

2025

**POPULAR
ANNUAL
FINANCIAL
REPORT**

A Report to our Citizens City of Columbus, Ohio



For the Fiscal
Year ended
December 31, 2025

THE CITY OF
COLUMBUS

OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR
MEGAN N. KILGORE, AUDITOR

FROM THE CITY AUDITOR

Dear Residents of Columbus:

Columbus continues to grow and evolve, and with that growth comes both opportunity and responsibility. Across our city, we are seeing continued investment in neighborhoods, infrastructure, and economic development that is helping position Columbus as one of the most dynamic cities in the country.

This Popular Annual Financial Report (PAFR) is designed to give residents a clear and accessible overview of the City’s finances. It highlights where our revenues come from, how those resources are invested in services and infrastructure, and how Columbus continues to manage its finances responsibly while preparing for the future.

Columbus benefits from a strong and diverse economy and a growing tax base. That strength allows the City to make strategic investments in priorities that matter to residents—public safety, neighborhood improvements, parks and



Megan N. Klone

recreation, housing, mobility, and workforce opportunity. At the same time, careful financial planning ensures that we remain prepared for economic changes and able to sustain these investments over time.

Maintaining Columbus’s long tradition of strong financial management remains a top priority. Through disciplined budgeting, responsible debt management, and long-term planning, the City continues to protect its financial stability while supporting a growing community.

A city’s finances ultimately reflect its values. In Columbus, those values include opportunity, innovation, and a commitment to building a city that works for everyone.

I encourage you to explore this year’s PAFR to learn more about how Columbus manages its resources and invests in the future of our community.

Table of Contents

Understanding the PAFR.....	3	2025 State of the Local Economy.....	10
Overview of Government	4	Income Tax Collections	11
Organizational Structure.....	5	Capital Improvements	12
City Services by the Numbers	6	Capital Assets	13
The City’s Net Position.....	7	Managing the City’s Debt.....	14
Where the Money Comes From.....	8	Fiscal Year 2026 Revenue Projection	15
Where the Money Goes.....	9		



Understanding the PAFR

The purpose of this document is to provide an abbreviated and simplified version of our required annual audit – the more than 360-page 2025 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR). For more than 20 years, the City of Columbus has been nationally recognized as one of the fastest large cities in the country to issue audited financial statements in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Beyond good financial management and governance, audit time is critically important to investors who require timely and comprehensive financial information to make accurate investment decisions.

Though this publication is intended to be simple to understand, there are some commonly used accounting terms used in this PAFR:

Bonds: a type of debt-based investment where money is loaned to a government in return for an agreed rate of interest

Bond Ratings: independent, forward-looking opinions on the creditworthiness of a bond issuer

Business-type Activities: one of two classes of activities reported in the government-wide financial statements. Business-type activities are financed in whole or in part by fees charged to external parties for goods or services. These activities usually are reported in enterprise funds

Expenditures: everything that a government spends money on

Fiscal Year (FY): a government or organization's 12-month financial budget and reporting period. The City of Columbus fiscal year aligns with a calendar year

Fund: a separate fiscal and accounting entity used to segregate and account for resources related to a specific activity

General Fund: the main operating fund of a government

General Obligation Bonds: bonds that are backed by the full faith and credit of the government

Governmental Activities: activities generally financed through taxes, intergovernmental revenues, and other non-exchange revenues – general fund, special revenue funds, debt service funds, and capital project funds

OPEB: Other Post-Employment Benefits

Net Position: the difference between what the City owns and what the City owes; positive net position indicates a measure of financial stability

Rating Agencies: private entities that assist investors by providing rating and research on debt issuers; for example, Fitch Ratings, Moody's Investors Service, and S&P Global Ratings

Revenues: money received by a government either by taxes or non-tax sources

Revenue Bonds: bonds that are backed by a dedicated revenue stream such as sewer bills



Government Finance Officers Association

Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting

Presented to

**City of Columbus
Ohio**

For its Annual Financial Report
For the Fiscal Year Ended

December 31, 2024

Christopher P. Morill

Executive Director/CEO

The City's Annual Comprehensive Financial Reports for the years 2023 and 2024, from which financial results found in this PAFR have been drawn, were awarded the Certificate of Achievement for Excellence in Financial Reporting by Government Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada (GFOA). The Certificate of Achievement is the highest form of recognition for excellence in state and local government financial reporting.

In order to be awarded a Certificate of Achievement, a government unit must publish an easily readable and efficiently organized Annual Comprehensive Financial Report, whose contents conform to program standards. Such an ACFR must satisfy both generally accepted accounting principles and applicable legal requirements.

