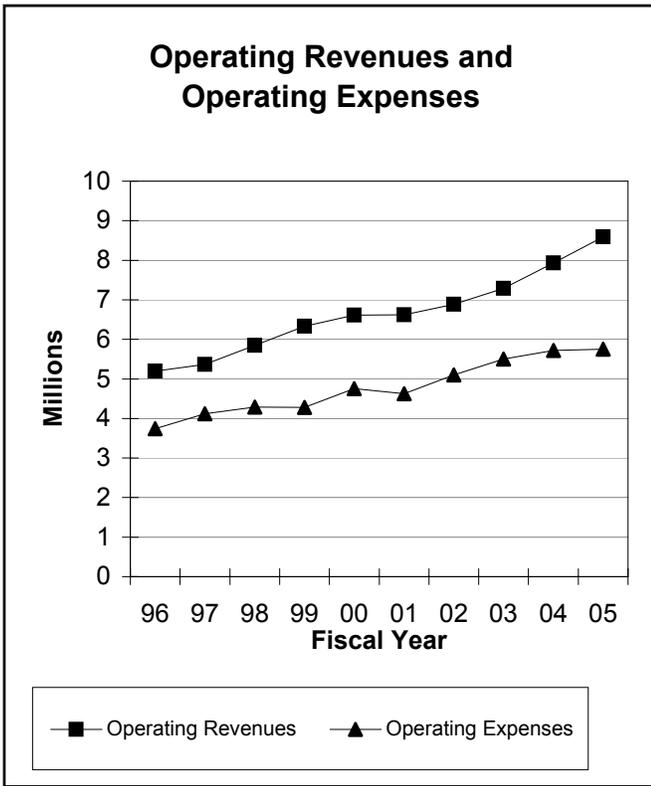
	1996	1997	1998	1999
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Water:				
Water Sales	6,938,806	7,863,896	8,269,597	9,346,986
Intragovernmental Sales	72,796	0	0	0
Sales to Public Authorities	426,520	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	386,596	408,183	351,809	369,327
Electric:				
Residential Sales	19,286,723	20,670,151	21,857,931	21,754,481
Commercial & Industrial	27,617,433	29,091,643	31,493,859	31,783,719
Intragovernmental Sales	599,686	556,118	603,150	564,832
Street Light & Traffic Signs	566,505	536,747	590,684	565,322
Sales to Public Authorities	4,980,484	4,761,721	5,008,500	5,264,554
Miscellaneous	593,549	489,554	398,400	517,416
Total Operating Revenues	61,469,098	64,378,013	68,573,930	70,166,637
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personal services	7,817,060	8,367,941	8,955,972	9,424,229
Materials, Supplies and Power	33,369,766	34,287,470	36,848,903	35,062,694
Travel and Training	42,535	52,022	40,134	38,244
Intragovernmental	2,031,183	2,041,444	2,081,288	2,136,053
Utilities, Services and Miscellaneous	3,422,555	3,045,021	3,469,410	3,328,926
Total Operating Expenses	46,683,099	47,793,898	51,395,707	49,990,146
OPERATING INCOME	14,785,999	16,584,115	17,178,223	20,176,491
P.I.L.O.T.	(5,730,627)	(6,007,690)	(6,346,239)	(6,456,024)
DEPRECIATION	(4,966,524)	(5,260,880)	(5,521,155)	(5,754,043)
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	4,088,848	5,315,545	5,310,829	7,966,424
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:				
Revenue From Other Gov. Units	4,285	10,207	6,885	0
Investment Revenue	1,526,224	1,737,707	3,670,398	70,147
Gain on Sale of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Revenue	402,081	468,469	437,985	639,521
Total Non-Operating Revenues	1,932,590	2,216,383	4,115,268	709,668
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Loss on Sale/Disposal of Fixed Assets	(24,585)	(6,500)	(2,835)	(3,015)
Interest Expense	(2,296,395)	(2,406,062)	(2,847,092)	(3,175,037)
Miscellaneous Expense	(141,249)	(138,115)	(211,393)	(183,077)
Total Non-Operating Expenses	(2,462,229)	(2,550,677)	(3,061,320)	(3,361,129)
Total Non-Operating Rev.(Expenses)	(529,639)	(334,294)	1,053,948	(2,651,461)
NET TRANSFERS	(83,794)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE EXTRA-ORDINARY ITEM & CAPITAL CONT	3,475,415	4,931,251	6,314,777	5,264,963
Capital Contributions*	0	0	0	0
Extraordinary Item	0	0	0	0
NET INCOME (LOSS) TRANSFERRED TO RETAINED EARNINGS	3,475,415	4,931,251	6,314,777	5,264,963

*Beginning in FY 2001 - GASB 33 requires contributions to be shown as revenues on the income statement which affects retained earnings

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
9,677,064	9,560,453	9,897,297	10,591,576	10,633,049	12,785,530
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
329,383	335,771	382,914	565,699	717,700	957,131
21,254,855	23,442,171	23,356,323	23,952,445	24,503,495	28,895,759
30,771,192	31,298,480	31,588,716	32,607,636	34,774,555	38,976,205
560,888	568,742	587,509	618,337	639,651	701,492
576,157	593,282	620,382	636,074	601,715	997,263
5,613,538	6,201,833	5,622,566	5,989,184	6,289,545	7,026,359
488,255	366,560	1,063,595	1,133,589	1,077,306	1,788,155
69,271,332	72,367,292	73,119,302	76,094,540	79,237,016	92,127,894
9,647,689	9,917,231	10,378,718	10,405,135	10,730,455	11,554,038
35,388,108	37,768,469	37,561,622	40,531,101	44,445,537	53,221,001
54,299	58,257	52,540	69,897	90,484	102,500
2,227,270	2,266,764	2,318,502	2,357,808	2,221,951	2,310,173
4,223,412	3,878,192	4,529,528	5,080,529	5,071,204	4,864,443
51,540,778	53,888,913	54,840,910	58,444,470	62,559,631	72,052,155
17,730,554	18,478,379	18,278,392	17,650,070	16,677,385	20,075,739
(6,757,584)	(7,044,918)	(7,180,013)	(7,554,050)	(7,970,369)	(8,694,081)
(5,795,728)	(6,186,871)	(6,314,210)	(6,703,032)	(7,069,962)	(7,631,416)
5,177,242	5,246,590	4,784,169	3,392,988	1,637,054	3,750,242
0	21,676	0	0	62,100	0
2,979,063	4,925,090	3,873,089	896,385	1,144,726	1,488,102
0	0	0	0	0	0
604,423	795,610	1,308,470	648,104	1,946,997	5,686,053
3,583,486	5,742,376	5,181,559	1,544,489	3,153,823	7,174,155
(63,408)	(72,928)	(31,100)	(46,697)	(11,978)	(3,303)
(3,161,483)	(2,898,191)	(2,939,376)	(3,092,650)	(3,261,533)	(3,504,906)
(159,987)	(160,823)	(164,457)	(92,911)	(104,958)	(64,043)
(3,384,878)	(3,131,942)	(3,134,933)	(3,232,258)	(3,378,469)	(3,572,252)
198,608	2,610,434	2,046,626	(1,687,769)	(224,646)	3,601,903
(50,000)	(50,000)	(32,964)	6,274	(13,684)	(1,159,521)
5,325,850	7,807,024	6,797,831	1,711,493	1,398,724	6,192,624
0	344,683	2,976,699	1,466,800	3,592,303	2,496,160
0	0	0	0	0	0
5,325,850	8,151,707	9,774,530	3,178,293	4,991,027	8,688,784

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Sanitary Sewer Utility Fund



**Sanitary Sewer Utility Fund
Enterprise Fund
Revenue and Expense Summary**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Operating Revenues	5,199,547	5,362,156	5,847,430	6,330,643
Operating Expenses	3,738,545	4,120,262	4,284,596	4,279,077
Operating Income	1,461,002	1,241,894	1,562,834	2,051,566
Depreciation	(1,936,948)	(1,959,936)	(2,138,444)	(2,132,812)
Non-Operating Revenues	526,851	582,878	869,625	422,179
Non-Operating Expenses	(767,949)	(776,552)	(727,581)	(770,420)
Net Transfers	18,335	0	0	0
Capital Contributions	0	0	0	0
Extraordinary Item	0	0	0	0
Amortization of Contributions	1,486,628	1,519,732	1,536,740	1,557,844
Net Income (Loss) Transferred To Retained Earnings	787,919	608,016	1,103,174	1,128,357
Net Working Capital	1,628,434	979,490	1,538,184	2,228,194
Debt Outstanding	11,955,000	11,670,000	11,370,000	14,780,000
Yearly Debt Service *	1,004,477	1,008,894	1,007,204	1,011,225
Change in Accounting Principle	0	0	54,211	0
Retained Earnings/Net Assets End of Period **	23,595,411	23,996,676	24,947,761	26,027,218

Notes:

* Comprised of Revenue Bond and Leases Debt Service.

** FY 1996 - Equity Transfer to the Capital Projects Fund of \$2,400.

FY 1996 - Equity Transfer from the Capital Projects Fund of \$13,408.

FY 1996 - Equity Transfer to the Storm Water Utility Fund of \$33,500.

FY 1997 - Equity Transfer of \$160,400 to Storm Water Utility Fund and Capital Projects.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
6,615,999	6,625,021	6,882,697	7,286,584	7,933,458	8,595,695
4,753,332	4,626,936	5,098,788	5,501,961	5,721,756	5,750,876
1,862,667	1,998,085	1,783,909	1,784,623	2,211,702	2,844,819
(2,188,543)	(2,223,419)	(2,373,974)	(2,421,963)	(2,399,346)	(2,472,558)
967,506	1,445,387	1,137,629	753,622	859,076	807,775
(929,996)	(1,049,811)	(1,204,850)	(1,053,614)	(1,048,209)	(1,003,241)
0	0	(27,400)	(22,969)	2,500	(91,728)
0	1,660,780	1,577,820	2,561,259	1,674,440	5,163,026
0	0	0	0	0	0
1,604,232	1,649,584	0	0	0	0
1,315,866	3,480,606	893,134	1,600,958	1,300,163	5,248,093
3,172,510	3,271,324	2,417,872	1,244,349	3,247,541	4,266,785
15,860,000	17,735,000	21,415,000	24,210,000	23,820,000	22,575,000
1,236,903	1,546,950	10,511,146	1,620,719	1,897,281	2,161,651
0	74,440,109	0	0	0	0
27,323,084	105,211,299	106,104,433	107,705,391	109,005,554	114,253,647

** FY 1998 - Equity Transfer of \$206,300 to Storm Water Utility Fund and Capital Projects.

FY 1999 - Equity Transfer of \$48,900 to Capital Projects Fund.

FY 2000 - Equity Transfer to the Storm Water Utility Fund of \$20,000.

FY 2001 - Equity Transfer to the Storm Water Utility Fund of \$31,000 and a Sewer to Sewer transfer for \$1,500.

FY 2001 - GASB 34 included contributions in Net Assets and the City adjusted its capitalization threshold.

FY 2002 includes a refunding of 1992 Sewer Revenue Bonds in the principal amount of \$8,475,000.

**Sanitary Sewer Utility Fund
Enterprise Fund**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Sewer Charges	5,199,547	5,362,156	5,847,430	6,330,643
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personal services	1,925,189	2,027,450	2,224,672	2,317,208
Materials and supplies	521,418	474,468	458,964	497,659
Travel and Training	4,583	5,576	5,540	6,782
Intragovernmental	629,017	595,416	614,075	610,363
Utilities, Services and Miscellaneous	658,338	1,017,352	981,345	847,065
Total Operating Expenses	3,738,545	4,120,262	4,284,596	4,279,077
OPERATING INCOME	1,461,002	1,241,894	1,562,834	2,051,566
DEPRECIATION	(1,936,948)	(1,959,936)	(2,138,444)	(2,132,812)
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(475,946)	(718,042)	(575,610)	(81,246)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:				
Investment Revenue	520,601	503,199	775,151	164,545
Miscellaneous Revenue	6,250	79,679	94,474	257,634
Revenue from other govt. units	0	0	0	0
Non-Operating Revenues	526,851	582,878	869,625	422,179
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Loss on Sale/Disposal of Fixed Assets	(14,474)	(39,979)	(1,900)	(5,802)
Interest Expense	(740,492)	(724,352)	(707,207)	(746,511)
Miscellaneous Expense	(12,983)	(12,221)	(18,474)	(18,107)
Non-Operating Expenses	(767,949)	(776,552)	(727,581)	(770,420)
Total Non-Operating Rev. (Expenses)	(241,098)	(193,674)	142,044	(348,241)
NET TRANSFERS	18,335	0	0	0
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE EXTRA-ORDINARY ITEM & CAPITAL CONT	(698,709)	(911,716)	(433,566)	(429,487)
Capital Contributions*	0	0	0	0
Extraordinary Item	0	0	0	0
Amortization of Contributions	1,486,628	1,519,732	1,536,740	1,557,844
NET INCOME (LOSS) TRANSFERRED TO RETAINED EARNINGS	787,919	608,016	1,103,174	1,128,357

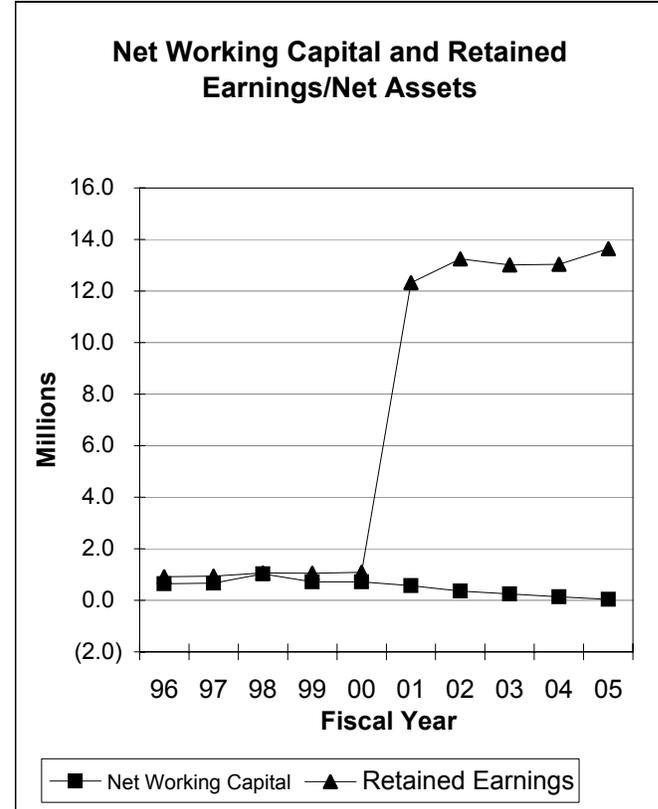
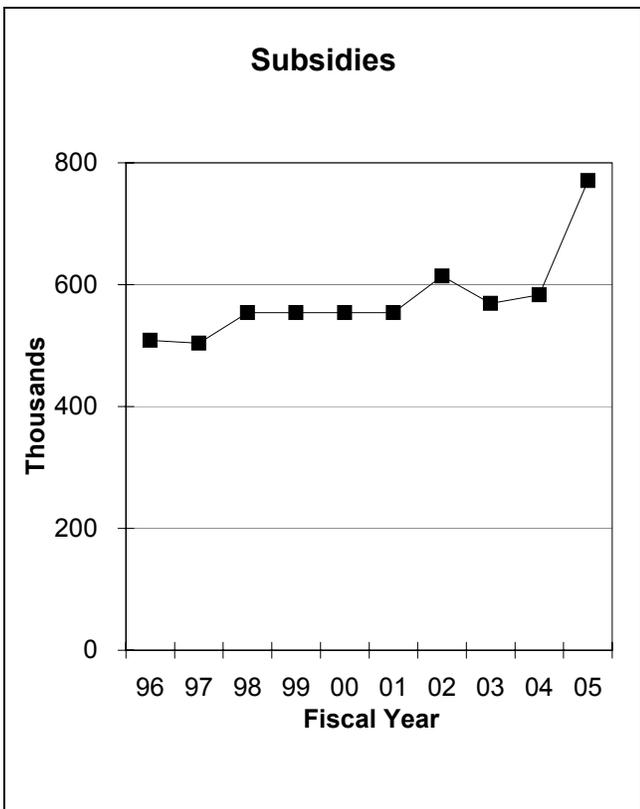
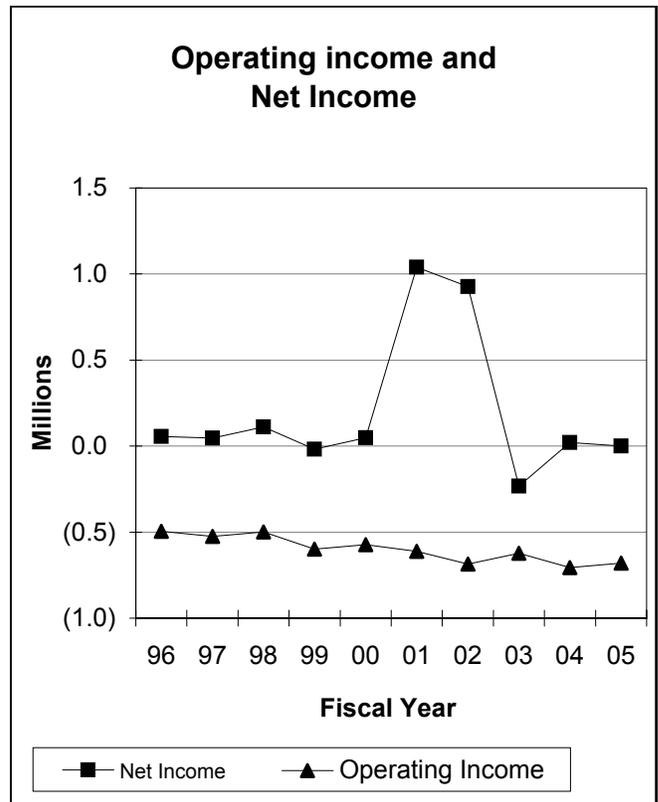
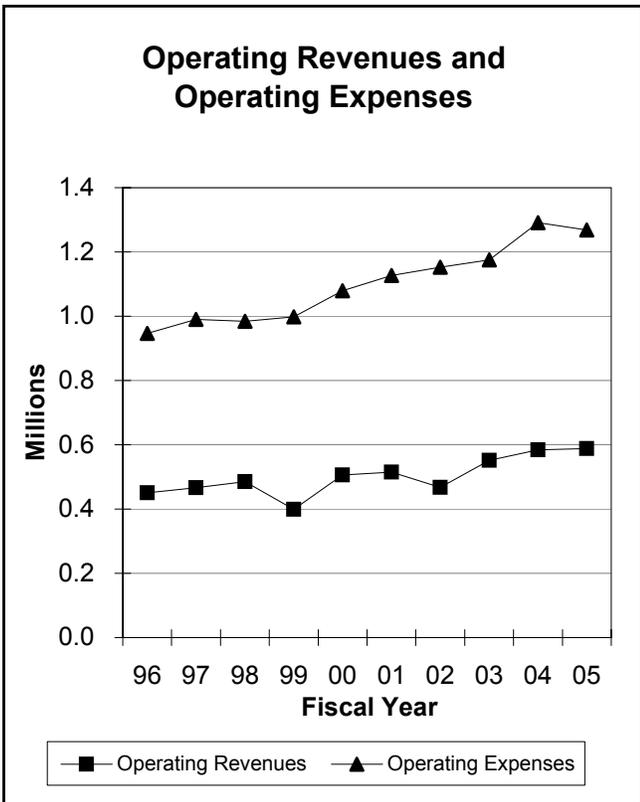
*Beginning in FY 2001 - GASB 33 requires contributions to be shown as revenues on the income statement which affects retained earnings

FY 2005 - Capital contributions are donated sewer lines from developments of private subdivisions.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
6,615,999	6,625,021	6,882,697	7,286,584	7,933,458	8,595,695
2,386,284	2,489,867	2,690,716	2,775,688	2,864,110	2,911,573
565,836	583,173	633,410	602,289	569,380	645,281
6,806	7,076	5,643	5,257	4,789	5,901
587,084	750,168	818,649	871,019	852,389	837,057
1,207,322	796,652	950,370	1,247,708	1,431,088	1,351,064
4,753,332	4,626,936	5,098,788	5,501,961	5,721,756	5,750,876
1,862,667	1,998,085	1,783,909	1,784,623	2,211,702	2,844,819
(2,188,543)	(2,223,419)	(2,373,974)	(2,421,963)	(2,399,346)	(2,472,558)
(325,876)	(225,334)	(590,065)	(637,340)	(187,644)	372,261
882,379	1,253,798	1,074,747	637,088	775,540	783,223
79,144	191,589	62,882	7,682	83,338	24,552
5,983	0	0	108,852	198	0
967,506	1,445,387	1,137,629	753,622	859,076	807,775
(9,926)	(8,381)	(23,294)	(4,600)	(132,580)	(1,500)
(903,791)	(1,003,502)	(1,118,206)	(980,659)	(835,927)	(911,328)
(16,279)	(37,928)	(63,350)	(68,355)	(79,702)	(90,413)
(929,996)	(1,049,811)	(1,204,850)	(1,053,614)	(1,048,209)	(1,003,241)
37,510	395,576	(67,221)	(299,992)	(189,133)	(195,466)
0	0	(27,400)	(22,969)	2,500	(91,728)
(288,366)	170,242	(684,686)	(960,301)	(374,277)	85,067
0	1,660,780	1,577,820	2,561,259	1,674,440	5,163,026
0	0	0	0	0	0
1,604,232	1,649,584	0	0	0	0
1,315,866	3,480,606	893,134	1,600,958	1,300,163	5,248,093

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Regional Airport Fund



**Regional Airport
Enterprise Fund
Revenues and Expenses**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Operating Revenues	450,357	466,508	485,536	398,765
Operating Expenses	946,275	990,453	984,296	998,413
Operating Income	(495,918)	(523,945)	(498,760)	(599,648)
Depreciation	(356,045)	(401,545)	(462,649)	(402,148)
Non-Operating Revenues	48,155	67,107	56,983	27,118
Non-Operating Expenses	(45)	(860)	0	(100)
Net Transfers	504,148	504,000	554,000	554,000
Capital Contributions	0	0	0	0
Amortization of Contributions	356,045	401,544	462,649	402,147
Net Income (Loss) Transferred To Retained Earnings	56,340	46,301	112,223	(18,631)
<hr/>				
Net Working Capital	638,331	661,317	1,027,921	719,290
Debt Outstanding	0	0	0	0
Yearly Debt Service*	0	0	0	0
Subsidies	508,648	504,000	554,000	554,000
Change in Accounting Principle	0	0	7,554	0
Retained Earnings/Net Assets End of Period	907,776	942,314	1,062,091	1,043,460

Notes:

* Comprised of Debt Service for advances from Designated Loan Fund Balance

FY 2001 - GASB 34 included contributions in Net Assets and the City adjusted its capitalization threshold.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
506,401	514,982	467,031	551,350	583,835	588,194
1,078,897	1,126,672	1,152,644	1,175,054	1,290,668	1,268,579
(572,496)	(611,690)	(685,613)	(623,704)	(706,833)	(680,385)
(413,046)	(432,195)	(434,322)	(483,486)	(493,603)	(539,664)
66,879	126,351	63,948	12,856	43,164	14,176
0	(20,202)	(14,128)	(12,531)	(24,380)	(4,726)
554,000	554,000	614,000	701,095	632,492	813,575
0	992,033	1,383,323	173,376	569,216	1,002,606
413,047	432,195	0	0	0	0
48,384	1,040,492	927,208	(232,394)	20,056	605,582
713,506	566,407	356,204	252,101	136,765	41,513
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	18,557	14,128	145,626	65,147	65,146
554,000	554,000	614,000	569,235	583,465	770,970
0	10,188,414	0	0	0	0
1,091,844	12,320,750	13,247,958	13,015,564	13,035,620	13,641,202

**Regional Airport Fund
Enterprise Fund**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Miscellaneous	3,673	6,380	6,194	0
Commissions	146,518	160,790	184,146	138,136
Rentals	177,884	157,565	164,699	142,625
Landing Fees	87,381	109,752	108,807	106,572
Passenger Facility Charge	0	0	0	0
Law Enforcement Fees	34,901	32,021	21,690	11,432
Total Operating Revenues	450,357	466,508	485,536	398,765
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personal services	578,258	615,672	661,840	699,993
Materials & supplies	84,039	81,697	68,670	75,890
Travel and Training	2,512	4,275	1,531	4,420
Intragovernmental	143,551	147,274	138,924	92,890
Utilities, Services and Miscellaneous	137,915	141,535	113,331	125,220
Total Operating Expenses	946,275	990,453	984,296	998,413
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(495,918)	(523,945)	(498,760)	(599,648)
DEPRECIATION	(356,045)	(401,545)	(462,649)	(402,148)
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(851,963)	(925,490)	(961,409)	(1,001,796)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:				
Investment Revenue	48,071	66,941	56,983	20,179
Revenue from Other Gov. Units	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Revenue	84	166	0	6,939
Non-Operating Revenues	48,155	67,107	56,983	27,118
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Interest Expense	0	0	0	0
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	(45)	(860)	0	(100)
Miscellaneous Expense	0	0	0	0
Non-Operating Expenses	(45)	(860)	0	(100)
Total Non-Operating Rev. (Expenses)	48,110	66,247	56,983	27,018
NET TRANSFERS	504,148	504,000	554,000	554,000
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS & AMORTIZATION	(299,705)	(355,243)	(350,426)	(420,778)
Capital Contributions*				
Amortization of Contributions	356,045	401,544	462,649	402,147
NET INCOME (LOSS) TRANSFERRED TO RETAINED EARNINGS	56,340	46,301	112,223	(18,631)

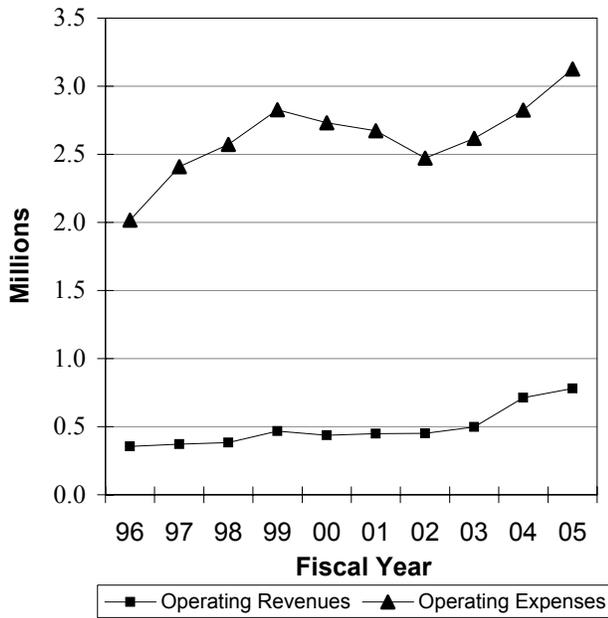
*Beginning in FY 2001 - GASB 33 requires contributions to be shown as revenues on the income statement which affects retained earnings.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
0	0	0	0	0	0
169,148	169,634	140,047	134,082	136,895	122,916
157,199	171,223	192,303	226,609	225,069	235,421
153,143	146,873	115,747	125,407	128,345	129,831
0	0	0	45,620	77,529	82,223
26,911	27,252	18,934	19,632	15,997	17,803
506,401	514,982	467,031	551,350	583,835	588,194
731,832	760,228	781,626	796,189	825,971	846,688
99,002	96,176	98,430	82,899	105,964	108,449
9,400	4,566	3,669	5,256	4,255	4,332
106,780	114,299	139,067	135,492	139,193	140,504
131,883	151,403	129,852	155,218	215,285	168,606
1,078,897	1,126,672	1,152,644	1,175,054	1,290,668	1,268,579
(572,496)	(611,690)	(685,613)	(623,704)	(706,833)	(680,385)
(413,046)	(432,195)	(434,322)	(483,486)	(493,603)	(539,664)
(985,542)	(1,043,885)	(1,119,935)	(1,107,190)	(1,200,436)	(1,220,049)
66,224	120,723	59,653	8,868	10,309	8,961
0	0	0	0	0	0
655	5,628	4,295	3,988	32,855	5,215
66,879	126,351	63,948	12,856	43,164	14,176
0	(18,557)	(14,128)	(10,781)	(7,380)	(4,726)
0	(1,645)	0	(1,750)	(17,000)	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	(20,202)	(14,128)	(12,531)	(24,380)	(4,726)
66,879	106,149	49,820	325	18,784	9,450
554,000	554,000	614,000	701,095	632,492	813,575
(364,663)	(383,736)	(456,115)	(405,770)	(549,160)	(397,024)
	992,033	1,383,323	173,376	569,216	1,002,606
413,047	432,195	0	0	0	0
48,384	1,040,492	927,208	(232,394)	20,056	605,582

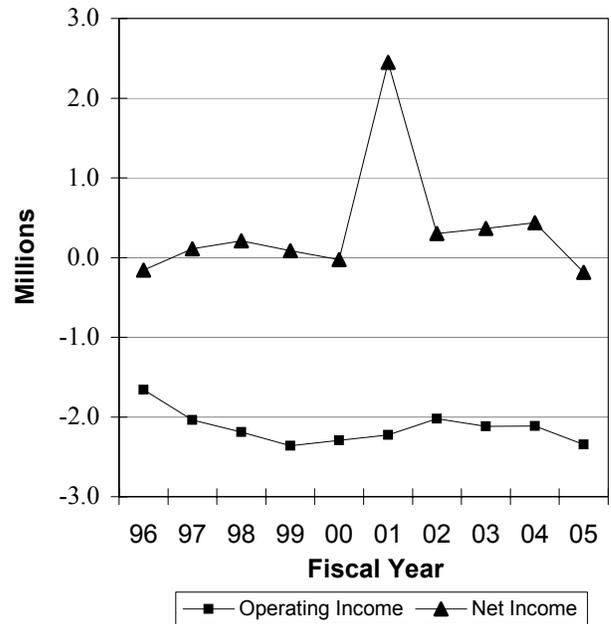
(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Public Transportation Fund

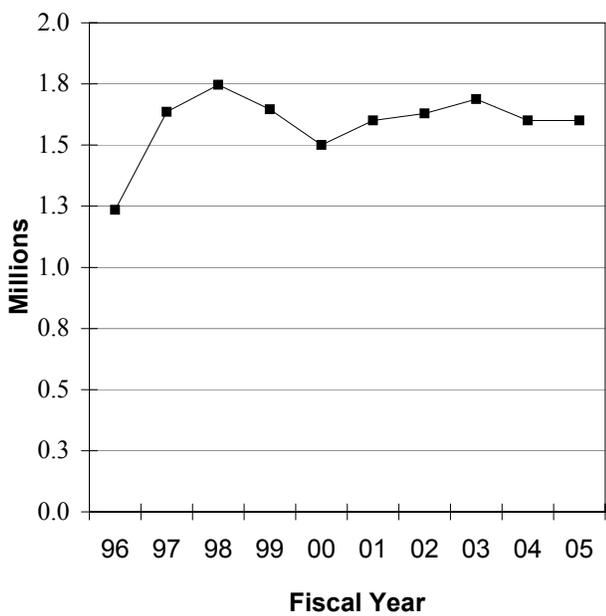
Operating Revenues and Operating Expenses



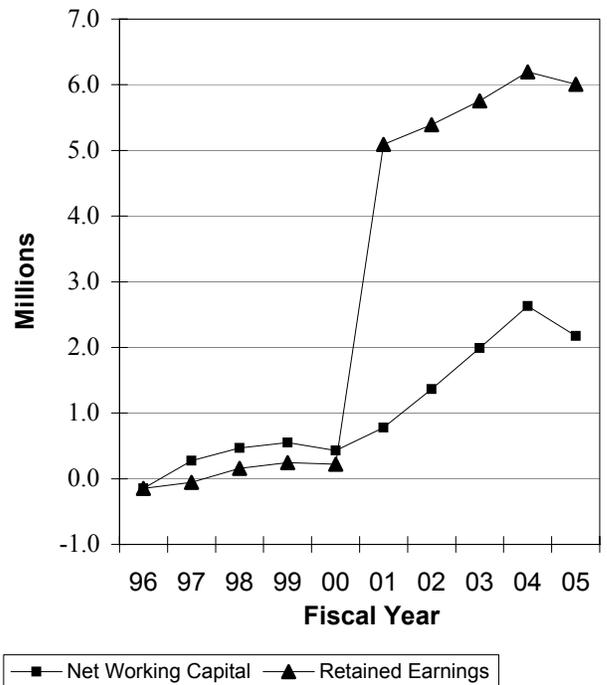
Operating Income and Net Income



Subsidies



Net Working Capital and Retained Earnings/Net Assets



**Public Transportation
Enterprise Fund
Revenues and Expenses**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Operating Revenues	356,197	370,408	382,179	466,166
Operating Expenses	2,016,544	2,409,209	2,571,574	2,827,809
Operating Income	(1,660,347)	(2,038,801)	(2,189,395)	(2,361,643)
Depreciation	(86,854)	(172,233)	(188,964)	(185,311)
Non-Operating Revenues	313,830	516,586	653,833	801,936
Non-Operating Expenses	(45,000)	(4,968)	0	(400)
Net Transfers	1,235,000	1,636,000	1,746,000	1,646,000
Capital Contributions	0	0	0	0
Amortization of Contributions	86,854	172,234	188,964	185,311
Net Income (Loss) Transferred To Retained Earnings	(156,517)	108,818	210,438	85,893
Net Working Capital	(146,070)	275,904	468,998	550,122
Debt Outstanding	0	0	0	0
Yearly Debt Service	0	0	0	0
Subsidies	1,235,000	1,636,000	1,746,000	1,646,000
Change in Accounting Principle	0	0	1,398	0
Retained Earnings/Net Assets End of Period	(148,471)	(53,534)	158,302	244,195

Notes:

FY 2001 - GASB 34 included contributions in Net Assets and the City adjusted its capitalization threshold.

FY 2004 increase in operating revenues is due to contract with the University to provide shuttle services.

FY 2005 decrease in non-operating revenues is due to a delay in approval of a federal grant for \$350,000 which will be recognized in FY 2006.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
437,330	448,272	450,404	496,636	713,121	779,326
2,731,936	2,672,070	2,471,361	2,616,304	2,825,412	3,126,557
(2,294,606)	(2,223,798)	(2,020,957)	(2,119,668)	(2,112,291)	(2,347,231)
(203,960)	(384,958)	(436,631)	(427,720)	(427,020)	(422,403)
874,314	900,200	1,036,232	1,151,388	1,200,684	920,517
(104,518)	(790,220)	(28,610)	0	0	(13,216)
1,500,000	1,600,000	1,629,617	1,685,503	1,600,000	1,571,912
0	3,092,585	123,170	73,954	176,686	104,638
203,960	254,037	0	0	0	0
(24,810)	2,447,846	302,821	363,457	438,059	(185,783)
428,075	778,534	1,366,862	1,987,736	2,631,569	2,172,667
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
1,500,000	1,600,000	1,629,617	1,688,040	1,600,000	1,600,000
0	2,421,752	0	0	0	0
219,385	5,088,983	5,391,804	5,755,261	6,193,320	6,007,537

**Public Transportation Fund
Enterprise Fund**

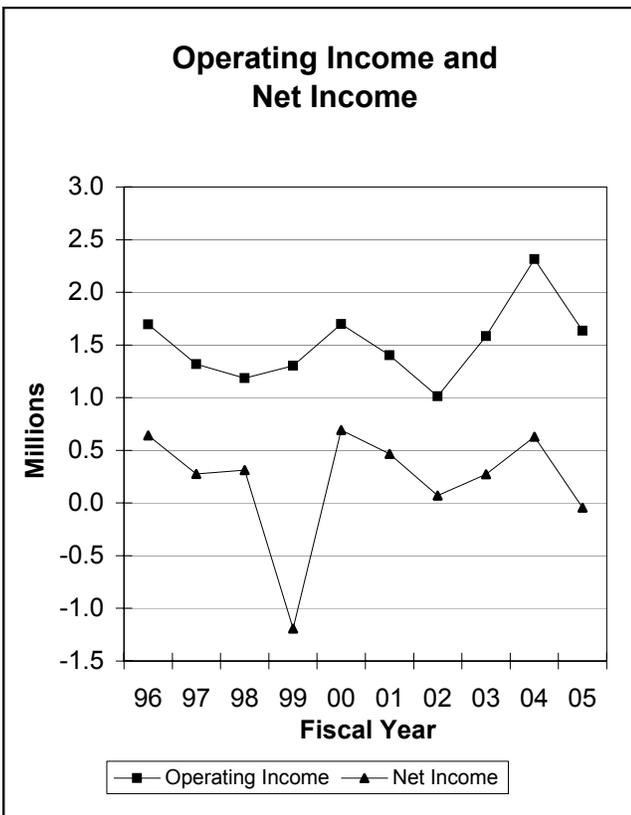
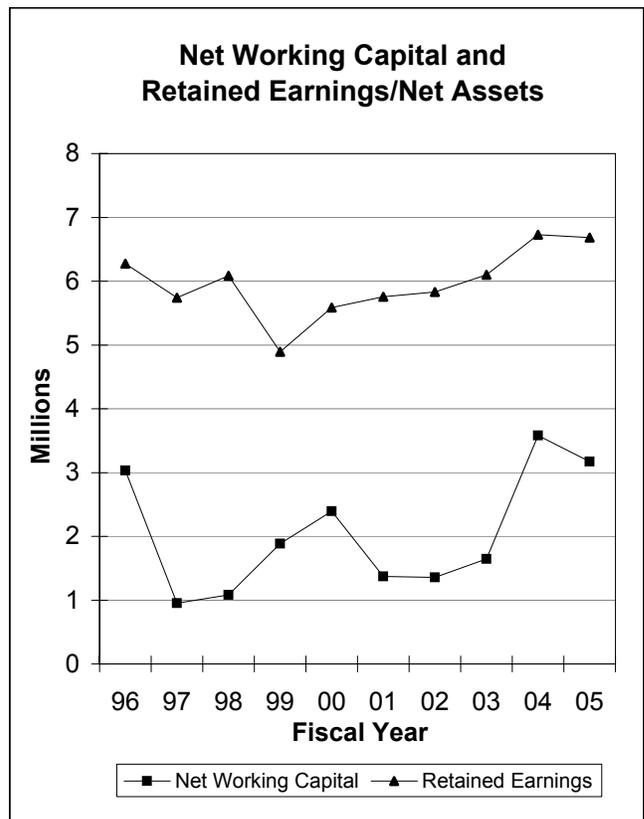
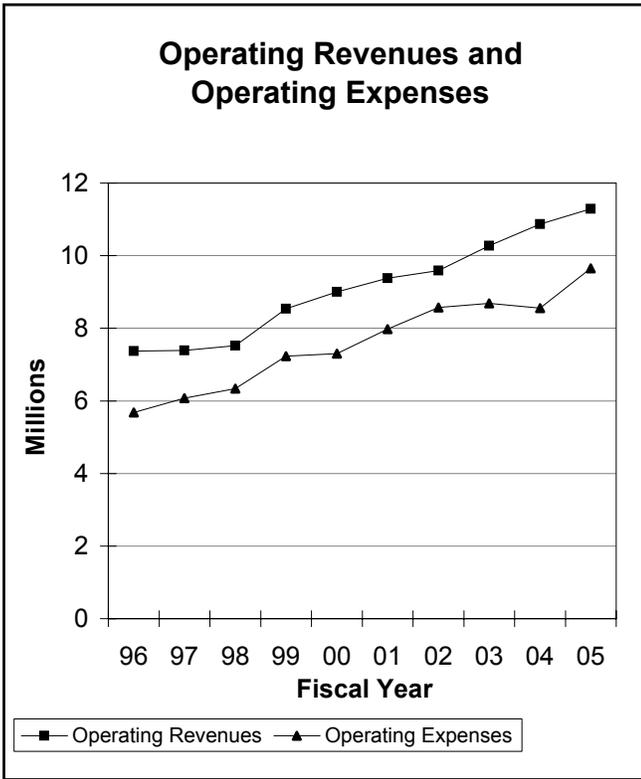
	1996	1997	1998	1999
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Fares	116,906	128,619	149,221	156,233
School Passes	8,748	9,190	13,984	15,378
Specials	344	736	1,973	1,822
Advertising	0	0	0	0
Univ. of Mo. Shuttle Reimbursement	210,000	210,000	192,060	262,320
Paratransit	19,284	21,193	24,941	30,413
Miscellaneous	915	670	0	0
Total Operating Revenues	<u>356,197</u>	<u>370,408</u>	<u>382,179</u>	<u>466,166</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personal services	1,106,921	1,258,381	1,353,123	1,518,126
Materials and supplies	347,105	410,377	431,961	581,887
Travel and Training	1,451	1,005	2,269	3,403
Intragovernmental	276,741	479,387	521,014	391,512
Utilities, Services and Miscellaneous	284,326	260,059	263,207	332,881
Total Operating Expenses	<u>2,016,544</u>	<u>2,409,209</u>	<u>2,571,574</u>	<u>2,827,809</u>
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	<u>(1,660,347)</u>	<u>(2,038,801)</u>	<u>(2,189,395)</u>	<u>(2,361,643)</u>
DEPRECIATION	<u>(86,854)</u>	<u>(172,233)</u>	<u>(188,964)</u>	<u>(185,311)</u>
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	<u>(1,747,201)</u>	<u>(2,211,034)</u>	<u>(2,378,359)</u>	<u>(2,546,954)</u>
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:				
Revenue from Other Gov. Units	307,351	422,705	664,344	815,540
Investment Revenue	5,527	6,664	(12,367)	(14,168)
Miscellaneous Revenue	952	87,217	1,856	564
Non-Operating Revenues	<u>313,830</u>	<u>516,586</u>	<u>653,833</u>	<u>801,936</u>
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Interest Expense	0	0	0	0
Loss on Sale/Disposal of Fixed Assets	(45,000)	(4,968)	0	(400)
Miscellaneous Expense	0	0	0	0
Non-Operating Expenses	<u>(45,000)</u>	<u>(4,968)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(400)</u>
Total Non-Operating Rev.(Expenses)	<u>268,830</u>	<u>511,618</u>	<u>653,833</u>	<u>801,536</u>
NET TRANSFERS	<u>1,235,000</u>	<u>1,636,000</u>	<u>1,746,000</u>	<u>1,646,000</u>
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS & AMORTIZATION	<u>(243,371)</u>	<u>(63,416)</u>	<u>21,474</u>	<u>(99,418)</u>
Capital Contributions*				
Amortization of Contributions	<u>86,854</u>	<u>172,234</u>	<u>188,964</u>	<u>185,311</u>
NET INCOME (LOSS) TRANSFERRED TO RETAINED EARNINGS	<u>(156,517)</u>	<u>108,818</u>	<u>210,438</u>	<u>85,893</u>

*Beginning in FY 2001 - GASB 33 requires contributions to be shown as revenues on the income statement which affects retained earnings.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
146,591	151,225	162,719	166,625	154,299	157,439
15,278	15,175	13,945	12,528	7,898	11,765
1,130	1,473	1,564	2,201	3,382	3,008
0	0	0	0	0	0
239,477	251,668	243,202	290,345	523,372	583,136
34,854	28,731	28,974	24,937	24,170	23,978
0	0	0	0	0	0
437,330	448,272	450,404	496,636	713,121	779,326
1,528,415	1,585,557	1,577,215	1,559,254	1,626,955	1,835,880
477,299	413,132	364,206	494,794	582,396	674,648
2,692	3,493	2,000	3,134	3,723	2,763
427,873	408,385	319,679	315,570	333,314	328,186
295,657	261,503	208,261	243,552	279,024	285,080
2,731,936	2,672,070	2,471,361	2,616,304	2,825,412	3,126,557
(2,294,606)	(2,223,798)	(2,020,957)	(2,119,668)	(2,112,291)	(2,347,231)
(203,960)	(384,958)	(436,631)	(427,720)	(427,020)	(422,403)
(2,498,566)	(2,608,756)	(2,457,588)	(2,547,388)	(2,539,311)	(2,769,634)
776,357	809,709	937,884	1,133,823	1,134,518	833,769
53,039	77,909	76,713	17,108	61,871	84,370
44,918	12,582	21,635	457	4,295	2,378
874,314	900,200	1,036,232	1,151,388	1,200,684	920,517
0	0	(66)	0	0	0
(104,518)	(790,220)	(28,544)	0	0	(13,216)
0	0	0	0	0	0
(104,518)	(790,220)	(28,610)	0	0	(13,216)
769,796	109,980	1,007,622	1,151,388	1,200,684	907,301
1,500,000	1,600,000	1,629,617	1,685,503	1,600,000	1,571,912
(228,770)	(898,776)	179,651	289,503	261,373	(290,421)
	3,092,585	123,170	73,954	176,686	104,638
203,960	254,037	0	0	0	0
(24,810)	2,447,846	302,821	363,457	438,059	(185,783)

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Solid Waste Utility Fund



**Solid Waste Utility Fund
Enterprise Fund
Revenues and Expenses**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Operating Revenues	7,374,469	7,391,097	7,520,171	8,536,242
Operating Expenses	5,677,887	6,073,985	6,333,879	7,233,621
Operating Income	1,696,582	1,317,112	1,186,292	1,302,621
Depreciation	(902,292)	(1,123,489)	(1,012,430)	(2,278,546)
Non-Operating Revenues	224,684	492,449	396,005	123,530
Non-Operating Expenses	(338,844)	(409,688)	(256,477)	(339,181)
Net Transfers	(39,335)	0	0	0
Capital Contributions	0	0	0	0
Amortization of Contributions	0	0	0	0
Net Income (Loss) Transferred To Retained Earnings	640,795	276,384	313,390	(1,191,576)
<hr/>				
Net Working Capital	3,034,003	953,552	1,082,380	1,886,527
Debt Outstanding	4,955,000	4,795,000	4,640,000	4,475,000
Yearly Debt Service *	5,070,574	394,078	404,337	406,917
Change in Accounting Principle	0	0	26,959	0
Retained Earnings/Net Assets End of Period **	6,273,315	5,743,047	6,083,396	4,891,820

Notes:

* Comprised of Revenue Bond, Loan, and Lease Debt Service.