A Certificate of Achievement is valid for a period of one year only. We believe that our current Annual Comprehensive Financial Report continues to conform to the Certificate of Achievement Program's requirements, and we are submitting it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for another Certificate.



OVERVIEW OF GOVERNMENT

Columbus was founded in 1812 and created specifically to be the capital city due to its central location in the state of Ohio. Today, it covers approximately 229 square miles.

The City’s management consists of a Mayor, nine-member Council, City Auditor, and City Attorney. These officials are elected to four-year terms. For more than a century, these officials were elected via a fully at-large system. On May 8, 2018, Columbus voters amended the City’s Charter, opting for a hybrid districting system exclusively for City Council that created nine residential districts and expanded Council from seven to nine seats. Such changes took effect in 2023 and applied to elected terms beginning January 1, 2024.

Terms for all of the City’s elected officials are intentionally staggered. The City’s Charter also provides for appointments and elections of successors to these officials if they should, for any reason, vacate their office. The Mayor, City Auditor, and City Attorney continue to be elected via an at-large process.

The Recreation and Parks Director, the Health Commissioner, the Inspector General, and the Civil Service Executive Director are appointed by, and report to, independent commissions. The City Treasurer and the City Clerk to the Council are appointed by, and serve at the pleasure of, City Council. All other departments’ directors are appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Mayor.

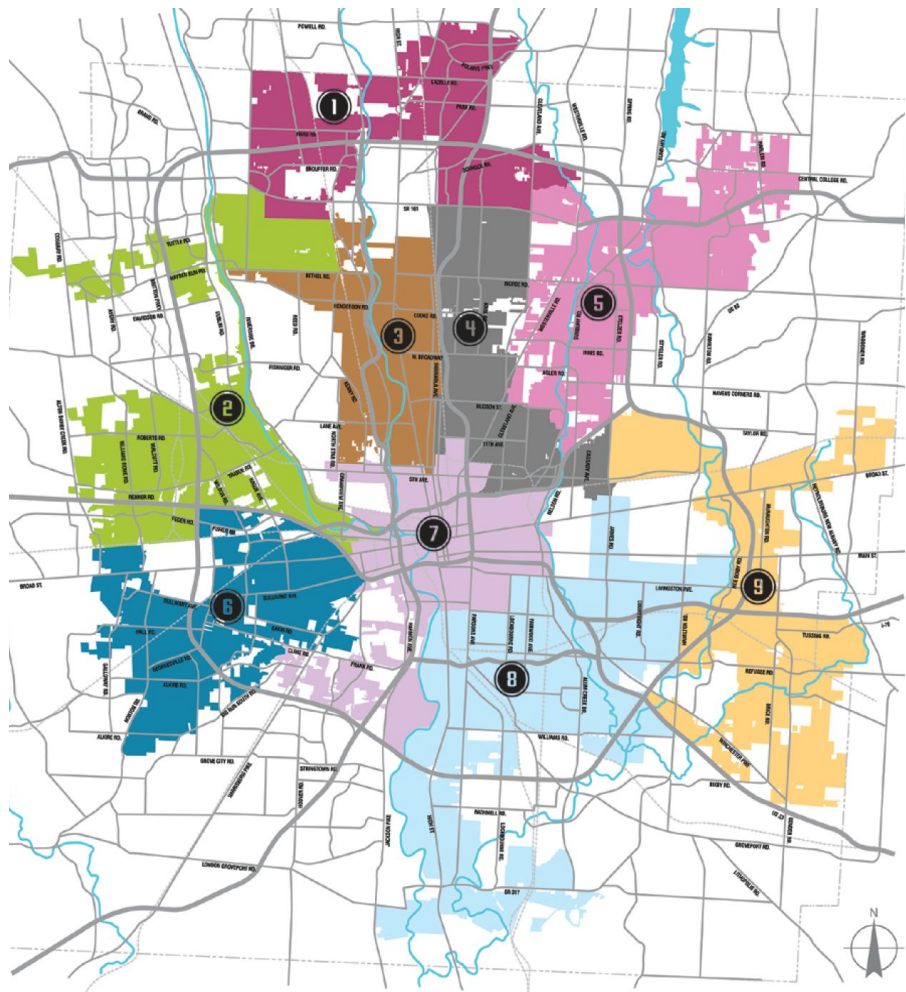
Columbus City Council

Since 2018, City Council has been led by President Shannon G. Hardin, who was elected to the post by fellow councilmembers. City Council meets in the City Hall council chambers most Mondays at 5 p.m.