** FY 2001 - GASB 34 included contributions in Net Assets and the City adjusted its capitalization threshold.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
9,004,209	9,375,858	9,586,988	10,270,718	10,869,103	11,286,765
7,305,601	7,973,904	8,572,860	8,688,487	8,553,306	9,651,527
1,698,608	1,401,954	1,014,128	1,582,231	2,315,797	1,635,238
(1,285,397)	(1,375,474)	(1,366,210)	(1,336,859)	(1,596,173)	(1,626,027)
556,700	777,426	647,648	269,454	268,035	350,712
(276,560)	(383,332)	(381,799)	(405,125)	(494,571)	(457,475)
0	0	0	(11,350)	0	(62,094)
0	46,988	157,724	175,000	135,000	115,000
0	0	0	0	0	0
693,351	467,562	71,491	273,351	628,088	(44,646)
2,394,925	1,369,334	1,355,039	1,644,855	3,579,155	3,173,818
4,305,000	4,125,000	8,575,000	8,200,000	7,815,000	7,410,000
403,457	404,443	502,496	740,071	766,726	769,329
0	(296,085)	0	0	0	0
5,585,171	5,756,648	5,828,139	6,101,490	6,729,578	6,684,932

**Solid Waste Utility Fund
Enterprise Fund**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Refuse Collection Charges	5,734,778	5,800,457	5,939,880	6,914,846
Landfill Fees	1,535,107	1,457,934	1,417,487	1,441,874
Refuse Bag Sales	43,938	44,898	52,054	49,076
Mosquito Control	17,888	22,031	23,069	23,453
Miscellaneous	42,758	65,777	87,681	106,993
Total Operating Revenues	7,374,469	7,391,097	7,520,171	8,536,242
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personal services	2,408,235	2,418,513	2,555,748	2,900,938
Materials and supplies	1,366,066	1,579,137	1,559,209	1,887,459
Travel and Training	7,275	4,925	6,770	3,849
Intragovernmental	889,693	889,116	923,021	939,894
Utilities, Services and Miscellaneous	1,006,618	1,182,294	1,289,131	1,501,481
Total Operating Expenses	5,677,887	6,073,985	6,333,879	7,233,621
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	1,696,582	1,317,112	1,186,292	1,302,621
DEPRECIATION	(902,292)	(1,123,489)	(1,012,430)	(2,278,546)
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	794,290	193,623	173,862	(975,925)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:				
Revenue from Other Gov. Units**	5,924	32,900	50,480	51,208
Investment Revenue	218,092	230,253	306,806	51,214
Miscellaneous Revenue	668	229,296	38,719	21,108
Non-Operating Revenues	224,684	492,449	396,005	123,530
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Interest Expense	(318,740)	(261,956)	(251,565)	(243,869)
Miscellaneous Expense	(1,730)	(3,157)	(2,912)	(72,062)
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	(18,374)	(144,575)	(2,000)	(23,250)
Non-Operating Expenses	(338,844)	(409,688)	(256,477)	(339,181)
Total Non-Operating Rev.(Expenses)	(114,160)	82,761	139,528	(215,651)
NET TRANSFERS	(39,335)	0	0	0
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS & AMORTIZATION	640,795	276,384	313,390	(1,191,576)
Capital Contributions*	0	0	0	0
Amortization of Contributions	0	0	0	0
NET INCOME (LOSS) TRANSFERRED TO RETAINED EARNINGS	640,795	276,384	313,390	(1,191,576)

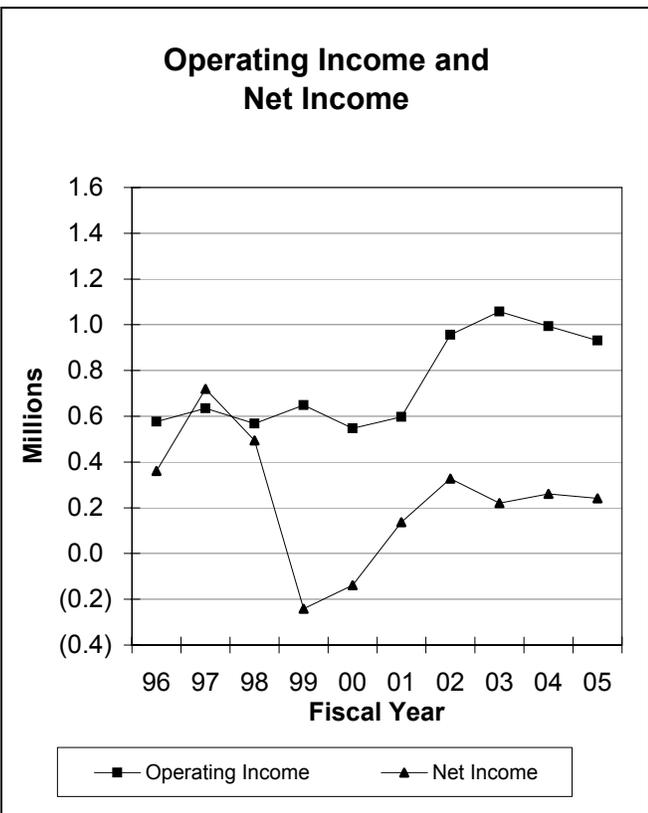
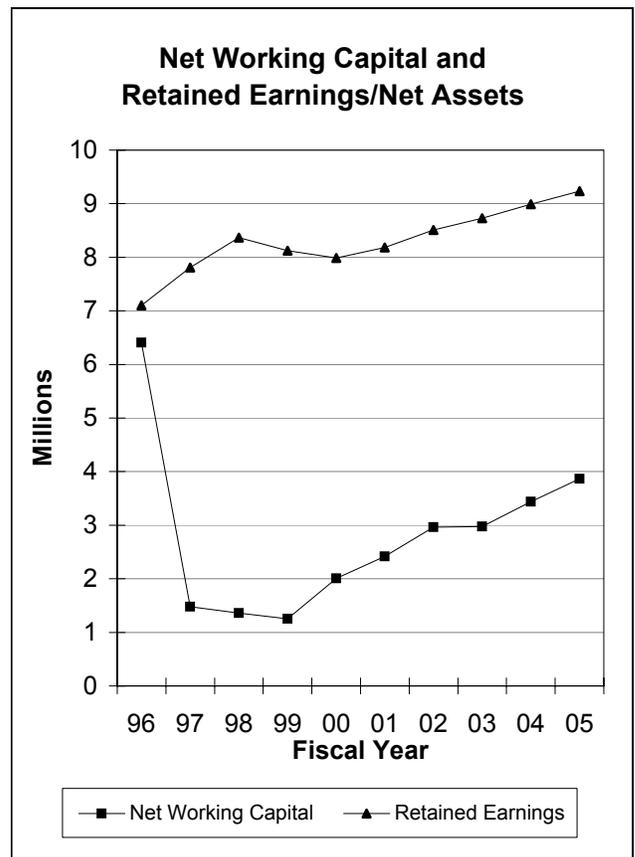
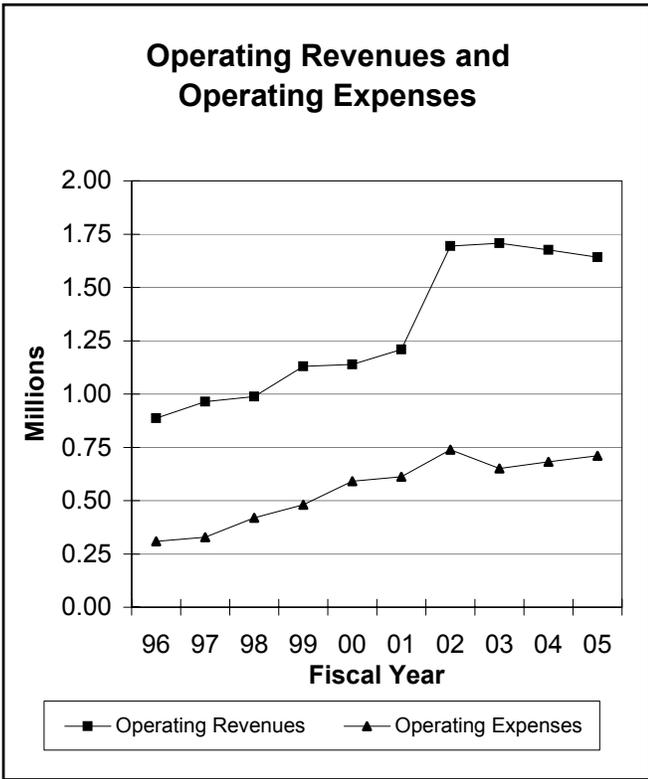
*Beginning in FY 2001 - GASB 33 requires contributions to be shown as revenues on the incor

Revenue increases in miscellaneous from FY 2003, 2004 and 2005 are due to recycling revenues at the (MRF) Material Recovery Facility.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
7,108,515	7,304,767	7,559,623	8,130,449	8,499,129	8,593,464
1,648,985	1,925,546	1,907,694	1,885,739	1,841,566	1,956,415
51,785	41,426	42,535	44,956	40,129	39,605
23,453	23,453	5,863	2,000	0	0
171,471	80,666	71,273	207,574	488,279	697,281
9,004,209	9,375,858	9,586,988	10,270,718	10,869,103	11,286,765
3,063,074	3,225,922	3,431,959	3,636,230	4,026,598	4,186,070
1,773,193	1,783,372	2,054,842	2,244,794	2,340,083	2,624,450
7,853	9,396	10,544	6,610	9,030	9,565
902,837	952,009	939,402	984,500	944,695	986,430
1,558,644	2,003,205	2,136,113	1,816,353	1,232,900	1,845,012
7,305,601	7,973,904	8,572,860	8,688,487	8,553,306	9,651,527
1,698,608	1,401,954	1,014,128	1,582,231	2,315,797	1,635,238
(1,285,397)	(1,375,474)	(1,366,210)	(1,336,859)	(1,596,173)	(1,626,027)
413,211	26,480	(352,082)	245,372	719,624	9,211
221,425	176,798	61,278	61,686	64,447	69,811
228,296	492,648	498,060	118,537	197,056	230,167
106,979	107,980	88,310	89,231	6,532	50,734
556,700	777,426	647,648	269,454	268,035	350,712
(246,425)	(226,209)	(343,590)	(364,973)	(381,522)	(363,934)
(3,023)	(3,063)	(8,389)	(9,042)	(9,018)	(9,018)
(27,112)	(154,060)	(29,820)	(31,110)	(104,031)	(84,523)
(276,560)	(383,332)	(381,799)	(405,125)	(494,571)	(457,475)
280,140	394,094	265,849	(135,671)	(226,536)	(106,763)
0	0	0	(11,350)	0	(62,094)
693,351	420,574	(86,233)	98,351	493,088	(159,646)
0	46,988	157,724	175,000	135,000	115,000
0	0	0	0	0	0
693,351	467,562	71,491	273,351	628,088	(44,646)

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Parking Facilities Fund



**Parking Facilities Fund
Enterprise Fund
Revenues and Expenses**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Operating Revenues	885,931	963,701	988,387	1,129,415
Operating Expenses	309,216	328,248	419,692	480,188
Operating Income	576,715	635,453	568,695	649,227
Depreciation	(192,133)	(194,861)	(413,790)	(544,026)
Non-Operating Revenues	301,854	617,248	670,873	154,263
Non-Operating Expenses	(380,165)	(585,999)	(564,215)	(549,735)
Net Transfers	50,364	243,334	228,380	44,287
Capital Contributions	0	0	0	0
Amortization of Contributions	3,964	3,964	3,964	3,964
Net Income (Loss) Transferred To Retained Earnings	360,599	719,139	493,907	(242,020)
Net Working Capital	6,408,861	1,476,008	1,360,090	1,253,082
Debt Outstanding	10,564,448	10,173,489	9,876,971	9,564,842
Yearly Debt Service*	2,698,824	716,089	837,440	831,920
Change in Accounting Principle	0	0	64,048	0
Retained Earnings/Net Assets End of Period **	7,102,059	7,808,438	8,366,393	8,124,373

Notes:

* Comprised of Revenue Bond and Leases Debt Service.

** FY 1997 - equity transfer from the Capital Projects Fund of \$30,000.

FY 2001 - GASB 34 included contributions in Net Assets and the City adjusted its capitalization threshold.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1,138,465	1,208,867	1,694,281	1,707,745	1,675,667	1,641,734
591,317	611,500	738,795	650,768	682,007	710,366
547,148	597,367	955,486	1,056,977	993,660	931,368
(608,744)	(611,006)	(604,857)	(604,942)	(602,508)	(605,161)
293,563	491,280	306,055	96,094	156,930	186,194
(546,733)	(517,231)	(497,651)	(500,094)	(460,952)	(440,595)
172,000	172,000	168,494	172,000	173,200	169,100
0	0	0	0	0	0
3,964	3,964	0	0	0	0
(138,802)	136,374	327,527	220,035	260,330	240,906
2,005,300	2,415,423	2,965,009	2,976,436	3,440,935	3,866,726
9,237,044	8,888,515	8,525,000	8,160,000	7,770,000	7,365,000
831,064	833,934	831,157	823,460	829,881	824,904
0	61,612	0	0	0	0
7,985,571	8,183,557	8,511,084	8,731,119	8,991,449	9,232,355

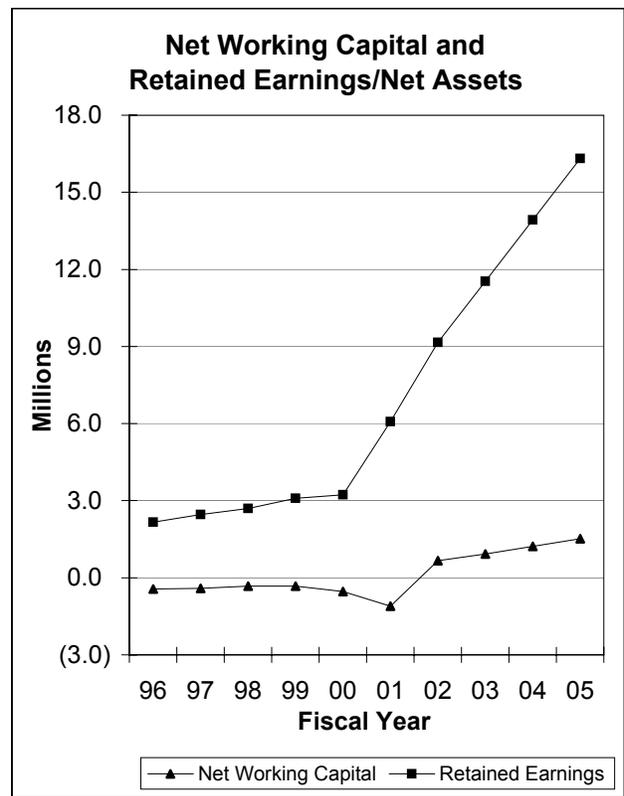
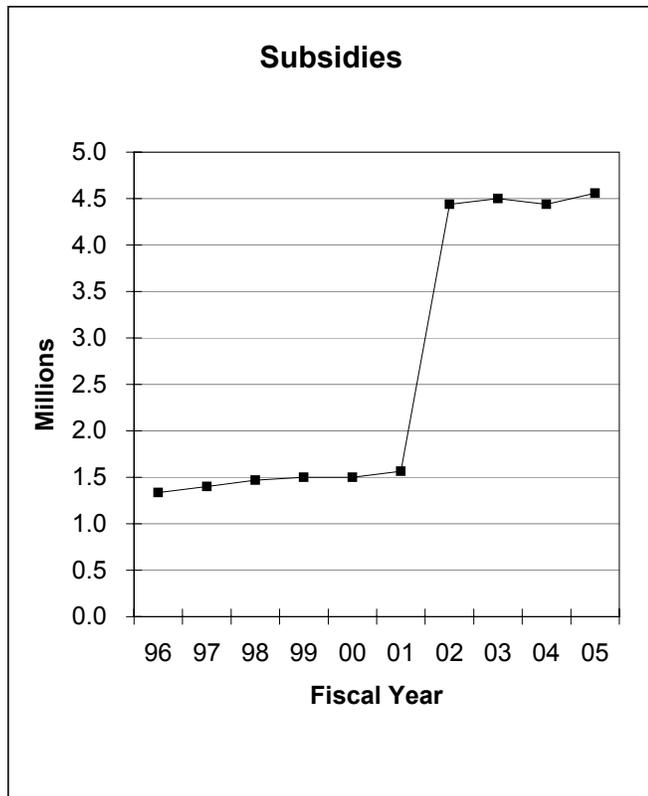
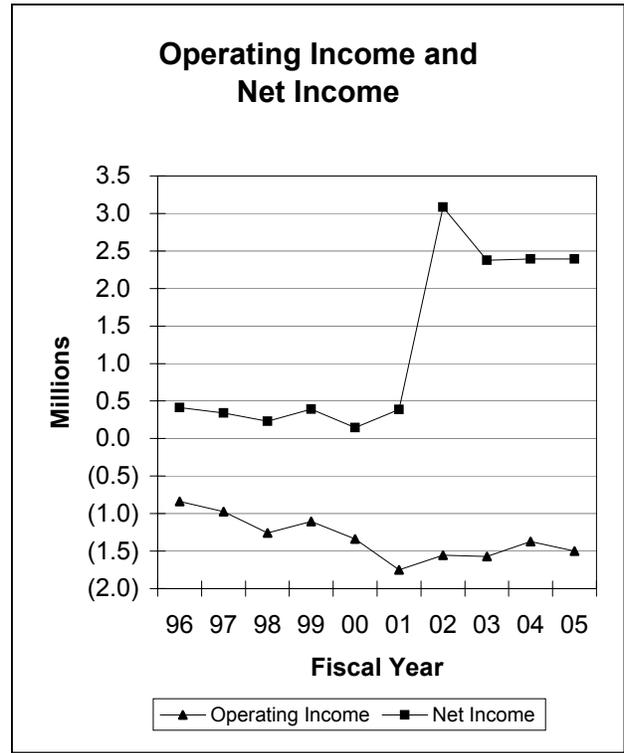
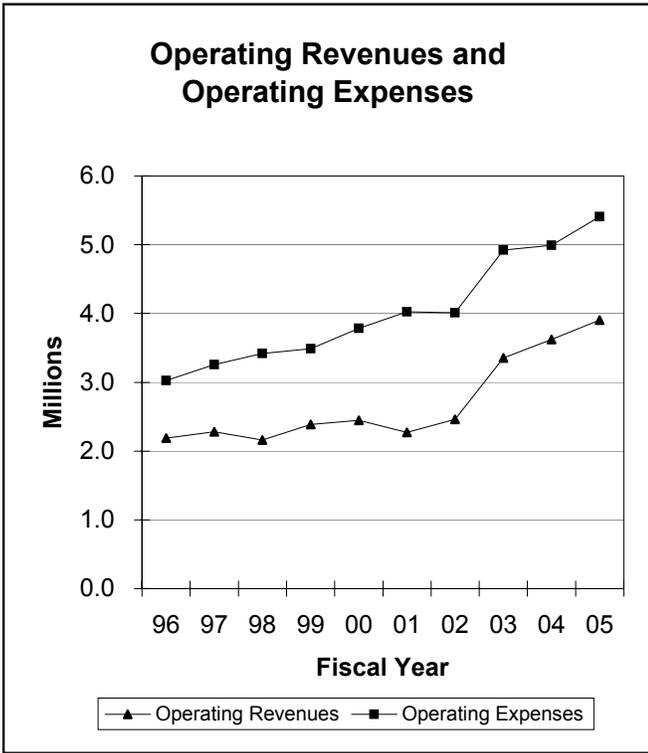
**Parking Facilities Fund
Enterprise Fund**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Meters	484,086	528,041	556,960	534,397
Garages	168,846	189,161	217,458	348,003
Reserved Lots	215,469	228,084	195,664	228,744
SBD Revenue	10,530	10,530	10,530	0
Other	7,000	7,885	7,775	18,271
Total Operating Revenues	885,931	963,701	988,387	1,129,415
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personal services	153,768	177,480	221,597	262,176
Materials and supplies	27,518	17,222	27,200	53,291
Travel and Training	0	0	0	0
Intragovernmental	68,755	71,150	78,601	69,370
Utilities, Services and Miscellaneous	59,175	62,396	92,294	95,351
Total Operating Expenses	309,216	328,248	419,692	480,188
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	576,715	635,453	568,695	649,227
DEPRECIATION	(192,133)	(194,861)	(413,790)	(544,026)
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	384,582	440,592	154,905	105,201
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:				
Investment Revenue	301,843	603,024	625,680	146,095
Miscellaneous Revenue	11	14,224	45,193	8,168
Interest Rate Swap Proceeds, Net	0	0	0	0
Non-Operating Revenues	301,854	617,248	670,873	154,263
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Interest Expense	(373,877)	(567,609)	(545,888)	(531,350)
Loss on Sale/Disposal of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Expense	(6,288)	(18,390)	(18,327)	(18,385)
Non-Operating Expenses	(380,165)	(585,999)	(564,215)	(549,735)
Total Non-Operating Rev.(Expenses)	(78,311)	31,249	106,658	(395,472)
NET TRANSFERS	50,364	243,334	228,380	44,287
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS & AMORTIZATION	356,635	715,175	489,943	(245,984)
Capital Contributions				
Amortization of Contributions	3,964	3,964	3,964	3,964
NET INCOME (LOSS) TRANSFERRED TO RETAINED EARNINGS	360,599	719,139	493,907	(242,020)

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
522,005	540,839	815,681	862,751	838,351	853,756
414,337	450,837	586,520	553,347	533,200	511,797
183,613	196,472	266,951	271,269	282,226	255,992
0	0	0	0	0	0
18,510	20,719	25,129	20,378	21,890	20,189
1,138,465	1,208,867	1,694,281	1,707,745	1,675,667	1,641,734
288,943	302,988	303,248	315,735	348,951	356,720
69,999	119,495	204,421	106,340	69,071	101,513
0	0	0	0	0	0
94,283	83,352	115,282	111,322	111,209	101,940
138,092	105,665	115,844	117,371	152,776	150,193
591,317	611,500	738,795	650,768	682,007	710,366
547,148	597,367	955,486	1,056,977	993,660	931,368
(608,744)	(611,006)	(604,857)	(604,942)	(602,508)	(605,161)
(61,596)	(13,639)	350,629	452,035	391,152	326,207
292,245	491,275	305,483	95,399	156,925	181,165
1,318	5	572	695	5	5,029
0	0	0	0	0	0
293,563	491,280	306,055	96,094	156,930	186,194
(528,672)	(497,740)	(479,883)	(461,917)	(442,937)	(422,651)
0	(461)	0	(20,934)	0	0
(18,061)	(19,030)	(17,768)	(17,243)	(18,015)	(17,944)
(546,733)	(517,231)	(497,651)	(500,094)	(460,952)	(440,595)
(253,170)	(25,951)	(191,596)	(404,000)	(304,022)	(254,401)
172,000	172,000	168,494	172,000	173,200	169,100
(142,766)	132,410	327,527	220,035	260,330	240,906
3,964	3,964	0	0	0	0
(138,802)	136,374	327,527	220,035	260,330	240,906

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Recreation Services Fund



**Recreation Services Fund
Enterprise Fund
Revenues and Expenses**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Operating Revenues	2,188,739	2,279,015	2,162,083	2,384,975
Operating Expenses	3,027,029	3,254,793	3,418,998	3,489,980
Operating Income (Loss)	(838,290)	(975,778)	(1,256,915)	(1,105,005)
Depreciation	(225,055)	(258,251)	(180,448)	(171,932)
Non-Operating Revenues	9,338	31,390	43,027	11,959
Non-Operating Expenses	(11,478)	(10,020)	(2,651)	(9,647)
Net Transfers	1,336,588	1,400,000	1,470,000	1,500,000
Capital Contributions	0	0	0	0
Amortization of Contributions	141,012	154,608	155,860	164,272
Net Income (Loss) Transferred To Retained Earnings	412,115	341,949	228,873	389,647
Net Working Capital	(441,339)	(413,744)	(330,069)	(329,080)
Debt Outstanding	0	0	0	0
Yearly Debt Service*	77,679	0	0	0
Subsidies	1,336,588	1,400,000	1,470,000	1,500,000
Change in Accounting Principle	0	0	2,798	0
Retained Earnings/Net Assets End of Period **	2,168,537	2,465,522	2,697,193	3,086,840

Notes:

* Comprised of Loans and Leases Debt Service

** FY 2000 - Equity transfer of \$6,050 to Capital Projects

FY 2001 - GASB 34 included contributions in Net Assets and the City adjusted its capitalization threshold.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
2,445,387	2,272,753	2,458,986	3,354,222	3,620,897	3,905,351
3,783,524	4,024,306	4,012,458	4,923,816	4,992,364	5,406,424
(1,338,137)	(1,751,553)	(1,553,472)	(1,569,594)	(1,371,467)	(1,501,073)
(220,926)	(240,225)	(216,413)	(507,103)	(569,060)	(582,687)
37,158	821,390	458,524	65,298	59,156	67,270
(16,038)	(278,431)	(214,535)	(273,943)	(283,473)	(241,764)
1,500,000	1,563,771	4,437,526	4,490,374	4,539,907	4,652,117
0	47,250	174,083	170,083	17,712	0
183,208	226,028	0	0	0	0
145,265	388,230	3,085,713	2,375,115	2,392,775	2,393,863
(536,290)	(1,106,960)	659,984	920,196	1,226,225	1,520,431
0	10,500,000	8,648,500	6,730,500	4,665,500	2,450,000
2,338	74,775	2,128,378	2,451,863	2,332,201	2,392,733
1,500,000	1,563,771	4,437,526	4,498,420	4,438,807	4,559,066
0	2,459,767	0	0	0	0
3,226,055	6,074,052	9,159,765	11,534,880	13,927,655	16,321,518

**Recreation Services Fund
Enterprise Fund**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Fees and Admissions	1,398,537	1,403,581	1,298,594	1,477,318
Facility User Charges	124,439	121,940	137,884	124,858
Youth Capital Improvement Fees	0	0	0	0
Golf Course Improvement Fees	83,477	115,379	105,105	136,753
Miscellaneous	582,286	638,115	620,500	646,046
Total Operating Revenues	2,188,739	2,279,015	2,162,083	2,384,975
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personal services	1,709,305	1,799,980	2,020,005	2,119,428
Materials and supplies	556,130	609,285	580,497	586,045
Travel and Training	5,875	2,434	3,055	3,240
Intragovernmental	215,411	264,860	242,715	229,375
Utilities, Services and Miscellaneous	540,308	578,234	572,726	551,892
Total Operating Expenses	3,027,029	3,254,793	3,418,998	3,489,980
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(838,290)	(975,778)	(1,256,915)	(1,105,005)
DEPRECIATION	(225,055)	(258,251)	(180,448)	(171,932)
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(1,063,345)	(1,234,029)	(1,437,363)	(1,276,937)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:				
Revenue from Other Gov. Units	4,600	0	0	0
Gain on sale of fixed assets	0	0	0	0
Investment Revenue	2,513	26,686	36,135	4,972
Miscellaneous Revenue	2,225	4,704	6,892	6,987
Non-Operating Revenues	9,338	31,390	43,027	11,959
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Interest Expense	(2,659)	0	0	(1,364)
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	(188)	(950)	(2,651)	(8,283)
Miscellaneous Expense	(8,631)	(9,070)	0	0
Non-Operating Expenses	(11,478)	(10,020)	(2,651)	(9,647)
Total Non-Operating Rev. (Expenses)	(2,140)	21,370	40,376	2,312
NET TRANSFERS	1,336,588	1,400,000	1,470,000	1,500,000
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS & AMORTIZATION	271,103	187,341	73,013	225,375
Capital Contributions*	0	0	0	0
Amortization of Contributions	141,012	154,608	155,860	164,272
NET INCOME (LOSS) TRANSFERRED TO RETAINED EARNINGS	412,115	341,949	228,873	389,647

*Beginning in FY 2001 - GASB 33 requires contributions to be shown as revenues on the income statement which affects retained earnings.

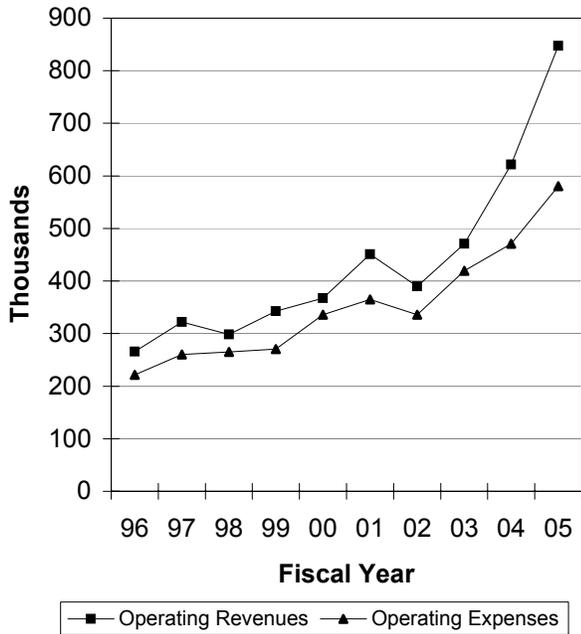
** The increase in revenues for FY 2003 is largely attributed to the opening of the Activities and Recreation Center (ARC) in Dec. 2002.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1,514,606	1,406,105	1,509,640	2,379,445	2,570,514	2,824,464
126,399	129,788	129,808	127,236	122,728	126,538
0	0	994	43,164	68,847	60,025
149,525	154,905	158,183	109,180	115,734	114,044
654,857	581,955	660,361	695,197	743,074	780,280
2,445,387	2,272,753	2,458,986	3,354,222	3,620,897	3,905,351
2,228,568	2,384,740	2,384,626	2,915,324	3,031,097	3,241,613
616,868	619,843	601,962	787,080	742,211	790,676
4,871	5,264	6,181	4,397	7,297	9,627
244,936	266,718	339,386	395,511	404,677	447,194
688,281	747,741	680,303	821,504	807,082	917,314
3,783,524	4,024,306	4,012,458	4,923,816	4,992,364	5,406,424
(1,338,137)	(1,751,553)	(1,553,472)	(1,569,594)	(1,371,467)	(1,501,073)
(220,926)	(240,225)	(216,413)	(507,103)	(569,060)	(582,687)
(1,559,063)	(1,991,778)	(1,769,885)	(2,076,697)	(1,940,527)	(2,083,760)
0	0	10,000	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
28,842	814,173	443,407	49,370	49,120	57,452
8,316	7,217	5,117	15,928	10,036	9,818
37,158	821,390	458,524	65,298	59,156	67,270
(1,902)	(214,014)	(188,944)	(228,262)	(248,454)	(89,906)
(14,136)	(33,112)	0	(3,956)	0	0
0	(31,305)	(25,591)	(41,725)	(35,019)	(151,858)
(16,038)	(278,431)	(214,535)	(273,943)	(283,473)	(241,764)
21,120	542,959	243,989	(208,645)	(224,317)	(174,494)
1,500,000	1,563,771	4,437,526	4,490,374	4,539,907	4,652,117
(37,943)	114,952	2,911,630	2,205,032	2,375,063	2,393,863
0	47,250	174,083	170,083	17,712	0
183,208	226,028	0	0	0	0
145,265	388,230	3,085,713	2,375,115	2,392,775	2,393,863

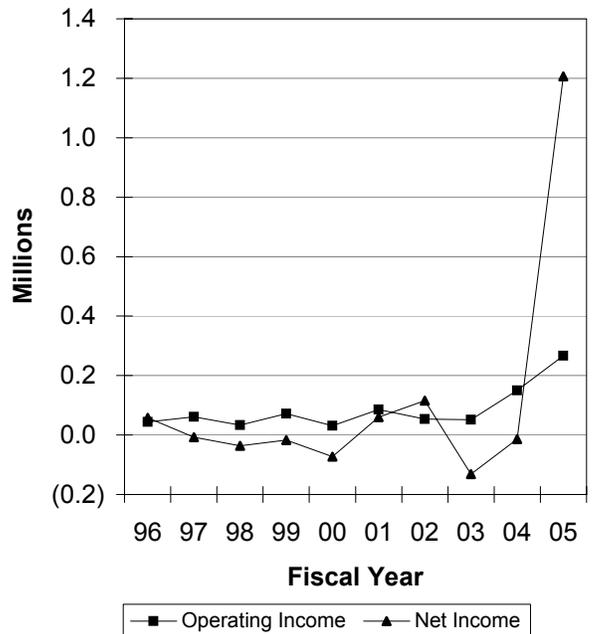
(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Railroad Fund

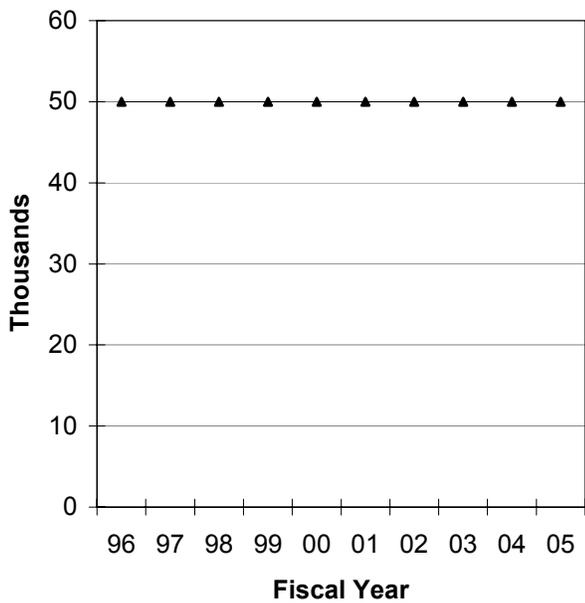
Operating Revenues and Operating Expenses



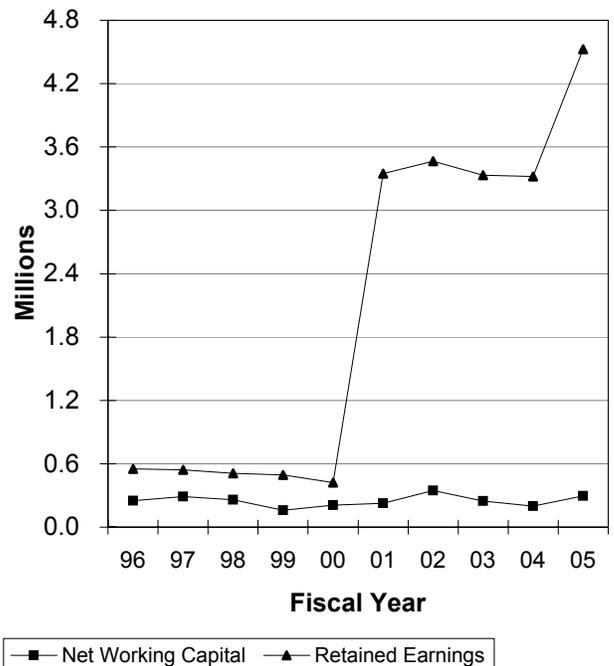
Operating Income and Net Income



Subsidies



Net Working Capital and Retained Earnings/Net Assets



**Railroad Fund
Enterprise Fund
Revenues and Expenses**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Operating Revenues	265,596	321,831	298,518	342,499
Operating Expenses	221,746	260,329	265,302	270,273
Operating Income	43,850	61,502	33,216	72,226
Depreciation	(67,948)	(137,287)	(145,173)	(149,867)
Non-Operating Revenues	38,199	23,350	29,827	14,199
Non-Operating Expenses	(6,188)	(5,270)	(3,892)	(3,930)
Net Transfers	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Capital Contributions	0	0	0	0
Amortization of Contributions	0	0	0	0
Net Income (Loss) Transferred To Retained Earnings	57,913	(7,705)	(36,022)	(17,372)
<hr/>				
Net Working Capital	250,579	289,068	259,455	160,011
Debt Outstanding	173,583	127,531	78,639	26,731
Yearly Debt Service	427,697	116,672	27,607	27,607
Subsidies	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Change in Accounting Principle	0	0	2,713	0
Retained Earnings/Net Assets End of Period**	551,893	543,683	510,374	493,002

Notes:

FY 2001 - GASB 34 included contributions in Net Assets and the City adjusted its capitalization threshold.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
367,302	450,675	389,497	470,738	621,322	847,329
335,902	364,888	336,053	419,246	470,900	580,615
31,400	85,787	53,444	51,492	150,422	266,714
(153,163)	(157,521)	(186,072)	(234,319)	(230,810)	(253,616)
72	22,414	131,829	9,034	27,639	27,628
(876)	(2,398)	(7,537)	(7,943)	(10,803)	(31,830)
50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	1,073,531
0	61,980	74,509	0	0	123,672
0	0	0	0	0	0
(72,567)	60,262	116,173	(131,736)	(13,552)	1,206,099
208,139	224,555	345,210	246,965	198,962	295,803
0	132,537	121,771	357,851	562,462	946,231
876	5,861	18,171	59,408	83,564	175,797
50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
0	2,868,009	0	0	0	0
420,435	3,348,706	3,464,879	3,333,143	3,319,591	4,525,690

**Railroad Fund
Enterprise Fund**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Switching Fees	254,582	312,136	281,138	334,575
Miscellaneous	11,014	9,695	17,380	7,924
Total Operating Revenues	265,596	321,831	298,518	342,499
OPERATING EXPENSES: *				
Personal services	119,845	139,156	154,665	134,436
Materials and supplies	31,384	26,743	30,887	28,344
Travel and Training	594	826	759	806
Intragovernmental	0	0	0	12,054
Utilities, Services and Miscellaneous	69,923	93,604	78,991	94,633
Total Operating Expenses	221,746	260,329	265,302	270,273
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	43,850	61,502	33,216	72,226
DEPRECIATION	(67,948)	(137,287)	(145,173)	(149,867)
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(24,098)	(75,785)	(111,957)	(77,641)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:				
Revenue from Other Gov. Units	0	0	0	0
Investment Revenue	38,137	22,440	27,368	9,859
Gain on Sale of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Revenue	62	910	2,459	4,340
Non-Operating Revenues	38,199	23,350	29,827	14,199
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Interest Expense	(6,188)	(5,270)	(3,892)	(2,430)
Loss on Disposal of Assets	0	0	0	(1,500)
Miscellaneous Expense	0	0	0	0
Non-Operating Expenses	(6,188)	(5,270)	(3,892)	(3,930)
Total Non-Operating Rev. (Expenses)	32,011	18,080	25,935	10,269
NET TRANSFERS	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS & AMORTIZATION	57,913	(7,705)	(36,022)	(17,372)
Capital Contribution**	0	0	0	0
Amortization of Contributions	0	0	0	0
NET INCOME (LOSS) TRANSFERRED TO RETAINED EARNINGS	57,913	(7,705)	(36,022)	(17,372)

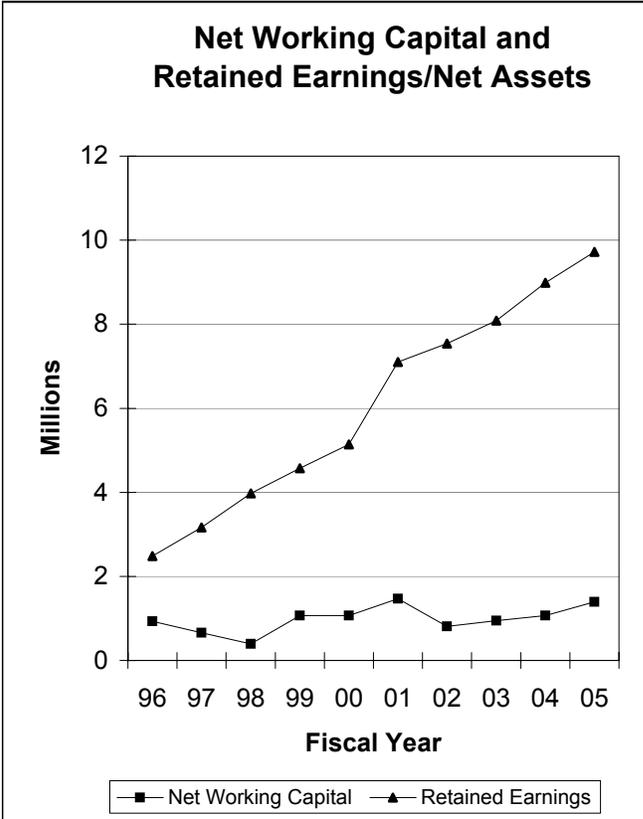
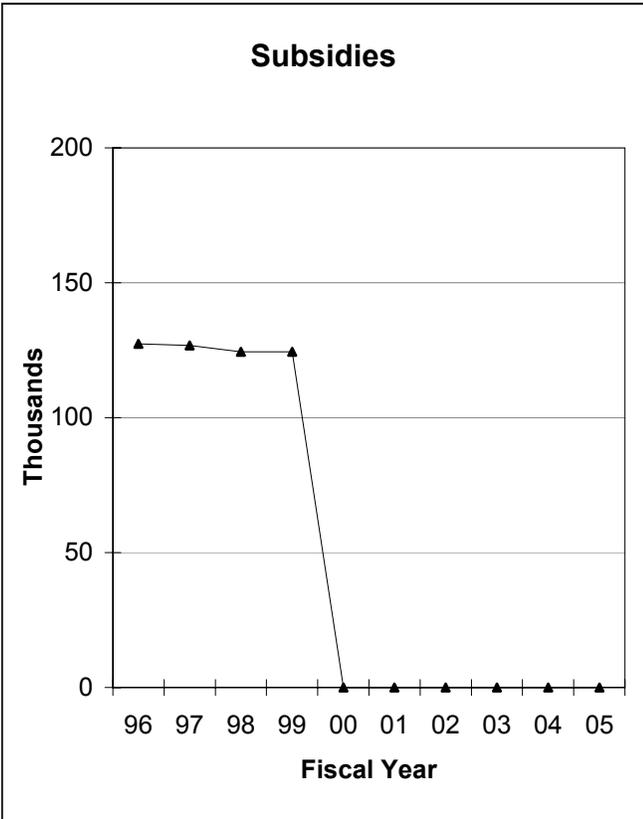
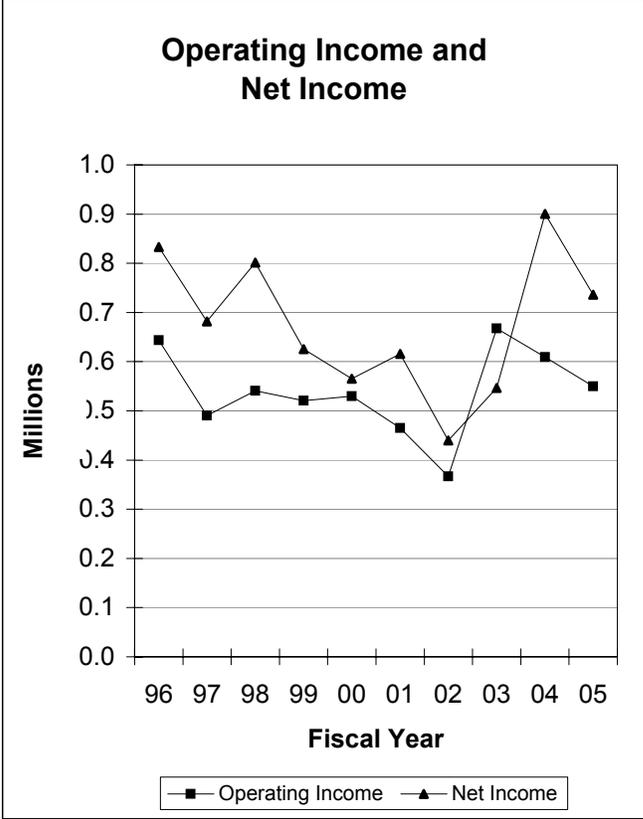
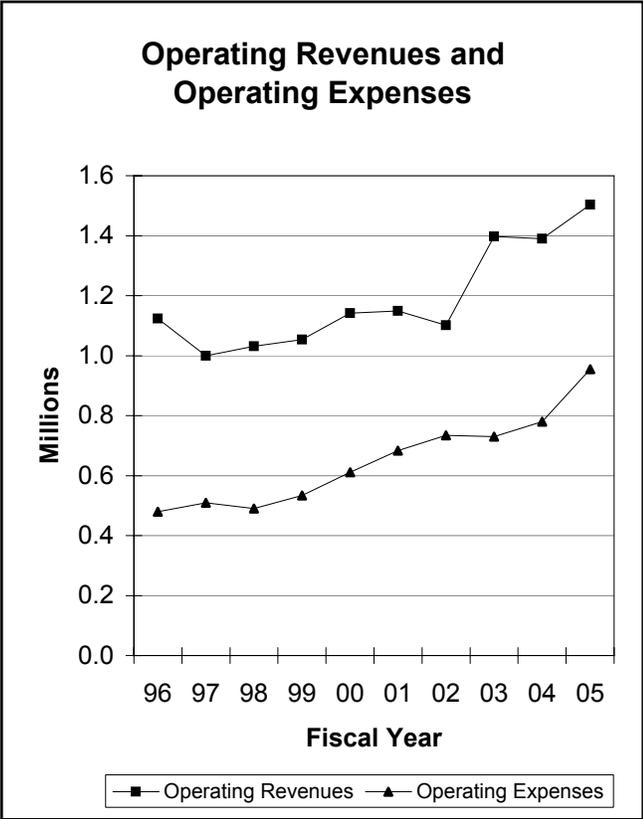
* Beginning in FY 1996, there was a change in expense categories due to the implementation of a new computer system.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
327,191	386,306	365,907	450,656	610,120	826,523
40,111	64,369	23,590	20,082	11,202	20,806
367,302	450,675	389,497	470,738	621,322	847,329
148,340	157,604	158,539	173,269	220,247	244,736
41,977	40,129	45,215	54,748	70,749	87,234
894	851	900	1,324	2,478	789
18,669	19,783	25,929	36,830	36,467	48,152
126,022	146,521	105,470	153,075	140,959	199,704
335,902	364,888	336,053	419,246	470,900	580,615
31,400	85,787	53,444	51,492	150,422	266,714
(153,163)	(157,521)	(186,072)	(234,319)	(230,810)	(253,616)
(121,763)	(71,734)	(132,628)	(182,827)	(80,388)	13,098
0	0	0	0	0	0
(219)	22,407	17,825	6,621	6,606	23,363
0	0	0	0	0	0
291	7	114,004	2,413	21,033	4,265
72	22,414	131,829	9,034	27,639	27,628
(876)	(2,398)	(6,816)	(7,943)	(10,803)	(31,830)
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	(721)	0	0	0
(876)	(2,398)	(7,537)	(7,943)	(10,803)	(31,830)
(804)	20,016	124,292	1,091	16,836	(4,202)
50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	1,073,531
(72,567)	(1,718)	41,664	(131,736)	(13,552)	1,082,427
0	61,980	74,509	0	0	123,672
0	0	0	0	0	0
(72,567)	60,262	116,173	(131,736)	(13,552)	1,206,099

**Beginning in FY 2001 - GASB 33 requires contributions to be shown as revenues on the income statement which affects retained earnings.
FY 2005 transfer of \$976,933 involved a transfer of land to be used by the railroad and %50,098 from CDBG funds for the Railroad corridor.

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Storm Water Utility Fund



**Storm Water Utility Fund
Enterprise Fund
Revenues and Expenses**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Operating Revenues	1,123,828	999,744	1,031,428	1,054,059
Operating Expenses	479,998	509,650	490,487	533,319
Operating Income (Loss)	643,830	490,094	540,941	520,740
Depreciation	(57,752)	(87,671)	(99,760)	(125,101)
Non-Operating Revenues	78,596	108,203	188,665	52,720
Non-Operating Expenses	0	(1,500)	0	0
Net Transfers	127,405	126,820	124,405	124,405
Capital Contributions	0	0	0	0
Amortization of Contributions	40,912	45,896	47,336	52,928
Net Income (Loss) Transferred To Retained Earnings	832,991	681,842	801,587	625,692
Net Working Capital	934,076	655,232	392,125	1,066,817
Debt Outstanding	0	0	0	0
Yearly Debt Service	0	0	0	0
Subsidies*	127,405	126,820	124,405	124,405
Change in Accounting Principle	0	0	12,603	0
Retained Earnings/Net Assets End of Period **	2,484,423	3,161,241	3,975,431	4,573,683

Notes:

FY 1999 - equity transfer of \$27,440 to Capital Projects.

FY 2001 - GASB 34 included contributions in Net Assets and the City adjusted its capitalization threshold.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1,141,471	1,148,601	1,100,862	1,397,511	1,389,683	1,503,957
611,654	683,222	734,425	730,083	780,164	954,467
529,817	465,379	366,437	667,428	609,519	549,490
(157,843)	(186,685)	(249,981)	(259,595)	(262,149)	(318,826)
160,989	259,431	266,662	50,062	117,735	189,360
0	(2,050)	(3,031)	0	0	(4,551)
0	0	0	5,475	0	122,186
0	8,500	59,846	83,049	435,392	198,613
32,170	71,248	0	0	0	0
565,133	615,823	439,933	546,419	900,497	736,272
1,069,141	1,468,714	812,723	943,805	1,071,255	1,389,599
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	1,344,320	0	0	0	0
5,138,816	7,098,959	7,538,892	8,085,311	8,985,808	9,722,080

**Storm Water Utility Fund
Enterprise Fund**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Utility Charges	0	999,744	1,031,428	1,054,059
Residential Utility Charges	317,169	0	0	0
Non-residential utility charges	412,289	0	0	0
Development charges	381,939	0	0	0
Miscellaneous	12,431	0	0	0
Total Operating Revenues	1,123,828	999,744	1,031,428	1,054,059
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personal services	297,311	285,019	305,898	358,558
Materials and supplies	63,767	74,313	58,839	51,625
Travel and Training	409	249	374	313
Intragovernmental	48,098	51,019	84,834	66,283
Utilities, Services and Miscellaneous	70,413	99,050	40,542	56,540
Total Operating Expenses	479,998	509,650	490,487	533,319
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	643,830	490,094	540,941	520,740
DEPRECIATION	(57,752)	(87,671)	(99,760)	(125,101)
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	586,078	402,423	441,181	395,639
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:				
Investment Revenue	79,352	108,203	188,175	49,730
Revenue from Other Gov. Units	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Revenue	(756)	0	490	2,990
Non-Operating Revenues	78,596	108,203	188,665	52,720
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Expense	0	(1,500)	0	0
Non-Operating Expenses	0	(1,500)	0	0
Total Non-Operating Rev. (Expenses)	78,596	106,703	188,665	52,720
NET TRANSFERS	127,405	126,820	124,405	124,405
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS & AMORTIZATION	792,079	635,946	754,251	572,764
Capital Contributions*	0	0	0	0
Amortization of Contributions	40,912	45,896	47,336	52,928
NET INCOME (LOSS) TRANSFERRED TO RETAINED EARNINGS	832,991	681,842	801,587	625,692

*Beginning in FY 2001 - GASB 33 requires contributions to be shown as revenues on the income statement which affects retained earnings.
In FY 2005 - 1.5 FTE engineering aide positions were added to the storm water utility.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1,141,471	1,148,601	1,100,862	1,397,511	1,389,683	1,503,957
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
1,141,471	1,148,601	1,100,862	1,397,511	1,389,683	1,503,957
375,196	410,818	407,901	462,632	446,831	599,598
61,024	52,485	84,745	64,767	92,831	79,656
483	1,200	125	1,505	1,193	1,560
70,590	86,373	109,091	117,095	119,461	126,194
104,361	132,346	132,563	84,084	119,848	147,459
611,654	683,222	734,425	730,083	780,164	954,467
529,817	465,379	366,437	667,428	609,519	549,490
(157,843)	(186,685)	(249,981)	(259,595)	(262,149)	(318,826)
371,974	278,694	116,456	407,833	347,370	230,664
148,010	253,559	155,322	47,998	63,085	90,646
0	0	111,340	0	0	16,037
12,979	5,872	0	2,064	54,650	82,677
160,989	259,431	266,662	50,062	117,735	189,360
0	(2,050)	0	0	0	(4,551)
0	0	(3,031)	0	0	0
0	(2,050)	(3,031)	0	0	(4,551)
160,989	257,381	263,631	50,062	117,735	184,809
0	0	0	5,475	0	122,186
532,963	536,075	380,087	463,370	465,105	537,659
0	8,500	59,846	83,049	435,392	198,613
32,170	71,248	0	0	0	0
565,133	615,823	439,933	546,419	900,497	736,272

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)



Internal Service Funds

Internal Service Funds are used to account for the financing of goods or services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the government and to other governmental units, on a cost reimbursement basis.



City of Columbia
Columbia, Missouri



Internal Service Funds

Custodial and Maintenance Services Fund - to account for the provision of custodial services and building maintenance used by other city departments.

Utility Customer Services Fund - to account for utility accounts receivable billing and customer services provided by the Finance Department to the Water and Electric, Sanitary Sewer, Solid Waste and Storm Water utilities.

Information Services Fund - to account for the provision of hardware infrastructure to support the computing requirements of the City, as well as developing and/or implementing software to improve the operating efficiencies of the departments within the City.

Public Communications Fund - to account for the provision of printing press, xerox, inter-departmental mail, and postage services to other city departments, Columbia On-line Information Network, and cable television operations.

Fleet Operations Fund - to account for operating a maintenance facility for automotive equipment and for fuel used by some city departments.