Our Elected Officials (as of January 2026):

					
Andrew J. Ginther, Mayor	Megan N. Kilgore, City Auditor	Zach Klein, City Attorney	District 9 Shannon G. Hardin, Council President	District 3 Rob Dorans, President Pro Tempore	District 2 Nancy Day-Achauer, Councilmember
					
District 5 Nicholas J. Bankston, Councilmember	District 8 Lourdes Barroso de Padilla, Councilmember	District 6 Melissa Green, Councilmember	District 7 Tiara Ross, Councilmember	District 4 Emmanuel Remy, Councilmember	District 1 Chris Wyche, Councilmember

City Council Districts

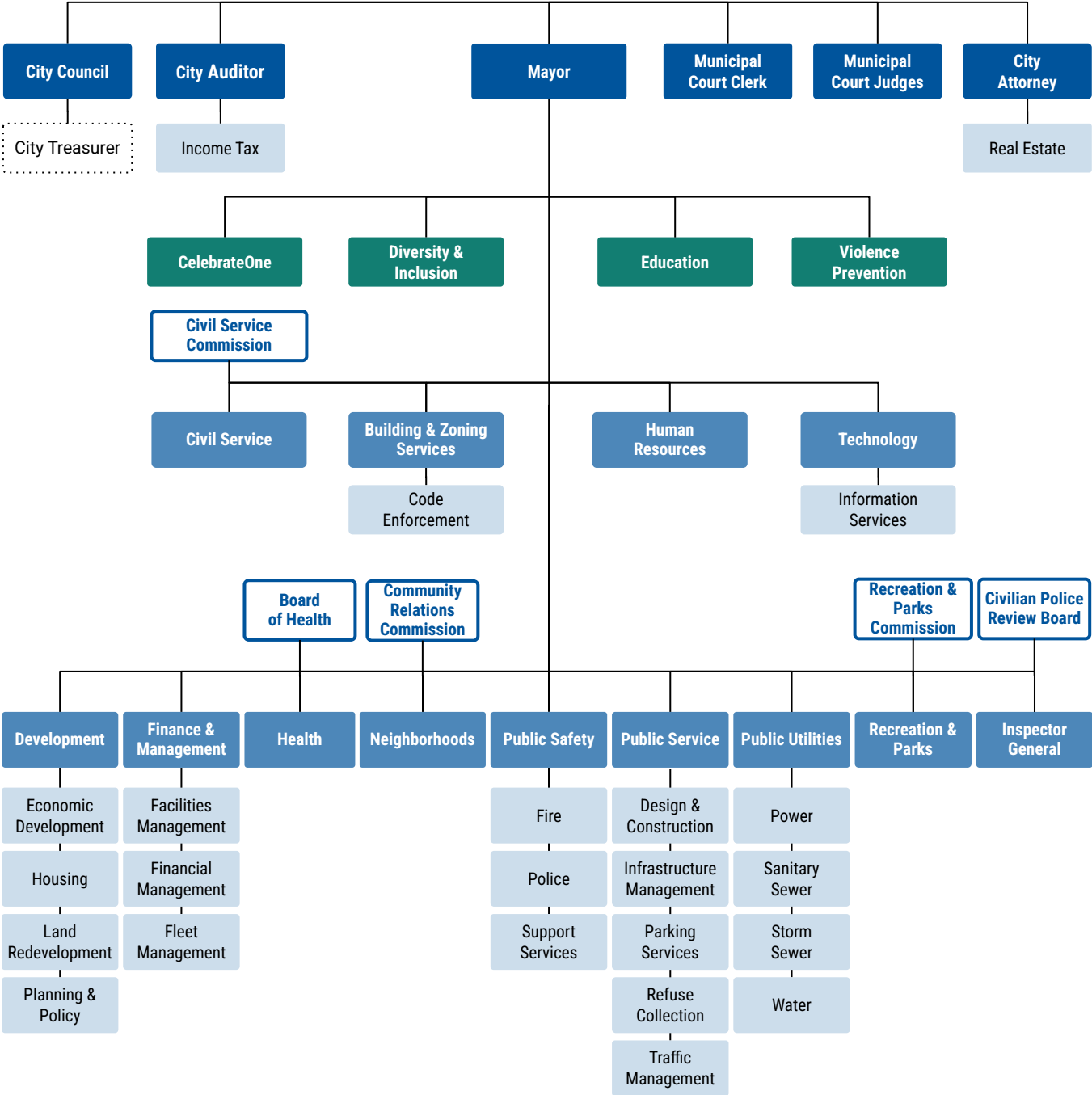


THE CITY OF COLUMBUS

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



THE RESIDENTS OF COLUMBUS



Elected Official
Department
Division
Office
Appointed Position
Policy Making Body