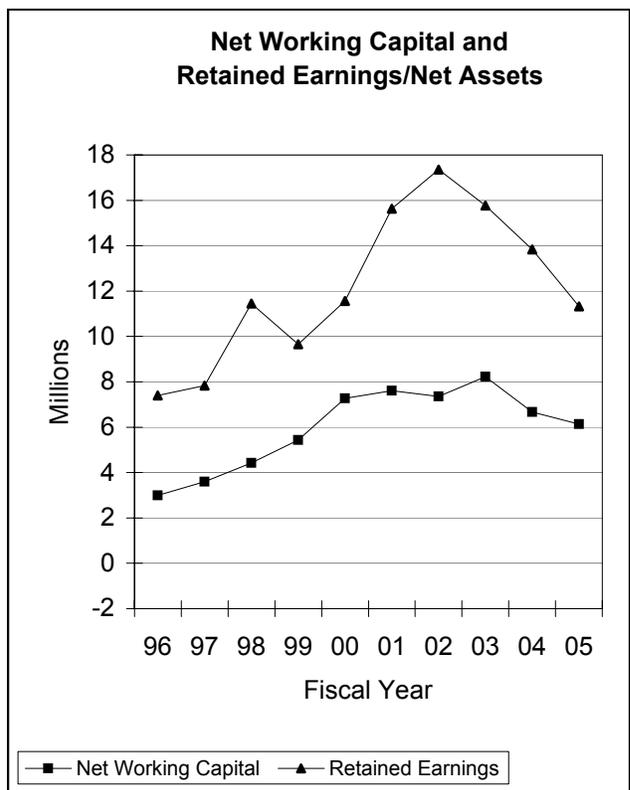
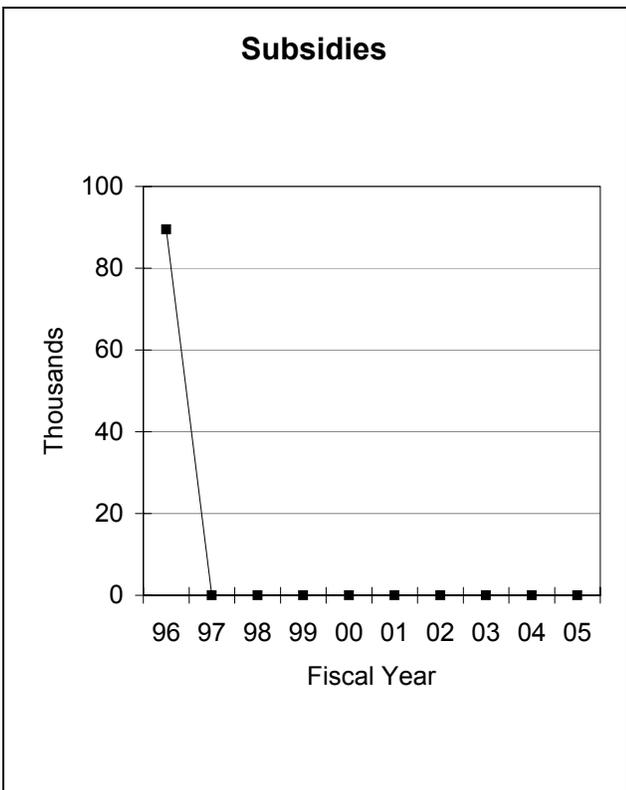
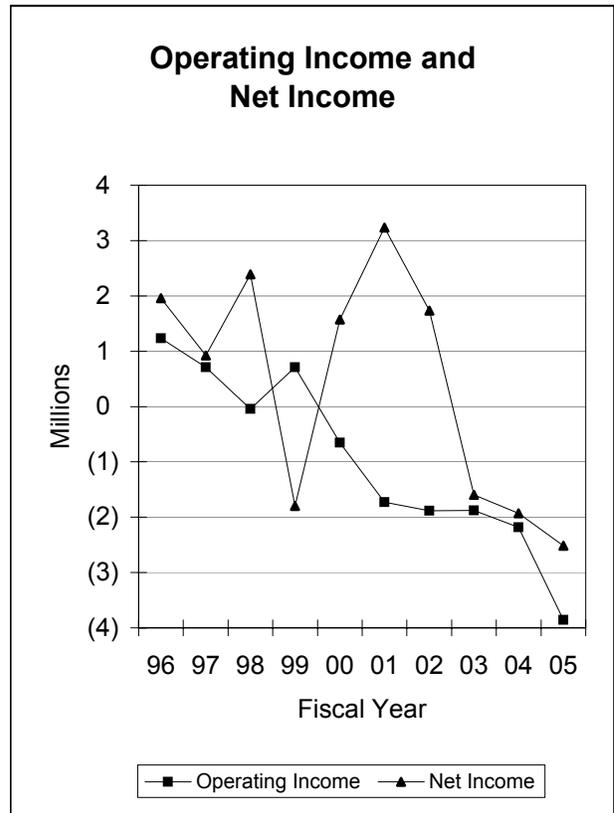
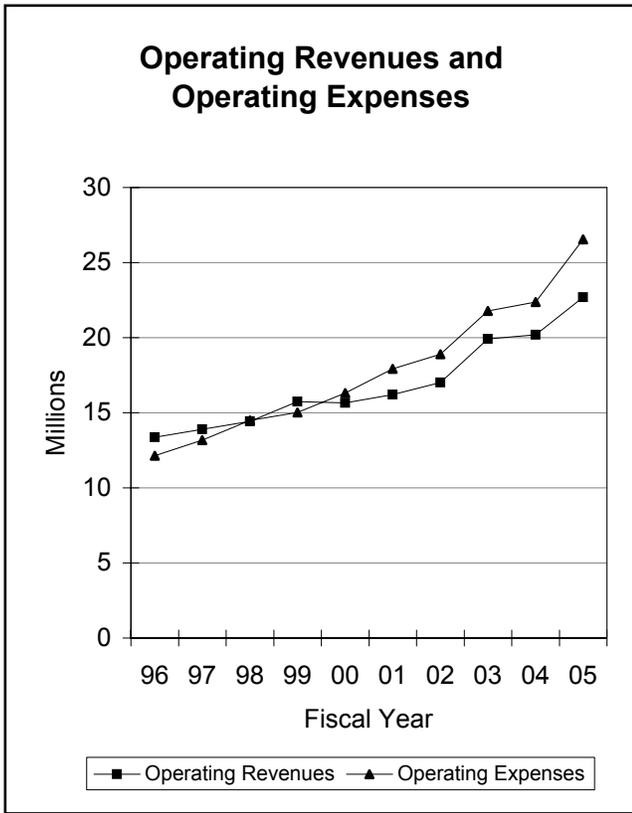
Self Insurance Reserve Fund - To account for the payment of property and casualty losses, and uninsured workers' compensation claims.

Employees Benefit Fund - to account for the City of Columbia's self insurance program for health, disability and life insurance for covered city employees. Other employee benefits accounted for in this fund include; retirement sick leave, medical services, service awards, cafeteria plan and employee health/wellness.



*City of Columbia
Columbia, Missouri*

All Internal Service Funds



**All Internal Service Funds
Revenue and Expense Summary**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Operating Revenues	13,367,348	13,890,770	14,435,658	15,735,313
Operating Expenses	12,136,313	13,181,363	14,481,365	15,023,285
Operating Income**	1,231,035	709,407	(45,707)	712,028
Depreciation	(347,399)	(513,622)	(597,133)	(672,109)
Non-Operating Revenues	2,838,070	2,541,095	4,544,537	(979,148)
Non-Operating Expenses	(1,573,045)	(1,616,608)	(1,363,539)	(857,147)
Net Transfers	(191,995)	(196,295)	(148,000)	0
Capital Contributions	0	0	0	0
Net Income (Loss) Transferred To Retained Earnings**	1,956,666	923,977	2,390,158	(1,796,376)
<hr/>				
Net Working Capital	2,990,632	3,589,293	4,429,359	5,439,002
Debt Outstanding	29,637,566	30,637,168	30,422,583	25,535,398
Yearly Debt Service	1,571,662	1,647,111	6,176,643	1,042,374
Subsidies	89,531	0	0	0
Change in Accounting Principle	0	0	0	0
Retained Earnings/Net Assets End of Period *	7,399,082	7,826,958	11,444,686	9,648,310

* FY 1996 - equity transfer to the City-County Building Fund of \$1,688.

FY 1997 - equity transfer to other funds of \$378,813 from the Utility Customer Services Fund.

FY 2000 - equity transfer to the CIP Fund for \$19,082 and from the Employee Cafeteria Plan for \$365,389

FY 2001 - GASB 34 included contributions in Net Assets and the City adjusted its capitalization threshold.

Prior to FY 2003, claims payable was included in current liabilities

** The decreases in net income and operating income are due to planned uses of fund balance.

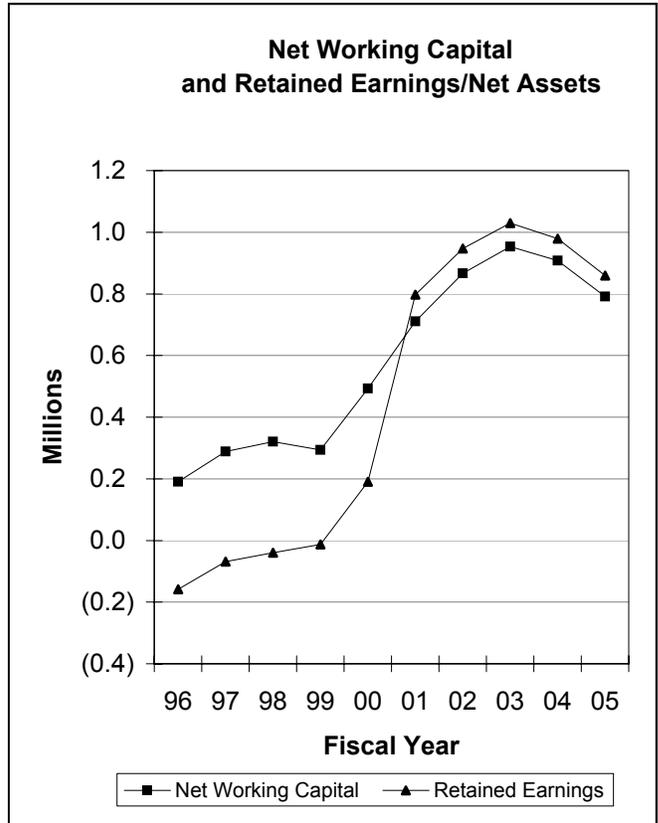
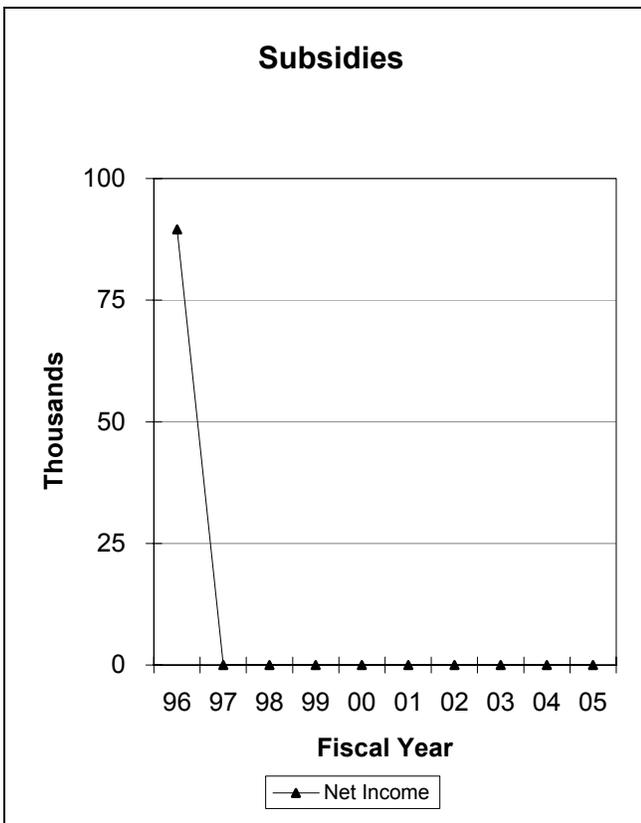
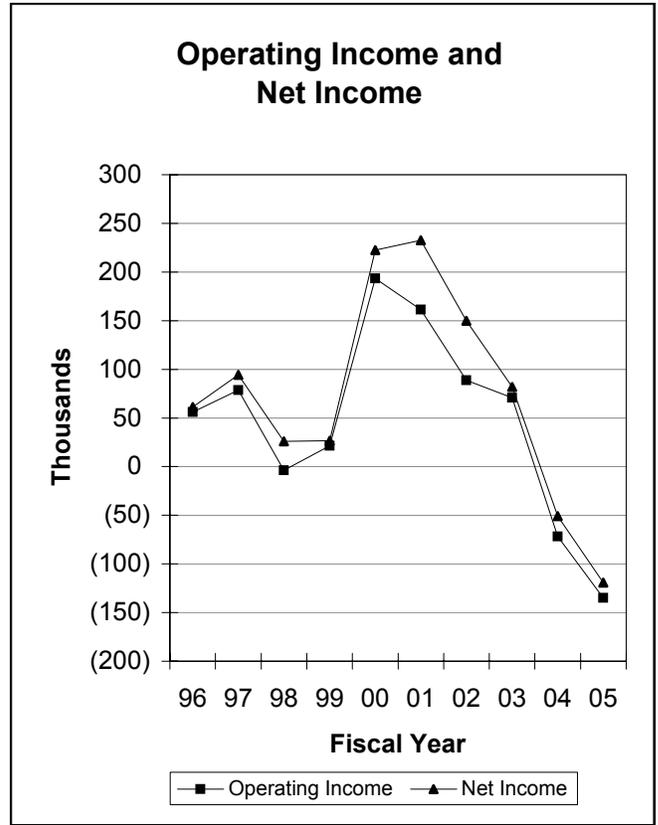
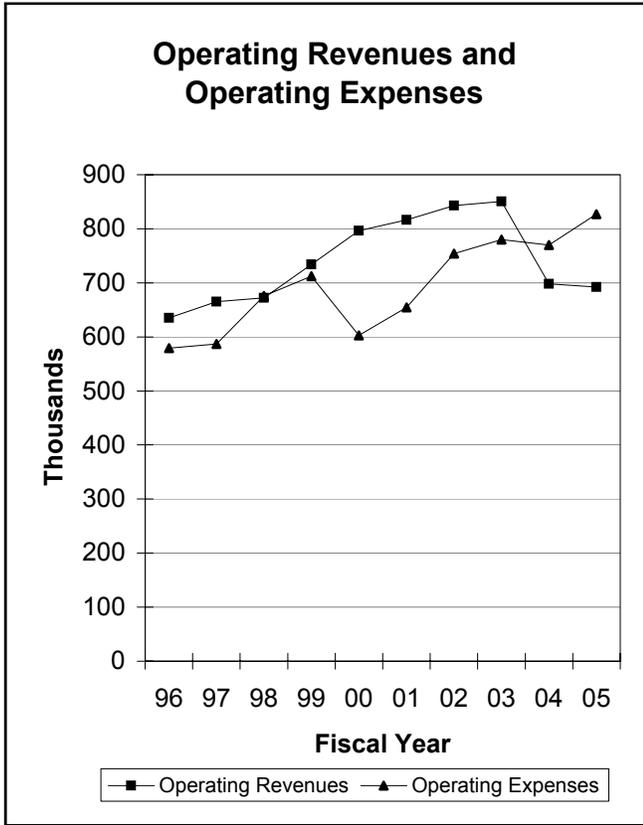
Source: Prior to FY 2002: CAFR Exhibits G-1 and G-2

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: The entire G Exhibit

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
15,664,018	16,203,975	17,015,458	19,905,040	20,186,921	22,698,465
16,318,358	17,931,509	18,901,113	21,783,771	22,367,447	26,556,677
(654,340)	(1,727,534)	(1,885,655)	(1,878,731)	(2,180,526)	(3,858,212)
(494,215)	(395,804)	(219,608)	(221,856)	(207,345)	(299,880)
3,793,467	6,233,331	4,489,233	525,930	569,918	838,504
(1,091,175)	(876,827)	(636,145)	(7,261)	(5,215)	(17,636)
20,000	0	(13,398)	(11,410)	(106,297)	819,203
0	2,618	0	0	0	0
1,573,737	3,235,784	1,734,427	(1,593,328)	(1,929,465)	(2,518,021)
7,267,161	7,607,867	7,353,305	8,221,173	6,660,720	6,129,463
25,343,583	25,114,167	0	0	0	0
1,266,787	1,133,306	25,514,337	6,104	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	822,112	0	0	0	0
11,568,354	15,626,250	17,360,677	15,767,349	13,837,884	11,319,863

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Custodial & Maintenance Services Fund



**Custodial & Maintenance Services Fund
Internal Service Fund
Revenues and Expenses**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Operating Revenues	635,025	665,119	672,148	733,769
Operating Expenses	578,982	586,631	675,887	712,320
Operating Income	56,043	78,488	(3,739)	21,449
Depreciation	(4,919)	(4,443)	(3,025)	(3,396)
Non-Operating Revenues	10,309	20,233	32,782	8,491
Non-Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0
Net Transfers	0	0	0	0
Capital Contributions	0	0	0	0
Net Income (Loss)	61,433	94,278	26,018	26,544
<hr/>				
Net Working Capital	190,262	288,983	320,470	294,163
Debt Outstanding	0	0	0	0
Yearly Debt Service*	0	0	0	0
Subsidies	89,531	0	0	0
Change in Accounting Principle	0	0	0	0
Retained Earnings/Net Assets**	(158,332)	(68,326)	(39,864)	(13,320)

Notes:

* Loans Debt Service

In FY 1996 there was an equity transfer to the City-County Building Fund of \$1,688.

In FY 2000 there was an equity transfer of \$19,082 to the Capital Projects Fund.

** In FY 2001 - GASB 34 included contributions in Net Assets and the City adjusted its capitalization threshold.

Source: Prior to FY 2002: CAFR Exhibits G-1 and G-2

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: The entire G Exhibit

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
796,279	816,252	842,630	850,841	698,278	692,179
602,743	654,783	753,843	779,957	769,939	826,950
193,536	161,469	88,787	70,884	(71,661)	(134,771)
(4,722)	(6,334)	(5,148)	(5,149)	(5,148)	(4,777)
33,748	77,895	53,300	16,133	26,082	26,128
(160)	(425)	(97)	0	0	0
0	0	13,070	0	0	(5,914)
0	0	0	0	0	0
222,402	232,605	149,912	81,868	(50,727)	(119,334)
492,566	711,067	866,128	953,145	907,566	791,048
0	0	0	0	0	0
160	225	97	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	375,052	0	0	0	0
190,000	797,657	947,569	1,029,437	978,710	859,376

**Custodial & Maintenance Services Fund
Internal Service Fund
Revenues and Expenses**

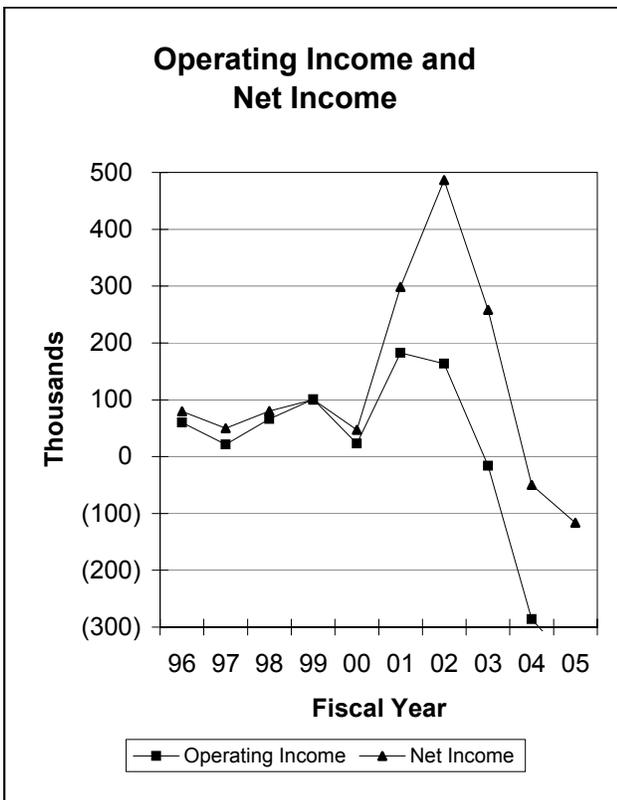
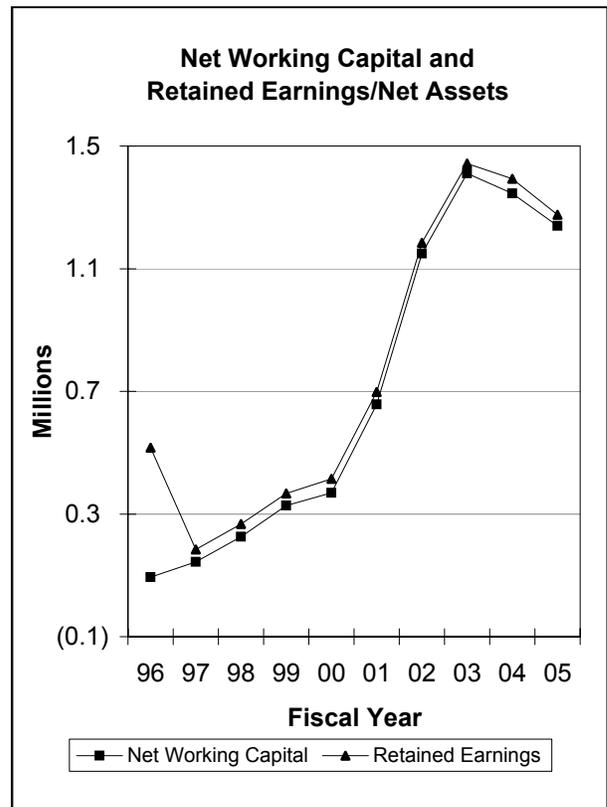
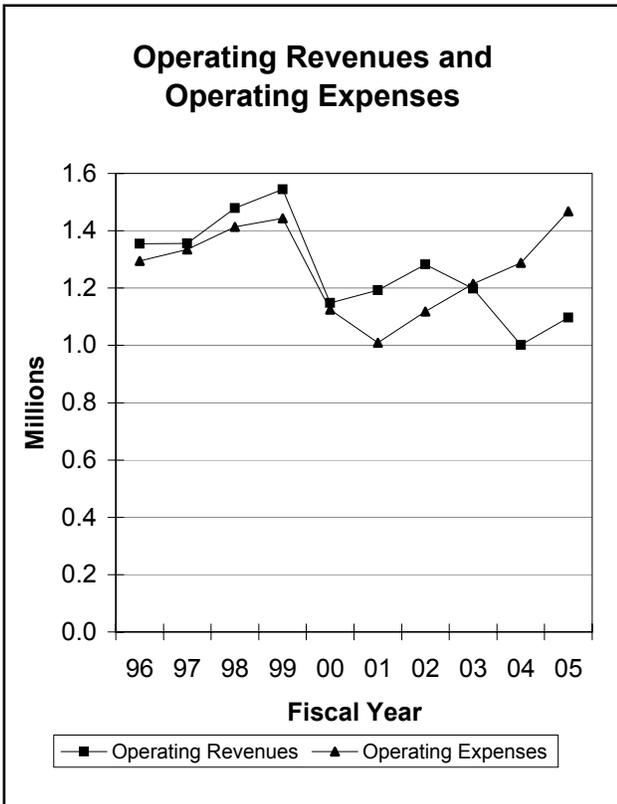
	1996	1997	1998	1999
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Charges for Services	635,025	665,119	672,148	733,769
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personal services	272,941	284,493	307,346	329,287
Materials and supplies	62,074	62,012	87,707	68,587
Travel and Training	0	0	0	0
Intragovernmental	40,782	43,579	43,619	34,420
Utilities, Services and Miscellaneous	203,185	196,547	237,215	280,026
Total Operating Expenses	578,982	586,631	675,887	712,320
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	56,043	78,488	-3,739	21,449
DEPRECIATION	(4,919)	(4,443)	(3,025)	(3,396)
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)*	51,124	74,045	(6,764)	18,053
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:				
Investment Revenue	9,657	19,546	32,192	7,785
Miscellaneous Revenue	652	687	590	706
Non-Operating Revenues	10,309	20,233	32,782	8,491
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	0	0	0	0
Interest Expense	0	0	0	0
Non-Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0
Total Non-Operating Rev. (Expenses)	10,309	20,233	32,782	8,491
NET TRANSFERS	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	0	0	0	0
NET INCOME (LOSS)*	61,433	94,278	26,018	26,544

* The decreases in net income and operating income are due to planned uses of fund balance.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
796,279	816,252	842,630	850,841	698,278	692,179
345,331	338,821	380,367	392,982	401,977	449,029
60,979	79,628	87,909	86,998	85,745	82,462
0	0	557	666	0	0
40,685	43,648	58,641	55,250	64,159	60,903
155,748	192,686	226,369	244,061	218,058	234,556
602,743	654,783	753,843	779,957	769,939	826,950
193,536	161,469	88,787	70,884	(71,661)	(134,771)
(4,722)	(6,334)	(5,148)	(5,149)	(5,148)	(4,777)
188,814	155,135	83,639	65,735	(76,809)	(139,548)
33,519	77,246	52,925	15,863	25,897	25,970
229	649	375	270	185	158
33,748	77,895	53,300	16,133	26,082	26,128
0	(200)	0	0	0	0
(160)	(225)	(97)	0	0	0
(160)	(425)	(97)	0	0	0
33,588	77,470	53,203	16,133	26,082	26,128
0	0	13,070	0	0	(5,914)
0	0	0	0	0	0
222,402	232,605	149,912	81,868	(50,727)	(119,334)

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Utility Customer Services Fund



**Utility Customer Services Fund
Internal Service Fund
Revenues and Expenses**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Operating Revenues	1,354,886	1,355,414	1,479,014	1,543,994
Operating Expenses	1,294,757	1,334,079	1,412,945	1,442,919
Operating Income	60,129	21,335	66,069	101,075
Depreciation	(4,733)	(3,005)	(4,310)	(3,175)
Non-Operating Revenues	24,311	31,336	18,638	2,751
Non-Operating Expenses	(89)	0	0	(158)
Net Transfers	0	0	0	0
Capital Contributions	0	0	0	0
Net Income (Loss)	79,618	49,666	80,397	100,493
<hr/>				
Net Working Capital	93,835	143,623	225,453	327,440
Debt Outstanding	0	0	0	0
Yearly Debt Service*	0	0	0	0
Change in Accounting Principle	0	0	0	0
Retained Earnings/Net Assets**	516,102	184,406	266,840	367,333

Notes:

* Leases Debt Service

** In FY 1997 there was an equity transfer to other funds of \$378,813.

In FY 2001 - GASB 34 included contributions in Net Assets and the City adjusted its capitalization threshold.

Source: Prior to FY 2002: CAFR Exhibits G-1 and G-2

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: The entire G Exhibit

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1,147,792	1,192,047	1,282,031	1,198,281	1,001,192	1,097,137
1,124,525	1,009,353	1,118,597	1,214,658	1,287,445	1,467,418
23,267	182,694	163,434	(16,377)	(286,253)	(370,281)
(3,235)	(3,811)	(2,183)	(3,641)	(5,257)	(10,465)
27,627	119,657	325,246	280,341	262,100	290,996
(600)	0	0	0	(4,203)	0
0	0	0	(2,105)	(16,297)	(26,797)
0	0	0	0	0	0
47,059	298,540	486,497	258,218	(49,910)	(116,547)
369,124	657,659	1,148,839	1,410,698	1,345,247	1,239,165
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	(14,940)	0	0	0	0
414,392	697,992	1,184,489	1,442,707	1,392,797	1,276,250

**Utility Customer Services Fund
Internal Service Fund**

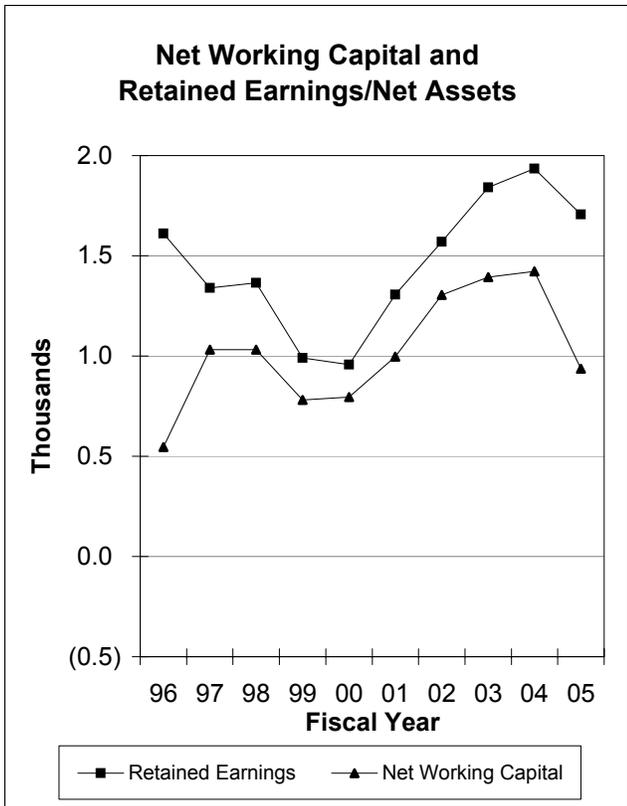
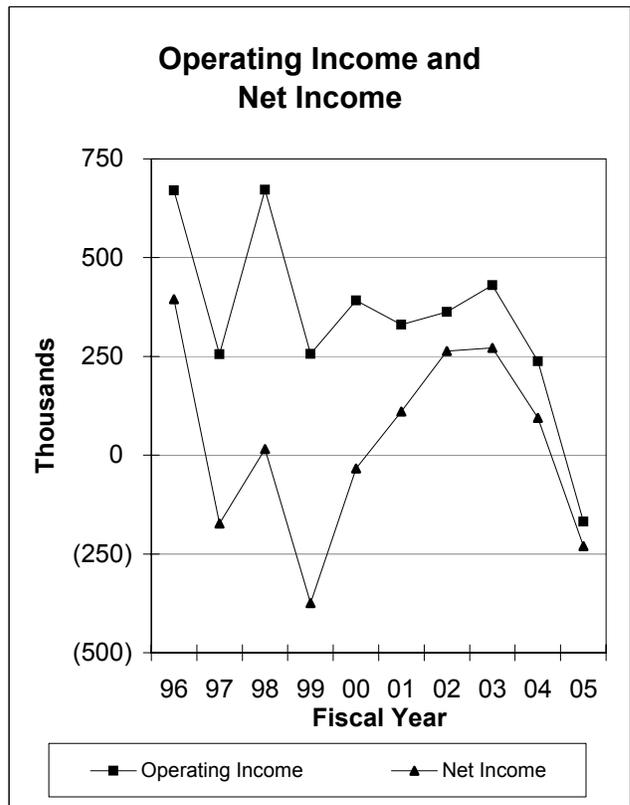
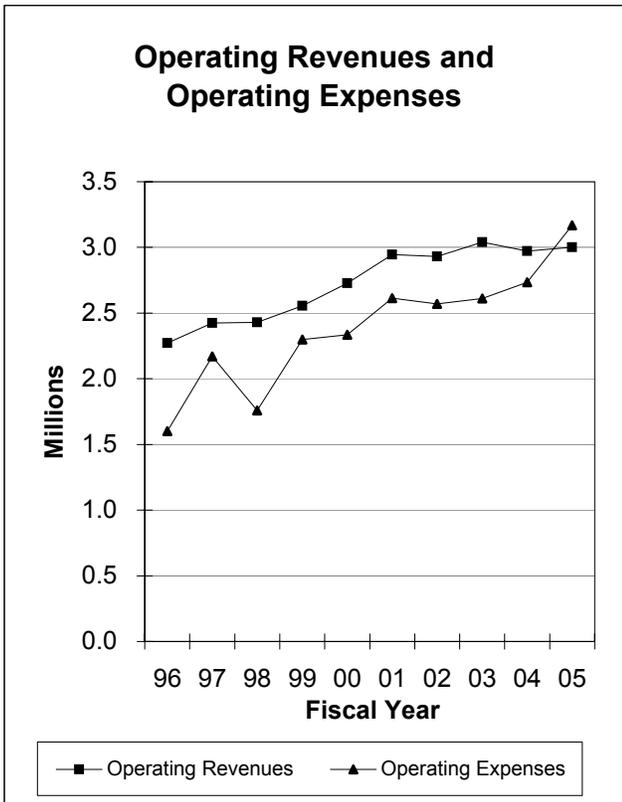
	1996	1997	1998	1999
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Charges for Services	1,354,886	1,355,414	1,479,014	1,543,994
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personal services	284,839	314,127	393,449	381,296
Materials and supplies	204,457	178,781	196,151	216,815
Travel and Training	119	99	0	2,358
Intragovernmental	759,096	797,157	798,477	800,343
Utilities, Services and Miscellaneous	46,246	43,915	24,868	42,107
Total Operating Expenses	1,294,757	1,334,079	1,412,945	1,442,919
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	60,129	21,335	66,069	101,075
DEPRECIATION	(4,733)	(3,005)	(4,310)	(3,175)
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)*	55,396	18,330	61,759	97,900
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:				
Investment Revenue	24,311	31,336	18,612	2,695
Miscellaneous Revenue	0	0	26	56
Non-Operating Revenues	24,311	31,336	18,638	2,751
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	(89)	0	0	(158)
Interest Expense	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Expense	0	0	0	0
Non-Operating Expenses	(89)	0	0	(158)
Total Non-Operating Rev. (Expenses)	24,222	31,336	18,638	2,593
NET TRANSFERS	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	0	0	0	0
NET INCOME (LOSS)*	79,618	49,666	80,397	100,493

* The decreases in net income and operating income are due to planned uses of fund balance.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1,147,792	1,192,047	1,282,031	1,198,281	1,001,192	1,097,137
404,394	397,364	410,722	435,079	449,334	458,878
223,676	236,086	252,318	241,367	213,625	242,950
3,130	2,572	2,039	5,281	14,350	14,553
446,096	291,796	295,929	315,151	234,861	253,722
47,229	81,535	157,589	217,780	375,275	497,315
1,124,525	1,009,353	1,118,597	1,214,658	1,287,445	1,467,418
23,267	182,694	163,434	(16,377)	(286,253)	(370,281)
(3,235)	(3,811)	(2,183)	(3,641)	(5,257)	(10,465)
20,032	178,883	161,251	(20,018)	(291,510)	(380,746)
26,123	61,053	55,193	18,153	32,410	32,889
1,504	58,604	270,053	262,188	229,690	258,107
27,627	119,657	325,246	280,341	262,100	290,996
(600)	0	0	0	(4,203)	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
(600)	0	0	0	(4,203)	0
27,027	119,657	325,246	280,341	257,897	290,996
0	0	0	(2,105)	(16,297)	(26,797)
0	0	0	0	0	0
47,059	298,540	486,497	258,218	(49,910)	(116,547)

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Information Services Fund



**Information Services Fund
Internal Service Fund
Revenues and Expenses**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Operating Revenues	2,272,083	2,425,671	2,429,982	2,555,275
Operating Expenses	1,601,701	2,170,171	1,758,285	2,299,200
Operating Income	670,382	255,500	671,697	256,075
Depreciation	(294,068)	(470,656)	(548,424)	(633,560)
Non-Operating Revenues	34,877	61,323	121,235	22,874
Non-Operating Expenses	(18,227)	(19,405)	(228,788)	(19,779)
Net Transfers	2,000	0	0	0
Capital Contributions	0	0	0	0
Net Income (Loss)	394,964	(173,238)	15,720	(374,390)
<hr/>				
Net Working Capital	545,589	1,032,539	1,032,463	781,118
Debt Outstanding	0	999,602	785,017	557,832
Yearly Debt Service*	25,506	100,435	334,311	246,964
Change in Accounting Principle	0	0	0	0
Retained Earnings/Net Assets	1,611,589	1,340,341	1,365,025	990,635

Notes:

* Comprised of Loans and Leases Debt Service

In FY 2001 - GASB 34 included contributions in Net Assets and the City adjusted its capitalization threshold.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
2,726,965	2,944,383	2,931,451	3,040,457	2,973,103	3,000,680
2,335,314	2,613,707	2,569,077	2,610,459	2,735,128	3,169,211
391,651	330,676	362,374	429,998	237,975	(168,531)
(446,755)	(342,734)	(180,980)	(180,659)	(166,620)	(250,971)
70,866	133,635	85,725	25,068	42,819	226,028
(49,463)	(10,726)	(3,482)	(2,909)	0	(17,636)
0	0	0	0	(20,000)	(18,988)
0	0	0	0	0	0
(33,701)	110,851	263,637	271,498	94,174	(230,098)
795,502	996,059	1,305,337	1,393,443	1,422,531	936,525
366,017	136,601	0	0	0	0
241,278	240,142	140,083	2,909	0	0
0	238,603	0	0	0	0
956,934	1,306,388	1,570,025	1,841,523	1,935,697	1,705,599

**Information Services Fund
Internal Service Fund**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Charges for Services	2,272,083	2,425,671	2,429,982	2,555,275
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personal services	975,300	1,025,200	1,077,669	1,284,856
Materials and supplies	61,424	83,599	90,601	228,365
Travel and Training	22,046	223,973	32,154	49,581
Intragovernmental	88,109	94,391	98,064	124,692
Utilities, Services and Miscellaneous	454,822	743,008	459,797	611,706
Total Operating Expenses	1,601,701	2,170,171	1,758,285	2,299,200
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	670,382	255,500	671,697	256,075
DEPRECIATION	(294,068)	(470,656)	(548,424)	(633,560)
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)*	376,314	(215,156)	123,273	(377,485)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:				
Investment Revenue	32,058	60,912	120,414	17,392
Revenue from Other Gov. Units	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Revenue	2,819	411	821	5,482
Non-Operating Revenues	34,877	61,323	121,235	22,874
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	(1,116)	(275)	(194,836)	0
Interest Expense	(9,555)	(19,130)	(33,952)	(19,779)
Miscellaneous Expense	(7,556)	0	0	0
Non-Operating Expenses	(18,227)	(19,405)	(228,788)	(19,779)
Total Non-Operating Rev. (Expenses)	16,650	41,918	(107,553)	3,095
NET TRANSFERS	2,000	0	0	0
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	0	0	0	0
NET INCOME (LOSS)*	394,964	(173,238)	15,720	(374,390)

* The decreases in net income and operating income are due to planned uses of fund balance.

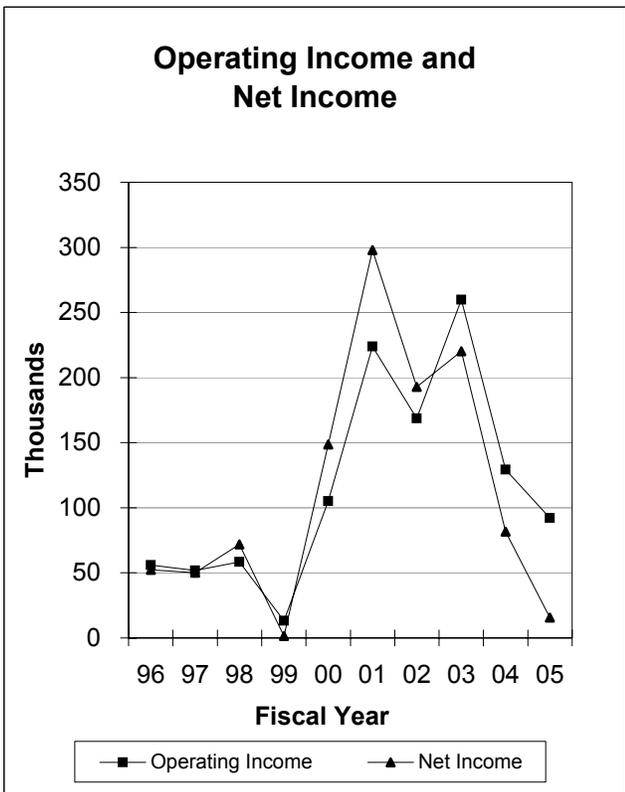
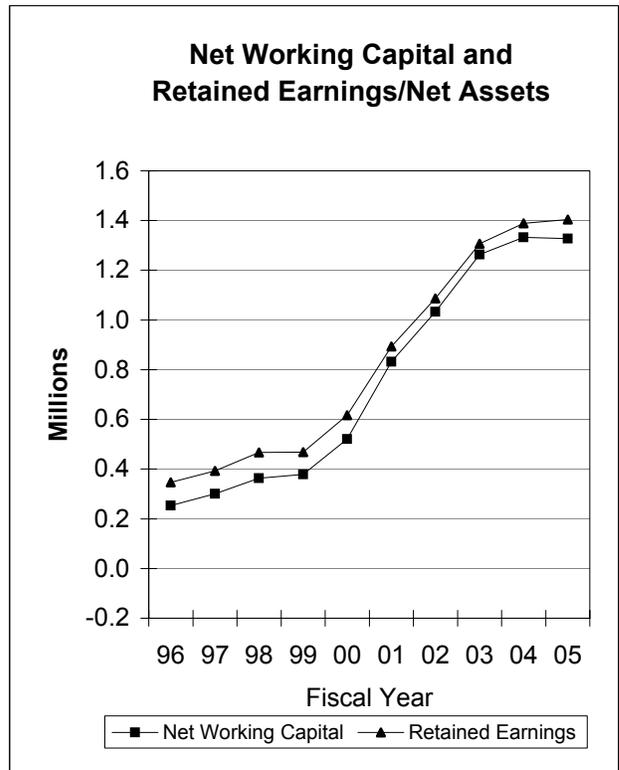
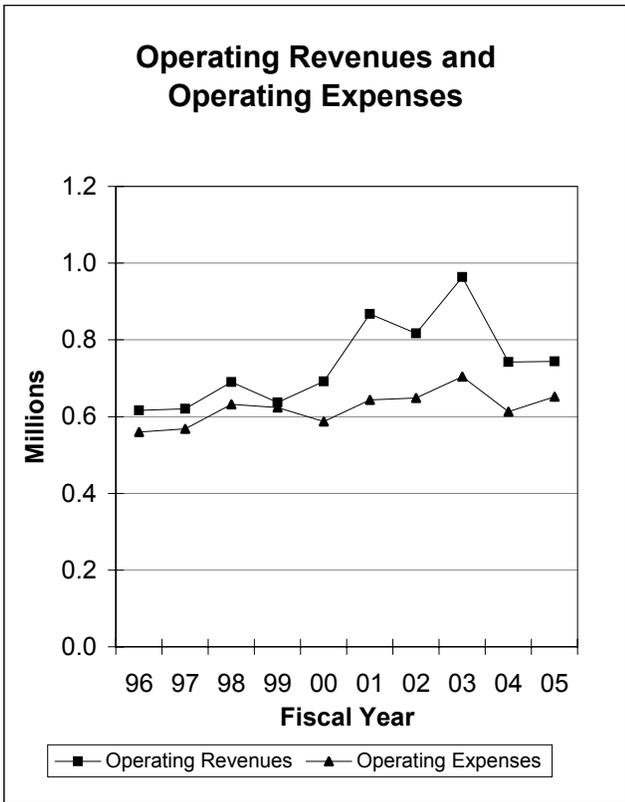
Source: Prior to FY 2002: CAFR Exhibits G-1 and G-2

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: The entire G Exhibit

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
2,726,965	2,944,383	2,931,451	3,040,457	2,973,103	3,000,680
1,272,757	1,306,845	1,390,695	1,437,465	1,511,765	1,611,520
146,634	172,267	188,869	203,357	278,465	448,726
77,382	55,842	56,351	74,784	48,026	53,822
143,664	374,089	54,181	131,010	115,728	114,608
694,877	704,664	878,981	763,843	781,144	940,535
2,335,314	2,613,707	2,569,077	2,610,459	2,735,128	3,169,211
391,651	330,676	362,374	429,998	237,975	(168,531)
(446,755)	(342,734)	(180,980)	(180,659)	(166,620)	(250,971)
(55,104)	(12,058)	181,394	249,339	71,355	(419,502)
70,682	133,420	83,286	24,227	41,815	33,688
0	0	0	0	0	160,224
184	215	2,439	841	1,004	32,116
70,866	133,635	85,725	25,068	42,819	226,028
0	0	0	0	0	(17,636)
(49,463)	(10,726)	(3,482)	(2,909)	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
(49,463)	(10,726)	(3,482)	(2,909)	0	(17,636)
21,403	122,909	82,243	22,159	42,819	208,392
0	0	0	0	(20,000)	(18,988)
0	0	0	0	0	0
(33,701)	110,851	263,637	271,498	94,174	(230,098)

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Public Communications Fund



**Public Communications Fund
Internal Service Fund
Revenues and Expenses**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Operating Revenues	615,857	620,032	690,287	636,843
Operating Expenses	560,004	568,130	631,966	623,679
Operating Income	55,853	51,902	58,321	13,164
Depreciation	(13,372)	(15,323)	(17,344)	(16,003)
Non-Operating Revenues	9,729	16,315	30,958	4,466
Non-Operating Expenses	0	(2,691)	0	(200)
Net Transfers	0	0	0	0
Capital Contributions	0	0	0	0
Net Income (Loss)	52,210	50,203	71,935	1,427
<hr/>				
Net Working Capital	253,382	300,577	363,285	378,484
Debt Outstanding	0	0	0	0
Yearly Debt Service	0	0	0	0
Change in Accounting Principle	0	0	0	0
Retained Earnings/Net Assets*	347,114	392,726	466,474	467,901

Notes:

* In FY 2001 - GASB 34 included contributions in Net Assets and the City adjusted its capitalization threshold.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
692,039	867,291	816,879	963,933	742,287	744,265
587,000	643,413	648,123	704,070	612,875	652,079
105,039	223,878	168,756	259,863	129,412	92,186
(15,739)	(14,957)	(9,547)	(9,581)	(9,893)	(8,196)
39,310	89,044	60,151	20,011	32,215	36,972
0	0	0	0	0	0
20,000	0	(26,468)	(50,000)	(70,000)	(105,250)
0	0	0	0	0	0
148,610	297,965	192,892	220,293	81,734	15,712
521,300	832,180	1,033,242	1,263,116	1,332,891	1,327,738
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	(20,653)	0	0	0	0
616,511	893,823	1,086,715	1,307,008	1,388,742	1,404,454

**Public Communications Fund
Internal Service Fund**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Charges for Services*	615,857	620,032	690,287	636,843
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personal services	211,125	215,311	241,429	253,717
Materials and supplies	201,336	224,310	254,725	248,197
Travel and Training	1,037	449	975	412
Intragovernmental	33,741	37,791	39,758	39,357
Utilities, Services and Miscellaneous	112,765	90,269	95,079	81,996
Total Operating Expenses	560,004	568,130	631,966	623,679
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	55,853	51,902	58,321	13,164
DEPRECIATION	(13,372)	(15,323)	(17,344)	(16,003)
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	42,481	36,579	40,977	(2,839)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:				
Investment Revenue	9,729	14,912	30,958	4,466
Miscellaneous Revenue	0	1,403	0	0
Non-Operating Revenues	9,729	16,315	30,958	4,466
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets	0	(2,691)	0	(200)
Interest Expense	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Expense	0	0	0	0
Non-Operating Expenses	0	(2,691)	0	(200)
Total Non-Operating Rev. (Expenses)	9,729	13,624	30,958	4,266
NET TRANSFERS	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	0	0	0	0
NET INCOME (LOSS)	52,210	50,203	71,935	1,427

* Charges for services include a cable franchise fee which was reallocated between the general fund and Public Communications in FY 2004.

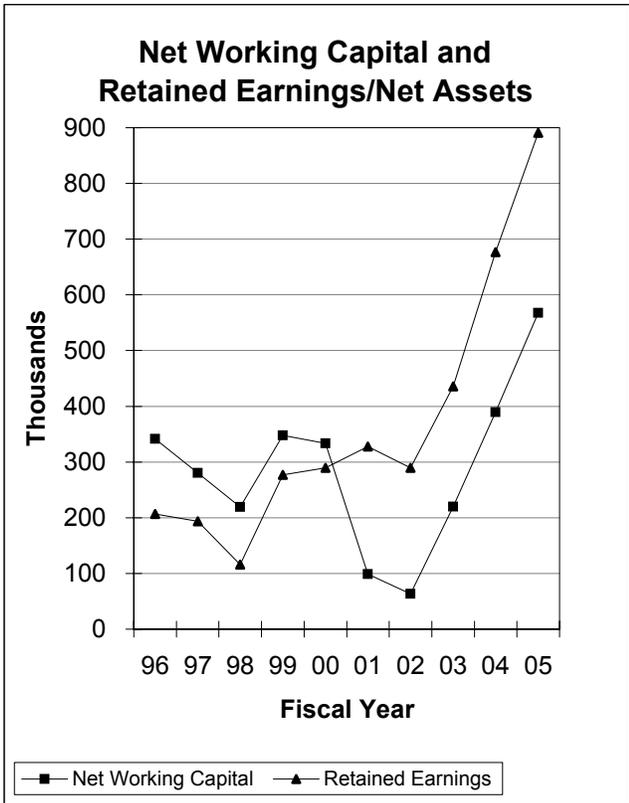
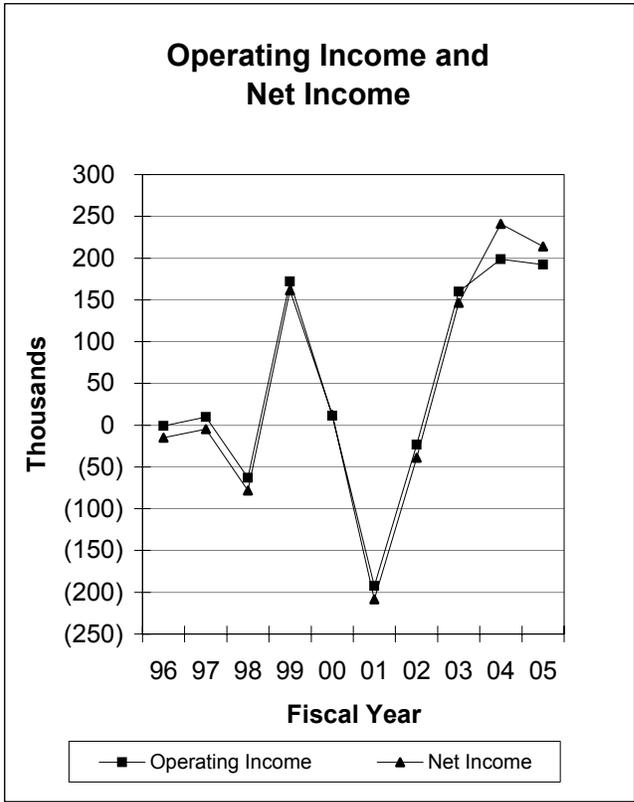
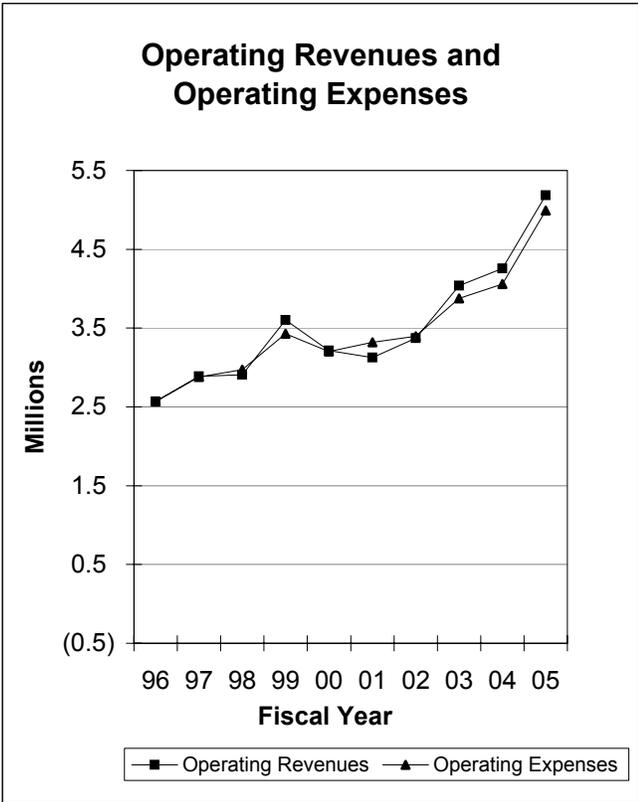
Source: Prior to FY 2002: CAFR Exhibits G-1 and G-2

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: The entire G Exhibit

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
692,039	867,291	816,879	963,933	742,287	744,265
256,098	274,299	265,138	266,975	278,012	302,288
232,648	258,813	257,698	274,472	183,977	216,078
298	639	667	364	2,070	982
50,320	55,179	48,598	55,068	54,224	56,281
47,636	54,483	76,022	107,191	94,592	76,450
587,000	643,413	648,123	704,070	612,875	652,079
105,039	223,878	168,756	259,863	129,412	92,186
(15,739)	(14,957)	(9,547)	(9,581)	(9,893)	(8,196)
89,300	208,921	159,209	250,282	119,519	83,990
38,901	87,394	60,151	19,632	32,210	36,946
409	1,650	0	379	5	26
39,310	89,044	60,151	20,011	32,215	36,972
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
39,310	89,044	60,151	20,011	32,215	36,972
20,000	0	(26,468)	(50,000)	(70,000)	(105,250)
0	0	0	0	0	0
148,610	297,965	192,892	220,293	81,734	15,712

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Fleet Operations Fund



**Fleet Operations Fund
Internal Service Fund
Revenues and Expenses**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Operating Revenues	2,569,348	2,887,760	2,907,471	3,602,113
Operating Expenses	2,570,130	2,877,971	2,970,439	3,430,054
Operating Income	(782)	9,789	(62,968)	172,059
Depreciation	(21,701)	(17,743)	(24,030)	(15,975)
Non-Operating Revenues	9,073	6,088	9,304	5,614
Non-Operating Expenses	(1,467)	(3,021)	(560)	(500)
Net Transfers	0	0	0	0
Capital Contributions	0	0	0	0
Net Income (Loss)	(14,877)	(4,887)	(78,254)	161,198
<hr/>				
Net Working Capital	341,261	280,303	219,043	347,651
Debt Outstanding	0	0	0	0
Yearly Debt Service*	0	0	0	0
Change in Accounting Principle	0	0	0	0
Retained Earnings/Net Assets**	206,620	193,867	115,646	276,844

* Leases Debt Service.