CITY SERVICES BY THE NUMBERS

Function	ACFR	Figure Name	2023	2024	2025
Public Service	Table 38	Streets (miles)	2,773	2,775	2,777
	Table 21	Land area (square miles)	227.241	227.555	229.071
	Table 37	% Potholes service requests closed within goal*	94%	94%	94%
Public Safety	Table 36	Police personnel	1,925	1,882	1,923
	Table 36	Fire personnel	1,736	1,760	1,717
	Table 38	Police substations	18	19	19
	Table 38	Fire stations	34	35	35
	Table 37	% Structure fire incident responses within 8 minutes of call	97%	96%	97%
	Table 37	% Emergency medical responses within 8 minutes of call	93%	91%	91%
Development	Table 37	% non-emergency code enforcement requests responded to within ten business days	87%	89%	87%
Health	Table 37	Food safety inspections completed	16,572	17,486	17,675
Recreation & Parks	Table 38	Park acres managed	14,978	15,132	15,222
	Table 38	Parks managed	422	454	459
	Table 38	Playgrounds	170	173	165
	Table 38	Community/Senior Centers**	32	32	28
Water	Table 38	Water mains (miles)	2,539	2,541	2,544
	Table 38	Maximum daily capacity (millions of gallons)	245	245	245
	Note A (b)	Water treatment plants	3	3	3
Sewer	Table 38	Sanitary sewers (miles)	4,595	4,668	4,781
	Note A (b)	Wastewater treatment plants	2	2	2

*Pothole service request closure goal was three days in 2023-2024 and four days in 2025.

**Reduction in facilities in 2025 due to re-classification of certain recreation and parks facilities.

Sources: 2025 Various City Departments

THE CITY'S NET POSITION

The City's net position represents the difference between what the City owns—assets and deferred outflows of resources—and what it owes—liabilities and deferred inflows. In essence, it reflects the City's overall financial health or "net worth."

While every city has a net position, the critical factor is not its size alone, but whether it is positive and growing, as this indicates sound fiscal management and long-term stability. Columbus continues to demonstrate this strength.

In 2025, the City's net position grew from \$4.294 billion to \$4.472 billion. Although governmental activities

experienced a slight decrease of approximately \$20 million, this was more than offset by strong performance in business-type activities, which contributed a \$198 million increase. The City's five enterprise systems—water (\$30M), sanitary sewer (\$145M), storm sewer (\$7M), electricity (\$5M), and mobility (\$11M)—were the primary drivers of this growth. These systems are self-supporting and funded largely through user charges rather than taxes.

In contrast, governmental activities encompass the core public services funded by general revenues, including public safety, public service, recreation and parks, health, and other general government functions.

Net Position at December 31 (in millions)

	2023	2024	2025
Current and other assets	\$3,288	\$3,266	\$3,312
Net OPEB asset	-	21	57
Capital assets	8,358	8,798	9,338
Deferred outflows of resources	880	716	545
Total assets and deferred outflows of resources	\$12,526	\$12,801	\$13,252
Long-term liabilities, excluding pension & OPEB	5,492	5,677	5,983
Net pension & OPEB liability	2,167	2,128	2,142
Other liabilities	428	364	349
Deferred inflows of resources	359	338	306
Total liabilities and deferred inflows of resources	\$8,446	\$8,507	\$8,780
Net investment in capital assets	3,890	4,187	4,385
Restricted	299	306	363
Unrestricted	(109)	(199)	(276)
Net position	\$4,080	\$4,294	\$4,472

Revenues and Expenses

In 2025, the City's revenue reached \$3.189 billion, marking a \$188 million (6.3%) increase from 2024. This growth was primarily driven by higher revenues from Income Tax (\$123 million), Charges for Services (\$84 million), and Investment Earnings (\$6 million). Notably, revenue increased by double digits (10.8%) in the City's principal revenue source, Income Tax, which grew from \$1.135 billion in 2024 to a record-breaking \$1.258 billion in 2025. This growth was partially offset by a \$40 million decrease in Grant Revenue. Part of this decrease was due to the expiration of COVID-19 related grant funding such as State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds.