** In FY 2001 - GASB 34 included contributions in Net Assets and the City adjusted its capitalization threshold.

In FY 2003 the large revenues increase was attributed to a Labor rate increase and a parts mark-up increase of 5%.

Source: Prior to FY 2002: CAFR Exhibits G-1 and G-2

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: The entire G Exhibit

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
3,213,538	3,126,508	3,373,731	4,037,178	4,257,163	5,185,497
3,202,400	3,318,954	3,397,107	3,877,383	4,058,657	4,993,180
11,138	(192,446)	(23,376)	159,795	198,506	192,317
(23,365)	(27,329)	(21,750)	(22,826)	(20,427)	(19,971)
26,152	9,764	16,625	15,071	63,825	61,671
(1,500)	(991)	(10,308)	(4,352)	(1,012)	0
0	0	0	(1,030)	0	(20,038)
0	2,618	0	0	0	0
12,425	(208,384)	(38,809)	146,658	240,892	213,979
333,494	98,511	63,301	219,850	389,604	567,476
0	0	0	0	0	0
30,696	32,914	6,469	3,195	0	0
0	247,178	0	0	0	0
289,269	328,063	289,254	435,912	676,804	890,783

**Fleet Operations Fund
Internal Service Fund**

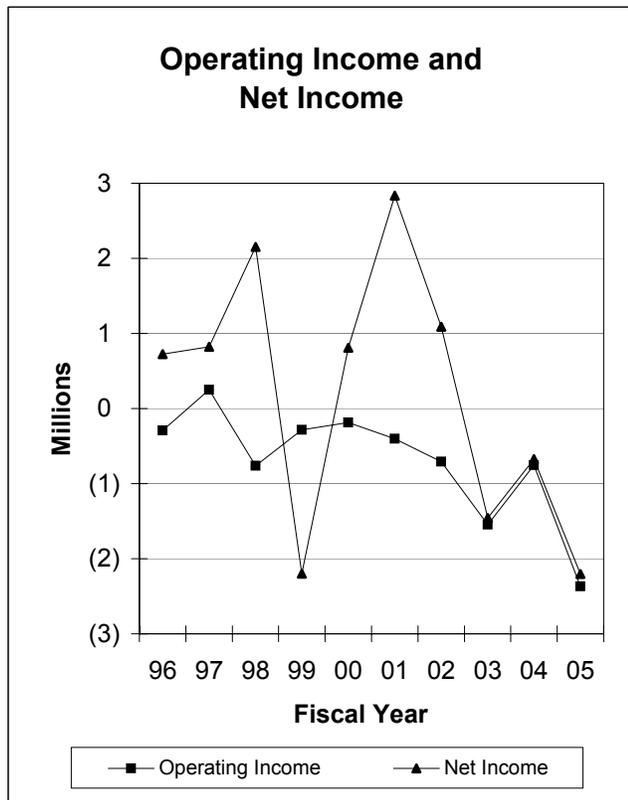
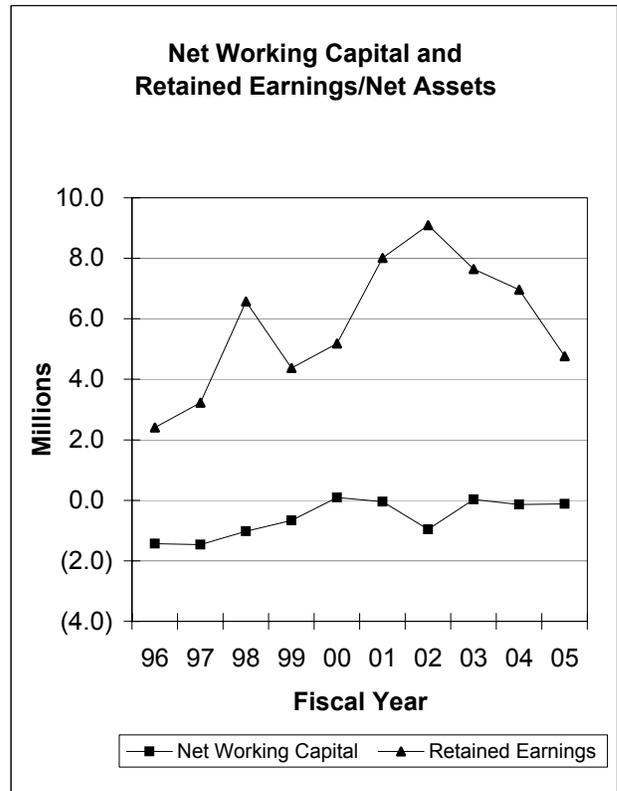
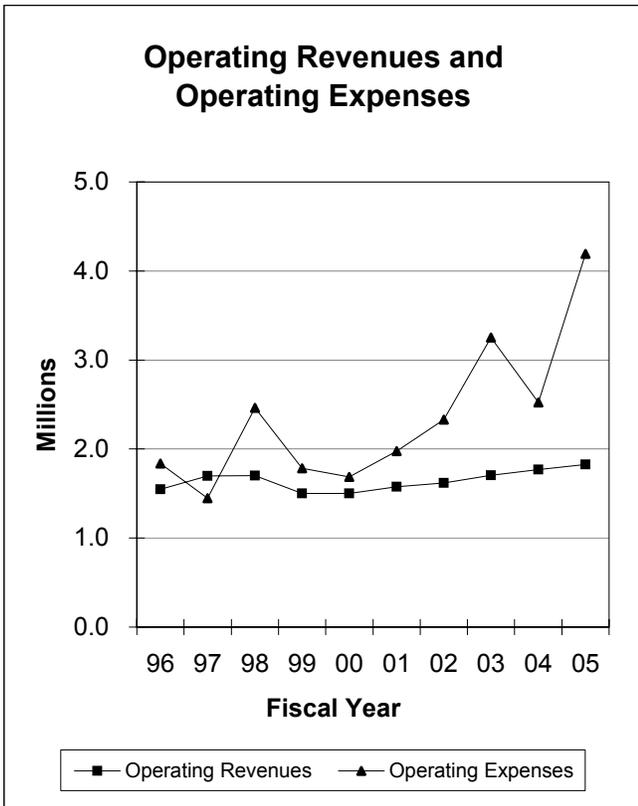
	1996	1997	1998	1999
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Charges for Services	2,569,348	2,887,760	2,907,471	3,602,113
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personal services	681,007	805,935	894,400	971,700
Materials and supplies	1,596,594	1,673,083	1,722,697	2,100,014
Travel and Training	1,056	772	2,660	4,425
Intragovernmental	246,527	288,805	338,377	300,888
Utilities, Services and Miscellaneous	44,946	109,376	12,305	53,027
Total Operating Expenses	2,570,130	2,877,971	2,970,439	3,430,054
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(782)	9,789	(62,968)	172,059
DEPRECIATION	(21,701)	(17,743)	(24,030)	(15,975)
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(22,483)	(7,954)	(86,998)	156,084
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:				
Investment Revenue	106	129	652	(4,735)
Revenue from Other Gov. Units	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Revenue	8,967	5,959	8,652	10,349
Non-Operating Revenues	9,073	6,088	9,304	5,614
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets & Inv.	(1,467)	(3,021)	(560)	(500)
Interest Expense	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Expense	0	0	0	0
Non-Operating Expenses	(1,467)	(3,021)	(560)	(500)
Total Non-Operating Rev. (Expenses)	7,606	3,067	8,744	5,114
NET TRANSFERS	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	0	0	0	0
NET INCOME (LOSS)	(14,877)	(4,887)	(78,254)	161,198

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
3,213,538	3,126,508	3,373,731	4,037,178	4,257,163	5,185,497
964,118	1,026,538	1,085,282	1,127,284	1,129,645	1,216,157
1,936,101	1,967,720	1,972,264	2,406,453	2,606,677	3,464,512
2,216	4,871	5,430	3,843	1,284	2,978
259,187	271,798	292,755	294,515	276,004	253,573
40,778	48,027	41,376	45,288	45,047	55,960
3,202,400	3,318,954	3,397,107	3,877,383	4,058,657	4,993,180
11,138	(192,446)	(23,376)	159,795	198,506	192,317
(23,365)	(27,329)	(21,750)	(22,826)	(20,427)	(19,971)
(12,227)	(219,775)	(45,126)	136,969	178,079	172,346
15,092	0	4,018	0	1,721	5,070
0	0	0	0	3,878	30,719
11,060	9,764	12,607	15,071	58,226	25,882
26,152	9,764	16,625	15,071	63,825	61,671
(1,500)	0	(2,820)	(500)	(1,012)	0
0	(991)	(7,488)	(3,852)	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
(1,500)	(991)	(10,308)	(4,352)	(1,012)	0
24,652	8,773	6,317	10,719	62,813	61,671
0	0	0	(1,030)	0	(20,038)
0	2,618	0	0	0	0
12,425	(208,384)	(38,809)	146,658	240,892	213,979

FY 2005 Charge for services increased substantially due to the cost of reimbursable items which the majority of the increas comes from the cost of fuel.

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Self Insurance Reserve Fund



**Self Insurance Reserve Fund
Internal Service Fund
Revenues and Expenses**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Operating Revenues	1,546,151	1,697,475	1,700,000	1,500,491
Operating Expenses	1,837,691	1,446,799	2,463,809	1,784,211
Operating Income	(291,540)	250,676	(763,809)	(283,720)
Depreciation	(8,606)	(2,452)	0	0
Non-Operating Revenues	2,625,496	2,213,079	4,051,040	(1,077,848)
Non-Operating Expenses	(1,553,262)	(1,591,491)	(1,134,191)	(836,510)
Net Transfers	(45,995)	(48,295)	0	0
Capital Contributions	0	0	0	0
Net Income (Loss)	726,093	821,517	2,153,040	(2,198,078)
<hr/>				
Net Working Capital	(1,434,727)	(1,459,948)	(1,026,781)	(665,733)
Debt Outstanding	29,637,566	29,637,566	29,637,566	24,977,566
Yearly Debt Service	1,546,156	1,546,676	5,842,332	795,410
Change in Accounting Principle	0	0	0	0
Retained Earnings/Net Assets*	2,402,011	3,223,528	6,568,184	4,370,106

Notes:

The Self Insurance Reserve Fund was established in 1988 as a Trust Fund.

* In FY 2001 - GASB 34 included contributions in Net Assets and the City adjusted its capitalization threshold.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1,500,000	1,575,000	1,620,436	1,705,501	1,769,486	1,825,032
1,686,956	1,977,991	2,329,992	3,252,028	2,524,474	4,191,618
(186,956)	(402,991)	(709,556)	(1,546,527)	(754,988)	(2,366,586)
(399)	(639)	0	0	0	(5,500)
2,035,912	4,102,252	2,419,349	88,312	80,119	169,881
(1,039,452)	(864,685)	(622,258)	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	(1,750)
0	0	0	0	0	0
809,105	2,833,937	1,087,535	(1,458,215)	(674,869)	(2,203,955)
96,071	(46,058)	(965,072)	30,499	(135,794)	(114,853)
24,977,566	24,977,566	0	0	0	0
994,653	860,025	25,367,688	0	0	0
0	(3,128)	0	0	0	0
5,179,211	8,010,020	9,097,555	7,639,340	6,964,471	4,760,516

**Self Insurance Reserve Fund
Internal Service Fund**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Charges for Services	1,546,151	1,697,475	1,700,000	1,500,491
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personal services	20,495	50,830	71,193	90,763
Materials and supplies	943	1,308	2,981	2,335
Travel and Training	135	2,024	5,355	3,903
Intragovernmental	24,331	25,324	26,021	33,955
Utilities, Services and Miscellaneous	1,791,787	1,367,313	2,358,259	1,653,255
Total Operating Expenses	1,837,691	1,446,799	2,463,809	1,784,211
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	(291,540)	250,676	(763,809)	(283,720)
DEPRECIATION	(8,606)	(2,452)	0	0
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)*	(300,146)	248,224	(763,809)	(283,720)
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:				
Investment Revenue	2,625,496	2,213,079	4,051,040	(1,077,848)
Miscellaneous Revenue	0	0	0	0
Net Gain on Sale of Investment	0	0	0	0
Non-Operating Revenues	2,625,496	2,213,079	4,051,040	(1,077,848)
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Miscellaneous Expenses	0	(40,620)	(40,620)	(40,620)
Interest Rate Swap Payments	(400,663)	(390,775)	(27,606)	0
Interest Expense	(1,152,599)	(1,160,096)	(1,065,965)	(795,890)
Non-Operating Expenses	(1,553,262)	(1,591,491)	(1,134,191)	(836,510)
Total Non-Operating Rev. (Expenses)	1,072,234	621,588	2,916,849	(1,914,358)
NET TRANSFERS	(45,995)	(48,295)	0	0
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	0	0	0	0
NET INCOME (LOSS)*	726,093	821,517	2,153,040	(2,198,078)

* The decreases in net income and operating income are due to planned uses of fund balance.

FY 2005 increase in operating expenses was due to a number of several large workers comp claims.

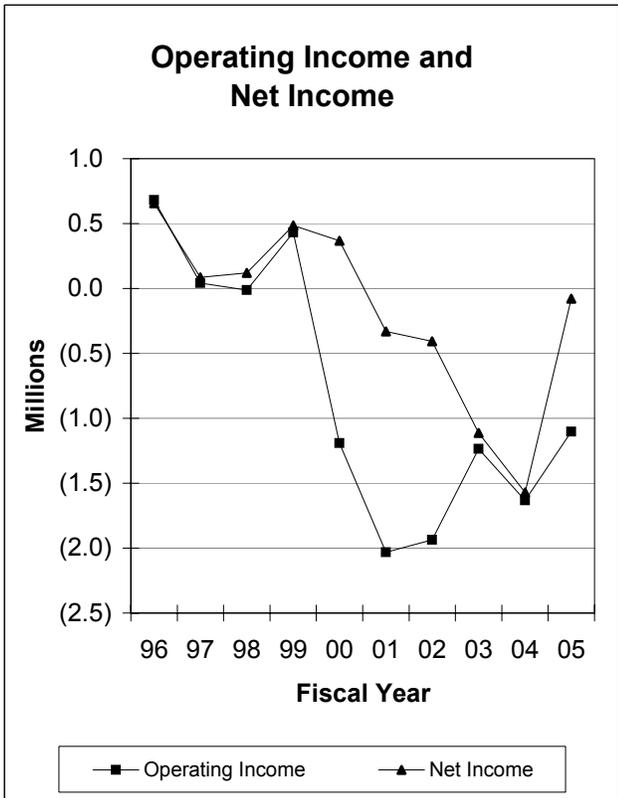
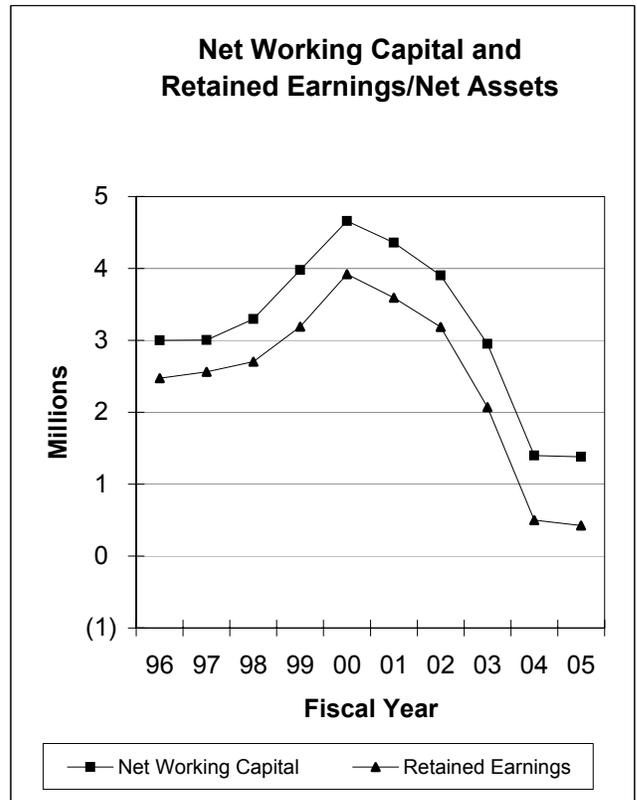
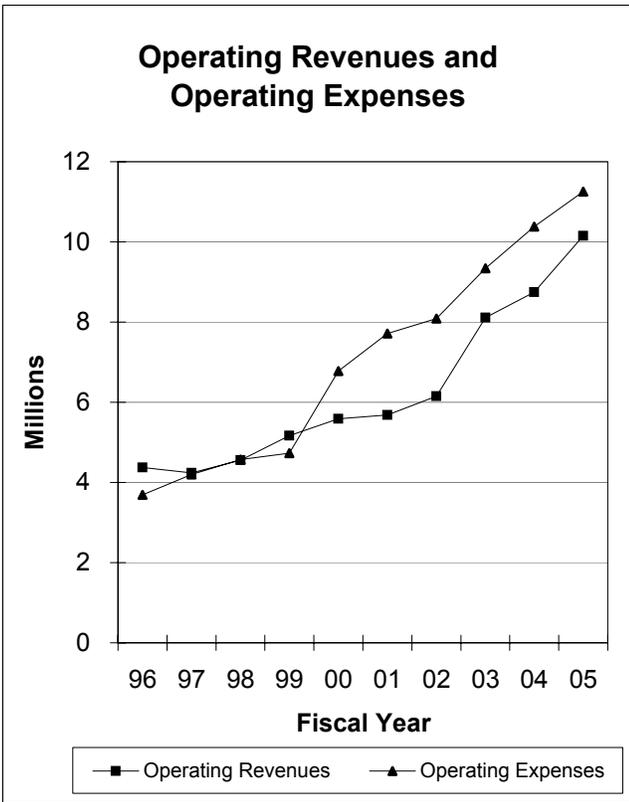
Source: Prior to FY 2002: CAFR Exhibits G-1 and G-2

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: The entire G Exhibit

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
1,500,000	1,575,000	1,620,436	1,705,501	1,769,486	1,825,032
97,925	95,229	97,612	102,421	111,515	114,288
3,508	5,523	5,312	3,267	3,042	3,635
6,237	4,675	4,646	4,876	3,777	3,196
32,464	39,822	38,299	35,561	28,434	25,323
1,546,822	1,832,742	2,184,123	3,105,903	2,377,706	4,045,176
1,686,956	1,977,991	2,329,992	3,252,028	2,524,474	4,191,618
(186,956)	(402,991)	(709,556)	(1,546,527)	(754,988)	(2,366,586)
(399)	(639)	0	0	0	(5,500)
(187,355)	(403,630)	(709,556)	(1,546,527)	(754,988)	(2,372,086)
2,035,912	4,102,252	2,419,349	88,312	80,119	169,881
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
2,035,912	4,102,252	2,419,349	88,312	80,119	169,881
(40,620)	(40,620)	(270,869)	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
(998,832)	(824,065)	(351,389)	0	0	0
(1,039,452)	(864,685)	(622,258)	0	0	0
996,460	3,237,567	1,797,091	88,312	80,119	169,881
0	0	0	0	0	(1,750)
0	0	0	0	0	0
809,105	2,833,937	1,087,535	(1,458,215)	(674,869)	(2,203,955)

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Employee Benefit Fund



**Employee Benefit Fund
Internal Service Fund
Revenues and Expenses**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
Operating Revenues	4,373,998	4,239,299	4,556,756	5,162,828
Operating Expenses	3,693,048	4,197,582	4,568,034	4,730,902
Operating Income	680,950	41,717	(11,278)	431,926
Depreciation	0	0	0	0
Non-Operating Revenues	124,275	192,721	280,580	54,504
Non-Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0
Net Transfers	(148,000)	(148,000)	(148,000)	0
Capital Contributions	0	0	0	0
Net Income (Loss)	657,225	86,438	121,302	486,430
Net Working Capital*	3,001,030	3,003,216	3,295,426	3,975,879
Debt Outstanding	0	0	0	0
Yearly Debt Service	0	0	0	0
Change in Accounting Principle	0	0	0	0
Retained Earnings/Net Assets**	2,473,978	2,560,416	2,702,381	3,188,811

Note:

The Employees' Health Plan Fund was originally set up as a Trust Fund.

* In FY 2000 there was an equity transfer of \$365,389 from the Employee Cafeteria Plan Fund.

** In FY 2001 - GASB 34 included contributions in Net Assets and the City adjusted its capitalization threshold.

Source: Prior to FY 2002: CAFR Exhibits G-1 and G-2

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: The entire G Exhibit

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
5,587,405	5,682,494	6,148,300	8,108,849	8,745,412	10,153,675
6,779,420	7,713,308	8,084,374	9,345,216	10,378,929	11,256,221
(1,192,015)	(2,030,814)	(1,936,074)	(1,236,367)	(1,633,517)	(1,102,546)
0	0	0	0	0	0
1,559,852	1,701,084	1,528,837	80,994	62,758	26,828
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	41,725	0	997,940
0	0	0	0	0	0
367,837	(329,730)	(407,237)	(1,113,648)	(1,570,759)	(77,778)
4,659,104	4,358,449	3,901,530	2,950,422	1,398,675	1,382,364
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
3,922,037	3,592,307	3,185,070	2,071,422	500,663	422,885

**Employee Benefit Fund
Internal Service Fund**

	1996	1997	1998	1999
OPERATING REVENUES:				
Service Charges	4,373,998	4,239,299	4,556,756	5,162,828
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Personal services	0	0	34,409	84,794
Materials and supplies	1,701	369	210	1,308
Travel and Training	0	0	0	0
Intragovernmental	8,487	8,826	9,091	25,256
Utilities, Services and Miscellaneous	3,682,860	4,188,387	4,524,324	4,619,544
Total Operating Expenses	3,693,048	4,197,582	4,568,034	4,730,902
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	680,950	41,717	(11,278)	431,926
DEPRECIATION	0	0	0	0
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)*	680,950	41,717	(11,278)	431,926
NON-OPERATING REVENUES:				
Investment Revenue	124,275	192,721	280,580	54,504
Miscellaneous Revenue	0	0	0	0
Total Non-Operating Revenues	124,275	192,721	280,580	54,504
NON-OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Total Non-Operating Expenses	0	0	0	0
Total Non-Operating Rev.(Expenses)	124,275	192,721	280,580	54,504
NET TRANSFERS	(148,000)	(148,000)	(148,000)	0
CAPITAL CONTRIBUTIONS	0	0	0	0
NET INCOME (LOSS) TRANSFERRED TO RETAINED EARNINGS*	657,225	86,438	121,302	486,430

Consultants were hired to look at the city's Health Plan and recommend changes which occurred in FY 2005.

The changes include a phased in plan for premium increases.

2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
5,587,405	5,682,494	6,148,300	8,108,849	8,745,412	10,153,675
188,477	276,907	233,261	207,555	234,959	210,010
22,412	27,143	34,732	28,868	57,763	22,281
1,645	1,389	1,926	983	9,107	641
31,180	44,282	47,920	46,728	43,569	41,982
6,535,706	7,363,587	7,766,535	9,061,082	10,033,531	10,981,307
6,779,420	7,713,308	8,084,374	9,345,216	10,378,929	11,256,221
(1,192,015)	(2,030,814)	(1,936,074)	(1,236,367)	(1,633,517)	(1,102,546)
0	0	0	0	0	0
(1,192,015)	(2,030,814)	(1,936,074)	(1,236,367)	(1,633,517)	(1,102,546)
292,186	491,098	254,420	80,994	62,758	26,778
1,267,666	1,209,986	1,274,417	0	0	50
1,559,852	1,701,084	1,528,837	80,994	62,758	26,828
0	0	0	0	0	0
1,559,852	1,701,084	1,528,837	80,994	62,758	26,828
0	0	0	41,725	0	997,940
0	0	0	0	0	0
367,837	(329,730)	(407,237)	(1,113,648)	(1,570,759)	(77,778)

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Financial Trends Divider

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

INTRODUCTION TO COLUMBIA FINANCIAL TREND MONITORING SYSTEM (CFTMS)

The Columbia Financial Trend Monitoring System (CFTMS) is an approach to monitoring and analyzing the financial condition of the City. The indicators used are organized around the framework illustrated on Chart "A". Several of the indicators are broken down between "General Government" and "Enterprise Operations" to give a more precise reflection of actual operations

Purpose of CFTMS

The purpose of the CFTMS is to enable the City to:

1. Analyze factors affecting the City's financial condition and present them in an easily understandable manner.
2. Develop the necessary indicators to:
 - a. Gain better understanding of the City's financial condition.
 - b. Identify possible emerging problems before they have time to become serious problems.
 - c. Identify existing problems the City may be unaware of.
3. Present a method of quantifying significant amounts of complex information regarding financial condition.
4. Combine financial and nonfinancial data into the same analysis of financial condition.
5. Place events of a single year in a long-term perspective and permit the City to follow changes over time.
6. Incorporate benchmarks used by credit rating agencies into overall analysis.

The indicators comprising the CFTMS were chosen by ICMA because it is believed they have the most practical application for use by those examining a City's financial condition. The indicators are grouped into seven categories: revenues, expenditures, operating position, debt structure, unfunded liabilities, condition of capital plant, and community needs and resources. Most of the indicators have been identified by various cities as indicators to monitor.

It is difficult to determine which indicator or indicators are the most important. Initially, it might appear that some of the more general indicators such as revenues per capita or expenditures per capita might be most important because of the broad range of issues they cover. However, looking only at the broad indicators and not the remaining ones in each indicator group may leave important issues overlooked. Therefore, it is necessary to examine all indicators closely to determine which appear to be more relevant. The indicators focus primarily on General Fund operating issues and Enterprise Operations where appropriate over a ten year period. This period will most likely cover at least one short-run turn in the regional economy and should provide enough of a time perspective to monitor the emergence of any positive or negative trends.

Evaluation of CFTMS

Each trend worksheet includes a section entitled "warning trend". If an indicator is moving in a manner reflective of the warning trend, it may be considered as being potentially unfavorable. The worksheets also contain a description of the indicators, credit industry benchmarks where applicable, and a brief analysis of each indicator. These sections can be used to:

1. Examine the magnitude and acceleration of a trend.
2. Compare with other trends.
3. Compare trends to credit industry benchmarks.
4. Determine whether a trend indicates a real or potential problem.
5. Identify possible causes of a problem.

Trend Analysis

The primary tool for evaluating the indicators is trend analysis, that is, examining each indicator in a multi-year perspective over ten years. Trend analysis can provide a data base that can be used for making projections necessary for effective budgeting, capital facility planning, and general policy making. In addition, it demonstrates to bond rating firms that the City is in control of its finances even though it may experience some particular problem.

Should a trend be identified as a potential problem, the following questions should be addressed to give an appropriate assessment of the trend:

1. How long has the trend been occurring? Is it improving or declining? Most likely the trend does not present an immediate problem if it has shown problems for less than three consecutive years. This depends of course on severity of problem indicated and direction in which trend appears to be heading.
2. Are there mitigating circumstances? If so, they must always be weighed in order to determine if a potential problem actually exists or is significant. The underlying rule of thumb is that "no single indicator implies good or bad financial condition", it only points to situations that may require closer examination. Each potentially unfavorable trend analyzed should be done so in light of its causes and significance to the overall health of the City's finances.
3. What are the causes underlying an apparent unfavorable trend? Within each indicator, the "analysis" section attempts to determine if the trend is actually unfavorable, and, if so, what it is caused by.
4. How do trends compare to one another? Examining an unfavorable trend in a logical grouping of other trends which are positive might better indicate actual overall position.

CHART A: COLUMBIA FINANCIAL TREND MONITORING SYSTEM

Early Warning Trends

Factors Affecting Financial Conditions

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Population
Median Age
Personal Income
Public Assistance Recipients
Property Value
Residential Development
Employment Base
Business Activity

COMMUNITY NEEDS AND RESOURCES

Local:
Population
Employment
Income
Property
Business Activity

EXTERNAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

National & Regional:
Inflation
Employment
Regional Markets

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL CONSTRAINTS

Federal/State Mandates:
Grants
Tax Restrictions
Incorporation Laws

NATURAL DISASTERS AND EMERGENCIES

Weather:
Earthquakes
Flood
Fire, etc.

POLITICAL CULTURE

Attitudes Toward:
Taxes
Services
Political Processes

ORGANIZATIONAL FACTORS

LEGISLATIVE AND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

FINANCIAL FACTORS

REVENUES
Growth
Flexibility
Elasticity
Dependability
Diversity
Revenues Per Capita
Restricted Revenues
Elastic Revenues
Intergovernmental Revenues
Operating Transfers
Temporary Revenues
Property Tax Revenue
Uncollected Property Tax
User Charge Coverage
Revenue Shortfall

EXPENDITURES
Growth
Mandated Costs
Productivity
Effectiveness
Expenditures Per Capita
Employees Per Capita
Fixed Assets
Fringe Benefits
Budgeted Expenditures

OPERATING POSITION
Operating Reserves
Fund Balance
Reserves
Liquidity
Operating Deficits
Enterprise Losses
General Fund Balance
Liquidity
Revenues Over Expenditures

DEBT STRUCTURE
Long-Term Debt
Debt Structure
Current Liabilities
Long-Term Debt
Debt Service

UNFUNDED LIABILITIES
Pensions
Leave Benefits
Deferred Maint.
Pension Assets
Unused Vacation

CONDITION OF CAPITAL PLANT
Depreciation
Asset Inventory
Maint. & Replacement
Schedule
Maintenance Effort
Level of Capital Outlay
Depreciation

Evaluation Questions

Is your government paying the full cost of operating, or is it postponing costs to a future period when revenues may not be available to pay these costs?

Does the external environment provide enough resources to pay for the demands it makes?

Do management practices and legislative policies enable your government to respond appropriately to changes in the environment?

Summary FY 1996 - FY 2005
Columbia Financial Trend Monitoring System

Indicator	Description of Indicator	State of Indicator *		
		General Fd/ Gov't Fds	Enterprise/ Internal Fds	Community Needs & Resources
Chart A	Columbia Financial Trend Monitoring System: Warning Trends/Factors			

Revenues:

Chart B	Impact of Inflation on City Revenues	+		
1	Revenues Per Capita: General Fund	+		
2-A	Restricted Revenues: Governmental Funds	+		
2-B	Restricted Revenues: Enterprise Funds		+	
3	Intergovernmental Revenues: General Fund	+		
4	Elastic Tax Revenues: General Fund	+		
5	Operating Transfers From Other Funds: General Fund	+		
6	Temporary Revenues: Governmental Funds	+		
7	Property Tax Revenues: General Fund	+		
8	Uncollected Property Taxes: General Fund	+		
9	Service Charges Coverage: General Fund	+		
10	Revenues - Budgeted vs. Actual: General Fund	+		

Expenditures:

Chart C	Impact of Inflation on City Expenditures	+	+	
11-A	Expenditures Per Capita: General Fund	+		
11-B	Expenses Per Capita: Enterprise Funds		+	
12-A	Employees Per Capita: General Fund	+		
12-B	Employees Per Capita: Enterprise Funds & Internal Service Funds		+	
13	Fixed Costs: All Funds	Monitor	Monitor	
14	Fringe Benefits	+	+	
15	Expenditures: General Fund Over/Under Budget	Monitor		

Operating Position:

16	Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures: General Fund	+		
17	Enterprise Retained Earnings/Loss		+	
18	General Fund Balances	+		
19-A	Liquidity: General Fund	+		
19-B	Liquidity: Enterprise Funds		+	
20-A	Revenues to Expenditures: Governmental Funds & Exp. Trust Funds	+		
20-B	Revenues to Expenses: Proprietary Funds & Non-Exp. Trust Funds		Monitor	

Operating Position Continued:

21-A	Current Liabilities: General Fund	+		
21-B	Current Liabilities: Enterprise Fund		+	
22-A	General Obligation Long-Term Debt: Per Assessed Valuation	+		
22-B	General Obligation Long-Term Debt: Per Capita	+		
23-A	Debt Service: General Obligation Bonds	+		
23-B	Debt Service: Revenue Bonds		+	

Unfunded Liabilities:

24	Pension Assets	Monitor	+	
25	Accumulated Employee Leave	+	+	
26-A	Maintenance Effort: Streets & Sidewalks	+		
26-B	Maintenance Effort: Water & Electric Utilities		+	
27	Capital Outlay: General, Internal Services & Enterprise Funds	Monitor	Monitor	
28	Depreciation: Enterprise & Internal Service Funds		+	

**Summary FY 1996 - FY 2005
Columbia Financial Trend Monitoring System**

Indicator	Description of Indicator	State of Indicator *		
		General Fd/ Gov't Fds	Enterprise/ Internal Fds	Community Needs & Resources

Community Needs & Resources:

29	Population			+
30	Median Age			+
31	Household Effective Buying Income			+
32	Public Assistance Recipients			Monitor
33	Property Value			+
34	Residential Development			+
35	Employment Base			+
36-A	Business Activity: Business License Accounts			+
36-B	Business Activity: Retail Sales			+

*** State of Indicator:**

- + Positive Trend
- Negative Trend
- Monitor Indicator Needs to be closely monitored

**SUMMARY TABLE OF INDICATORS AND FORMULAS
FOR FINANCIAL TRENDS DURING FY 1996 - FY 2005**

Indicator Title	Formula	Page Reference
Revenues Per Capita	$\frac{\text{Operating Revenue \& Transfers (constant dollars)}}{\text{Population}}$	242
Restricted Revenues	$\frac{\text{Restricted Operating Revenues}}{\text{Operating Revenues}}$	244, 246
Intergovernmental Revenues	$\frac{\text{Intergovernmental Revenues}}{\text{Operating Revenues and Transfers}}$	248
Elastic Tax Revenues	$\frac{\text{Elastic Tax Revenues}}{\text{Operating Revenues and Transfers}}$	250
Operating Transfers From Other Funds	$\frac{\text{Operating Transfers From Other Funds}}{\text{Operating Revenues and Transfers}}$	252
Temporary Revenues	$\frac{\text{Temporary Revenues}}{\text{Operating Revenues}}$	254
Property Tax Revenues	Property Tax Revenues in Constant Dollars	256
Uncollected Property Taxes	$\frac{\text{Allowance for Uncollected Property Taxes}}{\text{Net Current Property Tax Levy}}$	258
Service Charge Coverage	$\frac{\text{Revenues from Fees and Service Charges}}{\text{Expenditures for Related Services}}$	260
Revenue - Surpluses/Revised Budget vs. Actual	$\frac{\text{Revenue Surpluses*}}{\text{Estimated Budgeted Revenues and Transfers}}$	262
Expenditures Per Capita	$\frac{\text{Operating Expenditures and Transfers in Constant Dollars}}{\text{Population}}$	268
Expenses Per Capita	$\frac{\text{Total Operating Expenses in Constant Dollars}}{\text{Population}}$	270
Employees Per Capita	$\frac{\text{Number of Municipal Employees}}{\text{Population in Thousands}}$	272, 274
Fixed Costs	$\frac{\text{Fixed Costs}}{\text{Operating Expenditures and Transfers}}$	276

*Operating Revenues Budgeted less Actual Operating Revenues

**SUMMARY TABLE OF INDICATORS AND FORMULAS
FOR FINANCIAL TRENDS DURING FY 1996 - FY 2005**

Indicator Title	Formula	Page Reference
Fringe Benefits	$\frac{\text{Fringe Benefit Expenditures}}{\text{Salaries and Wages}}$	278
Expenditures: General Fund	$\frac{\text{Amount Over/(Under) Budget}}{\text{Budgeted Expenditures}}$	280
Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures	$\frac{\text{General Fund Operating Deficits/Excesses}}{\text{Operating Revenues and Transfers}}$	286
Enterprise Net Income/ Loss	Enterprise Retained Earnings/Losses in Constant Dollars	288
General Fund Balances	$\frac{\text{General Fund Unreserved Fund Balance}}{\text{Operating Revenues and Transfers}}$	290
Liquidity (cash, marketable securities, accts. receivable & unrestricted assets)	$\frac{\text{Current Assets (Less Those Not Applicable)}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	292, 294
Revenues Over Expenditures	$\frac{\text{Total/Operating Revenues}}{\text{Total/Operating Expenditures (Expenses)}}$	296, 298
Current Liabilities	$\frac{\text{Current Liabilities}}{\text{Operating Revenues and Transfers}}$	304, 306
General Obligation Long-Term Debt	$\frac{\text{General Obligation Debt Outstanding}}{\text{Assessed Value (or) Current Population}}$	308, 310
Debt Service: General Obligation Bonds	$\frac{\text{Net Debt Service}}{\text{Operating Revenues and Transfers}}$	312
Debt Service: Revenue Bonds	$\frac{\text{Net Operating Revenues}}{\text{Total Debt Service}}$	314
Pension Assets	$\frac{\text{Pension Plan Assets}}{\text{Benefits Paid}}$	320
Accumulated Employee Leave Liability	$\frac{\text{Accumulated Hours of Vacation Leave}}{\text{Number of Municipal Employees}}$	322
Maintenance Effort	$\frac{\text{Expenditures/Expenses for Repair \& Maint. of Assets}}{\text{Number of Miles of Streets/Total Operating Expenses}}$	328, 330
Level of Capital Outlay	$\frac{\text{Capital Outlays from Operating Funds}}{\text{Net Operating Expenditures}}$	332

**SUMMARY TABLE OF INDICATORS AND FORMULAS
FOR FINANCIAL TRENDS DURING FY 1996 - FY 2005**

<u>Indicator Title</u>	<u>Formula</u>	<u>Page Reference</u>
Depreciation	$\frac{\text{Depreciation Expense}}{\text{Cost of Depreciable Assets}}$	334
Population	Population	340
Median Age	Median Age of Population	342
Household Buying Income	Household Buying Income - Median	344
Public Assistance Recipients	$\frac{\text{Public Assistance Recipients}}{\text{Population}}$	346
Property Value	$\frac{\text{Constant Dollar Change in Property Value}}{\text{Constant Dollar Property Value Prior Year}}$	348
Residential Development	$\frac{\text{Market Value of Residential Property}}{\text{Market Value of Total Property}}$	350
Employment Base	-Rate of Unemployment -Number of Jobs in Community	352
Business Activity	-Business License Accounts -Retail Sales	354, 356

(THIS PAGE LEFT INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

The Revenue Indicators
Numbers 1 - 10
FY 1996 - FY 2005

Changes in the revenue structure can be monitored by using the following indicators:

- ▶ **Revenues Per Capita**
- ▶ **Restricted Revenues**
- ▶ **Intergovernmental Revenues**
- ▶ **Elastic Tax Revenues**
- ▶ **Operating Transfers From Other Funds**
- ▶ **Temporary Revenues**
- ▶ **Property Tax Revenues**
- ▶ **Uncollected Property Taxes**
- ▶ **Service Charge Coverages**
- ▶ **Revenue Surpluses (Deficits)**



City of Columbia
Columbia, Missouri

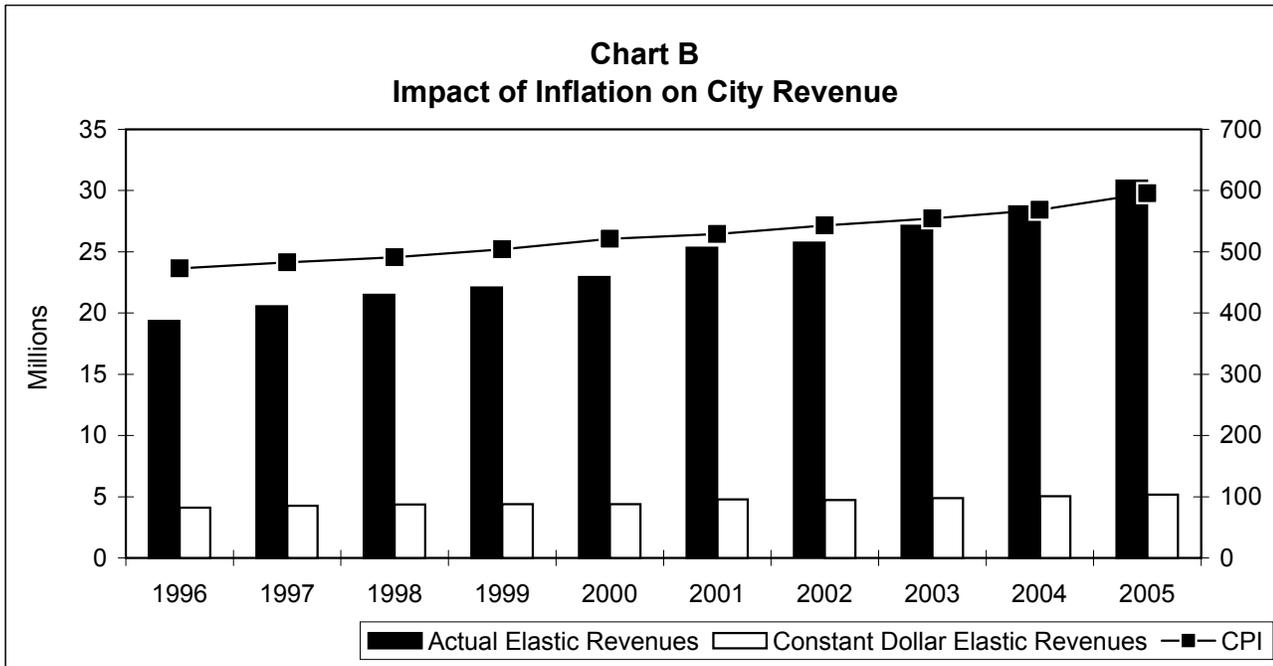
(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

THE REVENUE INDICATORS: NUMBERS 1 - 10

Revenues determine the capacity of a city to provide services. Important issues to consider are growth, diversity, reliability, flexibility and administration. Under ideal conditions, revenues would expand in relation to inflation and increased expenditure pressures. They would be flexible enough to allow for necessary adjustments to react to changing conditions. In addition, the sources would be diversified so as to eliminate an over-dependence on any single source.

By analyzing revenues, the following problems could be identified should they exist:

- Deterioration of revenues due to inflation, etc.
- Changes in tax burden.
- Inefficiency in the collection and administration of revenues.
- Internal procedures or legislative policies that may adversely affect revenue yields.
- Overdependence on a revenue source.



Revenue Data:

Fiscal Year	Actual Elastic Revenues	Consumer Price Index	Constant Dollar Elastic Revenues
1996	\$19,365,683	472.7	\$4,096,823
1997	\$20,555,767	483.0	\$4,255,852
1998	\$21,491,528	491.3	\$4,374,421
1999	\$22,079,780	503.9	\$4,381,778
2000	\$22,953,785	521.2	\$4,404,026
2001	\$25,344,212	529.2	\$4,789,156
2002	\$25,754,568	543.2	\$4,741,268
2003	\$27,137,481	554.3	\$4,895,811
2004	\$28,723,843	568.7	\$5,050,790
2005	\$30,809,292	595.4	\$5,174,554

Note: Only Elastic Revenues are used to show impact of inflation (see Indic. 4) since not all revenues of the city will expand because of inflation. Some revenues will expand only when rate or fee changes are made. Nearly all expenditures are impacted by inflation, but this is not automatically the case with the General Fund Revenues.

Elastic Revenues: Sales Tax, Telephone, Natural Gas, Electric, Business License and PILOT

Source: FY 2002 to present Financial Management Information Supplement: Exhibit B-3

Indicator 1

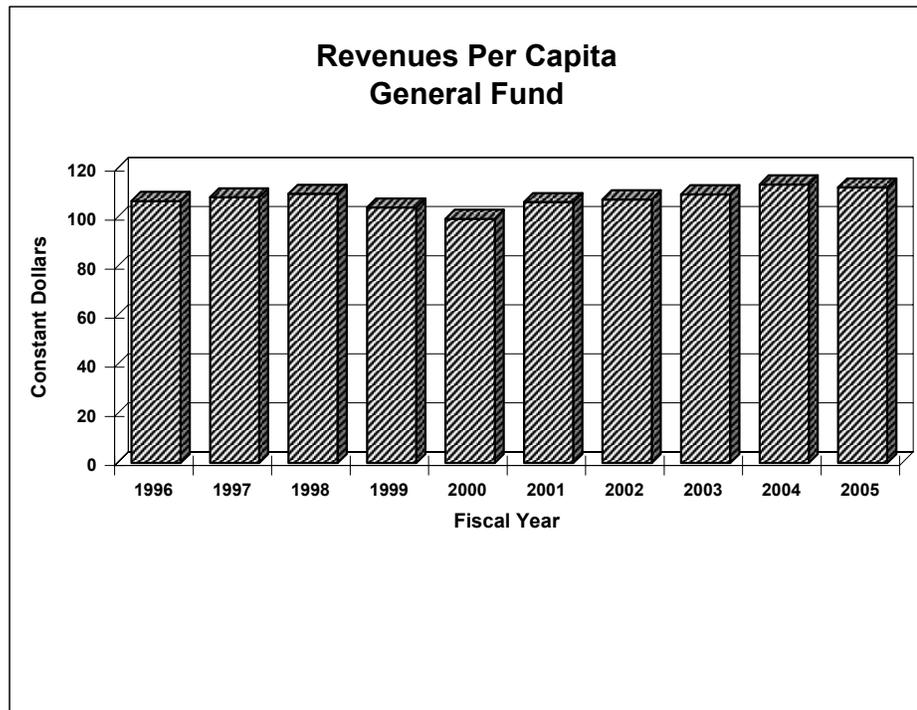
REVENUES PER CAPITA: General Fund

Warning Trend:

Decreasing Operating Revenues per Capita (Constant Dollars)

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Operating Revenues \& Transfers (Constant Dollars)}}{\text{Population}}$$



Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues and Transfers *	Consumer Price Index	Operating Revenues & Transfers (Constant Dollars)	Estimated Population	Operating Revenues & Transfers Per Capita in Constant Dollars
1996	\$38,794,027	472.7	\$8,206,902	76,756	\$106.92
1997	\$41,207,631	483.0	\$8,531,601	78,675	\$108.44
1998	\$43,532,800	491.3	\$8,860,737	80,642	\$109.88
1999	\$43,416,652	503.9	\$8,616,125	82,658	\$104.24
2000	\$43,891,836	521.2	\$8,421,304	84,531	\$99.62
2001	\$48,665,665	529.2	\$9,196,082	86,391	\$106.45
2002	\$51,593,618	543.2	\$9,498,089	88,291	\$107.58
2003	\$54,210,002	554.3	\$9,779,903	89,174	\$109.67
2004	\$58,238,591	568.7	\$10,240,653	90,066	\$113.70
2005	\$60,917,104	595.4	\$10,231,291	90,967	\$112.47

* Operating Revenues and Transfers: General Fund Revenues plus Operating Transfers from Other Funds and Increase in Obligations Under Capital Leases and Appropriated Fund Balance where applicable.

Description:

Examination of per capita revenue shows how revenues are changing relative to changes in the population level and rate of inflation. As population or the number of households increases, it might be expected that the needs for services would increase proportionately, and therefore the level of per capita revenues should remain at least constant in real terms. If per capita or per household revenues are decreasing, it could be that the City will be unable to maintain existing service levels unless it were to find new revenue sources or ways to save money. This reasoning assumes that the cost of services is directly related to population or household level.

Analysis:

For the ten year period examined, actual revenues per capita in constant dollars ranged from \$99.62 to \$113.70 fluctuating only slightly. The constant dollar amount for FY 2005 is \$112.47. Because elastic revenues as a percentage of operating revenues and transfers vary from year to year based on weather conditions and sales tax percentage allocations, operating revenues per capita will also vary. The City is not experiencing extensive downward trends in this area.

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 - City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B-3
 - FY 2002 to present - City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement Exhibit B-3
 - City Planning Department
 - Consumer Price Index (Bureau of Labor Statistics Web Site)
 - www.stats.bls.gov/news.release for the month of December
-

Notes:

Indicator 2-A

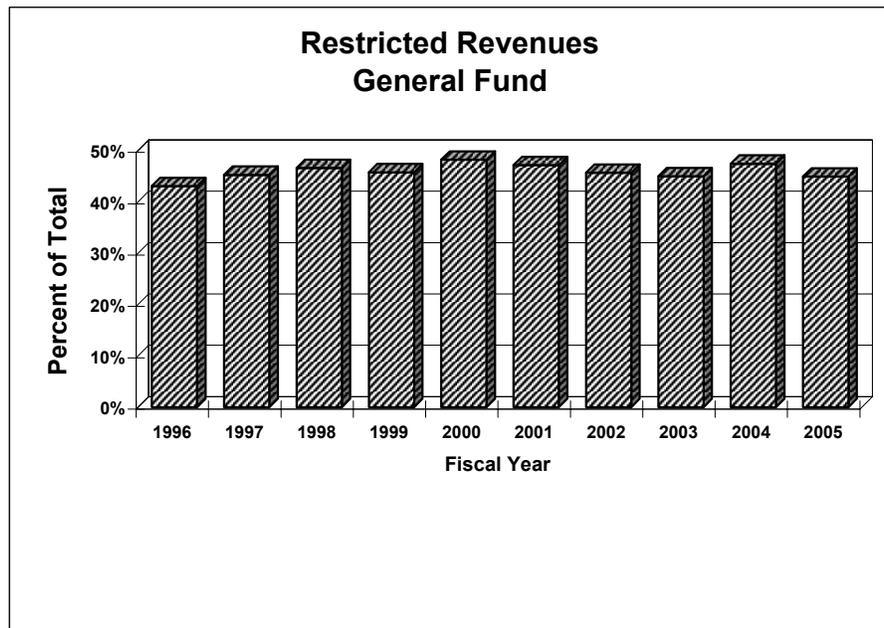
RESTRICTED REVENUES: Governmental Funds

Warning Trend:

Increasing Amount of Restricted Operating Revenues as a Percentage of Operating Revenues

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Restricted Operating Revenues}}{\text{Operating Revenues}}$$



Fiscal Year	Governmental Operating Revenues *	Restricted Operating Revenues**	Restricted Revenue As a Percent Of Total
1996	\$49,395,510	\$21,265,854	43.05%
1997	\$53,839,914	\$24,360,135	45.25%
1998	\$58,234,676	\$27,128,486	46.58%
1999	\$56,997,403	\$26,064,588	45.73%
2000	\$63,586,284	\$30,643,741	48.19%
2001	\$71,178,120	\$33,555,981	47.14%
2002	\$72,502,454	\$33,077,225	45.62%
2003	\$74,269,175	\$33,384,673	44.95%
2004	\$82,290,850	\$39,012,130	47.41%
2005	\$82,654,278	\$37,107,544	44.89%

* Governmental Operating Revenue: All Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Funds.

** Restricted Operating Revenues: Gasoline Tax, Grant Revenues, Special Revenue Funds, Debt Service Funds, Capital Project Funds, and Expendable Trust Funds.

Description:

A restricted revenue is one which is legally earmarked for a specific use as may be required by State law, ordinance, bond covenant or grant requirement. For example, many states require that gas tax revenues be used only for street maintenance or construction, i.e. government funds only.

Should the percentage of restricted revenues increase, the City would lose freedom to respond adequately to changing conditions.

Analysis:

For the period examined, restricted operating revenues as a percent of total operating revenues has ranged from 43.05% to 48.19%. Fluctuations, over the past ten years, are attributable to changes in sales tax, library property tax, assessed valuations for property taxes, and capital projects.

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 - City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Exhibits A-2, B-3, and H-5
 - FY 2002 to present - City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibits A-2, B-3, and H-5
-

Notes:

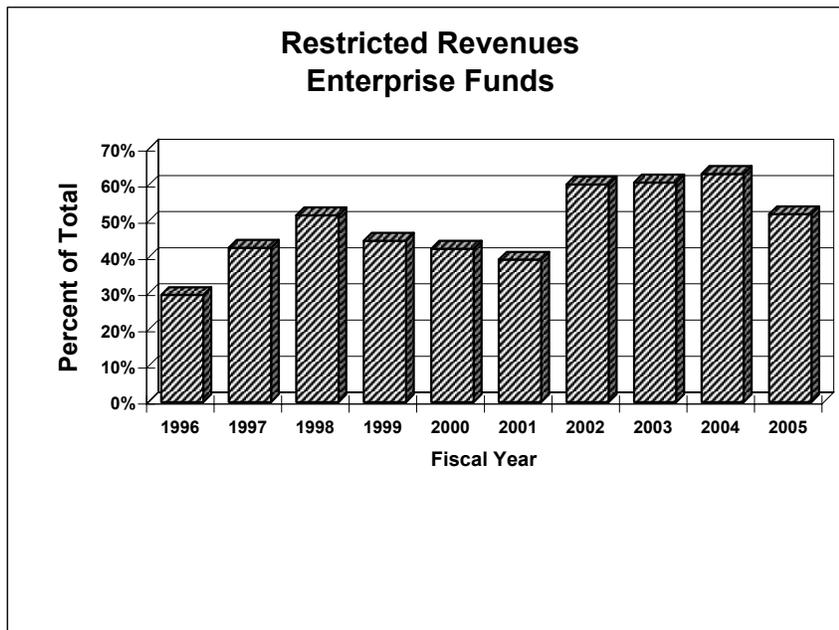
Indicator 2-B

RESTRICTED REVENUES: Enterprise Funds

Warning Trend:

Increasing Amount of Restricted Operating Revenues as a Percentage of Gross Operating Revenue

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Restricted Operating Revenues}}{\text{Operating Revenues}}$$


Fiscal Year	Enterprise Operating Revenues *	Restricted Operating Revenues ** Enterprise Funds	Restricted Revenue As a Percent Of Total
1996	\$74,929,045	\$22,204,804	29.63%
1997	\$78,094,967	\$33,346,966	42.70%
1998	\$82,929,918	\$42,863,110	51.69%
1999	\$86,162,937	\$38,477,742	44.66%
2000	\$86,030,005	\$36,510,146	42.44%
2001	\$89,577,038	\$35,288,664	39.39%
2002	\$91,283,268	\$54,977,174	60.23%
2003	\$95,359,587	\$57,942,146	60.76%
2004	\$99,715,244	\$62,934,115	63.11%
2005	\$113,652,088	\$59,095,818	52.00%

* Operating Revenues: Enterprise Revenues for Water and Electric, Sewer, Parking and Solid Waste.

** Revenues restricted in accordance with bond covenants in Water and Electric, Sewer, Parking and Solid Waste Funds.

- cash for current bond maturities
- cash & marketable securities restricted for capital projects
- replacement & renewal account
- redemption bond account
- interest rate swap reserve
- other restricted assets

- revenue bond construction account
- revenue bond reserve account
- surplus account
- contingency account
- operation and maintenance account
- interest rate swap account
- closure & post closure reserve

Note : FY 1997 numbers were restated in FY 1998 for Water, Electric, Sewer, and Solid Waste Operating revenues.

Description:

A restricted revenue is one which is legally earmarked for a specific purpose by bond covenants. For example, bond covenants require that utility revenues be pledged to retiring revenue bonds. Should the percentage of such revenues steadily increase, the utilities could lose some flexibility.

Analysis:

For the period shown, restricted revenues as a percent of total revenues have ranged from a low of 29.63% to a high of 63.11%. While this trend on the surface appears to be unfavorable, it has not decreased the Enterprise Fund's flexibility in terms of meeting its operating requirements.

The FY 1996 restricted revenue percentage decreased to 29.63% due to reductions in revenue bond construction account and restricted assets for Capital Projects in the Water and Electric Fund.

The FY 1997 percentage increased to 42.70% due to significant increases in restricted cash for capital projects in Electric, Solid Waste and Parking Facilities Fund. The FY 1998 percentage increased to 51.69% due to the 1998 Water and Electric Bond Issue. The FY 1999 percentage decreased to 44.66% due to a decrease in the amount of cash restricted for Parking projects and a decrease in Revenue Bonds for water and electric construction. The FY 2000 percentage decreased slightly to 42.44% due to a decrease in the amount of restricted assets for Sewer and Parking. The FY 2001 percentage decreased to 39.39% mainly due to an increase in Water and Electric revenues and a decrease in Water and Electric restricted assets. The FY 2002 percentage increased to 60.23% due to several things; increased restriction of assets in Water and Light for revenue bond construction, additional cash for current bond maturities in Sewer and for capital projects in Solid Waste and Sewer. FY 2003 remained constant with FY 2002 percentage increase. FY 2004 increase is due to Water and Light Bonds for construction.

FY 2005 increase is due in part to the rate increase, increase in the average customer base and the demand in use of utilities due to weather fluctuations.

Sources:

--Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports

Exhibit F-1: Restricted Operating Revenues:

Use Total Restricted Assets

Less: Customer Sec. & Escrow Accts.

Less: Grants Receivable

Exhibit F-2: Operating Revenues

--FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement

Exhibit F-1: Restricted Operating Revenues:

Use Total Restricted Assets

Less: Customer Sec. & Escrow Accts.

Less: Grants Receivable

Exhibit F-2: Operating Revenues

Notes:

Indicator 3

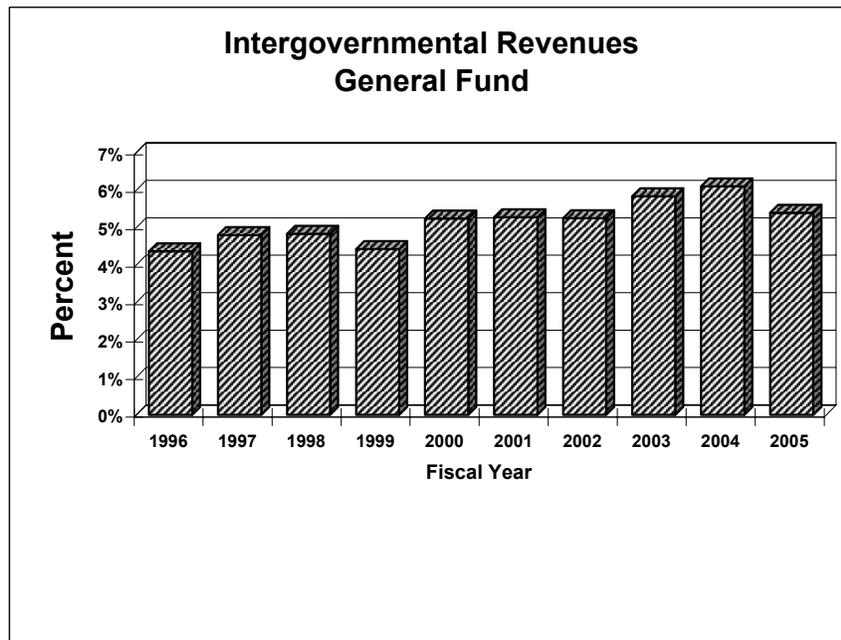
INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVENUES: General Fund

Warning Trend:

Increasing Amount of Intergovernmental Revenues as a Percentage of Operating Revenues and Transfers

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Intergovernmental Revenues}}{\text{Operating Revenues \& Transfers}}$$



Fiscal Year	Intergovernmental Revenues *	Operating Revenues and Transfers General Fund**	Intergovernmental Revs. as a % of Operating Rev & Trans
1996	\$1,697,273	\$38,794,027	4.38%
1997	\$1,981,327	\$41,207,631	4.81%
1998	\$2,106,519	\$43,532,800	4.84%
1999	\$1,923,160	\$43,416,652	4.43%
2000	\$2,301,247	\$43,891,836	5.24%
2001	\$2,570,875	\$48,665,665	5.28%
2002	\$2,710,326	\$51,593,618	5.25%
2003	\$3,168,318	\$54,210,002	5.84%
2004	\$3,554,464	\$58,238,591	6.10%
2005	\$3,290,518	\$60,917,104	5.40%

* Intergovernmental Revenues: State, Federal and County Grants.

** Operating Revenues and Transfers: General Fund Revenues plus Operating Transfers from Other Funds and increase in Obligations Under Capital Leases and Appropriated Fund Balance where applicable.

Description:

Intergovernmental revenues are any revenues received from another governmental entity. They are important to analyze because an overdependence on intergovernmental revenues can have an adverse impact on financial conditions. The conditions or "strings" that the external source attaches to these revenues may prove too costly, especially if these conditions change in the future after the City has developed a dependence on the revenues for a program. In addition, the external source may withdraw or decrease the funds and leave the City with the dilemma of cutting programs or funding them from General Fund revenues.

Nevertheless, a city may use such funds so long as they are used in a manner consistent with service priorities and financial condition. For example, such funds might be used to finance services mandated by other governmental units, or to fund one-time capital expenditures. The overriding concern in analyzing intergovernmental revenues is to examine the City's vulnerability to reductions of such revenues and whether they are used to carry out or create City policy.

Analysis:

The City does not rely on these revenues as a prime revenue source, and thus has not been vulnerable to reductions in these revenues.

For the period shown, intergovernmental revenues as a percentage of operating revenues and transfers has experienced an overall increase.

Slight fluctuations throughout the ten years listed are the result of the fluctuating amounts of grants received primarily in the areas of police and health.

Sources:

--Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B-3

--FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibit B-3

Notes:

Indicator 4

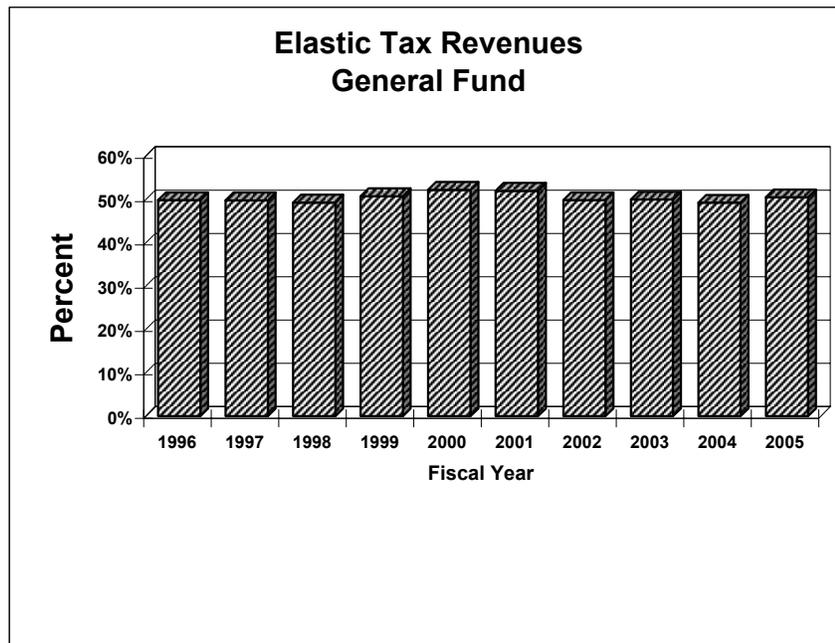
ELASTIC TAX REVENUES: General Fund

Warning Trend:

Decreasing Amount of Elastic Operating Revenues as a Percent of Gross Operating Revenues and Transfers

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Elastic Tax Revenues}}{\text{Operating Revenues \& Transfers}}$$



Fiscal Year	Elastic Tax Revenues *	Operating Revenues and Transfers General Fund**	Intergovernmental Revs. as a % of Operating Rev & Trans
1996	\$19,365,683	\$38,794,027	49.92%
1997	\$20,555,767	\$41,207,631	49.88%
1998	\$21,491,528	\$43,532,800	49.37%
1999	\$22,079,780	\$43,416,652	50.86%
2000	\$22,953,785	\$43,891,836	52.30%
2001	\$25,344,212	\$48,665,665	52.08%
2002	\$25,754,568	\$51,593,618	49.92%
2003	\$27,137,481	\$54,210,002	50.06%
2004	\$28,723,843	\$58,238,591	49.32%
2005	\$30,809,292	\$60,917,104	50.58%

* Elastic Revenues: Sales Tax, Telephone, Natural Gas and Electric Utility Taxes, Business License Fees, and Water and Electric P.I.L.O.T.

** Operating Revenues and Transfers: Total General Fund Revenues plus Transfers from Other Funds and Obligations under Capital Leases and Appropriation of Prior Year Fund Balance.

General Fund Elastic Revenues

Fiscal Year	Revenue Increases	Price Index Increases	Elasticity Coefficient
1996	6.629%	2.985%	2.22
1997	6.145%	2.179%	2.82
1998	4.552%	1.718%	2.65
1999	2.737%	2.565%	1.07
2000	3.958%	3.433%	1.15
2001	10.414%	1.535%	6.78
2002	1.619%	2.646%	0.61
2003	5.370%	2.043%	2.63
2004	5.846%	2.598%	2.25
2005	7.260%	4.695%	1.55

Description:

Elastic revenues respond to changes in the economic base and inflation. As economic bases and inflation go up or down, elastic revenues would increase or decrease roughly the same proportion and vice versa. A good example is the sales tax which would ideally increase proportionately to any increases in its base as well as the rate of inflation.

Inelastic revenues such as fixed license fees, parks and recreation fees, or user fees, are relatively unresponsive to changes in economic conditions. Yields from these revenues usually lag behind economic growth and inflation because local legislatures are often reluctant or not able to adjust them each year. This is particularly true since the passage of the Hancock Amendment to the Missouri Constitution and its implications for limiting increases in such revenues prior to late 1991. In a decision handed down on December 17, 1991, the Supreme Court of Missouri held that increases in user fees or fees for services are not subject to the Hancock Amendment. This case makes a distinction between fees for service and fees that are used to raise general revenue. The Court interpreted the Hancock Amendment as not requiring a vote on fee increases which are "special revenues" and not a "tax" but requiring a vote for fee increases that are taxes in everything but name.

It is often to a city's advantage to have a balance between elastic and inelastic revenues. This enables cities to contend with recessionary periods, inflationary periods, or periods of stagnation. As the percentage of elastic revenues declines, the City becomes more vulnerable to inflation because expenditures are being forced upward while amounts of revenues stagnate. The reverse could also be true, but significant deflation has seldom occurred in recent years.

Analysis:

In order to objectively determine if a revenue is elastic or not, all city revenues occurring in the past ten consecutive years were subject to the following test:

$$\text{Elasticity Coefficient} = \frac{\text{Change in Revenue Amount}}{\text{Previous Year Revenue Amount}} \div \frac{\text{Change in CPI Level}}{\text{Previous Year CPI Level}}$$

If a revenue over a ten-year period had an elasticity coefficient greater than one, the revenue was to be elastic.

Columbia has a blend between elastic and inelastic revenues which could be expected to cushion against recession or to respond to inflationary pressures.

For the period examined, there has been an overall increase in elastic revenues as a percentage of operating revenues and transfers and the elasticity coefficient has been greater than one for all years.

Sources:

--Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit B-3

--FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibit B-3

Notes:

Indicator 5

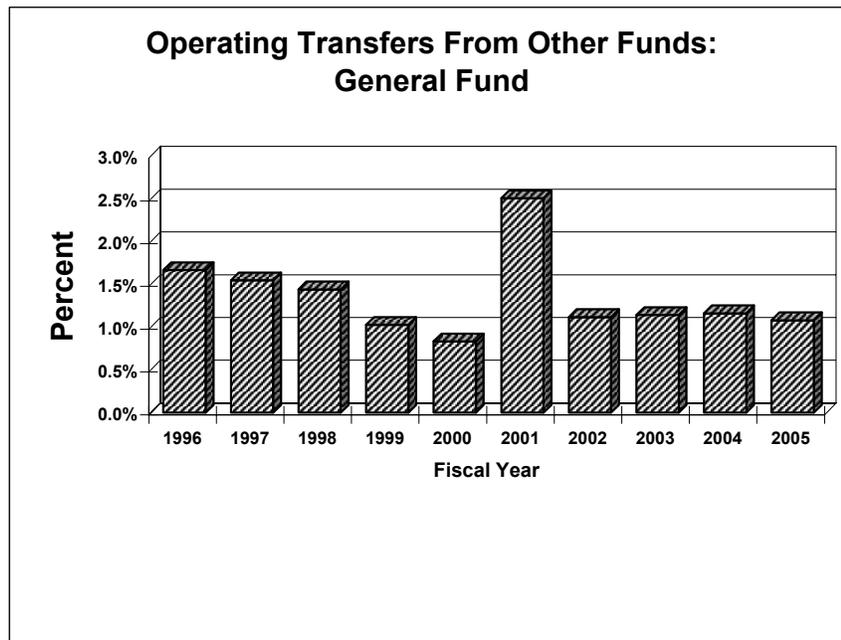
OPERATING TRANSFERS FROM OTHER FUNDS: General Fund

Warning Trend:

Increasing Use of Operating Transfers
From Other Funds as a Percentage of
Operating Revenues and Transfers

Formulation:

Operating Transfers From Other Funds
Operating Revenues & Transfers



Fiscal Year	Operating Transfers From Other Funds *	Operating Revenues and Applicable Operating Transfers **	Operating Transfers As a Percentage Of Operating Rev. & Transfers
1996	\$535,515	\$32,109,753	1.67%
1997	\$524,688	\$33,888,131	1.55%
1998	\$514,337	\$35,675,089	1.44%
1999	\$361,119	\$35,153,747	1.03%
2000	\$313,638	\$37,612,511	0.83%
2001	\$1,083,717	\$43,201,890	2.51%
2002	\$502,083	\$44,895,100	1.12%
2003	\$536,870	\$46,954,273	1.14%
2004	\$580,039	\$49,872,941	1.16%
2005	\$560,786	\$51,867,312	1.08%

* Operating Transfers do not include the Transportation Sales Tax Transfer or the Special Road District Transfer.

** Operating Revenues and Transfers: Total General Fund Revenues plus Transfers from Other Funds and Obligations under Capital Leases less the Transportation Sales Tax Transfer and the Special Road District Transfer. Appropriated Fund Balance is not included.

Description:

Operating Transfers are received from other departments to partially offset expenditures in the General Fund. A distinction can be made between cities which use operating transfers into the General Fund and those which do not follow this practice. While there is some concern about too heavy of a reliance on operating transfers as a revenue source, it can be argued that the sources and basis of operating transfers for various cities is more relevant than the amounts. Most of the city's transfers represent a reimbursement for services such as the REDI Transfer (for services provided by Economic Development), Public Improvement Fund Transfers (for engineering services on capital projects provided by the General Fund portion of Public Works), Employee Benefit Fund (for Employee Health Wellness services provided by the Human Resources Dept.), CDBG Fund Transfers (for services provided by the Planning Department), and Self Insurance Fund (for services provided by the Finance Department).

Description:

Operating Transfers as a percent of Operating Revenues and Transfers have ranged from a low of 0.83% to a high of 2.51% during the period shown.

A warning trend would occur when operating transfers as a percent of operating revenues and transfers are increasing over several years. This would indicate the City is putting more reliance on operating transfers as a revenue source.

The years listed indicate a relatively stable percentage. However as increases in our major revenue sources become smaller, the City will need to closely monitor increases in operating transfers.

In FY 2001 the large increase in transfers from other funds was due to the new Parks Sales Tax and the increase in the transfer from Capital Projects Fund.

In FY 2002 classification for the REDI transfer changed from an operating transfer to a miscellaneous revenue. For all other years, the operating transfer as a percentage of operating revenues and transfers has remained fairly constant.

Sources:

--Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit B-3

--FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibit B-3

Notes:

Change in REDI from operating transfer to Misc revenues

Indicator 6

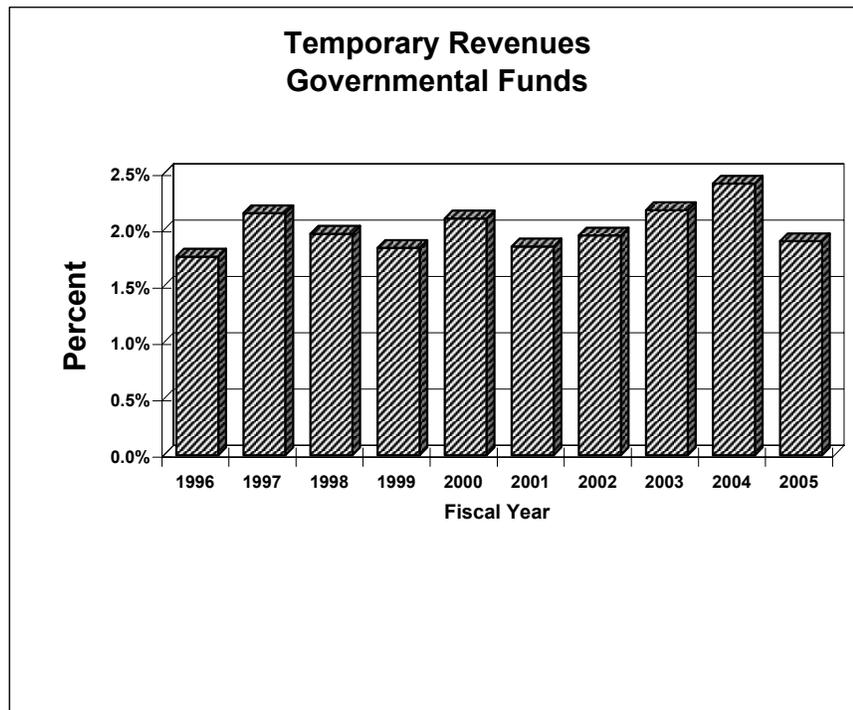
TEMPORARY REVENUES: Governmental Funds

Warning Trend:

Increasing use of Temporary Revenues as a Percentage of Operating Revenues

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Temporary Revenues}}{\text{Operating Revenues}}$$



Fiscal Year	Temporary Revenues**	Operating Revenues*	Temporary Revenues As a Percent Of Operating Revenues
1996	\$870,776	\$49,395,510	1.76%
1997	\$1,157,090	\$53,839,914	2.15%
1998	\$1,144,924	\$58,234,676	1.97%
1999	\$1,049,373	\$56,997,403	1.84%
2000	\$1,336,798	\$63,586,284	2.10%
2001	\$1,318,804	\$71,178,120	1.85%
2002	\$1,414,791	\$72,502,454	1.95%
2003	\$1,615,855	\$74,269,175	2.18%
2004	\$1,984,748	\$82,290,850	2.41%
2005	\$1,570,008	\$82,654,278	1.90%

* Operating Revenues: Governmental Fund Types and Fiduciary Fund Type (Expendable Trust Funds).

** Temporary Revenues: General Fund - Federal and State Grants.

NOTE: FY 1995 Operating Revenues were restated in FY 1996 due to the re-categorization of certain Expendable Trust Funds to Internal Service Funds. (See indicator 2-A).

Description:

A temporary revenue is one that may not continue in the same manner over time, such as an unrestricted federal grant or a loan from an external source. A continued substantial increase in dependence on such revenues may indicate the City's revenue base is becoming vulnerable.

Analysis:

A warning trend would occur when temporary revenues as a percent of operating revenues were increasing over time. This ten year period shows the use of temporary revenues has ranged from a low of 1.76% to a high of 2.41% with an average of 2.02%. There is no significant increasing trend for this indicator.

The years listed show slight increases or decreases primarily due to changes in grants received for the Health Department and Police Department.

Much of the temporary revenue in the Health department has been for specific activities that can be discontinued when the revenue source ends. The city makes every effort to identify those programs when grants are received.

Sources:

--Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit A-2 & B-3

--FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibit A-2 & B-3

Notes:

Indicator 7

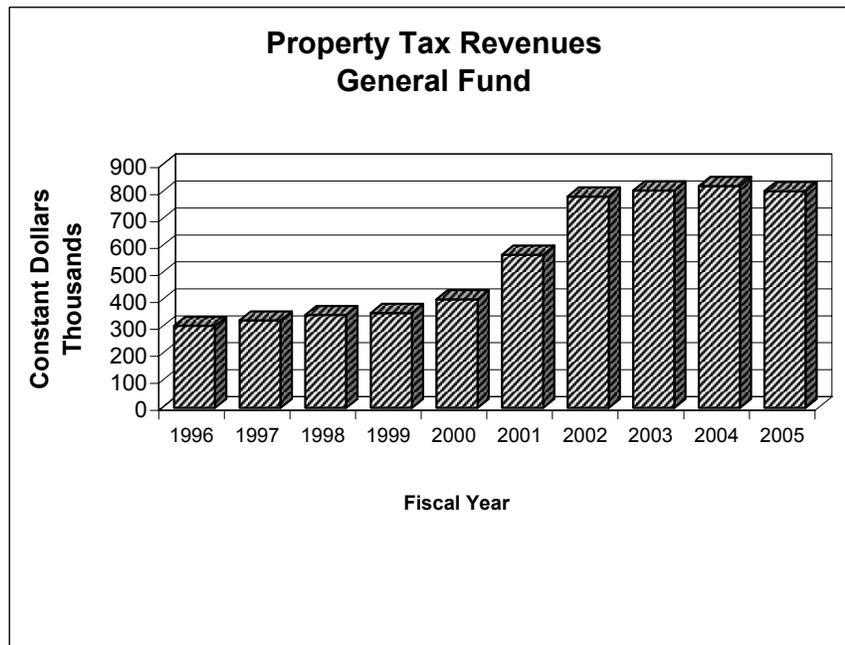
PROPERTY TAX REVENUES: General Fund

Warning Trend:

Declining or Negative Growth in Property Tax Revenue (constant dollars)

Formulation:

Property Tax Revenues (constant dollars)



Fiscal Year	Property Tax Revenues	Consumer Price Index	Property Tax Revenues In Constant Dollars
1996	\$1,441,622	472.7	\$304,976
1997	\$1,570,154	483.0	\$325,084
1998	\$1,695,791	491.3	\$345,164
1999	\$1,777,634	503.9	\$352,775
2000	\$2,103,145	521.2	\$403,520
2001	\$3,007,517	529.2	\$568,314
2002	\$4,263,326	543.2	\$784,854
2003	\$4,473,073	554.3	\$806,977
2004	\$4,683,536	568.7	\$823,551
2005	\$4,790,935	595.4	\$804,658

Description:

The property tax has historically been an important source of revenue to most cities, particularly smaller cities, due to the limited range of their revenues. A decrease in constant dollar property tax revenues may indicate one of the following:

1. Decline in City's property value from age or neglect, decline in City's economic well being, or decreasing population.
2. Inability of taxpayers to pay taxes or inefficient collection procedures.
3. Conscious effort to reduce reliance on such a revenue source in light of adverse reactions by the public to the tax in recent years.
4. Appraisal practices which do not reassess property on a frequent enough basis to keep pace with the rate of inflation.

Analysis:

During the late 1970's the City made a conscious policy to decrease the City's reliance on the property tax. This reduced reliance on property tax as a prime revenue source has been a positive factor in helping the City achieve flexibility by reducing its reliance on inelastic revenues and putting more importance on elastic revenues such as sales tax. For the period shown, the constant dollar property tax revenues ranged from a low of \$304,976 to a high of \$823,551 while the elastic revenues as a percent of total revenues ranged from a low of 49.32% to a high of 52.30%. For the period shown, there has been a steady increase in property tax revenues in constant dollars. Therefore, there is no cause for concern with this revenue indicator. The City of Columbia is currently below the authorized rate of \$0.45. Because the City had GO Debt that was paid off early, a shift was made from Debt to Operations.

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit B-3
 - FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibit B-3
 - Consumer Price Index (Bureau of Labor Statistics Web Site)
 - www.stats.bls.gov/news.release for the month of December.
-

Notes:

Indicator 8

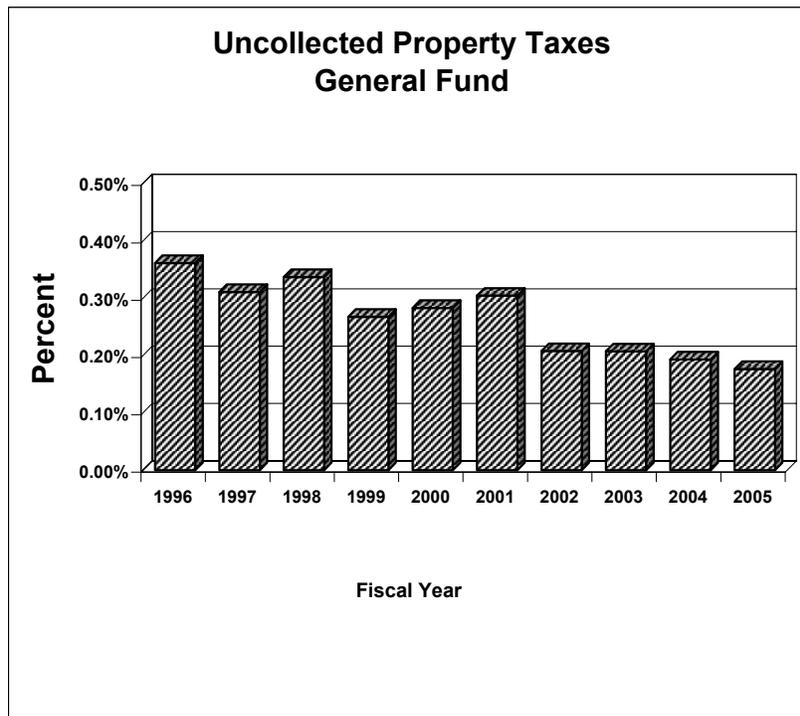
UNCOLLECTED PROPERTY TAXES: General Fund

Warning Trend:

Increasing Amount of Uncollected Property Taxes from Current Levy as a Percentage of Net Current Property Tax Levy

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Allowance for Uncollected Property Taxes (Current Levy)}}{\text{Net Property Tax Levy (Current Levy)}}$$



Fiscal Year	Net Current Property Tax Levy	Allowance for Uncollected Property Taxes	Uncollected Property Taxes As A Percent Of Levy
1996	\$1,396,311	\$5,049	0.36%
1997	\$1,538,931	\$4,789	0.31%
1998	\$1,648,833	\$5,559	0.34%
1999	\$1,717,700	\$4,599	0.27%
2000	\$2,034,745	\$5,764	0.28%
2001	\$2,905,504	\$8,856	0.30%
2002	\$4,127,151	\$8,584	0.21%
2003	\$4,331,540	\$8,988	0.21%
2004	\$4,528,933	\$8,759	0.19%
2005	\$4,631,548	\$8,181	0.18%

Description:

Each year a certain percentage of the net current tax levy goes uncollected either because property owners are unable to pay or collection procedures are not as effective as they might be. If the percentage grows over time, it could be an indication of overall decline in economic health (local, regional or national). Such a trend is particularly troublesome to communities where property tax revenues make up large percentages of total revenues.

Credit Industry Benchmarks:

Credit rating firms consider that a city will normally be unable to collect 2 to 3 percent of its property taxes each year. If uncollected property taxes as a percent of levy fall within a 5 to 8 percent range, credit rating firms consider this a negative factor.

Analysis:

The overall trend displays varying percentages of uncollected property taxes as a percent of levy, however, all of the percentages have remained within credit rating firms' acceptable percentage ranges varying from a low of 0.18% to a high of 0.36%.

1. No heavy reliance on property tax revenues exists. In FY 2005, the allowance for uncollected amount of General Fund property taxes (\$8,181) was only 0.0134% of total revenues (\$60,917,104).
2. Uncollected taxes have not reached levels which the credit industry would view as negative.

Although the future trend of uncollected property taxes should be monitored closely, a factor which might lessen the trend somewhat is the fact that the total tax collections (current and past due) exceeded the net current tax levy for the past ten years.

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit B-1 and Table 4
 - FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibit B-1 and Table 4
-

Notes:

Indicator 9

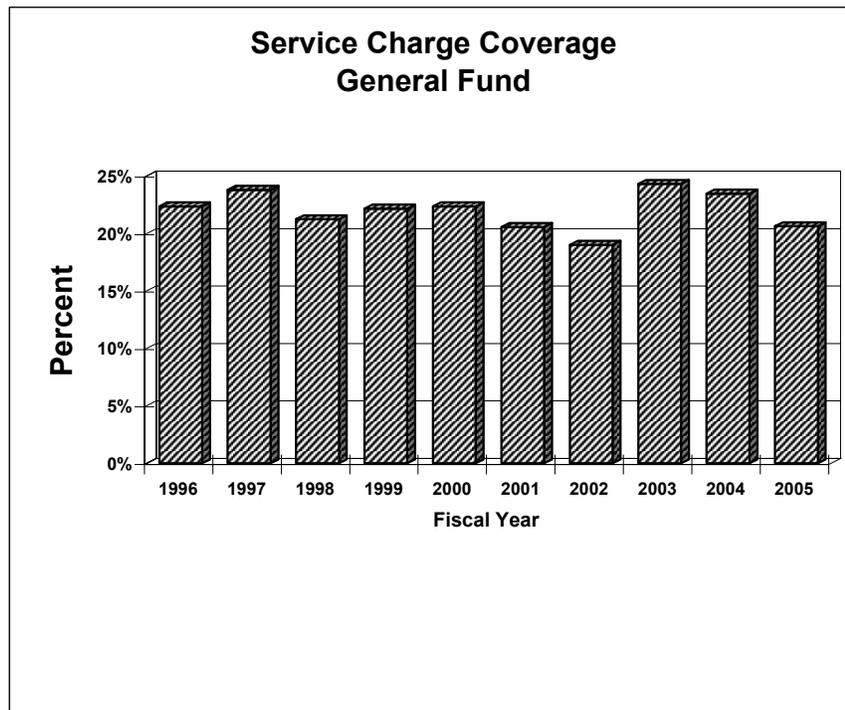
SERVICE CHARGE COVERAGE: General Fund

Warning Trend:

Decreasing Revenues from Service Charges as a Percent of Total Expenditures for Providing Related Services

Formulation:

Rev. from Fees & Service Charges
Expenditures for Related Services



Fiscal Year	Revenues From Fees and Service Charges*	Expenditures For Related Services**	Service Charge Coverage
1996	\$1,285,461	\$5,745,866	22.37%
1997	\$1,361,754	\$5,716,062	23.82%
1998	\$1,361,560	\$6,404,409	21.26%
1999	\$1,495,551	\$6,740,437	22.19%
2000	\$1,488,731	\$6,653,675	22.37%
2001	\$1,499,947	\$7,291,091	20.57%
2002	\$1,530,462	\$8,046,478	19.02%
2003	\$1,861,424	\$7,649,826	24.33%
2004	\$1,960,986	\$8,349,689	23.49%
2005	\$2,002,574	\$9,699,552	20.65%

* Fees and Service Charges: Street Maintenance, Construction Inspection, Animal Control Fees, Health Fees and Miscellaneous Fees. They do not include coverage for "enterprise" activities.

** Expenditures for Related Services: Streets & Sidewalks, Parks and Recreation, Protective Inspection and Animal Control.

Description:

Service charge coverage refers to the extent which fees and charges cover costs of providing a service. As coverage declines, the burden on other revenues to support the services increases.

Analysis:

Although service charges do not cover the complete costs of providing related services within the General Fund, such a practice may be impractical when considering the following:

1. Revenues from fees and service charges constitute inelastic General Fund revenues. Excessive use of such revenues could restrict desired expansion of revenues in relation to inflation.
2. The General Fund services which have fees or service charges provide broad benefits, thereby justifying partial funding from generally collected revenues.

The overall service charge coverage has increased for the period shown. There were slight decreases in fiscal years 1998, 2001, 2002 and 2005 but these decreases were not significant enough to indicate a warning trend.

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit B-3 & B-4
 - FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibit B-3 & B-4
-

Notes:

Indicator 10

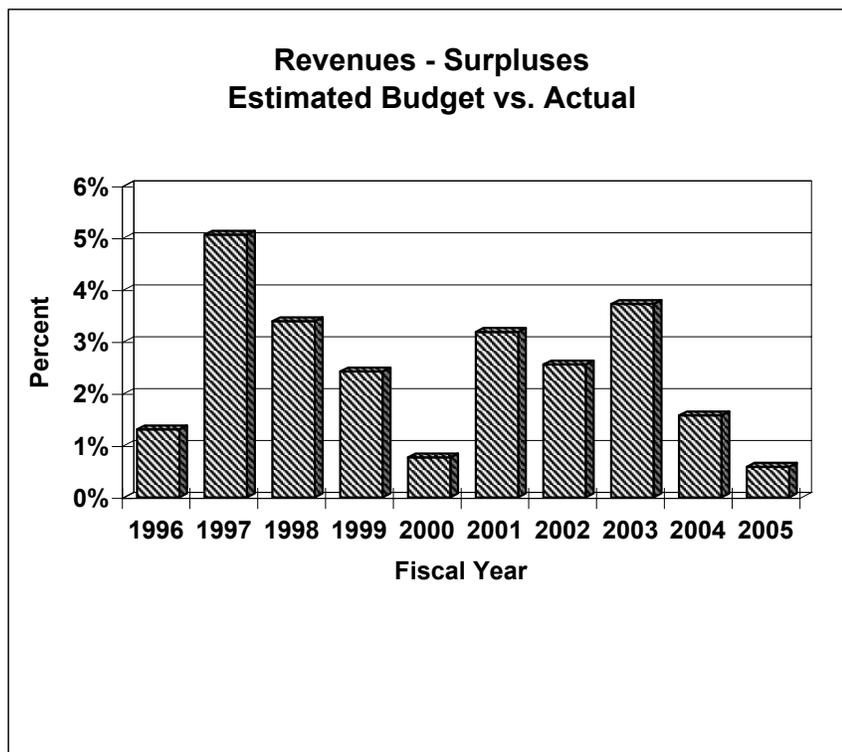
REVENUES - Surpluses/ Revised Budgeted vs. Actual: General Fund

Warning Trend:

Increase in Revenue Deficiencies
as a Percent of Operating Revenues

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Revenue Surpluses}}{\text{Estimated Budgeted Revenues and Transfers}}$$



Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues and Transfers *	Revenues Budgeted (Estimated) *	Revenue Surplus Or (Deficit)	Surpluses (Deficits) As a Percent Of Estimated Budget Revenues
1996	\$38,794,027	\$38,292,631	\$501,396	1.31%
1997	\$41,207,631	\$39,222,912	\$1,984,719	5.06%
1998	\$43,532,800	\$42,104,635	\$1,428,165	3.39%
1999	\$43,416,652	\$42,388,967	\$1,027,685	2.42%
2000	\$43,891,836	\$43,556,541	\$335,295	0.77%
2001	\$48,665,665	\$47,163,004	\$1,502,661	3.19%
2002	\$51,593,618	\$50,305,897	\$1,287,721	2.56%
2003	\$54,210,002	\$52,263,300	\$1,946,702	3.72%
2004	\$58,238,591	\$57,334,867	\$903,724	1.58%
2005	\$60,917,104	\$60,560,264	\$356,840	0.59%

* Operating Revenues and Transfers: General Fund Revenues plus Operating Transfers from Other Funds and Increase in Obligations Under Capital Leases and Appropriated Fund Balance where applicable.

Description:

This indicator examines the difference between revenue estimates and revenues actually received during the fiscal year. Major discrepancies that continue year after year can be an indication of an erratic economy, inefficient collection procedures, or inaccurate estimating techniques. It can also be an indication that revenue estimates are being made optimistically high or conservatively low.

Analysis:

For the period shown, revenue estimates have been well within a 6% tolerance range of actual revenues for the General Fund. This illustrates that the current forecasting techniques are producing revenue projections that are substantially better than 94% of actual revenues. The FY 2005 surplus as a percent of Estimated Budgeted Revenues is at 0.59%

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit B-3
 - FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibit B-3
 - City of Columbia Annual Budget
-

Notes:

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

The Expenditure Indicators
Numbers 11 - 15
FY 1996 - FY 2005

Changes in the expenditure patterns can be monitored by the use of the following indicators:

- ▶ Expenditures Per Capita
- ▶ Employees Per Capita
- ▶ Fixed Costs
- ▶ Fringe Benefits
- ▶ Budgeted Expenditures



*City of Columbia
Columbia, Missouri*

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

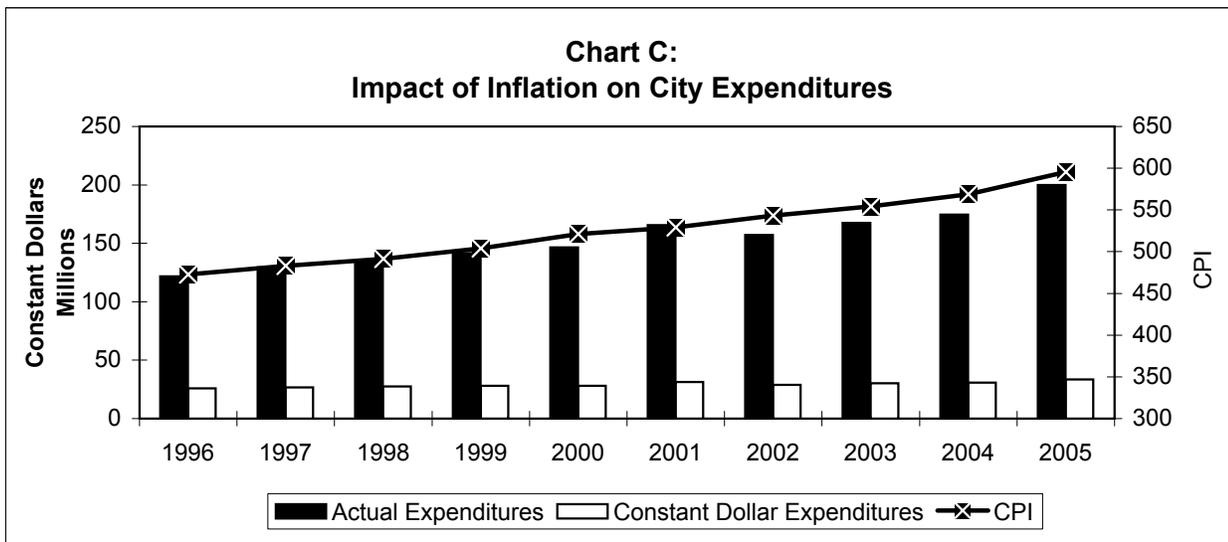
THE EXPENDITURE INDICATORS: NUMBERS 11 - 15

Expenditures are a rough measure of a city's output effort. Generally, the more a city spends in constant dollars, the more service it is providing or it is providing higher quality service.

Most cities are required to have balanced budgets; however, there are a number of subtle ways to balance an annual budget yet create possible long-run imbalances. Some of the more common ways are to use bond proceeds for operations, defer maintenance, or defer pension funding. In each case, the budget remains balanced, but long-run budgets could be developing deficits.

Expenditures represent a level of "fixed costs", or expenditure flexibility, as well a measure of the city's ability to adjust service levels in relation to changing economies, political, and social conditions. The higher the fixed costs, the smaller the city's ability to make appropriate adjustments. As the percentage of fixed costs increases, the flexibility of spending decreases.

Ideally, a city will have an expenditure growth rate that does not exceed its revenue growth rate and will have maximum spending flexibility to adjust to changing factors. Review of city expenditures can identify certain of the following should they exist: undesired growth in fixed costs, ineffective budgetary controls and decline in personnel productivity.



Revenue Data:

Fiscal Year	Actual Expenditures*	Consumer Price Index	Constant Dollar Expenditures
1996	\$121,837,153	472.7	\$25,774,731
1997	\$129,460,115	483.0	\$26,803,336
1998	\$134,664,830	491.3	\$27,409,898
1999	\$141,670,007	503.9	\$28,114,707
2000	\$146,496,203	521.2	\$28,107,483
2001	\$165,682,699	529.2	\$31,308,144
2002	\$157,112,286	543.2	\$28,923,469
2003	\$167,614,560	554.3	\$30,238,961
2004	\$174,487,034	568.7	\$30,681,736
2005	\$199,791,137	595.4	\$33,555,784

* Total Expenditures of all Governmental Fund Types and Expendable Trust Fund Types; and Total Operating Expenses of Proprietary and Fiduciary Fund Types.

NOTE: FY 1995 and FY 1999 (due to 401A being removed) numbers were restated.

Indicator 11-A

EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA: General Fund

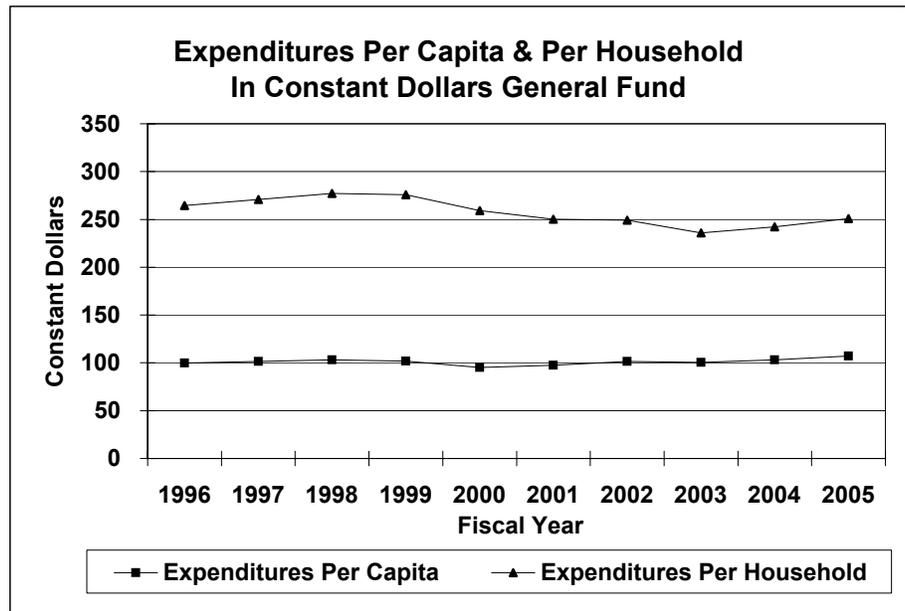
Warning Trend:

Increasing Operating Expenditures
(constant dollars) per Capita

Formulation:

Operating Expenditures
and Transfers
(Constant Dollars)

Population



Fiscal Year	Operating Expenditures and Transfers *	Consumer Price Index	Constant Dollar Expenditures	Estimated Population	Estimated Households	Per Capita	Per Household
						Expenditures In Constant Dollars	Expenditures In Constant Dollars
1996	\$36,233,996	472.7	\$7,665,326	76,756	28,985	\$99.87	\$264.46
1997	\$38,578,207	483.0	\$7,987,206	78,675	29,509	\$101.52	\$270.67
1998	\$40,870,715	491.3	\$8,318,892	80,642	30,033	\$103.16	\$276.99
1999	\$42,469,418	503.9	\$8,428,144	82,658	30,557	\$101.96	\$275.82
2000	\$41,975,779	521.2	\$8,053,680	84,531	31,081	\$95.27	\$259.12
2001	\$44,601,765	529.2	\$8,428,149	86,391	33,689	\$97.56	\$250.18
2002	\$48,626,769	543.2	\$8,951,909	88,291	35,916	\$101.39	\$249.25
2003	\$49,723,710	554.3	\$8,970,541	89,174	38,036	\$100.60	\$235.84
2004	\$52,905,356	568.7	\$9,302,858	90,066	38,417	\$103.29	\$242.15
2005	\$57,935,849	595.4	\$9,730,576	90,967	38,801	\$106.97	\$250.78

* Includes Lease Expenses.

Consolidated Plan household number for 1999. For the other years, we took the total increase from 1990 to 1999 and divided it up equally among remaining years.

Census numbers were used for 1996 and 2000. All other years reflect 1% growth except 1997-99 which reflect a 2.5% growth rate.

Description:

Expenditures per capita reflect changes in expenditures relative to changes in population. Increasing per capita expenditures can indicate that the cost of providing services is increasing at a pace beyond the community's ability to pay. In addition, if increases are occurring which cannot be explained by the addition of other services, it may indicate declining productivity--spending more to deliver the same level of services.

Analysis:

For the period shown, operating expenditures in actual dollars have increased 59.89% and operating expenditures in constant dollars have increased 26.94%, while per capita expenditures in constant dollars have increased 7.11% and per household expenditures in constant dollars have decreased (5.17%). The population and number of households continue to increase and city services continue to grow; however not at a pace beyond the community's ability to pay. Since the overall trend shows a slight increase in per capita and per household expenditures for the period shown, there is no immediate cause for concern with this indicator. The City regularly monitors revenues and expenditures to prevent problems in the future.

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit B-4
 - FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibit B-4
 - City of Columbia Planning Department
 - Consumer Price Index (Bureau of Labor Statistics Web Site)
 - www.stats.bls.gov/news.release for the month of December.
 - <http://quickfacts.census.gov/hunits/states/29pl.html>
-

Notes:

Indicator 11-B

EXPENSES PER CAPITA: Enterprise Funds

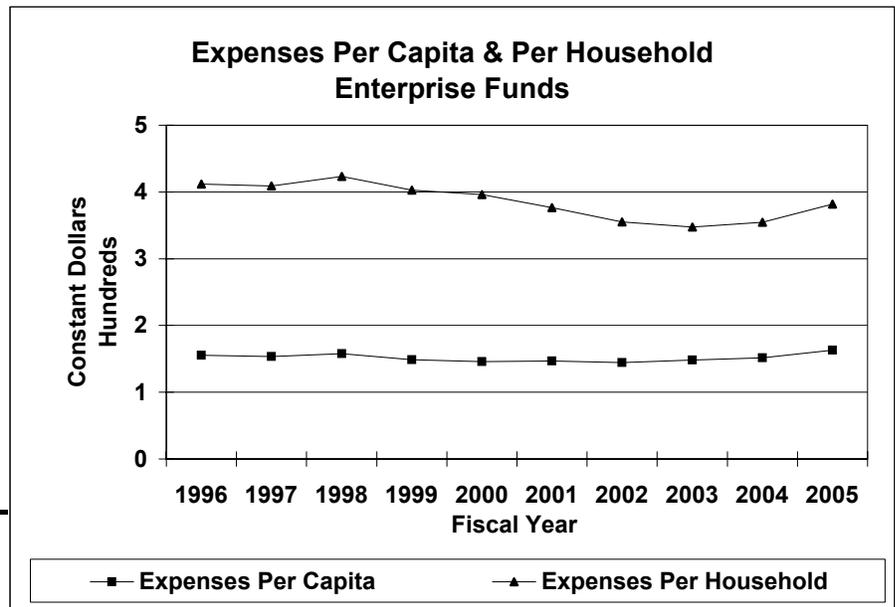
Warning Trend:

Increasing Operating Expenses
(constant dollars) per capita

Formulation:

Total Operating Expenses
(Constant Dollars)

Population



Fiscal Year	Total Operating Expenses *	Consumer Price Index	Constant Operating Expenses In Constant Dollars	Estimated Population	Estimated Households **	Per Capita Expenses In Constant Dollars	Per Household Expenses In Constant Dollars
1996	\$56,408,747	472.7	\$11,933,308	76,756	28,985	\$155.47	\$411.71
1997	\$58,316,393	483.0	\$12,073,787	78,675	29,509	\$153.46	\$409.16
1998	\$62,433,874	491.3	\$12,707,892	80,642	30,033	\$157.58	\$423.13
1999	\$61,983,032	503.9	\$12,300,661	82,658	30,557	\$148.81	\$402.55
2000	\$64,191,028	521.2	\$12,316,007	84,531	31,081	\$145.70	\$396.26
2001	\$67,101,253	529.2	\$12,679,753	86,391	33,689	\$146.77	\$376.38
2002	\$69,251,353	543.2	\$12,748,776	88,291	35,916	\$144.39	\$354.96
2003	\$73,285,686	554.3	\$13,221,304	89,174	38,036	\$148.26	\$347.60
2004	\$77,516,700	568.7	\$13,630,508	90,066	38,417	\$151.34	\$354.80
2005	\$88,164,924	595.4	\$14,807,680	90,967	38,801	\$162.78	\$381.63

* Operating Expenses: Water, Electric and Sewer Utilities, Solid Waste and Parking Utility.

** Consolidated Plan household number for 1999. For the other years, we took the total increase from 1990 to 1999 and divided it up equally among the remaining years.

Census numbers were used for 1996 and 2000. All other years reflect 1% growth except 1997-99 which reflect a 2.5% growth rate.

Description:

Enterprise Fund expenses per capita reflect changes relative to changes in varying service demands which would be expected to coincide with population changes. Increasing per capita expenses (in constant dollars) may indicate that the cost of services is outpacing the consumer's ability to pay. It may also be an indication of decreasing productivity, provided that the same levels of services are being delivered.

Analysis:

For the period shown, operating expenses in actual dollars have increased 56.30% and operating expenses in constant dollars have increased 24.09%, along with an increase in per capita expenses in constant dollars of 4.70%. Household expenses in constant dollars have decreased (7.30%). The most accurate analysis of expense requirements might be made on a per household basis rather than per capita basis, as most service expenses are associated with households rather than individuals. Since the amount spent per household has shown no major increase for the period shown, there is no warning trend for this indicator.

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit F-2
 - FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibit F-2
 - City of Columbia Planning Department
 - U.S. Census Bureau - 2000 Census
 - Consumer Price Index (Bureau of Labor Statistics Web Site)
 - www.stats.bls.gov/news.release for the month of December
 - <http://quickfacts.census.gov/hunits/states/29pl.html>
-

Notes:

Indicator 12-A

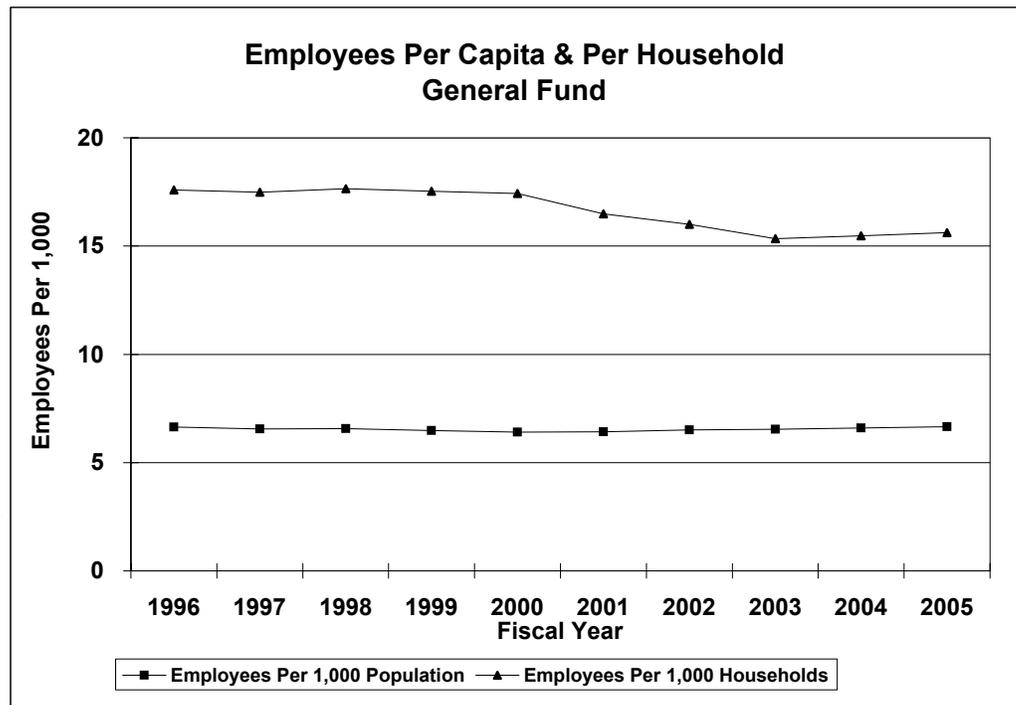
EMPLOYEES PER CAPITA: General Fund

Warning Trend:

Increasing Number of Municipal Employees per Capita

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Number of General Fund Employees}}{\text{Per Thousand Population}}$$



Fiscal Year	General Fund Employees	Estimated Population	Estimated Households	Employees Per Thousand Population	Employees Per Thousand Households
1996	509.93	76,756	28,985	6.64	17.59
1997	515.85	78,675	29,509	6.56	17.48
1998	529.85	80,642	30,033	6.57	17.64
1999	535.58	82,658	30,557	6.48	17.53
2000	541.83	84,531	31,081	6.41	17.43
2001	555.33	86,391	33,689	6.43	16.48
2002	575.01	88,291	35,916	6.51	16.01
2003	583.48	89,174	38,036	6.54	15.34
2004	594.18	90,066	38,417	6.60	15.47
2005	606.03	90,967	38,801	6.66	15.62

Census population numbers for 1996 and 2000. A 1% growth/year is reflected in 1997-1999 and a 1.5% growth rate is used for the years 2001-2005.

Census household number for 1990, Consolidated Plan household number for 1999. For the other years, we took the total increase from 1990 to 1999 and divided it up equally among the remaining years.

Description:

Because personnel costs are a major portion of General Fund operating expenditures, plotting changes in the number of employees per capita is another way to measure changes in expenditures. A substantial increase in employees per capita might indicate that expenditures are rising faster than revenues, that the City is becoming more labor intensive, services are expanding, or personnel productivity is declining.

Analysis:

The number of municipal employees per capita has increased 0.28% during the period shown. Assuming that employees per thousand households is the more accurate indicator of service demand, the city has not experienced any substantial increase in employees per thousand households for the period shown. The yearly increases in General Fund employees have been mainly due to new city programs and population growth. This trend warrants close attention to ensure that it does not become a negative factor in future years. It is believed that the number of households are increasing due to more single households being set up, divorce rate increasing, and the elderly living longer.

Sources:

- City of Columbia Annual Budget
- City of Columbia Planning Department
- <http://quickfacts.census.gov/hunits/states/29pl.html>

Notes:

Indicator 12-B

EMPLOYEES PER CAPITA: Enterprise Funds and Internal Service Funds

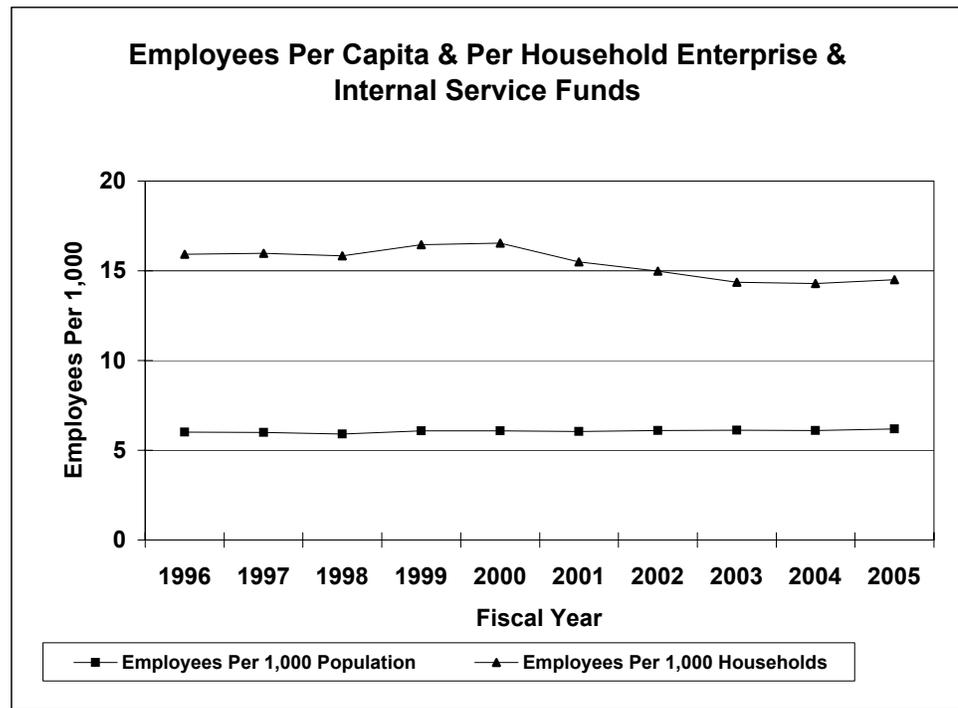
Warning Trend:

Increasing Number of Municipal
Employees per Capita

Formulation:

Number of Enterprise Fund, Internal
Service, and Other Fund Employees

Per Thousand Population



Fiscal Year	Number Of Enterprise & Internal Service Fund Employees *	** Estimated Population	*** Estimated Households	Employees Per Thousand Population	Employees Per Thousand Households
1996	461.35	76,756	28,985	6.01	15.92
1997	471.20	78,675	29,509	5.99	15.97
1998	475.45	80,642	30,033	5.90	15.83
1999	502.62	82,658	30,557	6.08	16.45
2000	514.32	84,531	31,081	6.08	16.55
2001	521.87	86,391	33,689	6.04	15.49
2002	538.34	88,291	35,916	6.10	14.99
2003	546.12	89,174	38,036	6.12	14.36
2004	549.12	90,066	38,417	6.10	14.29
2005	562.52	90,967	38,801	6.18	14.50

* These include employees in the enterprise and internal service funds as well as other budgeted employees in special revenue funds, expendable trust funds and non-expendable trust funds.

** Census numbers were used for 1994, 1996 and 2000. All other year reflect 1% growth except 1997-1999 which reflect a 205% growth rate.

*** Consolidated Plan household number for 1999. For the other years, we took the total increase from 1990 to 1999 and divided it up equally among the remaining years. FY 2000 is a census number.

Description:

Personnel costs are not as major a component of expenditures for enterprise and internal service funds as they are for the General Fund, due to their capital intensive nature; however, they are significant enough to warrant close monitoring because of the implications attached to increases in personnel. Increases in the number of employees per capita may indicate that these funds are becoming more labor intensive, that demands for services are rapidly increasing, or productivity is declining.

Analysis:

For the period shown, employees per thousand population have increased by 0.17 positions and employees per thousand households have decreased by (1.42) positions. The service efforts of the City's major enterprises are closely related to services offered to households, rendering employees per thousand households as the best indicator because it ensures that employee growth is not out -stripping growth of the community. Since there has not been any substantial increase for the period shown, there is no negative trend for this indicator.

The number of Enterprise and Internal Service Fund employees have increased over the stated period, largely due to new city programs and city growth. Some of the new programs were the result of Federal mandates. The large increase in the number of employees from FY 1998 to FY 1999 is due to the conversion of 26.57 positions from temporary to permanent positions with benefits within the solid waste and public transportation areas. Careful attention should always be given to this trend to ensure that the labor intensiveness of the City's Enterprise and Internal Service operations remain favorable.

Sources:

- City of Columbia Annual Budget
 - City of Columbia Planning Department

 - <http://quickfacts.census.gov/hunits/states/29pl.html>
-

Notes:

Indicator 13

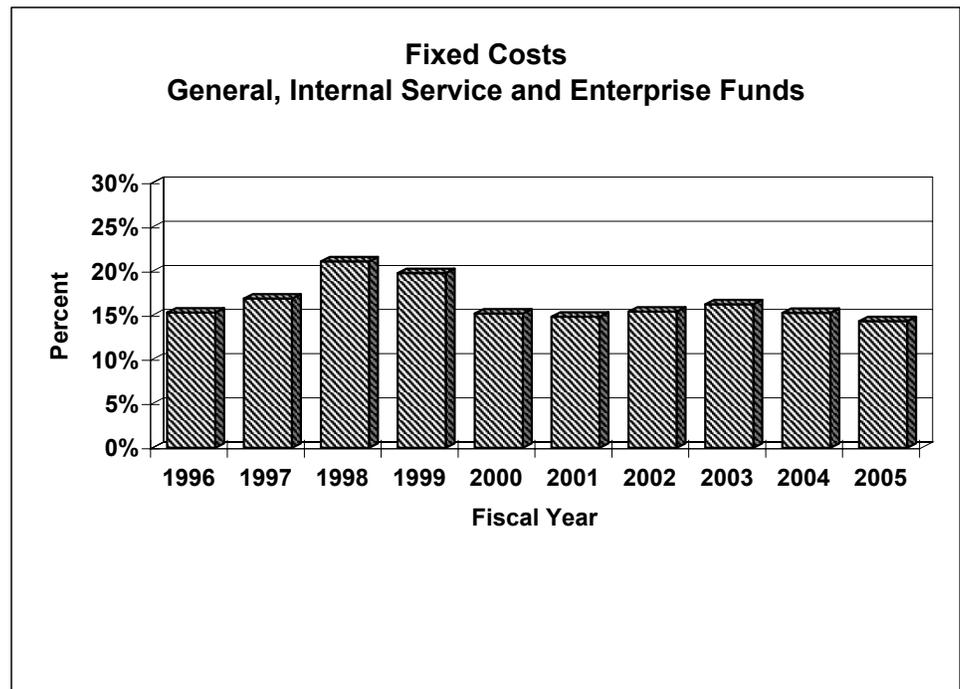
FIXED COSTS: All Funds

Warning Trend:

Increasing Fixed Costs as a Percent of Operating Expenditures and Transfers

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Fixed Costs}}{\text{Operating Expenditures and Transfers}}$$



Fiscal Year	Total Fixed Costs *	Operating Expenditures & Transfers **	Fixed Costs As A Percent Of Operating Expenditures
1996	\$17,088,775	\$111,792,272	15.29%
1997	\$19,856,600	\$117,746,692	16.86%
1998	\$26,524,187	\$125,714,611	21.10%
1999	\$25,210,211	\$127,645,529	19.75%
2000	\$19,920,056	\$131,077,078	15.20%
2001	\$20,554,541	\$138,555,685	14.83%
2002	\$22,431,759	\$145,576,514	15.41%
2003	\$25,149,166	\$154,895,715	16.24%
2004	\$24,897,218	\$163,359,965	15.24%
2005	\$26,561,658	\$185,683,104	14.30%

* Fixed Costs: City's Pension Contributions, Debt Service & Lease Costs, Salaries of Key Personnel and Insurance Costs.

** General, Enterprise, and Internal Service Funds.

Description:

The operating expenditures of every city are partly composed of expenditures over which the city has little short-run control. These expenditures are referred to as "mandatory," or "fixed" costs. They include expenditures to which the City has some type of legal commitment such as debt service, pension benefits, insurance, and salaries of certain key City officials.

The level of fixed costs is important because the higher the level, the less flexibility the City has to adjust its budget in response to changing economic conditions. This is especially important during periods of financial retrenchment since many of the City's expenditures cannot be reduced; therefore, levels of service may suffer.

Analysis:

The percent of total expenditures which is fixed has ranged from a low of 14.30% to a high of 21.10% for the period shown. The FY 2005 percent of total fixed costs is 14.30%, which is a (0.94%) decrease from FY 2004. This trend illustrates that:

1. The City is remaining flexible, allowing it to respond more effectively to changing economic conditions.
2. Decisions and policies are not being made that would commit large percentages of City funds to fixed or mandatory expenditures.

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibits A-3, F-2, and G-2
 - FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibits A-3, F-2, and G-2
Operating Expenditures and Transfers To Other Funds
Debt Service Footnotes in CAFR on Long-Term Debt
(Annual Requirements to Amortize Long-Term Debt and
Capital Lease Agreements)
 - Finance Department Payroll Report No. X0008 A (FY 1996 - FY 1997)
 - HTE Payroll Demand Reports #10 and #28 (FY 1998 - Present)
-

Notes:

Indicator 14

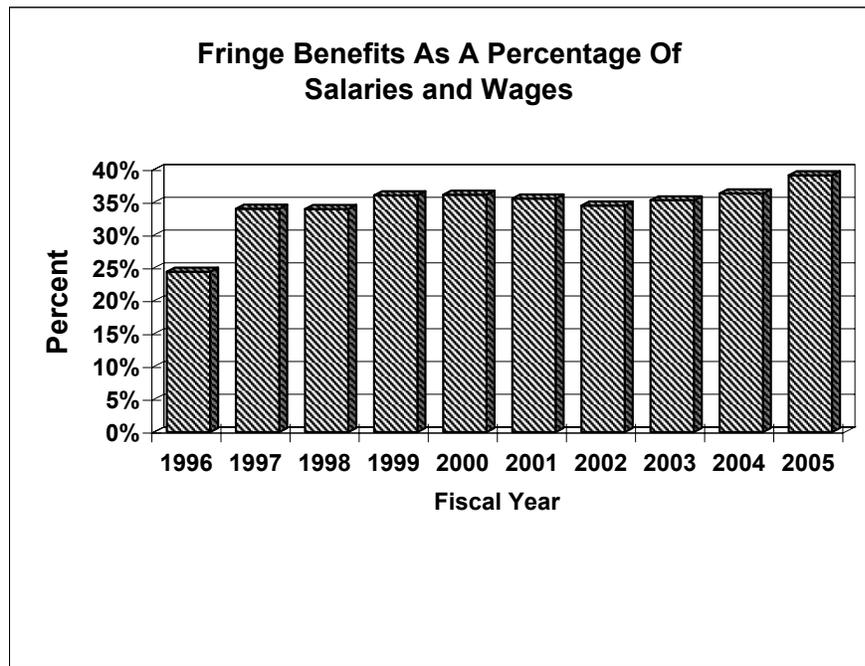
FRINGE BENEFITS

Warning Trend:

Increasing Fringe Benefit Expenditures as a percent of Salaries and Wages

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Fringe Benefit Expenditures}}{\text{Salaries and Wages}}$$



Fiscal Year	Cost of Fringe Benefits *	Salaries And Wages	Benefits As a Percent Of Salaries & Wages
1996	\$10,667,841	\$43,677,175	24.42%
1997	\$11,852,965	\$34,826,571	34.03%
1998	\$12,652,003	\$37,212,785	34.00%
1999	\$14,134,469	\$39,163,736	36.09%
2000	\$14,632,167	\$40,454,895	36.17%
2001	\$15,157,466	\$42,594,457	35.59%
2002	\$15,572,478	\$45,107,449	34.52%
2003	\$16,485,446	\$46,654,199	35.34%
2004	\$17,675,708	\$48,609,192	36.36%
2005	\$20,009,259	\$51,113,698	39.15%

* Benefits: LAGERS, Police and Firefighters Retirement Fund, Life and Health Insurance, Social Security, Disability Insurance, Sick Leave Incentive, Deferred Compensation, and Other Benefits. Beginning in FY 1996, Employee Incentives (which is now included in Other Benefits) is included in the cost of fringe benefits.

NOTE: A new computer system was implemented in FY 1997 which allowed us the ability to better separate salaries and benefits. Therefore, there is a significant increase in the fringe benefit percentage for that year.

Description:

The most common forms of fringe benefits are pension plans and health and life insurance. Together, they can represent a significant cost to the City, often exceeding 25% of salaries and wages. Some benefits, such as life and health insurance, require immediate cash outlays. Some, like pension benefits, can be deferred. Because of the complex nature of the funding and recording of fringe benefits, these costs can inadvertently escalate and place a financial strain on a city -- one that is not readily identifiable.

Analysis:

Fringe benefits as a percent of salaries and wages have ranged from a low of 24.42% to a high of 39.15%, with FY 2005 being 39.15%. This percentage is an average for all city employees. The salaries and wages figure used in this indicator covers all salaries and wages including seasonal employees who are not eligible for most of the benefits listed in this indicator, i.e., sick leave incentive, insurance, retirement, etc. The percentage maybe higher for certain employee groups who have negotiated fringe benefits in the past.

The most significant change occurred in FY 1997 when we implemented a new computer system which enabled us to better identify and separate benefits from salary items.

Certain factors such as increases or decreases in pension contributions; cost of social security; health insurance costs; and workers' compensation have had an impact on the City's cost of fringe benefits and caused these amounts to vary from year to year.

In FY 1997, the City changed from the LT 8 plan to the LT 10 plan.

In FY 2003, the City changed from the LT 10 plan to the L-6 plan.

Enhancement occurred to the Police and Fire Pension in 1196, 1997, 2000, and 2002.

FY 2005 increase is due mainly in part to the increases in health insurance and the fire and police pension. A small increase can be attributed to service awards and sick leave retirement costs that had not been previously included.

Sources:

--Finance Department Payroll Report No. X0008A (FY 1994 - FY 1995)

--Finance Department HTE Budget Worksheet "Chart 14" (FY 1996 - present) using year-to-date figures

Notes:

Indicator 15

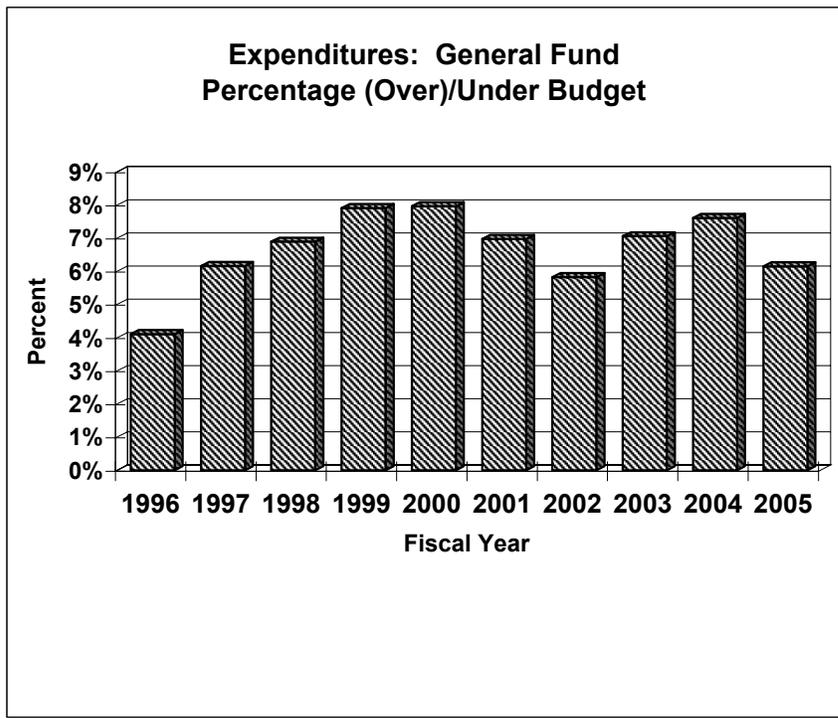
EXPENDITURES: General Fund Over/Under Budget

Warning Trend:

Consecutive Years of Actual Expenditures over Budgeted Expenditures

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Amount (Over)/Under Budget}}{\text{Budgeted Expenditures}}$$



Fiscal Year	Actual General Fund Expenditures *	Budgeted Expenditures	Amount (Over)/Under Budget	Percent (Over)/Under Budget
1996	\$36,233,996	\$37,784,424	\$1,550,428	4.10%
1997	\$38,578,207	\$41,109,783	\$2,531,576	6.16%
1998	\$40,870,715	\$43,894,199	\$3,023,484	6.89%
1999	\$42,469,418	\$46,114,525	\$3,645,107	7.90%
2000	\$41,975,779	\$45,605,237	\$3,629,458	7.96%
2001	\$44,601,765	\$47,943,003	\$3,341,238	6.97%
2002	\$48,626,769	\$51,629,227	\$3,002,458	5.82%
2003	\$49,723,710	\$53,496,581	\$3,772,871	7.05%
2004	\$52,905,356	\$57,260,315	\$4,354,959	7.61%
2005	\$57,935,849	\$61,730,745	\$3,794,896	6.15%

Expenditures for FY 1996 - FY 2005 do NOT include encumbrances.

FY 1996 expenditures were restated in FY 1997.

Description:

This indicator examines the difference between budgeted expenditures and actual expenditures during the year. Major discrepancies that continue year after year can be an indication of an erratic economy, or inaccurate estimating techniques. It can also be an indication that expenditure estimates are being made optimistically low or conservatively high.

Analysis:

The City has analyzed this indicator since FY 1977 and has consistently maintained actual expenditures under budgeted expenditures for all years except FY 1989. The amount over budget in FY 1989 was primarily due to the expenditures of Miscellaneous Non-Programmed Activities such as interest expense, capital lease additions, etc., which are not budgeted expenditures. Actual expenditures have consistently been under budgeted expenditures for the period shown. This illustrates an on-going effort to produce a reliable and consistent forecast of expenditures. This should be monitored carefully in future years. The City as a whole is making a strong concerted effort to consistently come in at 5-7% under budget in the general fund. Based on the information listed in the graph the city has come under budget ranging from a low of 4.1% to a high of 7.96%

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit B-4
 - FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibit B-4
-

Notes:

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Operating Position:
Numbers 16 - 20
FY 1996 - FY 2005

Changes in the operating position can be monitored by the use of the following indicators:

- ▶ Excess of Revenues Over Expenditures
- ▶ Enterprise Retained Earnings/Loss
- ▶ General Fund Balance
- ▶ Liquidity
- ▶ Revenues Over Expenditures/Expenses



*City of Columbia
Columbia, Missouri*

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

OPERATING POSITION: NUMBERS 16 - 20

Operating position refers to a city's ability to:

- (1) balance its budget on a current basis,
- (2) maintain reserves for emergencies,
- (3) maintain sufficient cash to pay bills on a timely basis (liquidity).

Balancing the Current Budget

During a typical year, a city will usually generate either an operating surplus or an operating deficit. An operating surplus develops when current revenues exceed current expenditures -- a deficit develops when the reverse occurs. An operating surplus or deficit may be created intentionally as a result of a conscious policy decision, or unintentionally because of imprecise revenue and expenditure forecasts.

Reserves

Reserves are built through the accumulation of operating surpluses. Such reserves are maintained to meet various unforeseen contingencies as follow:

- Loss of a revenue source,
- Economic pressures from a downturn in economy,
- Unanticipated expenditures due to losses from a natural disaster not covered by insurance or external aid.

Liquidity

Liquidity refers to the flow of cash in and out of the city treasury. Cities often receive the bulk of their revenues at infrequent intervals during the year. It is to a city's advantage to have good liquidity in the event of an unexpected delay in receipt of revenues, an unexpected decline, or a loss of a revenue source.

An analysis of operating position can identify the following problems should they occur:

- Emergence of deficits,
- Decline in liquidity,
- Unintended decline in reserves.

Indicator 16

EXCESS OF REVENUES OVER EXPENDITURES: General Fund

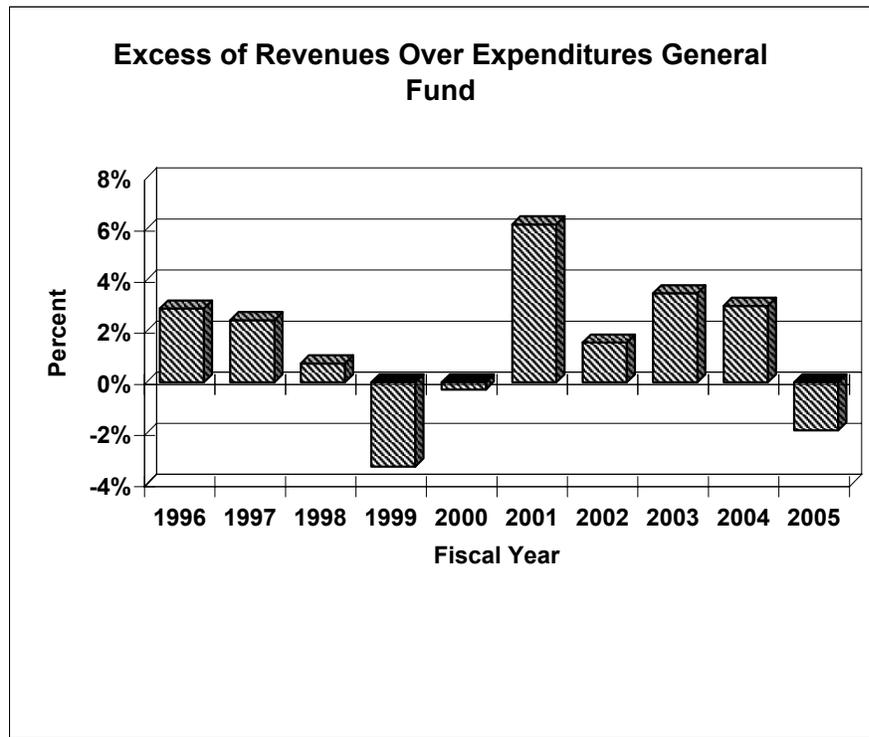
Warning Trend:

Increasing Amount of General Fund Operating Deficits as a Percent of Operating Revenues and Transfers

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{General Fund Operating (Deficits)/Surpluses}}{\text{Operating Revenues and Transfers}}$$

Operating Revenues and Transfers



Fiscal Year	General Fund Operating Surplus/(Deficit)*	Operating Revenues & Transfers **	General Fund Operating Surplus/ (Deficit) As A Percentage Of Operating Rev. & Transfers
1996	\$1,122,324	\$38,794,027	2.89%
1997	\$1,005,174	\$41,207,631	2.44%
1998	\$323,804	\$43,532,800	0.74%
1999	(\$1,431,390)	\$43,416,652	-3.30%
2000	(\$122,068)	\$43,891,836	-0.28%
2001	\$3,011,397	\$48,665,665	6.19%
2002	\$803,846	\$51,593,618	1.56%
2003	\$1,891,263	\$54,210,002	3.49%
2004	\$1,745,541	\$58,238,591	3.00%
2005	(\$1,147,015)	\$60,917,104	-1.88%

* Not including encumbrances or appropriated fund balance

** Operating Revenues and Transfers: General Fund Revenues plus Operating Transfers from Other Funds and Increase in Obligations Under Capital Leases and Appropriated Fund Balance where applicable.

Description:

An operating deficit will occur as operating expenditures exceed operating revenues. However, this does not necessarily mean the budget will be out of balance. Reserves (fund balances) and transfers are sometimes used to cover the difference. Continuing use of reserves and the unjustifiable transfer of funds to balance the deficit may indicate a revenue/expenditure problem.

The existence of an operating deficit in one year is not cause for concern, but frequent and increasing deficits can indicate that current revenues are not supporting current expenditures, and that serious problems may lie ahead.

Credit Industry Benchmarks:

A current year operating deficit would be considered a minor warning signal, and the reasons and manner of funding would be carefully examined before it was even considered a negative factor. However, the following situations would be looked at with considerably more attention and would probably be considered negative factors:

1. Two consecutive years of operating fund deficits.
2. A current year deficit greater than the previous year's deficit.
3. A current operating fund deficit in two or more of the last five years.
4. An abnormally large deficit (5% to 10% of operating revenues) in any one year.

Analysis:

For the period shown, there have been two years (FY 1999 and FY 2000) where there was a deficit. Each year the city plans to draw down on fund balance through the appropriations of fund balance, always making sure a 16% balance is maintained. While the deficit is significant, it should be noted that the amount is still considerably below the amount budgeted for appropriated fund balance (\$2,378,624). For FY 2001 Management worked toward keeping the deficit at a minimum.

The appropriated fund balance for FY 2005 is \$ 4,128,270. Management and the City Council will continue to closely monitor this indicator. The City is exploring additional avenues for increasing the revenue base.

According to Fiscal and Budget Policies adopted by Council, the City will calculate an unreserved, undesignated fund balance equal to 16% of expenditures for the adopted budget. These funds will be used to avoid cash flow interruptions, generate interest income and assist in maintaining what is considered an investment grade bond rating capacity.

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2004 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibits B-2 and B-3
 - FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibits B-2 and B-3
-

Notes:

Indicator 17

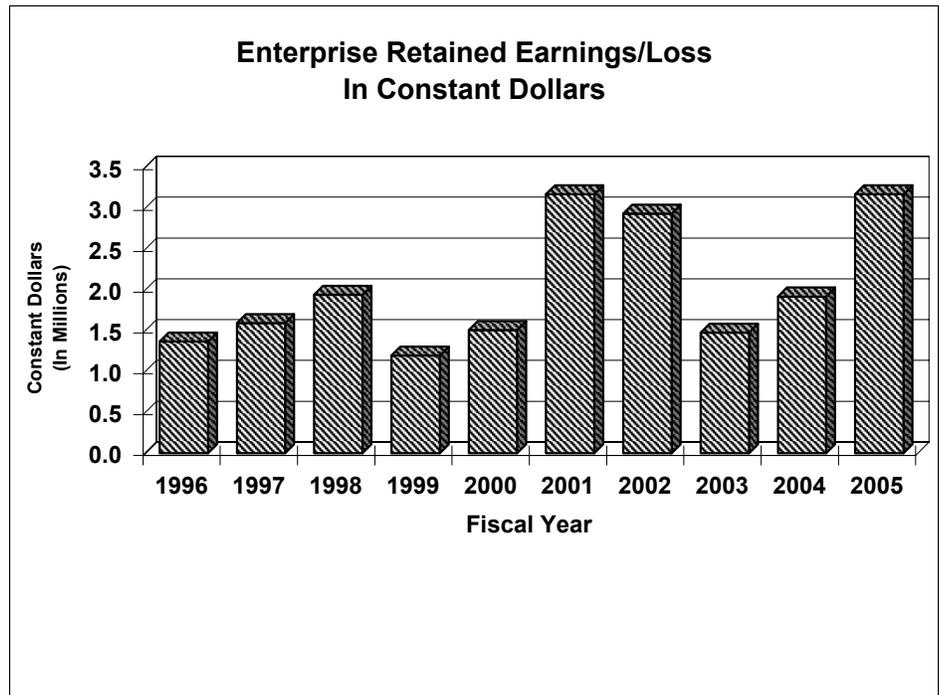
ENTERPRISE RETAINED EARNINGS/LOSS

Warning Trend:

Consistent Enterprise Losses
(Constant Dollars)

Formulation:

Enterprise Retained
Earnings/Losses
(constant dollars)



Fiscal Year	Net Income Transferred To Enterprise Fund Retained Earnings *	Consumer Price Index	Enterprise Fund Net Income Transferred To Retained Earnings In Constant Dollars
1996	\$6,467,570	472.7	\$1,368,219
1997	\$7,705,995	483.0	\$1,595,444
1998	\$9,542,347	491.3	\$1,942,265
1999	\$6,024,953	503.9	\$1,195,664
2000	\$7,857,670	521.2	\$1,507,611
2001	\$16,788,902	529.2	\$3,172,506
2002	\$15,938,530	543.2	\$2,934,192
2003	\$8,193,498	554.3	\$1,478,170
2004	\$10,917,443	568.7	\$1,919,719
2005	\$18,889,170	595.4	\$3,172,518

* Enterprise Operations: Net Income Transferred to Retained Earnings, Water and Electric Utility, Sewer Utility, Airport, Public Transportation, Solid Waste, Parking Facility, Recreation Services, Railroad, and Storm Water Utility.

* FY 2001 shows an 8.9 million dollar increase due to GASB 33 requiring for the first time, that contributions be listed on the income statement as revenues.

NOTE: FY 1997 Net Income was restated.

Description:

Enterprise losses are a special and highly visible type of operating deficit. Losses indicate problems since enterprises are expected to function as if they were commercially operated as a "for-profit" entity, as opposed to a not-for-profit entity. In times of economic strain, most cities can usually raise taxes to support general fund programs. For the enterprise fund programs, however, the situation can be different. Administration may raise rates, but find that revenues do not increase accordingly since the user of the service may cut back on use. Enterprises are typically more subject to the market laws of supply and demand.

In addition, enterprise operations are also usually capital intensive and often need to issue Revenue Bonds to finance necessary capital improvements and additions. The interest rates and covenants associated with the issuance of such bonds can be significantly affected by the operating position of the Enterprise.

Analysis:

There have not been any Enterprise Losses in constant dollars for the period shown. Therefore, there is no warning trend for this indicator. An increase in FY 1998 and decrease in FY 1999 is primarily due to decreased investment revenue as a result of the adoption of GASB Statement No. 31 which establishes fair value standards for certain investments. The large increase in FY 2001 is due to the adoption of GASB Statement No. 33 which requires all contributions to be recognized as a revenue when reporting on the income statement. Therefore, due to large contributions in the Airport Fund, Sanitary Sewer Fund, and Public Transportation Fund, from other governmental units, the net income transferred to retained earnings increased substantially. The large increase in 2005 is partially due to the sale of SO2 allowances.

The City's Enterprise operations are in a very strong financial position and appear to be continuing to operate in a similar manner.

This is further evidenced by the following bond ratings:

Water and Electric Utility Revenue Bonds	--"AA" Moodys --"AA" Standard and Poor's
Sewer Utility Revenue Bonds	--"A1" Moodys --"AA-" Standard and Poor's
Parking Revenue Bonds	--NR

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit F-2
- FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibit F-2
- Consumer Price Index (Bureau of Labor Statistics Web Site)
- www.stats.bls.gov/news.release for the month of December

Notes:

Indicator 18

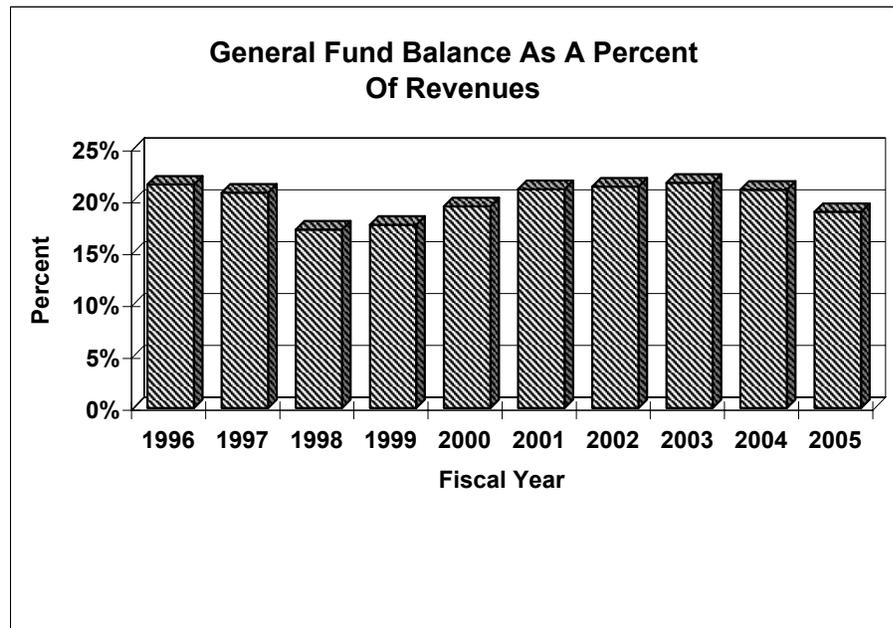
GENERAL FUND BALANCES

Warning Trend:

Declining Unreserved Fund Balance
of General Fund as a Percent
of Net Operating Revenues

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{General Fund Unreserved Fund Balance}}{\text{Operating Revenues and Transfers}}$$



Fiscal Year	General Fund Unreserved/ Undesignated Fund Balance	Operating Revenues & Transfers *	Fund Balance As A Percent Of Revenues
1996	\$8,361,444	\$38,794,027	21.6%
1997	\$8,560,657	\$41,207,631	20.8%
1998	\$7,486,178	\$43,532,800	17.2%
1999	\$7,673,988	\$43,416,652	17.7%
2000	\$8,539,921	\$43,891,836	19.5%
2001	\$10,274,719	\$48,665,665	21.1%
2002	\$11,021,979	\$51,593,618	21.4%
2003	\$11,770,085	\$54,210,002	21.7%
2004	\$12,254,834	\$58,238,591	21.0%
2005	\$11,522,013	\$60,917,104	18.9%

Note: Minimum Recommended Level - After evaluating all pertinent factors regarding maintenance of reserve levels, the Finance Department arrived at a figure equaling approximately two month's operating expenditures as a minimum desirable balance. It should be pointed out that much of the evaluation is subjective and that some of the evaluative criteria are highly sensitive to change in national and regional economic factors.

* Operating Revenues and Transfers: General Fund Revenues plus Operating Transfers from Other Funds and Increase in Obligations Under Capital Leases and Appropriated Fund Balance where applicable.

Description:

Most communities maintain some type of reserves in order to meet unforeseen contingencies. There exist no set rules for determining at what levels these reserves should be maintained. Much depends on such factors as the kind of natural disasters or hardships the City is subject to, the flexibility of the City's revenue base, national economic conditions, and the City's overall financial health.

In evaluating the desirable, or prudent, level at which reserves should be maintained to ensure sufficient flexibility to meet special needs the following should be considered:

1. What is the potential for revenue deficits?
2. What is the degree of reliance on intergovernmental revenues and the likelihood of significant portions of these revenues being discontinued in the short-run?

3. What type of insurance program does the City have?
4. What kind of losses are likely from natural disasters that would be ineligible for federal and state aid?
5. What is the City's short-term and long-term borrowing capability?
6. How much liquidity exists in City funds (see Indicator 19-A)?

Analysis:

It has been determined by the City Council and Management that the City of Columbia's level for the unreserved fund balance should be approximately 16% of annual expenditures.

In FY 2005 with actual revenues slightly higher than estimated during budget preparation while expenditures being a great deal less than budgeted, our ending unreserved, undesignated fund balance is \$11,522,013 or 18.91% of FY 2005 total revenues.

Sources:

- City of Columbia Annual Budget
- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibits B-1 and B-3
- FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibits B-1 and B-3

Notes:

Indicator 19-A

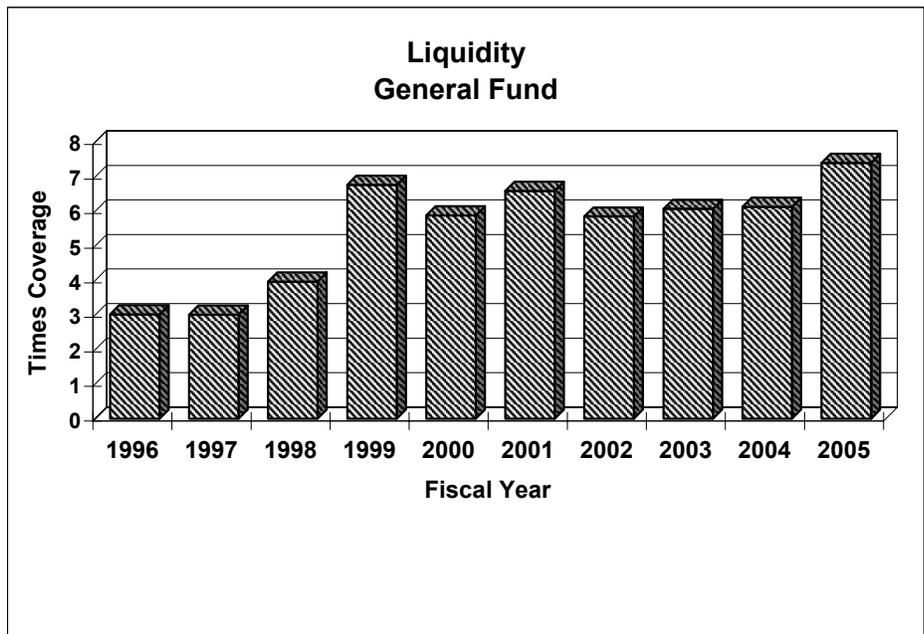
LIQUIDITY: General Fund

Warning Trend:

Quick Ratio on Cash, Marketable Securities and Accounts Receivable to Current Liabilities of Less than One

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Cash, Marketable Securities and Accounts Receivable}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$



Fiscal Year	Cash, Marketable Securities, and Applicable Receivables* & Other Assets	Current Liabilities	Cash, Marketable Securities & Receivables Coverage of Current Liabilities
1996	\$16,163,531	\$5,352,900	3.02
1997	\$17,699,374	\$5,883,569	3.01
1998	\$16,367,975	\$4,127,156	3.97
1999	\$12,683,412	\$1,873,983	6.77
2000	\$12,876,420	\$2,189,059	5.88
2001	\$16,148,334	\$2,449,578	6.59
2002	\$17,493,126	\$2,990,522	5.85
2003	\$19,626,006	\$3,232,139	6.07
2004	\$21,672,280	\$3,532,872	6.13
2005	\$19,646,262	\$2,653,869	7.40

Point at Which Ratio Becomes a Negative Factor:

1.00

* Applicable Receivables: Accounts Receivable, Net Taxes Receivable, Grants Receivable, Accrued Interest, Due from Other Funds, and Loans Receivable.

Description:

A good measure of a city's short-run financial condition is its cash position. "Cash position" includes cash, marketable securities, as well as other assets that can quickly be converted into cash. The level of such assets is referred to as liquidity. Liquidity is a measure of a city's ability to pay its short-term obligations. The immediate effect of insufficient liquidity is inability to pay bills in a timely manner. This can jeopardize the city's relationship with its vendors and can reduce the effectiveness and savings of the competitive bidding process associated with purchasing.

Low or steadily declining liquidity can indicate that a city has, or is, overextending itself in the long run, the first sign being a cash shortage. A standard ratio of liquidity used to analyze commercial entities is the quick ratio, or "acid test;" that is, cash, marketable securities, and accounts receivable (within 30 days) divided by current liabilities. If the ratio is approaching one, or less than one, the commercial entity is considered to be facing liquidity problems.

Credit Industry Benchmarks:

If the ratio is less than one, it is considered to be a negative factor, but would be mitigated if a prior trend of three years or more indicates that the ratio will exceed one in the following year. A three-year trend of less than one would be considered a negative factor.

Analysis:

Given credit industry benchmarks which state it is not considered a negative factor unless the ratio drops below one, the City of Columbia's ratios for the period shown are not negative and have ranged from a low of 3.01:1.0 to a high of 7.40:1.0. Cash, Marketable Securities and Applicable Receivables have increased from \$16,163,531 in FY 1996 to \$19,646,262 in FY 2005.

Sources

--Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Exhibit B-1

--FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibit B-1

Notes:

Indicator 19-B

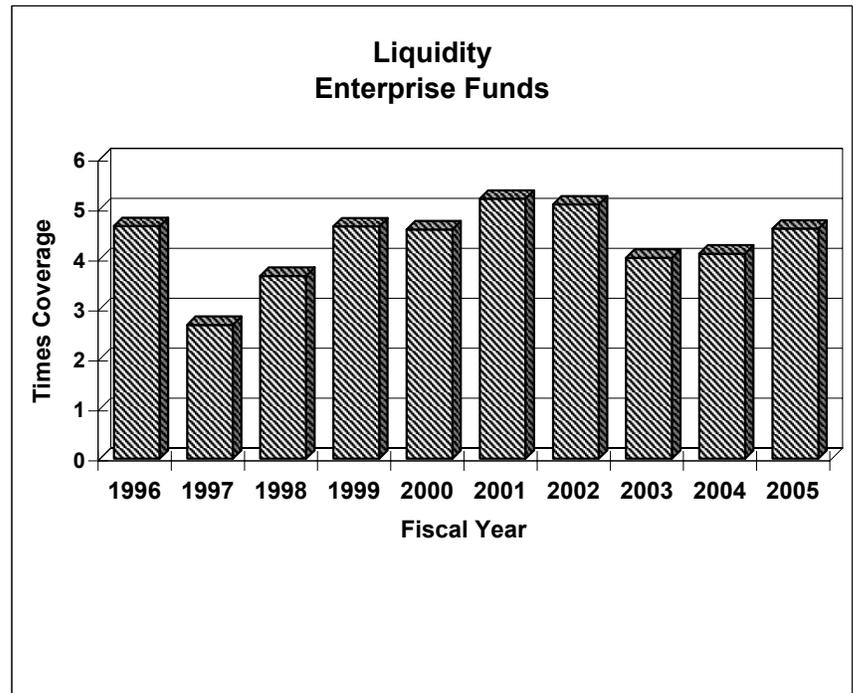
LIQUIDITY: Enterprise Funds

Warning Trend:

Quick Ratio on Current Unrestricted Assets (less inventories) to Current Unrestricted Liabilities of Less than One

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Current Unrestricted Assets (Less Inventories)}}{\text{Current Unrestricted Liabilities}}$$



Fiscal Year	Current Unrestricted Assets (Less Inventory) *	Current Liabilities	Ratio Of Assets To Liabilities
1996	\$30,615,405	\$6,576,293	4.66
1997	\$18,374,184	\$6,862,480	2.68
1998	\$31,240,140	\$8,535,261	3.66
1999	\$37,184,165	\$7,997,785	4.65
2000	\$37,569,623	\$8,187,074	4.59
2001	\$39,800,918	\$7,649,216	5.20
2002	\$41,034,204	\$8,064,656	5.09
2003	\$36,074,250	\$8,967,580	4.02
2004	\$39,537,431	\$9,627,206	4.11
2005	\$43,737,731	\$9,496,830	4.61

Point at Which Ratio Becomes a Negative Factor:

1.00

* Total Current Assets less Inventory.

FY 1997 Current Assets were restated in FY 1998.

Description:

A good measure of the Enterprise Fund's short-run financial condition is liquidity, or the level of current assets. Current assets are comprised of cash and cash equivalents, as well as receivables expected to be turned into cash within 30 days. Liquidity problems can result in deteriorating vendor relationships if accounts are not paid in a timely manner, as well as poor bond ratings on revenue bonds. Commercial entities measure liquidity by use of the "quick," or "acid ratio," that is, current assets (less inventory) divided by current liabilities. If the ratio is approaching, or is less than one to one, the entity is considered to be facing liquidity problems.

Credit Industry Benchmarks:

If the ratio is less than "one to one" (1:1), it is considered a negative factor, but would be mitigated if a prior trend of three or more years would indicate that the ratio will exceed one in the following year. A three-year trend of ratios less than one would be considered a decidedly negative factor.

Analysis:

Liquidity for the City's Enterprise Funds has ranged from a low of 2.68:1.0 to a high of 5.20:1.0, with the FY 2005 ratio at 4.61:1.0. At no time during the ten-year period did the ratio fall below the 1.0:1.0 mark which is considered a negative factor by the credit rating agencies of the City.

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit F-1
- FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibit F-1

Notes:

Indicator 20-A

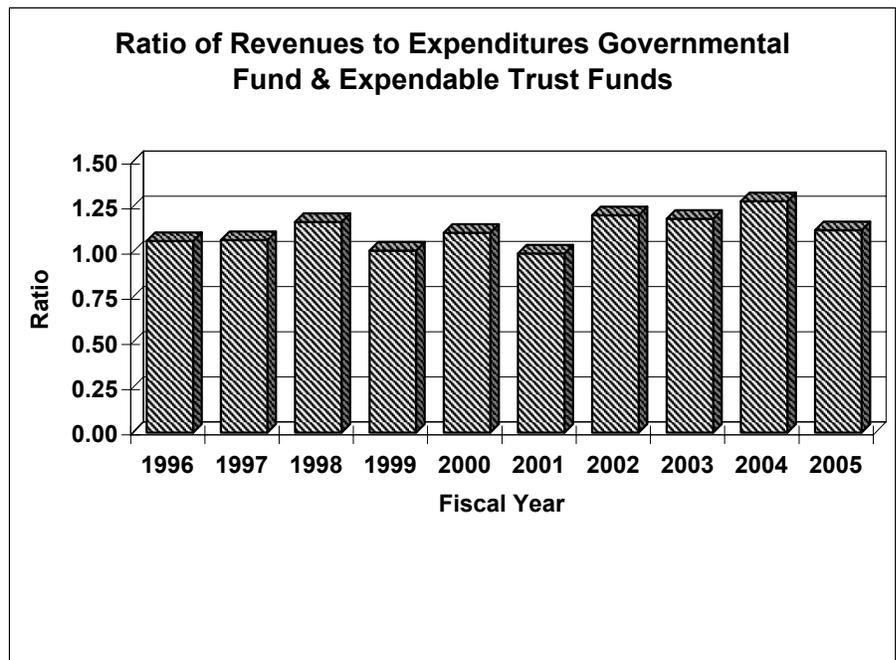
RATIO OF REVENUES TO EXPENDITURES: Governmental Funds & Expendable Trust Funds

Warning Trend:

Declining Ratio of Total Revenues To Total Expenditures and/or a Ratio of Less Than 1%

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Total Revenues}}{\text{Total Expenditures}}$$



Fiscal Year	Total Revenues *	Total Expenditures **	Ratio Of Total Revenues To Total Expenditures
1996	\$49,395,510	\$46,579,982	1.06
1997	\$53,839,914	\$50,522,829	1.07
1998	\$58,234,676	\$49,927,104	1.17
1999	\$56,997,403	\$56,529,383	1.01
2000	\$63,586,284	\$57,432,697	1.11
2001	\$71,178,120	\$71,764,418	0.99
2002	\$72,502,454	\$60,233,633	1.20
2003	\$74,269,175	\$62,670,872	1.19
2004	\$82,290,850	\$64,233,974	1.28
2005	\$82,654,278	\$73,728,745	1.12

* Total Revenues: Governmental Fund Types and Fiduciary Fund Type (Expendable Trust Funds). Total Revenues do not include Operating Transfers, Proceeds of Capital Improvement Bonds, or Appropriation of Prior Year Fund Balance.

** Total Expenditures: Governmental Fund Types and Fiduciary Fund Type (Expendable Trust Funds). Total Expenditures do not include Transfers or Capital Leases.

Description:

Total Revenues is the sum of revenues for all governmental and expendable trust funds, while Total Expenditures are the sum of expenditures for all governmental and expendable trust funds. The City of Columbia's General Fund utilizes both Operating Transfers In and Operating Transfers Out. The major Operating Transfers Out of the General Fund subsidize some enterprise operations which are often privately run in other cities.

The Operating Transfers Into the General Fund represent a reimbursement for services rendered by General Fund departments. These include, Public Improvement Fund (for engineering services), Employee Benefit Fund (for Employee Health Wellness services provided by the Health Department), CDBG Fund (for services provided by the Planning Department), and Self Insurance Fund (for services provided by the Finance Department). There are also two special tax revenues (Transportation Sales Tax and Special Road District Tax) which are transferred into the General Fund to cover expenditures for services provided by General Fund departments.

A ratio of less than 1.0 would indicate that a deficit has occurred. However, this does not necessarily mean the budget will be out of balance. Reserves (fund balances) and transfers are sometimes used to cover the difference. Increasing use of transfers and reserves should be closely monitored as it may indicate a revenue/expenditure problem.

Analysis:

The ratio of Total Revenues to Total Expenditures has ranged from a low of 0.99 to a high of 1.28 during the period shown. During this period the ratio has varied by no more than 0.29 from one year to following year. A warning trend would occur if there were several years of ratios less than 1.0 or if the ratio continued to decrease. This would indicate revenues are unable to keep up with increases in expenditures. However, this is not the case as the ratio has been above the 1.0 mark for all of the years studied and the decreases have been minimal.

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit A-2
- FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibit A-2

Notes:

Indicator 20-B

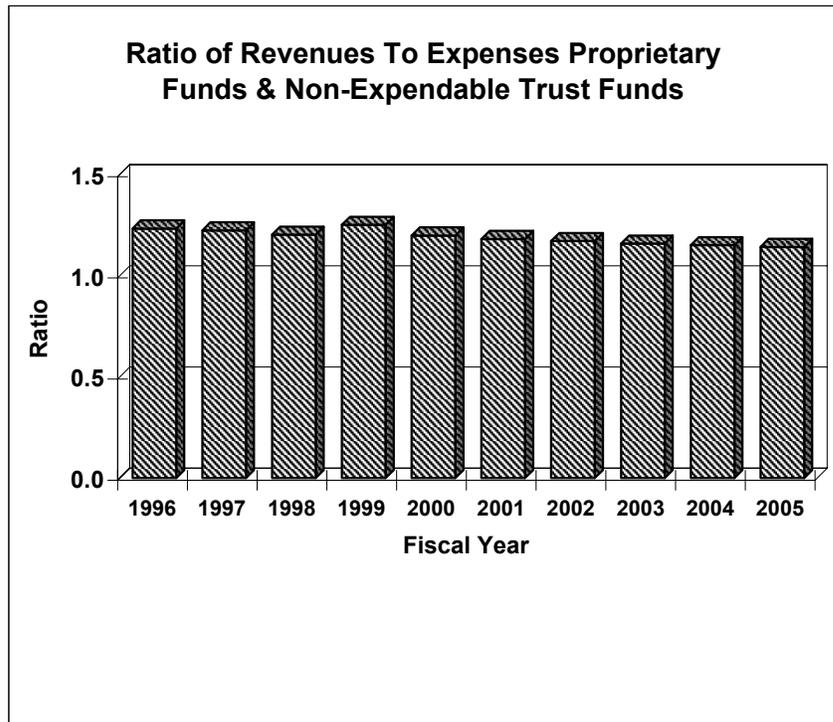
RATIO OF REVENUES TO EXPENSES Proprietary Funds & Non-Expendable Trust Funds

Warning Trend:

Declining Ratio of Total Revenues
To Total Expenses and/or
Ratio of Less Than 1%

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Operating Revenues}}{\text{Operating Expenses}}$$



Fiscal Year	Operating Revenues *	Operating Expenses **	Ratio Of Total Revenues To Total Expenses
1996	\$92,910,623	\$75,257,171	1.23
1997	\$96,705,651	\$78,937,286	1.23
1998	\$102,052,787	\$84,737,726	1.20
1999	\$106,697,535	\$85,140,624	1.25
2000	\$106,865,785	\$89,063,506	1.20
2001	\$111,107,895	\$93,918,281	1.18
2002	\$113,554,108	\$96,878,653	1.17
2003	\$121,739,450	\$104,943,688	1.16
2004	\$127,025,504	\$110,253,060	1.15
2005	\$144,139,542	\$126,062,392	1.14

* Operating Revenues: Enterprise, Internal Service Funds and Fiduciary Fund Type (Non-Expendable Trust Funds). Does Not include Operating Transfers, Equity Transfers, or Non-Operating Revenue.

** Operating Expenses: Enterprise, Internal Service Funds and Fiduciary Fund Type (Non-Expendable Trust Funds). Does Not include Operating Transfer: To Other Funds, Equity Transfers To Other Funds, or Non-Operating Expenses.

*** FY 1997 Operating Revenues were restated in FY 1998 and FY 1999 was restated in FY 2000.

Description:

Operating Revenues is the sum of all operating revenues for proprietary and non-expendable trust funds, while Operating Expenses is the sum of all operating expenses for all proprietary and non-expendable trust funds. These revenues and expenses do not include non-operating revenues(expenses) nor operating transfers. Since the City of Columbia is a full-service city, it is difficult to find comparable cities with the number and scope of our enterprise operations. A ratio of less than 1% would indicate that a net loss has occurred. In enterprise funds, this net loss would signal problems since they are expected to function as if they were commercially operated as a "for-profit" entity, as opposed to a "not- for-profit" entity.

Analysis:

The ratio of Operating Revenues to Operating Expenses has ranged from a low of 1.14 to a high of 1.25 during the period shown. A warning trend would occur if there were several years of ratios less than 1.0 or if the ratio continued to decrease. This would indicate revenues are unable to keep up with increases in expenses. The ratio has been above 1.0 for all years studied and remained relatively stable during that time. While the amount of decline is not significant, the city will continue to closely monitor this indicator due to six consecutive years of decline (2000 - 2005).

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit A-4
- FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibit A-4

Notes:

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Debt Structure
Numbers 21 - 23
FY 1996 - FY 2005

***Changes in the debt structure can be
monitored by the use of the following indicators:***

- ▶ Current Liabilities
- ▶ General Obligation Long-Term Debt
- ▶ Debt Service



*City of Columbia
Columbia, Missouri*

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

DEBT STRUCTURE INDICATORS: NUMBERS 21 - 23

Debt structure is important to analyze because debt is an explicit expenditure obligation that must be satisfied when due. Debt is an effective and logical method of financing capital improvements, but its misuse can cause serious financial problems. Even a temporary inability to repay can result in loss of credit rating, increased cost of future borrowing, and loss of autonomy to the state and regulatory bodies.

The most common forms of long-term debt are general obligation and revenue bonds. Even when these types of debt are used exclusively for capital projects, cities need to be careful that their outstanding debt does not exceed their ability to repay as measured by the wealth of the community in the form of property value or personal or business income. Another way to evaluate ability to repay is to consider the amount of principal and interest of debt service that the City is obligated to repay each year.

Under the most favorable circumstances, a city's debt would remain proportionate to its size and tax base; would not extend past the useful life of the facilities which it finances; would not be used as an instrument to balance the operating budget; would not require a repayment schedule that would be an excessive burden on operating expenditures; and would not be at a point which would jeopardize the city's credit rating.

Indicator 21-A

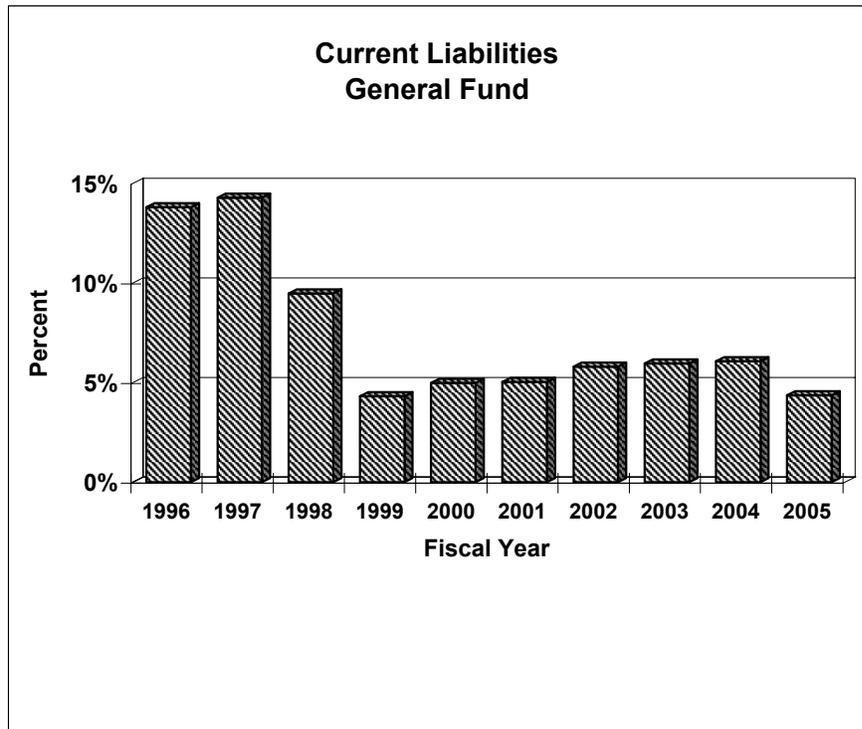
CURRENT LIABILITIES: General Fund

Warning Trend:

Increasing Current Liabilities as a
Percent of Operating Revenues

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Current Liabilities}}{\text{Operating Revenues and Transfers}}$$



Fiscal Year	Current Liabilities	Operating Revenues & Transfers *	Current Liabilities As A Percentage Of Oper. Rev. & Transfers
1996	\$5,352,900	\$38,794,027	13.80%
1997	\$5,883,569	\$41,207,631	14.28%
1998	\$4,127,156	\$43,532,800	9.48%
1999	\$1,873,983	\$43,416,652	4.32%
2000	\$2,189,059	\$43,891,836	4.99%
2001	\$2,449,576	\$48,665,665	5.03%
2002	\$2,990,522	\$51,593,618	5.80%
2003	\$3,232,139	\$54,210,002	5.96%
2004	\$3,532,872	\$58,238,591	6.07%
2005	\$2,653,869	\$60,917,104	4.36%

* Operating Revenues and Transfers: General Fund Revenues plus Operating Transfers from Other Funds and Increase in Obligations Under Capital Leases and Appropriated Fund Balance where applicable.

Description:

Current liabilities are defined as the sum of all liabilities which come due within a one-year period. Current liabilities could include short-term debt, the current portion of long-term debt, accounts payable, accrued payroll and other current liabilities.

Credit Industry Benchmarks:

The credit industry considers the following as negative factors:

- Short-term debt liability of 5% or more of operating revenues;
- Two years of increasing short-term debt liability.

Analysis:

Current liabilities as a percentage of operating revenues have varied ranging from a low of 4.32 % to a high of 14.28 % during the period shown. The year-to-year variances in the trend are mostly attributable to variations in accrued payroll, deferred revenues, short-term borrowing and accounts payable. As of FY 1997, the City had \$4,051,166 in Unearned Local Use Tax. The City set aside these amounts and did not spend the money as some other cities did. The Local Use Tax was ruled unconditional and in FY 1998 \$1,861,785 was paid back to the state from the Local Use Tax Collected which reduced overall liabilities.

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibits B-1 and B-3
- FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibits B-1 and B-3

Notes:

Indicator 21-B

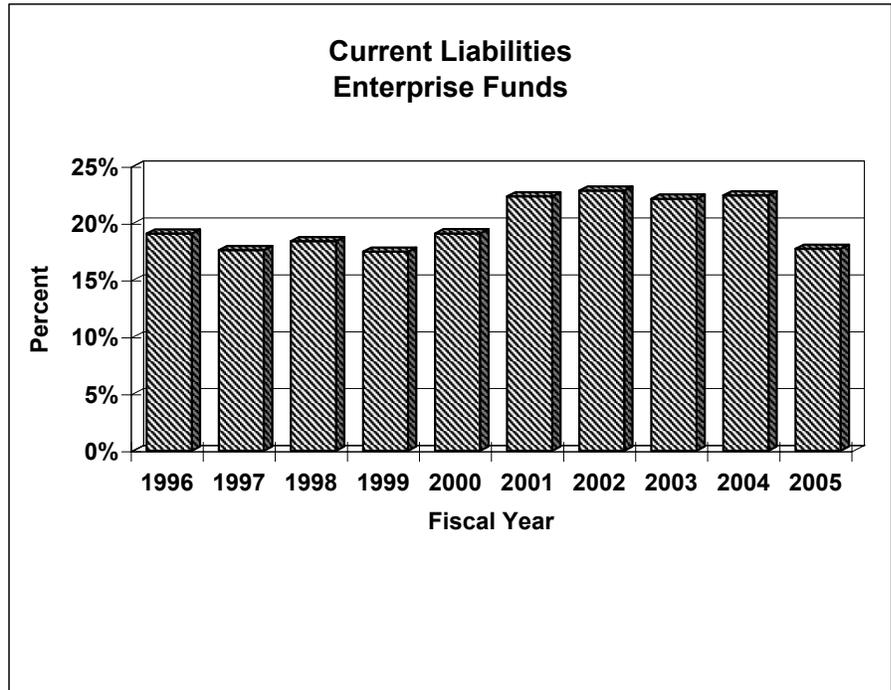
CURRENT LIABILITIES: Enterprise Funds

Warning Trend:

Increasing Current Liabilities as a Percent of Operating Revenues

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Current Liabilities}}{\text{Operating Revenues and Transfers}}$$



Fiscal Year	Current Liabilities (Restricted and Unrestricted)	Operating Revenues & Transfers	Current Liabilities As A Percentage Of Oper. Rev. & Transfers
1996	\$15,769,525	\$82,640,102	19.08%
1997	\$15,248,388	\$86,492,627	17.63%
1998	\$16,846,755	\$91,462,447	18.42%
1999	\$16,573,161	\$94,728,093	17.50%
2000	\$18,086,413	\$94,703,896	19.10%
2001	\$21,983,412	\$98,352,092	22.35%
2002	\$23,554,775	\$103,079,659	22.85%
2003	\$24,115,236	\$108,891,356	22.15%
2004	\$25,518,043	\$113,733,174	22.44%
2005	\$23,046,754	\$129,866,925	17.75%

Note: Current Liabilities and Operating Revenues and Transfers for all enterprise funds.
FY 1997 Operating Revenues and Transfers were restated in FY 1998.

Description:

Current liabilities are defined as the sum of all liabilities which will come due within a one-year period. Current liabilities could include short-term debt, the current portion of long-term debt, accounts payable and other current liabilities.

Credit Industry Benchmarks:

The credit industry considers the following as negative components of current liabilities:

- Short-term debt outstanding at year's end exceeding 5% of operating revenues;
- Two-year trend of increasing short-term debt outstanding.

Analysis:

Current liabilities as a percentage of operating revenues have ranged from a low of 17.50% to a high of 22.85% during the period shown. While the percentage has been above 5% for all of the years listed, there have not been any two year trends of increasing short-term debt outstanding. The enterprise operations remain in good financial condition. Current liabilities fluctuate from year to year primarily due to increases or decreases in Accounts Payable, accrued payroll, payroll taxes, and construction contracts payable. Outstanding short-term debt as a percent of operating revenues and transfers for FY 2005 was 0.08%.

Outstanding Short-Term Debt as a Percent of Operating Revenues and Transfers

1996	0.18%	2001	0.03%
1997	0.19%	2002	0.00%
1998	0.03%	2003	0.01%
1999	0.03%	2004	0.05%
2000	0.03%	2005	0.08%

Sources:

--Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibits F-1 and F-2

Short-Term Debt: Current Liability

Notes Payable

Interest Payable

Loans Payable

Obligations Under Capital Leases

--FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibits F-1 and F-2

Notes:

Indicator 22-A

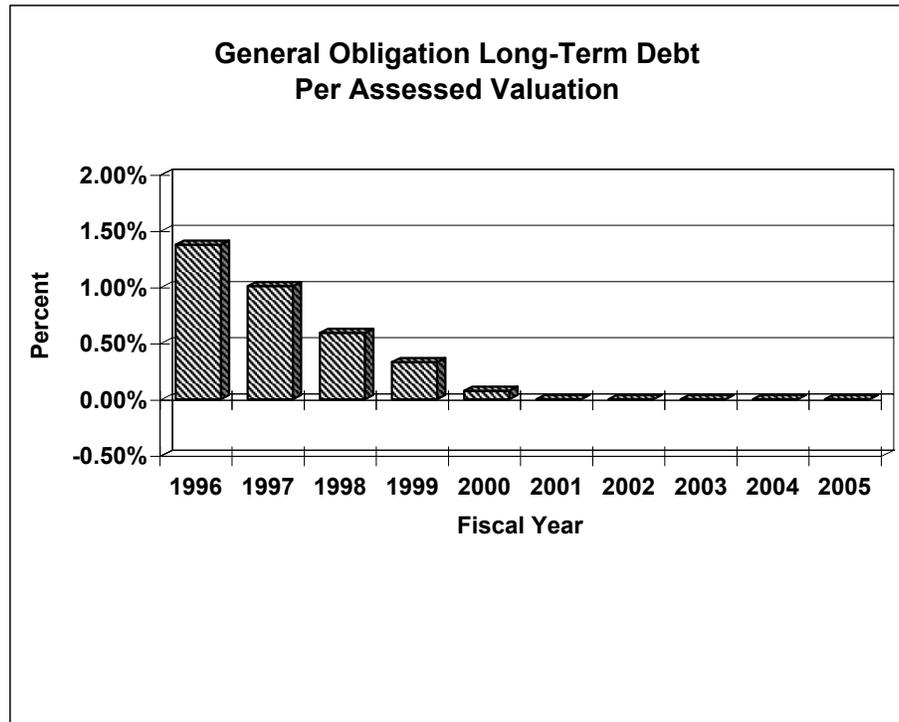
GENERAL OBLIGATION LONG-TERM DEBT (per assessed valuation)

Warning Trend:

Increasing Amount of Net Bonded Debt as a Percent of Assessed Value

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{General Obligation Long-Term Debt}}{\text{Assessed Valuation}}$$



Fiscal Year	Net Outstanding General Obligation Debt *	Assessed Valuation	Net Outstanding General Obligation Debt As A Percentage Of Assessed Valuation
1996	\$8,841,556	\$643,215,321	1.37%
1997	\$7,018,692	\$697,091,033	1.01%
1998	\$4,892,021	\$827,671,019	0.59%
1999	\$2,865,087	\$870,153,771	0.33%
2000	\$691,359	\$910,755,127	0.08%
2001	\$0	\$948,632,001	0.00%
2002	\$0	1,020,341,889	0.00%
2003	\$0	1,068,059,364	0.00%
2004	\$0	1,115,649,375	0.00%
2005	\$0	1,164,766,227	0.00%

* Total General Obligation Bond Debt Outstanding less Amount Available in Debt Service Fund.

Description:

General obligation debt is debt for which the City has pledged its full faith-and-credit taxing power. An increase in general obligation debt as a percentage of assessed valuation can indicate that the City's ability to repay is diminishing. Since the City's reliance on property tax revenues is marginal, indicator 22-B may be a more true indication of the impact on citizens of the City's long-term debt.

Analysis:

The credit industry suggests that outstanding long-term debt does not constitute a cause for concern until it begins to exceed 10% of assessed valuation, that is, assuming that assessed valuation's assessment ratios are higher than what have typically been shown in the State of Missouri. For example, our assessment ratio is 24%. In many states across the country, assessment ratios are much higher, therefore, the credit industry benchmark of 10% would be a valid benchmark. As far as Columbia is concerned, as well as most Missouri municipalities, this is not the case because of the artificially low assessment ratios.

General long-term debt has decreased from 1.37% to 0.00% over the past ten years. The City's percentages have been well within the credit industry benchmarks for all years listed.

The City of Columbia General Obligation Bond Ratings are AA.

Sources:

--Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Table 5 and Exhibit J-1

--FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Table 5 and Exhibit J-1

Notes:

Indicator 22-B

GENERAL OBLIGATION LONG-TERM DEBT (per capita)

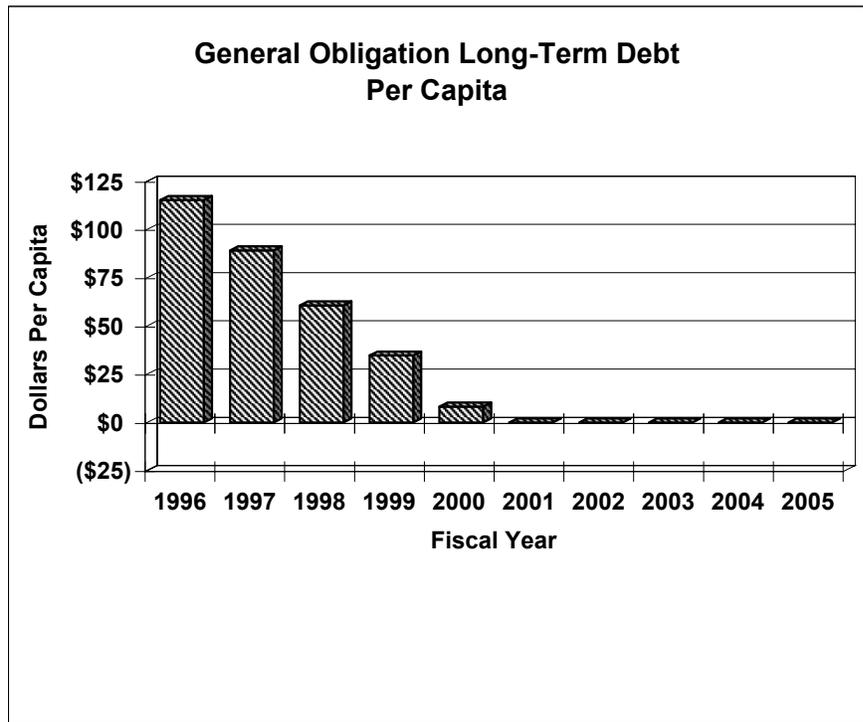
Warning Trend:

Increasing Amount of Net General
Obligation Debt Outstanding
per Capita

Formulation:

General Obligation

Current Population



Fiscal Year	Net Outstanding General Obligation Debt *	Estimated Population**	Net Outstanding General Obligation Debt Per Capita
1996	\$8,841,556	76,756	\$115.19
1997	\$7,018,692	78,675	\$89.21
1998	\$4,892,021	80,642	\$60.66
1999	\$2,865,087	82,658	\$34.66
2000	\$691,359	84,531	\$8.18
2001	\$0	86,391	\$0.00
2002	\$0	88,291	\$0.00
2003	\$0	89,174	\$0.00
2004	\$0	90,066	\$0.00
2005	\$0	90,967	\$0.00

* Total General Obligation Bond Debt Outstanding less Debt Service Fund.

** Census numbers were used for 1996 and 2000. All other years reflect 1% growth except 1997-99 which reflect a 2.5% growth rate.

Description:

General obligation debt is where the City has pledged its full-faith-and-credit taxing powers. One way to monitor this obligation is on a per capita basis. This is an especially useful measure for cities that do not rely heavily on the property tax. The per capita measure shows how outstanding debt is changing in relation to changes in population. As population or households increase, it would be expected that capital needs increase, and hence, long-term debt needs would increase.

Credit Industry Benchmarks:

The following are considered warning trends:

- Overall debt exceeding \$1,200 per capita;
- Level of general obligation debt exceeding 90% of amount authorized by law.

Analysis:

General Obligation Bond Debt per capita has decreased from \$115.19 to \$ 0.00 for the period shown. Given the credit industry marks of overall debt not exceeding \$1,200 per capita, the city is well within the industry guidelines and should not be considered a negative factor.

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit J-1
 - FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibit J-1
-

Notes:

Indicator 23-A

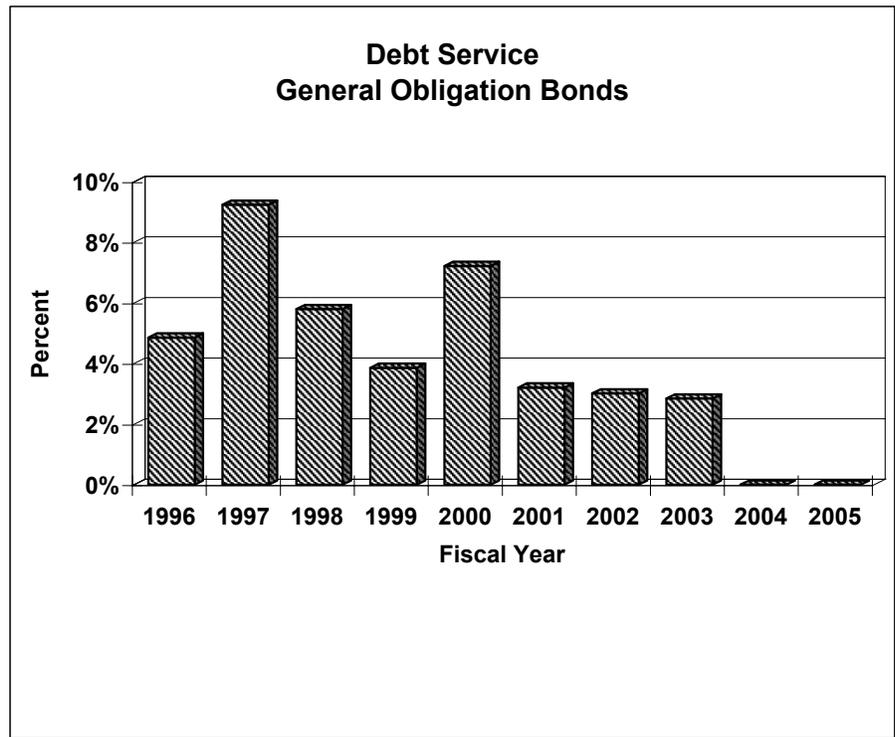
DEBT SERVICE: General Obligation Bonds

Warning Trend:

Increasing Amount of Debt Service as a Percent of Operating Revenues and Transfers of General Fund

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Net Debt Service}}{\text{Operating Revenues and Transfers}}$$



Fiscal Year	Net Debt Service *	Operating Revenues & Transfers **	Debt Service As a Percentage Of Revenues
1996	\$1,882,635	\$38,794,027	4.85%
1997	\$3,806,384	\$41,207,631	9.24%
1998	\$2,521,710	\$43,532,800	5.79%
1999	\$1,672,930	\$43,416,652	3.85%
2000	\$3,166,664	\$43,891,836	7.21%
2001	\$1,560,655	\$48,665,665	3.21%
2002	\$1,552,795	\$51,593,618	3.01%
2003	\$1,540,450	\$54,210,002	2.84%
2004	\$0	\$58,238,591	0.00%
2005	\$0	\$60,917,104	0.00%

* Total Debt Service Less Debt Service for General Obligation Bonds (includes Interest and Principal).

** Operating Revenues and Transfers: General Fund Revenues plus Operating Transfers from Other Funds, Increase in Obligations Under Capital Leases, and Appropriated Fund Balance where applicable.

Description:

Debt service here is defined as the amount of principal and interest that a city must pay each year on its long-term debt. As debt service increases, it adds to the city's fixed obligations and reduces its expenditure flexibility. Debt service can be a major part of a city's fixed costs, and excessive increases can indicate excessive debt and fiscal strain.

Credit Industry Benchmarks:

If debt service on net general obligation debt exceeds twenty percent (20%) of operating revenues, it is considered a potential problem. A level of ten percent (10%) or below is considered good.

Analysis:

Debt service on general obligation bond debt have ranged from a low of 0.00% to a high of 9.24% for the period shown. All of the percentages were far less than the 20% mark which would be considered a level for potential problems.

Sources:

--Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit B-3 and Table 12

--FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibit B-3 and Table 12

Notes:

Indicator 23-B

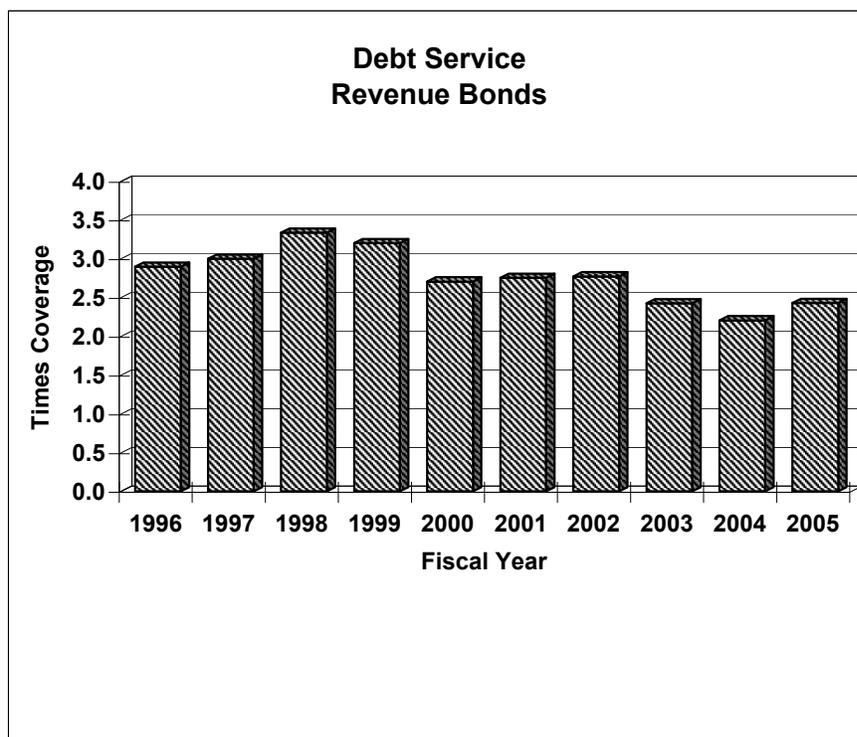
DEBT SERVICE: Revenue Bonds

Warning Trend:

Debt Service Coverage of Less Than One for Utilities with Revenue Bonds Outstanding

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Net Operating Revenues}}{\text{Total Debt Service}}$$



Fiscal Year	Debt Service *	Net Revenues **	Debt Service Coverage
1996	\$5,810,631	\$16,823,716	2.90
1997	\$6,154,500	\$18,461,462	3.00
1998	\$5,791,419	\$19,309,752	3.33
1999	\$7,148,469	\$22,877,284	3.20
2000	\$7,442,075	\$20,140,369	2.71
2001	\$7,655,133	\$21,073,831	2.75
2002	\$7,560,622	\$20,957,787	2.77
2003	\$8,448,687	\$20,491,670	2.43
2004	\$9,014,478	\$19,882,747	2.21
2005	\$9,817,136	\$23,851,926	2.43

* Debt Service: FY 1991 - 1995 comprised of Water and Electric, Sewer, and Solid Waste Funds. FY 1996 - FY 2001 comprised of Water and Electric, Sewer and Parking Facilities.

** Net Operating Revenue: Operating Revenues Less Operating Expenses for Water and Electric, Sewer, and Solid Waste Funds for FY 1991-FY 1995. FY 1996 - FY 2004 was for Water and Electric, Sewer, and Parking Facilities as the Solid Waste Fund debt was retired.

Notes:

Point at which Trend becomes a negative factor is 1%.

Description:

Debt service is defined as the amount of principal and interest that must be paid each year on long-term debt. Credit rating firms look at debt service coverage by net operating revenues as opposed to debt service as a percent of all operating revenues as is done with General Obligation Debt. A coverage decline below 1.10 is viewed as cause for concern by credit rating firms. In such a case either debt service requirements have become excessive or revenues are not keeping up with expenses.

Analysis:

The debt service coverage ratio has remained relatively stable, varying no more than 1.12 percentage points from the highest to the lowest debt service coverage. Therefore, from the credit industry benchmark of debt service coverage with less than one being a negative factor, the utilities are exhibiting a positive trend in this area.

The City has outstanding special obligation bonds which are not included in this calculation.

Sources:

--Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Tables 13 to 15 and Exhibit F-2

--FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Tables 13 to 15 and Exhibit F-2

Notes:

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Unfunded Liabilities
Numbers 24 - 25
FY 1996 - FY 2005

***Changes in unfunded liabilities can be
monitored by the use of the following indicators:***

- ▶ Pension Assets
- ▶ Accumulated Employee Leave



*City of Columbia
Columbia, Missouri*

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

UNFUNDED LIABILITIES: NUMBERS 24 - 25

An unfunded liability is a liability incurred during the current or a prior year that does not have to be paid until a future year, and for which reserves have not been set aside. Due to their potential magnitude, if these types of obligations are permitted to grow over a long period of time, they can have a substantial affect on a city's financial condition.

Most unfunded liabilities have significant potential because:

- (1) they do not show up in ordinary records in any way, making it difficult to assess their impact; and
- (2) they build up gradually over time, and it is not easy to notice them until they become severe.

Examples could be pension liabilities and employee benefit liabilities.

Indicator 24

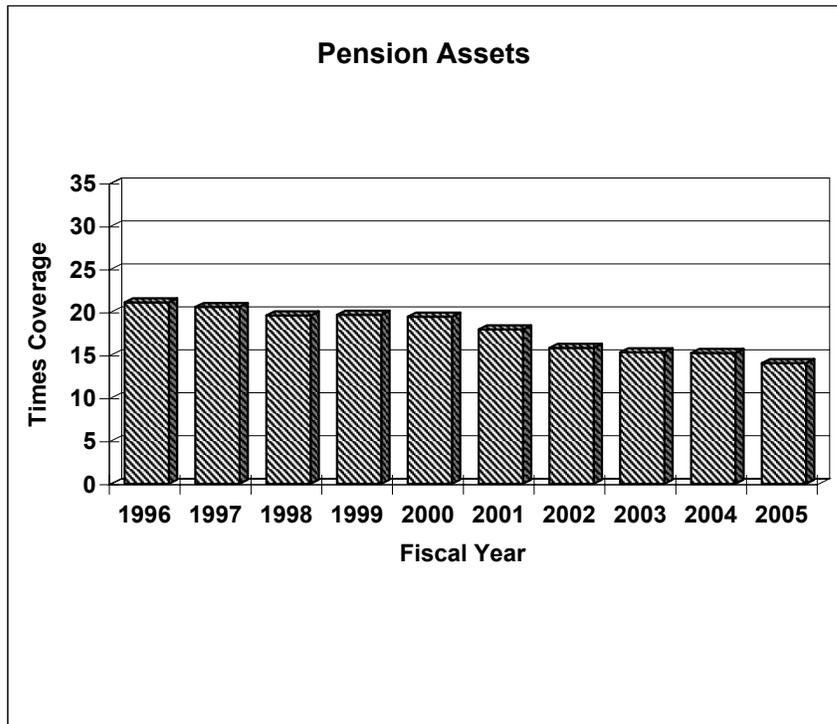
PENSION ASSETS

Warning Trend:

Decreasing Value of Pension Assets
as a Percentage of Benefits Paid

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Pension Plan Assets}}{\text{Benefits Paid}}$$



Fiscal Year	Pension Plan Assets *	Benefits Paid	Ratio Of Assets To Benefits Paid
1996	\$68,342,986	\$3,237,490	21.1
1997	\$79,080,324	\$3,843,739	20.6
1998	\$87,300,395	\$4,457,749	19.6
1999	\$98,788,558	\$5,021,851	19.7
2000	\$107,833,717	\$5,550,035	19.4
2001	\$116,140,896	\$6,471,052	17.9
2002	\$117,370,785	\$7,420,606	15.8
2003	\$123,638,317	\$8,090,630	15.3
2004	\$136,267,107	\$8,958,846	15.2
2005	\$133,886,136	\$9,537,521	14.0

* Pension Assets: LAGERS (Local Governmental Employees Retirement System) and Police and Firefighters' Pension Plan.

Description:

Most of a pension plan's assets are held as cash or investments. A steady decline in this ratio may indicate serious problems in the management or design of the pension plan.

Analysis:

"Benefits paid" coverage was more than adequate in all years because both pension programs are funded as benefits are accrued and money put in reserve for when the benefits will have to be paid ("full funding - in accordance with the annual actuarial report). Costs of the benefits are not deferred to future years. The analysis of a pension plan is extremely technical and complex. Professional actuaries or independent auditors should be the source used to arrive at definitive conclusions. Such actuarial reports are prepared on a regular basis for all of the City's pension systems.

The ration of assets to benefits paid has declined over this period due to various benefit enhancements and a downturn in the investment market in the early 2000's. However, the city does not consider this a warning sign due to full funding of the actuarial computed contributions each year.

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibits H-1, H-2 (FY 1990 - FY 1995)
Exhibits H-1, H-2 (FY 1990 - FY 1995) and A-6 (FY 1996 - FY 2002)
 - FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, A-6
 - LAGERS Actuarial Reports
-

Notes:

Indicator 25

ACCUMULATED EMPLOYEE LEAVE

Warning Trend:

Increasing Amount of Average Vacation
Accumulated Per Municipal
Employee

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Accumulated Hours of Employee Leave}}{\text{Number of Municipal Employees}}$$



Fiscal Year	Accumulated Hours Of Earned Vacation	Number Of Municipal Employees	Hours Of Earned Accumulated Vacation Per Employee
1996	91,230	975.88	93.48
1997	91,817	987.05	93.02
1998	93,015	1,005.90	92.47
1999	85,443	1,040.70	82.10
2000	88,992	1,057.15	84.18
2001	92,731	1,077.20	86.09
2002	93,311	1,113.35	83.81
2003	92,612	1,129.60	81.99
2004	96,729	1,143.30	84.61
2005	98,925	1,168.55	84.66

Description:

Cities usually allow their employees to accumulate some portion of unused vacation and sick leave, which may be paid at termination or retirement. The expenditure liability is rarely funded while it is being accumulated. The benefits become a real cost when the employees are actually paid for their accumulated leave. The amount of this liability should be watched closely, unless such policies begin to contribute to an exaggerated increase in the amount of unfunded liability.

Analysis:

Since 1989, management has made a concentrated effort to reduce the accumulated hours of earned vacation. The hours of earned accumulated vacation leave per employee has varied from a high of 93.48 to a low of 81.99 during the period shown, which is a 12.29% decrease.

The FY 2005 figure represents 10.58 work days per employee of accumulated vacation leave. This total translates into 2.12 weeks of leave which is an acceptable number of weeks of accumulated employee vacation leave.

Sources:

- City of Columbia Human Resources
- City of Columbia Annual Budget

Notes:

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Condition of Capital Plant:

Numbers 26 - 28

FY 1996 - FY 2005

The condition of capital plant is difficult to monitor; nevertheless, changes in condition of capital plant can be monitored to a certain extent using the following indicators:

- ▶ Maintenance Effort
- ▶ Level of Capital Outlay
- ▶ Depreciation



*City of Columbia
Columbia, Missouri*

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

CONDITION OF CAPITAL PLANT: NUMBERS 26 - 28

The bulk of a city's wealth is invested in its physical assets such as streets, buildings, utility networks and equipment. Often these assets are not properly maintained or are allowed to become obsolete. This can result in a decrease in the usefulness of the assets, a decline in personnel productivity or an increase in eventual maintenance and replacing costs. Ultimately, this can cause a decline in the attractiveness of the city as a place to live and do business.

Maintenance and replacement is often deferred because it is a relatively painless short-run way to reduce expenditures and ease financial strain. If deferral is continued, however, it can create problems that become exaggerated because of the sums of money invested in capital facilities. Some of the problems associated with deferred maintenance are:

- Creation of safety hazards and other liability exposures that may result;
- Reduction in the residential and business value of the city can result;
- Decreased efficiency of equipment and personnel;
- An increase in the eventual cost of bringing the facility up to shape that would occur, i.e. if the capping of a street were put off so long that the street had to be completely restructured.
- The potential for creating an unfunded liability in the form of a maintenance and replacement backlog.
- Costs will increase in the long run due to inflationary pressures -- especially construction costs.

Indicator 26-A

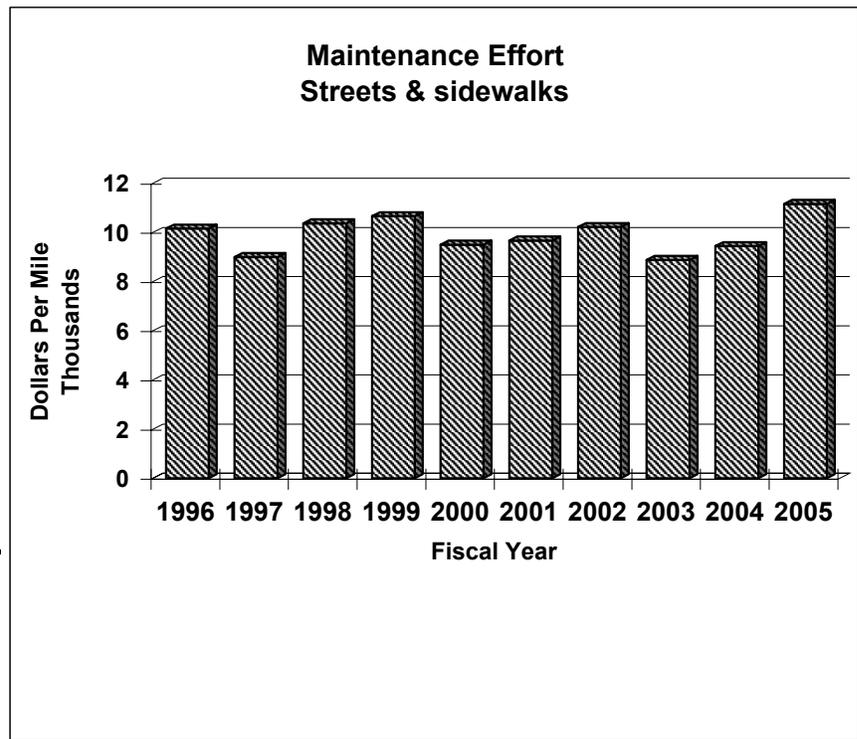
MAINTENANCE EFFORT: Streets and Sidewalks

Warning Trend:

Declining Levels of Expenditures for Maintenance of Streets and Sidewalks

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Maintenance Expenditures for Streets}}{\text{Number of Miles of Streets}}$$



Fiscal Year	Maintenance Expenditures -- Streets & Sidewalks	Number Of Street Miles *	Maintenance Expenditures Per Mile Of Street
1996	\$2,563,818	252.5	\$10,154
1997	\$2,353,097	261.5	\$8,998
1998	\$2,796,407	269.8	\$10,365
1999	\$2,928,402	274.8	\$10,656
2000	\$2,701,814	284.3	\$9,503
2001	\$2,748,729	284.3	\$9,668
2002	\$3,425,456	335.2	\$10,219
2003	\$2,931,440	330.1	\$8,880
2004	\$3,508,103	371.4	\$9,445
2005	\$4,356,869	390.5	\$11,157

* Street Miles: Improved Streets.

Description:

The condition of a city's long-lived assets such as its streets, sidewalks and bridges is significant because of their tremendous costs and the far-reaching implications should they be allowed to decline. The decline of these assets may affect business activity, property value and operating expenditures. Deferral of maintenance on the assets and their subsequent erosion can also create a significant unfunded liability.

Over the long run, maintenance expenditures should remain relatively stable in relation to the amount of assets to be maintained. If in the long run, the ratio between maintenance expenditures and the amount of assets appears to be declining, it may be a sign that the city is deteriorating and maintenance costs are being deferred to a future period when costs will be significantly higher.

Analysis:

For the period shown, maintenance expenditures increased by 69.94% and the number of street miles increased 54.65%. This growth is attributable to new subdivision growth and major annexations into the City. Maintenance expenditures per mile of street have varied yearly with an overall increase of 9.88%. We will continue to closely monitor this indicator to avoid a negative trend in the future. The street department has purchased the Hansen System which is a software package that enables the street department to track street conditions and to assist with determining street maintenance needs.

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibit B-4
- FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibit B-4
- City of Columbia Annual Budget Document (Demographic Statistics)

Notes:

Indicator 26-B

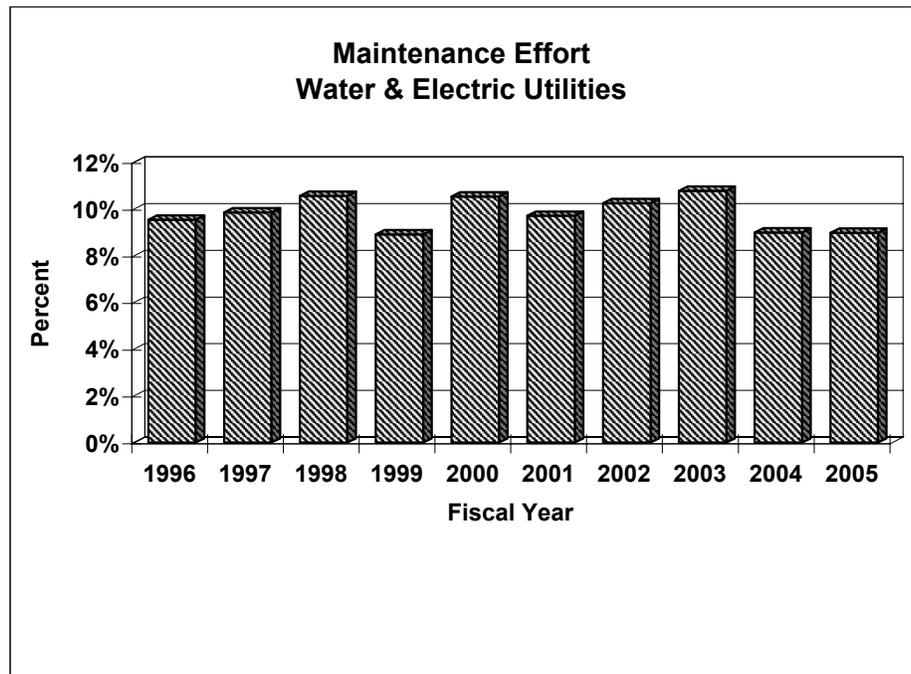
MAINTENANCE EFFORT: Water & Electric Utilities

Warning Trend:

A Declining Level of Maintenance Expenses as a Percent of Total Operating Expenses

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Expenses for Maintenance}}{\text{Total Operating Expenses}}$$



Fiscal Year	Maintenance Expenditures -- Water & Electric	Total Operating Expenses	Maintenance Expenses As A Percent Of Operating Expenses
1996	\$4,453,694	\$46,683,099	9.54%
1997	\$4,709,902	\$47,793,898	9.85%
1998	\$5,430,869	\$51,395,707	10.57%
1999	\$4,457,488	\$49,990,146	8.92%
2000	\$5,428,714	\$51,540,778	10.53%
2001	\$5,234,644	\$53,888,913	9.71%
2002	\$5,618,678	\$54,840,910	10.25%
2003	\$6,300,261	\$58,444,470	10.78%
2004	\$5,627,789	\$62,559,631	9.00%
2005	\$6,475,368	\$72,052,155	8.99%

Description:

The condition of the City's Water and Electric utilities assets is significant because of the tremendous cost associated with system repair and replacement. Deferral of essential repairs and maintenance to these assets and their subsequent deterioration can create a significant unfunded liability for the utilities.

Over the long run, maintenance expenses will likely remain constant, but vary up and down from year to year. If the ratio between maintenance expenses and total expenses is declining in the long run, it may be a sign that the utility's assets are beginning to deteriorate.

If maintenance expenses are being deferred to a future time, then maintenance costs will increase because of inflationary pressures and more advanced asset deterioration which requires more extensive repairs.

Analysis:

This indicator has varied from year to year over the last ten years, as might be expected, but does not show a long-term problem. The trend is behaving as would be expected if regular maintenance was being carried on. Specifically, the difference between the high and low percentages for the period shown has not varied more than 1.86 percentage points.

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibits F-2, F-4 and F-5
 - FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibits F-2, F-4 and F-5
-

Notes:

Indicator 27

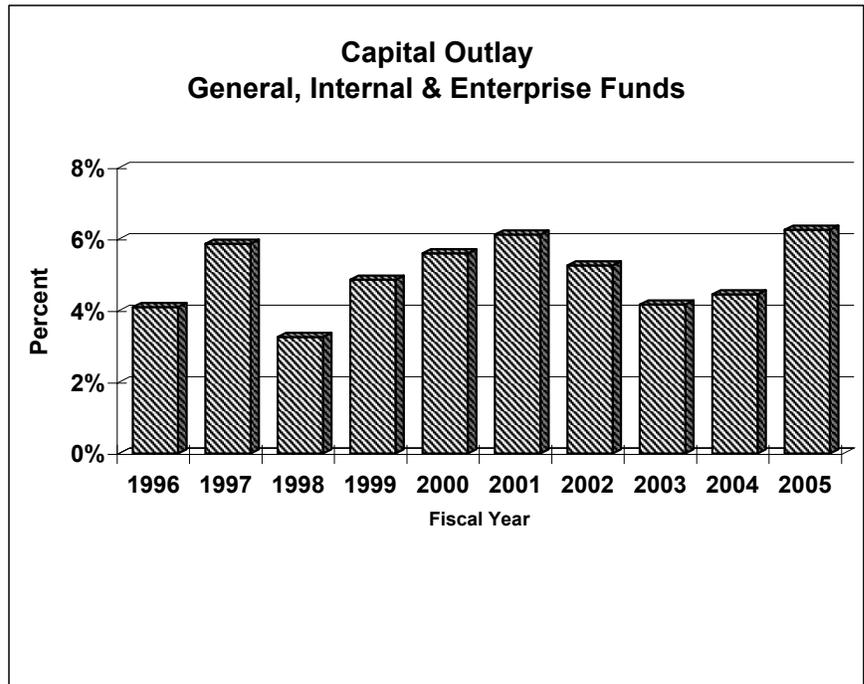
CAPITAL OUTLAY: General, Internal Service and Enterprise Funds

Warning Trend:

A Steady Long-Term Decline in Capital Outlays as a Percent of Operating Expenditures

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Capital Outlays from Operating Funds}}{\text{Net Operating Expenditures}}$$



Fiscal Year	Total Capital Outlays	Operating Expenditures and Transfers	Capital Outlays As a Percent of Operating Expenditures
1996	4,572,428	111,792,272	4.09%
1997	6,903,159	117,746,692	5.86%
1998	4,098,417	125,714,611	3.26%
1999	6,203,040	127,574,128	4.86%
2000	7,340,098	131,077,078	5.60%
2001	8,482,780	138,555,685	6.12%
2002	7,661,414	145,602,982	5.26%
2003	6,448,250	154,895,715	4.16%
2004	7,268,609	163,281,633	4.45%
2005	11,625,242	185,683,104	6.26%

Description:

The expenditure for operating equipment purchased from the operating budget is usually referred to as capital outlay. Normally, it would include equipment with an estimated useful life in excess of one year, and have an initial cost of a minimum of \$500 (or \$1000 beginning in FY 1998). In FY 2002 the capitalization threshold increased from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Capital outlay does not include capital budget expenditures for construction of capital facilities such as streets or bridges.

The purpose of capital outlay in the operating budget is to replace worn-out equipment or add new equipment to enhance operations on a regular basis. The level of capital outlay is a rough indicator of whether or not the City's stock of equipment is being maintained in good condition. However, this does not account for the adequacy of routine repair and maintenance. Over a number of years, the relationship between capital outlay needs and operating expenditures should remain about the same.

If the ratio is declining in the short-run (one to three years), it could mean that the City's needs have temporarily been satisfied since most equipment lasts more than one year. If the decline persists for more than three (3) years, it may indicate that capital outlays are being deferred. Such a practice can result in the use of obsolete or inefficient equipment and the creation of future unfunded liabilities.

Analysis:

There appears to be no long-term decline in capital outlays as a percentage of operating expenditures for all funds considered. The City has not had persistent declines for more than three years, which would indicate that capital outlays are continually being deferred.

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports Exhibits B-4, F-2 and G-2
- FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibits B-4, F-2 and G-2
- From YTD appropriation statement - (capital outlays)

Notes:

Indicator 28

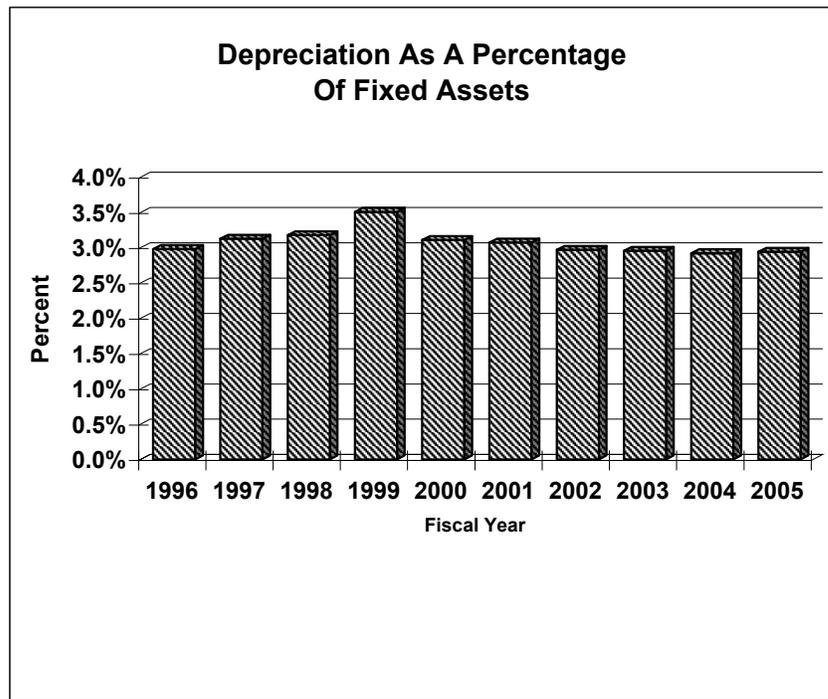
DEPRECIATION: Enterprise & Internal Service Funds

Warning Trend:

Declining Amount of Depreciation Expenses as a Percent of Total Depreciable Assets for Enterprise Funds and Internal Service Funds

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Depreciation Expense}}{\text{Cost of Depreciable Assets}}$$



Fiscal Year	Depreciation Expense	Cost of Depreciable Assets *	Depreciation As a Percentage Of Asset Value
1996	\$9,138,950	\$306,619,274	2.98%
1997	\$10,109,775	\$323,184,331	3.13%
1998	\$10,759,946	\$338,794,643	3.18%
1999	\$12,415,895	\$353,847,865	3.51%
2000	\$11,521,565	\$370,530,455	3.11%
2001	\$12,194,158	\$396,611,428	3.07%
2002	\$12,402,278	\$417,552,098	2.97%
2003	\$13,200,875	\$446,472,671	2.96%
2004	\$13,857,976	\$474,280,022	2.92%
2005	\$14,752,238	\$501,378,434	2.94%

* Property, Plant and Equipment.

FY 1997 Cost of Depreciation of Assets were restated in FY 1998 due to a change in the Fixed Asset policy which raised the threshold from \$500 to \$100 for assets to be depreciated.

Description:

Depreciation is the mechanism by which a cost is associated with the use of a fixed asset over its estimated useful life. Depreciation will only be recorded in enterprise and internal service funds. Total depreciation expense typically remains a relatively stable proportion of the cost of the entity's fixed assets. The reason is that older assets, which are fully depreciated, are continually being replaced with newer assets.

If depreciation costs are steadily declining as a percentage of the fixed asset cost, the assets on hand are probably being used beyond their estimated useful lives, and thus are fully depreciated. If the ratio is declining for this reason, it can indicate that the enterprise or internal service funds lack the resources to remain financially solvent.

Analysis:

There appears to be slight yearly variations in the amount of depreciation expressed as a percentage of fixed asset costs for the period shown. Normally, if depreciation costs are steadily declining as a percentage of fixed asset costs, then the assets may have outlived their usefulness and are not being replaced in a timely manner. The percentage has remained relatively stable at around 3.0%.

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Exhibits F-1, F-2, G-1 and G-2
 - FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Exhibits F-1, F-2, G-1 and G-2
-

Notes:

)(

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

Community Needs and Resources

Numbers 29 - 36

FY 1996 - FY 2005

Changes in economic and demographic characteristics are most useful for long-run analysis and can best be monitored by the use of:

- ▶ Population
- ▶ Median Age
- ▶ Personal Income
- ▶ Public Assistance Recipients
- ▶ Property Value
- ▶ Residential Development
- ▶ Employment Base
- ▶ Business Activity



*City of Columbia
Columbia, Missouri*

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)

COMMUNITY NEEDS AND RESOURCES: NUMBERS 29 - 36

Community needs and resources encompass economic and demographic characteristics such as population, employment, personal income, property value and business activity. This category treats a city's financial condition and community needs and resources as different sides of the same coin. On one side, they describe the community's wealth and its ability to generate revenues; on the other side, they describe demands which the community will make on local government, i.e. public safety, capital improvements and additions, and social services.

The needs and resources of a community are closely interrelated to one another; changes in one trend affect the other, and the changes are often cumulative. An example of this is the interrelationship and cumulative affects which changes in population can have on the community's needs and resources.

A community which is experiencing a gradual population growth could expect accompanying increases in its business activity. This increase could then create additional jobs which would stimulate retail sales and housing demand. A cycle of events such as this would act to place the finances of the city on solid ground. On the other hand, a declining population accompanied by a decrease in jobs would tend to cause people to look elsewhere for employment, causing further decline in population. As a result, retail sales and housing demand would be expected to suffer a similar decline, further depressing the local economy.

If a city were to experience a decrease in population, it could not balance the loss of revenue by decreasing expenditures by a corresponding reduction. The City must maintain certain levels of service (lighting, streets, police and fire services). Many of these expenditures remain regardless of population decline.

In fact, a city may be forced to raise taxes and rates to make up for lost revenues, placing a larger burden on the remaining population. As economic conditions decline and taxes rise, the city could become a less desirable place to live if the declining cycle continued.

A community's economic and demographic characteristics are sensitive to decisions regarding long-range planning and development. Therefore, this group of indicators should prove valuable by providing information for financial forecasting. In addition, they should also identify policies or practices which need review in order that potential negative trends may be averted before they develop or become serious.

Indicator 29

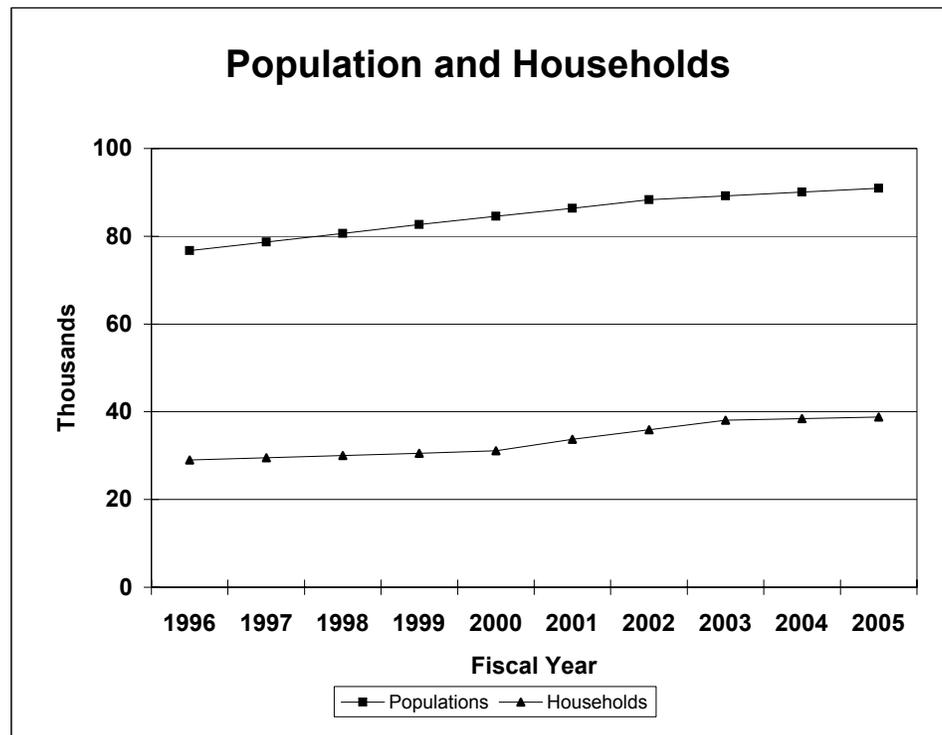
POPULATION

Warning Trend:

A Decreasing Rate of Growth or a Sudden Increase in Population

Formulation:

Population
Number of Households



Fiscal Year	Estimated Population	Estimated Households
1996	76,756	28,985
1997	78,675	29,509
1998	80,642	30,033
1999	82,658	30,557
2000	84,531	31,081
2001	86,391	33,689
2002	88,291	35,916
2003	89,174	38,036
2004	90,066	38,417
2005	90,967	38,801

Consolidated Plan household number for 1999. For the other years, we took the total increase from 1990 to 1999 and divided it up equally among the remaining years.

Census numbers were used for the 1996 and 2000. All other years reflect 1% growth except 1997-99 which reflect a 2.5% growth rate. FY 2001 reflects a 2.2% growth due to new census numbers released in 2000.

Description:

The exact relationship between population changes and other economic and demographic factors has not yet been made clear. However, the evidence seems to indicate that changes in population can have a direct effect on city revenues because population levels appear to be at least indirectly related to such issues as employment, income, and property value. Sudden and substantial increases in population can create immediate pressures for new capital outlays on infrastructure, and for higher levels of service. In the case of annexations, where much of the capital infrastructure is already in place, the pressure may not be as great. However, there still may need to be an expansion of operating programs.

A decline in population would, at first glance, appear to relieve the pressure for expenditures because there would be less population to service. In reality, however, a city is rarely able to reduce expenditures in the same proportion as it is losing population -- at least not in the short run. First, many of a city's costs, such as debt service, pension and governmental mandates, are fixed and cannot be reduced in the short run.

Second, if the out migration is composed of middle- and upper-income households, then the city is left with a more expensive type of population to service -- the poor and the aged, who characteristically rely most heavily on government services. Finally, because of the interrelationship between population levels and other economic and demographic factors, a decline in population tends to have a cumulative negative affect on city revenues -- the further the decline, the more adverse the affects on employment, income, housing and business activity.

Analysis:

For the period shown, estimated population has increased 18.51% and the number of estimated households has increased by 33.87%. As has been suggested in other indicators, a study of the number of households may reveal a more accurate reading on certain pressures for City services since service costs to households may be basically the same, regardless of the number of inhabitants. Neither the population nor household growth rates are a cause for concern because neither of them are declining, nor are they increasing substantially. The City uses U.S. Census Bureau counts for the years in which the census is tabulated and estimates the population and number of households in the years between the census.

Sources:

- City of Columbia Planning Department
- <http://quickfacts.census.gov/hunits/states/29pl.html>

Notes:

Indicator 30

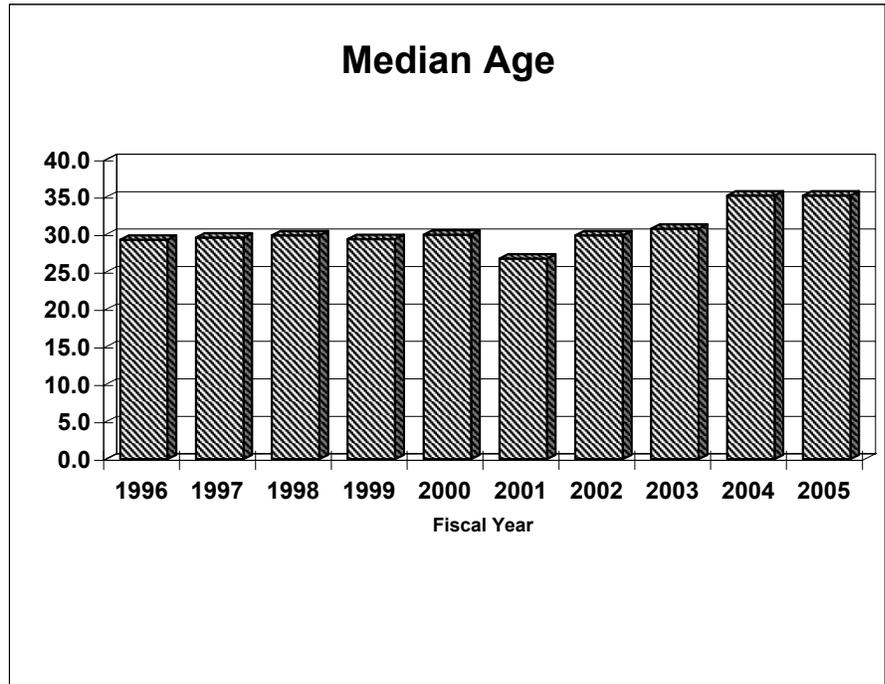
MEDIAN AGE

Warning Trend:

Increasing Median Age of Population

Formulation:

Median Age of Population



Fiscal Year	Median Age
1996	29.3
1997	29.6
1998	29.9
1999	29.4
2000	30.0
2001	26.8 **
2002	29.9
2003	30.8
2004	35.2 *
2005	35.2

*Starting in 2004 - Sales and Marketing Management Survey included the Jefferson City data with Columbia data. The median age for 2005 remained the same.
 ** Census data listed Columbia's average population at 26.8 - For FY 2002 we utilized the results from the "Sales and Marketing Management " magazine.

Description:

As the population changes, the relationships between median age and the other economic and demographic factors are not clear. However, the evidence does indicate that an aging population and a rise in the number of senior citizens can hurt both revenues and expenditures profiles of a city.

Revenues may be affected for two reasons. First, the income of senior citizens is often in the form of Social Security benefits, which are not subject to taxes and therefore could reduce the amount paid to the state, reducing the amount paid by the state to the City in the form of grants etc. Secondly, senior citizens tend to spend less than younger persons.

As the younger age groups leave a community or decrease as a percentage of population, business activity can decrease to a greater proportion. This is especially true if most of the people leaving are between twenty-five and and forty years old, since these people usually buy more than those in any other age group. If this age group leaves, it also means the community loses a significant portion of its labor force, and this can create an additional negative effect on the local economy. If the increase in median age is caused by a decrease in families with young children, this can have a favorable affect on city revenues because of reduced need for schools, recreational facilities, and related programs.

Analysis:

For the period shown, the median age has ranged from a low of 26.8 years to a high of 35.2 years, with the current average median age for the ten year period is just at 29.9 years.

According to "Sales and Marketing Management," the percent of population in Boone County is broken down by age groups as follows: 18-24 years 16.8%; 25-34 years 17.5%; 35-49 years 20.5%, and 50 and over 23.2%. The trend should be monitored in the future to determine if the trend increase is becoming a matter that warrants concern. However, in Columbia the breakdown is as follows: 18-24 years 22.0%; 25-34 years 18.7%; 35-49 years 18.5%, and 50 and over 21.3%. Since Columbia is home of the University of Missouri, Columbia College, and Stephens College it is apparent that the age group of 18-24 years will continue to remain one of the high age groups in Columbia.

Sources:

--"Sales and Marketing Management," July or August issues of the Current Fiscal Year - Economic Development

Notes:

Indicator 31

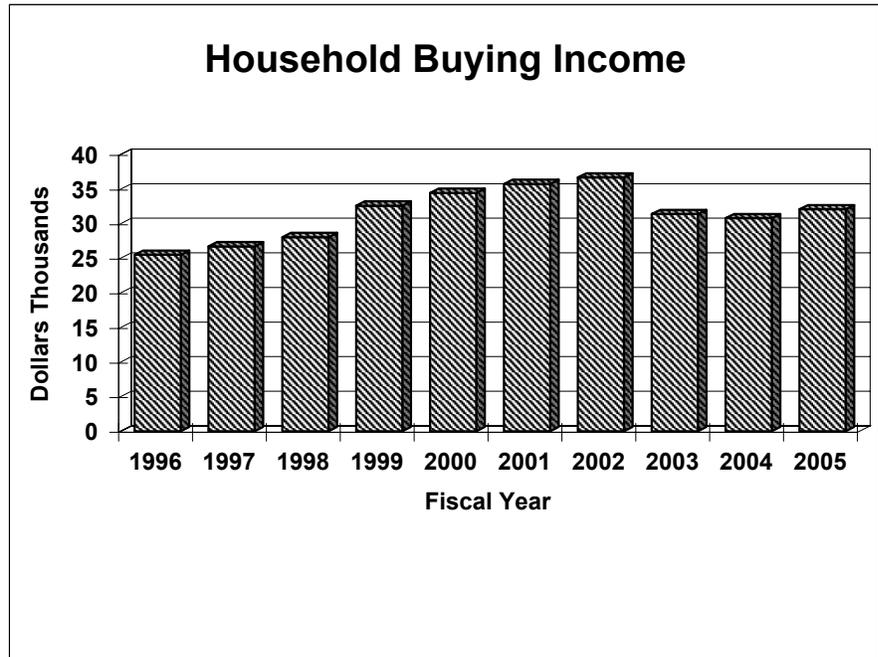
HOUSEHOLD EFFECTIVE BUYING INCOME

Warning Trend:

Decline in the Level of Household Income

Formulation:

Median Household Effective Buying Income



Fiscal Year	Median Household Effective Buying Income
1996	\$25,488
1997	\$26,721
1998	\$28,038
1999	\$32,605
2000	\$34,435
2001	\$35,724
2002	\$36,650
2003	\$31,373
2004	\$30,778
2005	\$32,068

Description:

Household income is one measure of a community's ability to pay taxes -- the higher the income, the more property taxes, sales taxes, and business taxes the city can generate. If income is distributed evenly, higher per capita income will usually mean a lower dependency on governmental services such as transportation, health, recreation, and welfare. Credit rating firms use per capita income as an important measure of a city's ability to repay debt.

A decline in per capita income results in loss of consumer purchasing power and can provide advance notice that businesses, especially in the retail sector, will suffer a decline that can ripple through the rest of the city's economy.

Analysis:

Effective household buying income has increased by 25.82% for the period listed and ranged from a low of \$25,488 to \$36,650. When examining the data for effective household buying income, it is apparent that this indicator will fluctuate from year-to-year depending upon the percentage of households by effective buying incomes.

The decrease in FY 2003 and FY 2004 in effective buying income may be due to the large estimated increase in number of households and a change to include the Jefferson City area data with Columbia data respectively.

The increase since the change over in FY 1996 has been 25.87%, thus there is no concern for this indicator. Obviously, if this indicator declined over the next few years, then ramifications could occur for the community, including a decline in property taxes and sales taxes.

Source:

--"Sales and Marketing Management," July or August issues of the Current Fiscal Year - Economic Development

Notes:

Indicator 32

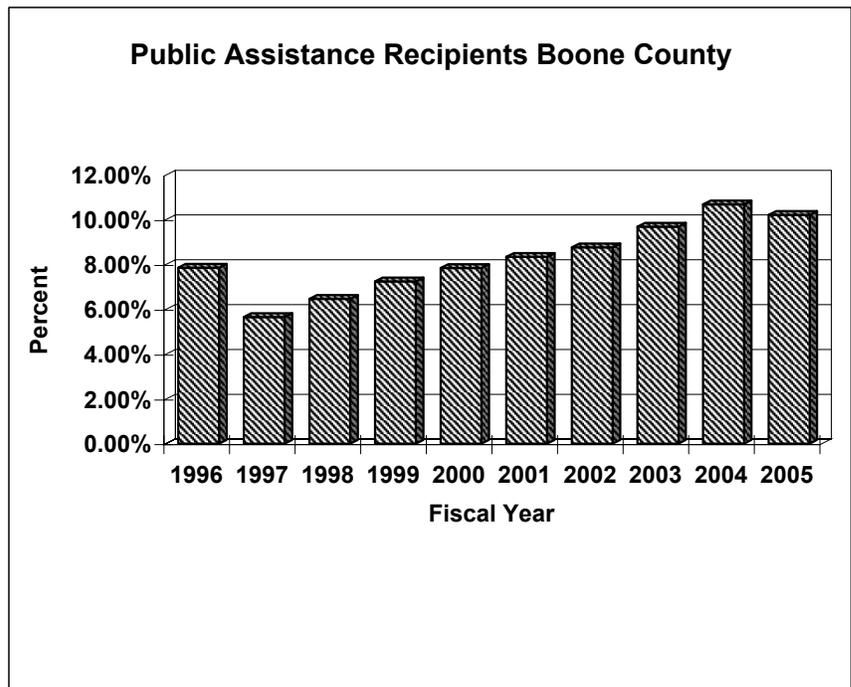
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS

Warning Trend:

Increasing Percent of Population Receiving Public Assistance

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Public Assistance Recipients}}{\text{Total Population}}$$



Fiscal Year	Number of Public Assistance Recipients *	Estimated Boone County Population	Percent of Population Receiving Public Assistance
1996	9,738	123,920	7.86%
1997	7,086	125,159	5.66%
1998	8,179	126,411	6.47%
1999	9,263	127,675	7.26%
2000	10,115	128,951	7.84%
2001	11,298	135,454	8.34%
2002	12,109	138,163	8.76%
2003	13,527	139,545	9.69%
2004	15,056	140,940	10.68%
2005	14,548	142,349	10.22%

* Total number of people in Boone County receiving assistance. This does NOT include all food stamp recipients.

The public assistance recipients number for 2004 was estimated at the time of printing, however, the number was revised to the actual state report when printing for 2005.

Description:

An increase in this trend for several consecutive years might be closely associated with a decline in average personal income. The indicator may be used to focus on specific problems associated with growth of low-income families. As with measures of personal income, an increase in the number of public assistance recipients can signal a future increase in the level and unit cost of services because of the relatively higher levels of needs of low-income people, combined with their relative lack of wealth.

Analysis:

During the period shown, the number of people requesting public assistance has fluctuated greatly. During FY 1996 and FY 1997 slight decreases were recognized perhaps due to a greater focus on reducing the need for assistance. The percentage of the population receiving public assistance ranged from a low of 5.66% to a high of 10.68% during this period. The public assistance recipients will fluctuate slightly on a yearly basis depending on the number of applications pending.

Food Stamps furnished to households totaled 6,029 in FY 2005 up from 5,185 last year. The food stamp cases in FY 2005 provided food stamps to 13,836 recipients. A portion of the food stamp recipients also receive other public assistance as indicated in the total number of public assistance recipients. Those years that experienced increases in the number of public assistance recipients could have been due to an increase in the number of pregnant women recipients and elderly living longer. Also, Medicaid guidelines were changed whereby more children can be covered.

Sources:

- Planning Department, City of Columbia
 - <http://www.dss.state.mo.us/re/pdf/dfsfy02.pdf>
 - <http://www.dss.state.mo.us/re/dfsar.htm>
-

Notes:

The number of recipients receiving public assistance includes the following:

- Total persons receiving temporary assistance (children and parents)
- Children receiving medicaid in the category of MC, Poverty, and MAF and adults receiving medicaid
- Total persons receiving general relief
- Total person receiving nursing care

Indicator 33

PROPERTY VALUE

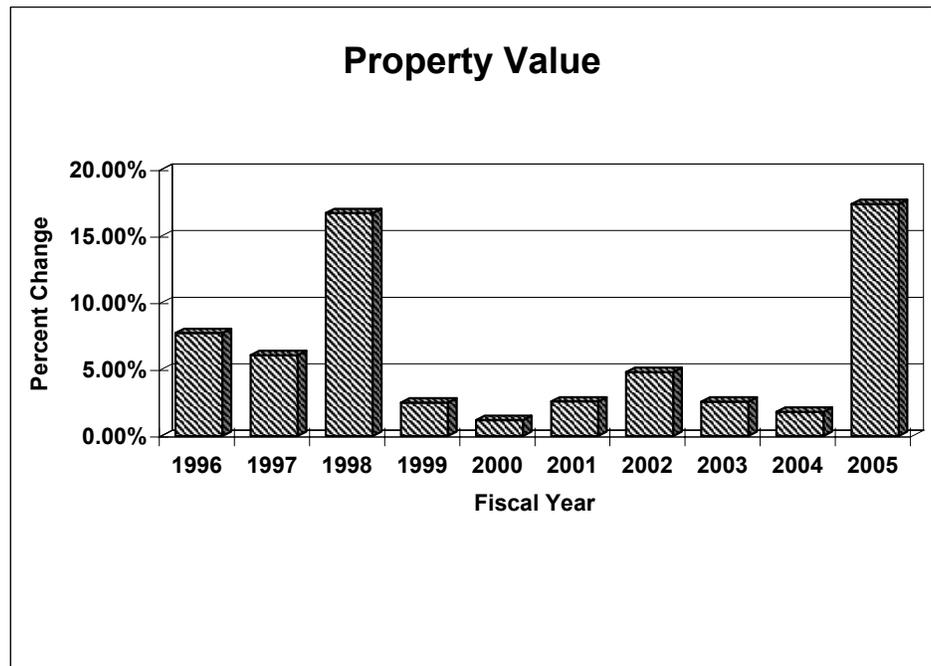
Warning Trend:

Declining or Negative Growth in Market Value of Residential, Commercial and Industrial Property

Formulation:

Change in
Property Value
(constant dollars)

Property Value
Prior Year
(constant dollars)



Fiscal Year	Market Value Of Property	Consumer Price Index	Property Value In Constant Dollars	Percentage Change In Property Value (Constant Dollars)
1996	\$2,680,063,838	472.7	\$566,969,291	7.72%
1997	\$2,904,545,971	483.0	\$601,355,273	6.06%
1998	\$3,448,629,246	491.3	\$701,939,598	16.73%
1999	\$3,625,640,713	503.9	\$719,515,918	2.50%
2000	\$3,794,813,029	521.2	\$728,091,525	1.19%
2001	\$3,952,633,338	529.2	\$746,907,282	2.58%
2002	\$4,251,424,537	543.2	\$782,662,838	4.79%
2003	\$4,450,247,350	554.3	\$802,858,984	2.58%
2004	\$4,648,539,062	568.7	\$817,397,408	1.81%
2005	\$5,713,406,342	595.4	\$959,591,257	17.40%

Description:

Property value is important to cities who rely heavily on the property tax as a substantial portion of their revenue. If a city does not lower or increase its tax rate, then the higher the aggregate property value, the greater the revenues produced. Cities experiencing population and economic growth will likely see a growth in property values -- at least in the short run. This is because in the short run the supply of housing is fixed, and the increase in demand due to growth will force prices up. The reverse tends to be true for declining areas.

The extent to which declining property value (constant dollars) affects city revenues depends on the city's reliance on the property tax.

Analysis:

In FY 1998 and FY 2005 there was a general reassessment of all properties. When major reassessments occur, the growth in subsequent years will generally be much smaller. The City continues to experience growth in both commercial and residential areas.

Although the growth fluctuates significantly over time, it is little consequence to the City since it does not rely on property tax revenues as a major source for financing its general government operations.

Sources:

- City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Table 5
 - "Monthly Labor Review" CPI
 - <http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/cpi.t01.htm>
-

Notes:

Indicator 34

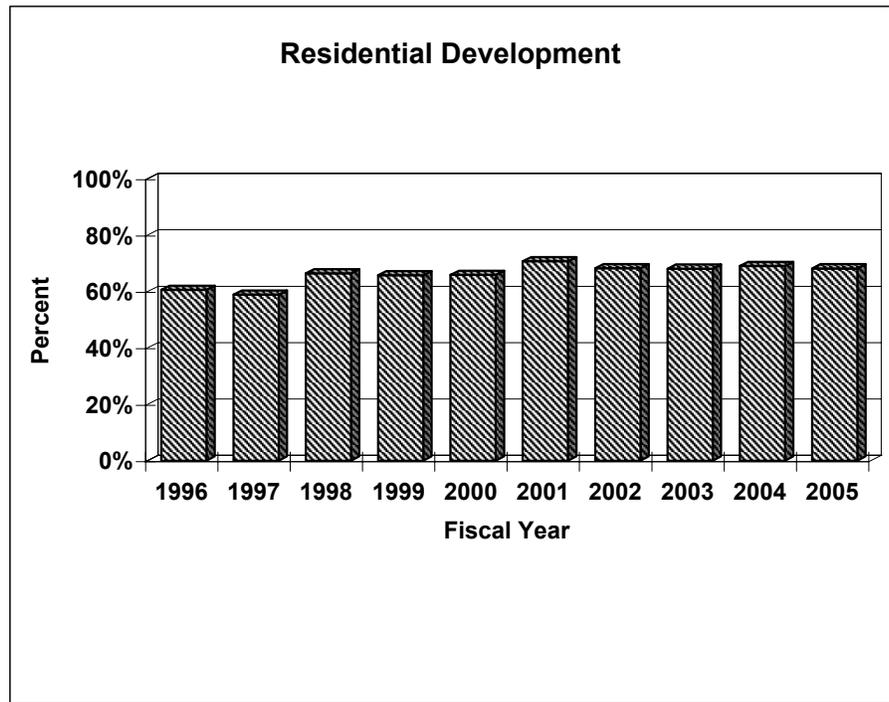
RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

Warning Trend:

Increasing Market Value of Residential Property as a Percent Of Total Property Value

Formulation:

$$\frac{\text{Market Value of Residential Property}}{\text{Market Value of Total Property}}$$



Fiscal Year	Market Value-- Residential Property	Market Value -- Total Property	Residential Property As a Percent Of Total Property
1996	\$1,623,920,026	\$2,680,063,838	60.59%
1997	\$1,709,201,716	\$2,904,545,971	58.85%
1998	\$2,291,862,463	\$3,448,629,246	66.46%
1999	\$2,382,605,395	\$3,625,640,713	65.72%
2000	\$2,498,095,647	\$3,794,813,029	65.83%
2001	\$2,795,469,711	\$3,952,633,338	70.72%
2002	\$2,900,971,689	\$4,251,424,537	68.24%
2003	\$3,028,953,300	\$4,450,247,350	68.06%
2004	\$3,209,104,884	\$4,648,539,062	69.03%
2005	\$3,895,357,916	\$5,713,406,342	68.18%

Description:

Generally speaking, the net cost of servicing residential development is greater than the cost of servicing commercial or industrial development. This is because residential development usually creates more expenditure demands than revenue receipts. The old planning adage is that residential development creates expenditure drains, commercial development pays for itself, and industrial development creates revenue surpluses. Under such a set of circumstances, the ideal condition would be to have sufficient industrial development to offset the costs of residential development.

There are, however, many exceptions. For example, a high-density residential area occupied by middle-aged, wealthy residents, who are heavy consumers, and who look to government for fewer General Fund services can generate more revenue than service costs. In addition, if in new subdivisions, the developer is required to construct the basic infrastructure, the expenditure drain may not occur -- at least in the short run.

Analysis:

Although industrial development may not cause a drain on service-oriented expenditures, it may tie the community more to national economic trends than is desirable. The City of Columbia, to a certain extent, is insulated from national economic pressures. Although unemployment is generally less than the national average, a significant portion of it is keyed to manufacturing firms who are responding to national economic pressures.

Residential property as a percentage of total property has increased from 60.59% to 68.18% for the period shown as a result of increased commercial development and assessed values. A large portion of the increase in commercial property is from the northwest section of the City including Columbia Mall, Bernadette Square and complex development, State Farm and Shelter Insurance expansion of facilities, and Holiday Inn expansion of facilities.

In October 2003 Famous Barr opened in the Northwest part of Columbia along with Best Buy and Hobby Lobby. Columbia continues to experience considerable residential development in several sections of the City. The net cost of servicing residences is higher than that of commercial property.

In FY 2005 Columbia experienced the opening of Bass Pro (March) Old, Nay, Linens-n-Things and Shoe Carnival (August) along with additional well-known re

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports, Table 5
- FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement, Table 5
- Boone County Assessor's Office

Notes:

Indicator 35

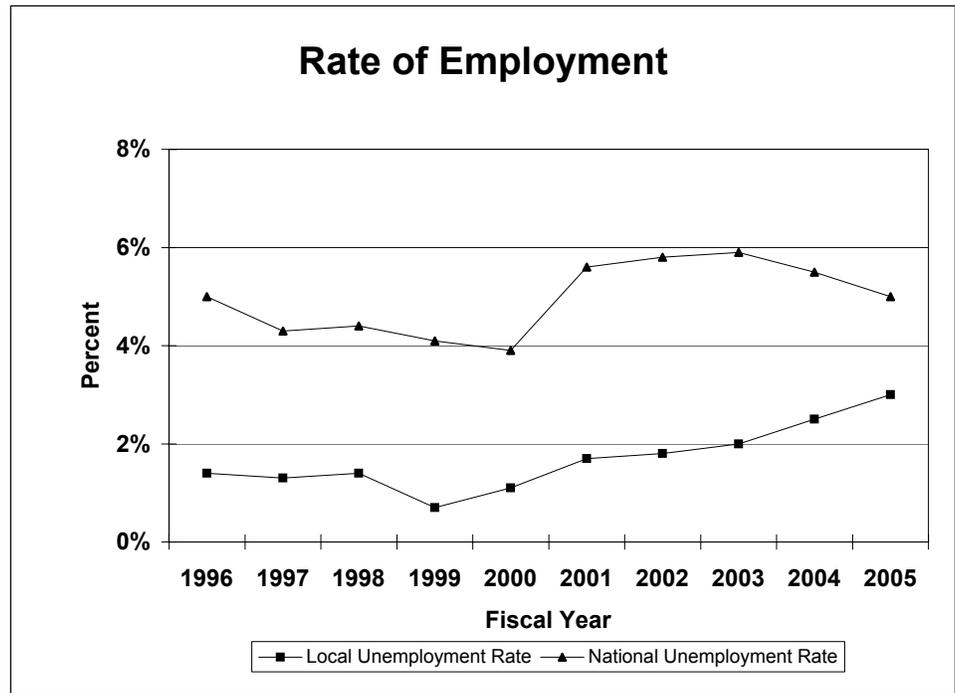
EMPLOYMENT BASE

Warning Trend:

Increasing Rate of Unemployment
or a Decline in Number of Jobs
Provided Within the Community

Formulation:

Unemployment Rate
and Number of Jobs
in the Community



Fiscal Year	Unemployment Rate Local	Unemployment Rate National	Jobs In Community - Civilian Labor Force
1996	1.4%	5.0%	78,470
1997	1.3%	4.3%	73,726
1998	1.4%	4.4%	78,108
1999	0.7%	4.1%	83,257
2000	1.1%	3.9%	81,453
2001	1.7%	5.6%	83,744
2002	1.8%	5.8%	85,452
2003	2.0%	5.9%	89,315
2004	2.5%	5.5%	88,800
2005	3.0%	5.0%	90,700

Description:

Unemployment and jobs in the community are considered together because they are closely related; and for purposes of this discussion are referred to as "employment base." In addition, for comparative purposes, the national unemployment rate is included. Employment base is important because it is directly related to the levels of the business activity and personal income. Changes in the number of jobs provided by the community are a measure of and an influence on business activity. Changes in rate of employment of the community's citizens are related to changes in personal income and thus, are a measure of and an influence on the community's ability to support its local business sector.

If the employment base is growing, if it is sufficiently diverse to provide against short-run economic fluctuation, or downturn in one sector, and if it provides sufficient income to support the local business community, then it will have a positive influence on the city's financial condition. A decline in employment base as measured by the number of jobs, or the lack of employment, can be an early warning sign that overall economic activity will decline and thus, that governmental revenues may decline (or at least not increase at the expected rate), particularly sales tax revenues.

Analysis:

The unemployment rate for Columbia has varied from a high of 3.0% to a low of 0.7% with the reported 2005 rate at 3.00% while the number of jobs have increased 15.59% for the period shown. This compares to a national unemployment rate in the same period ranging from a high of 5.9% to a low of 3.9%. The City of Columbia's unemployment rate has generally been less than one-third of the national unemployment rate with the exception of the current year.

Although the unemployment base has been sufficiently diverse to cushion against temporary economic downfalls in any particular sector, most employment fluctuations have been associated with national manufacturing firms located in Columbia. Such jobs comprise slightly less than 10% of the City's total work force. However, in future years the City should pay particular attention to its increases in the services industry as any economic downturn could affect that area.

Sources:

- Missouri Division of Employment Security (November Preliminary Report)
 - <http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/laus.nws.htm> - Obtained in Oct 2005
 - <http://stats.bls.gov>
-

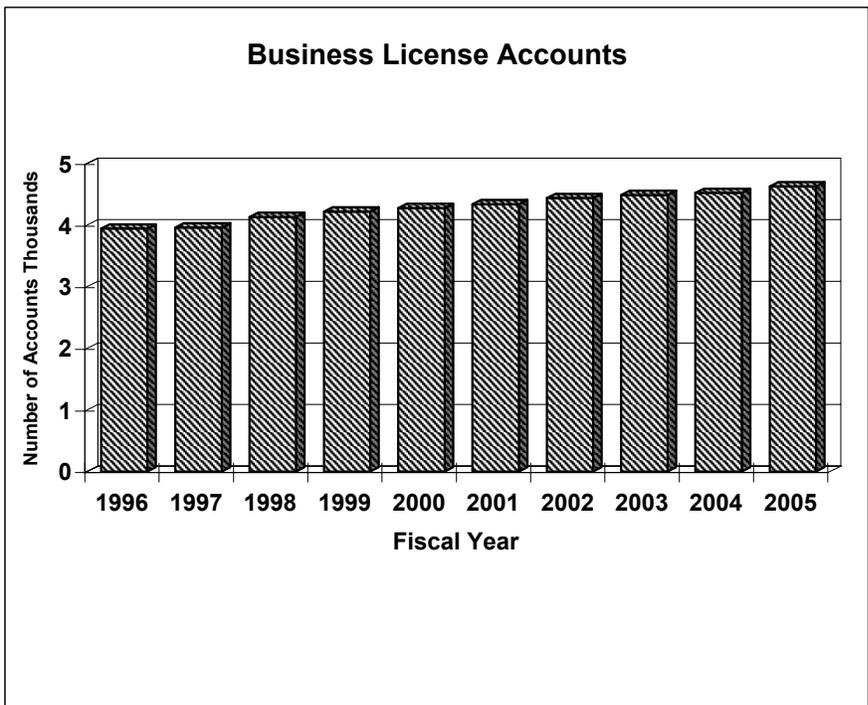
Notes:

Indicator 36-A

BUSINESS ACTIVITY:
Business License
Accounts on File
with the City
of Columbia

Warning Trend:

Decline in Business
License Accounts
Over a Two-Year Period



Fiscal Year	Business License Accounts
1996	3,943
1997	3,960
1998	4,132
1999	4,220
2000	4,277
2001	4,338
2002	4,439
2003	4,489
2004	4,521
2005	4,627

Description:

The number of business license accounts can affect the City's financial condition in two ways. First, it can assist prediction of sales tax revenue yields and, second, it is an indication of business activity that could affect other demographic and economic areas, including the employment base, personal income levels and property values. Changes in business license activity tend to be cumulative.

A decline in accounts will tend to have a negative impact on employment base, income and property values. This in turn can create further declines in business activity as allied industries and services are impacted from the loss of business.

Analysis:

The number of business license accounts has increased by 17.35% for the period shown. This increase is the result of additional light manufacturing facilities locating in Columbia as well as a large increase in the facilities for retail shopping centers.

The total number of home occupations licensed now totals 976. Business License now has a program in place to maintain a more accurate tracking of the number of business licenses, home occupations, liquor licenses etc.

Source:

--City of Columbia Finance Department, Business License Division

Notes:

Indicator 36-B

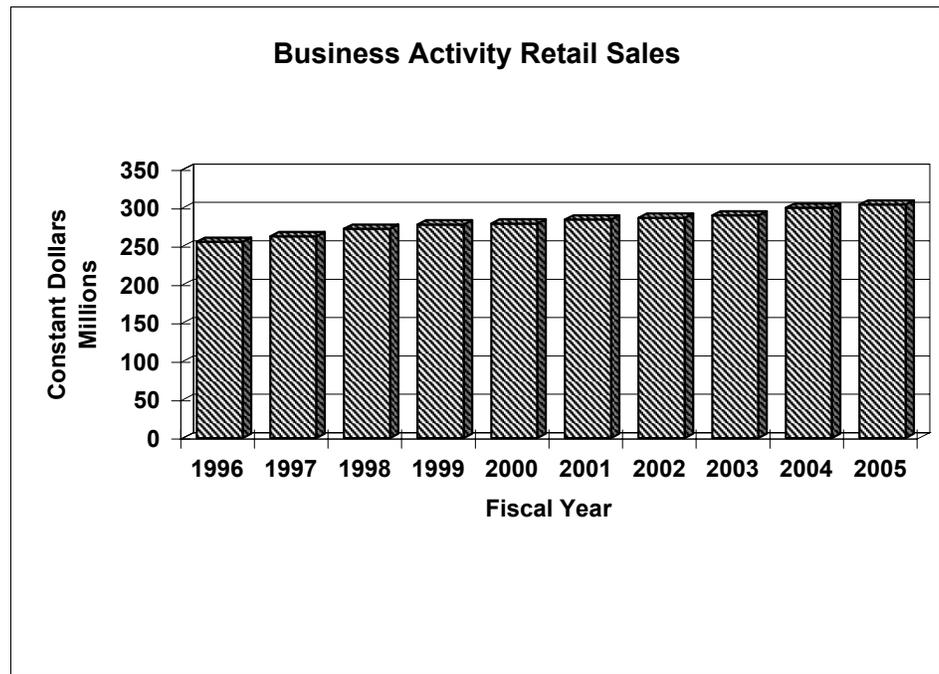
BUSINESS ACTIVITY: Retail Sales

Warning Trend:

Decline in Business Activity as Measured by Retail Sales (constant dollars)

Formulation:

Retail Sales (constant dollars)



Fiscal Year	Estimated Retail Sales	Retail Sales Growth	Consumer Price Index	Retail Sales In Constant Dollars
1996	\$1,207,907,000	6.54%	472.7	\$255,533,531
1997	\$1,269,536,600	5.10%	483.0	\$262,844,017
1998	\$1,339,671,700	5.52%	491.3	\$272,678,954
1999	\$1,402,218,550	4.67%	503.9	\$278,273,179
2000	\$1,457,129,000	3.92%	521.2	\$279,571,949
2001	\$1,505,913,800	3.35%	529.2	\$284,564,210
2002	\$1,558,620,000	3.50%	543.2	\$286,932,990
2003	\$1,608,167,400	3.18%	554.3	\$290,125,816
2004	\$1,706,044,600	6.09%	568.7	\$299,990,258
2005	\$1,811,118,300	6.16%	595.4	\$304,185,136

Description:

The level of retail sales can affect the City's financial condition in two ways. First, it directly affects revenue yields to the extent that they are reliant on sales tax receipts. And second, the affect is indirect to the extent that changes in retail sales affect other demographic and economic areas such as employment base, personal income, etc. This in turn can create further declines in such business activity.

Analysis:

Constant dollar retail sales increased 19.04% for the period shown. This reflects on the ability of the business sector to maintain and increase future retail sales growth. The growth in sales tax has ranged from approximately 3% to 9% for the period shown. Some speculate that the growing popularity of internet sales may be hurting local retailers, however recent years have shown some promise in growth. Sales tax figures continue to be closely monitored on a monthly basis.

Sources:

- Prior to FY 2002 City of Columbia Comprehensive Annual Financial Reports
 - Exhibit B-2: General Fund Sales Tax Revenue
 - Exhibit C-3: Public Improvement Sales Tax Revenue
 - FY 2002 to present City of Columbia Financial Management Information Supplement
 - Exhibit B-2: General Fund Sales Tax Revenue
 - Exhibit C-3: Public Improvement Sales Tax Revenue

 - "Monthly Labor Review" (CPI)
-

Notes:

(This Page Intentionally Left Blank)