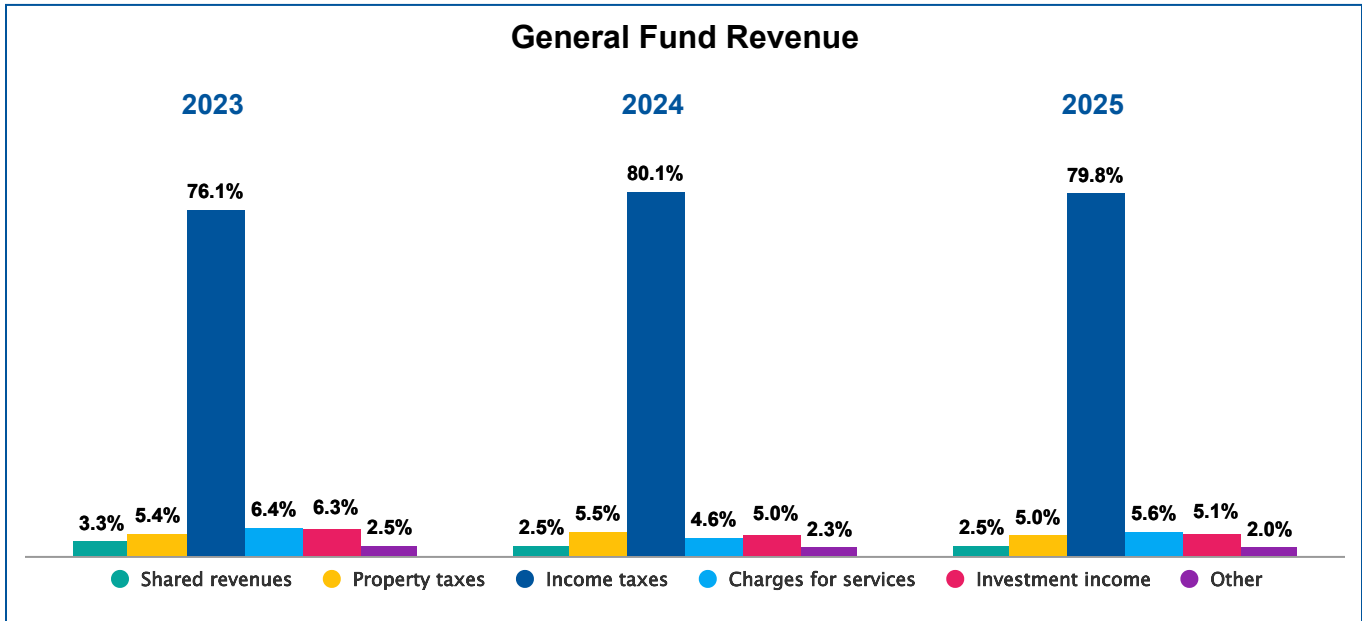
In 2025, the City's expenses totaled \$3.011 billion, reflecting an increase of \$224 million (8.1%) compared

to 2024. Increases in year-over-year spending are notable in the following functions/programs: Development (\$75 million), Public Safety (\$52 million), Water (\$49 million), and Sanitary Sewer (\$19 million).

Changes in Net Position (in millions)

	2023	2024	2025
Revenues	\$2,823	\$3,001	\$3,189
Expenses	2,565	2,787	3,011
Changes in Net Position	258	214	178
Net Position - Beginning	3,822	4,080	4,294
Net Position - Ending	\$4,080	\$4,294	\$4,472

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM



Sources of Income Tax

Income Tax Collected	2023	2024	2025
Withholding	79.8%	79.9%	80.3%
Individual Accounts (Not From Withholding)	4.3%	4.6%	4.7%
Business Accounts	15.9%	15.5%	15.0%

2025



The City’s General Fund—the primary operating fund—supports essential services such as public safety, refuse collection, parks and recreation, and neighborhood development. General Fund revenues totaled \$1.557 billion in 2025, \$1.429 billion in 2024, and \$1.114 billion in 2023.

The City recognized \$1.243 billion in income tax revenue in 2025. Beyond income taxes, the General Fund is supported by a diverse mix of property taxes, charges for services, fines, investment income, and other sources.

The Debt Retirement Fund (formerly known as the Special Income Tax Fund) is used to manage the repayment of governmental activities general obligation debt, including principal, interest, and related costs. By City Code, the City sets aside 25% of income tax revenues to support this fund, ensuring strong fiscal stewardship and continued investment in capital improvements.

“Rainy Day” Fund Balance 10-Year Trend (in millions of dollars)

2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
\$69.5	\$73.9	\$76.2	\$80.7	\$85.2	\$87.9	\$90.8	\$96.6	\$102.8	\$106.6

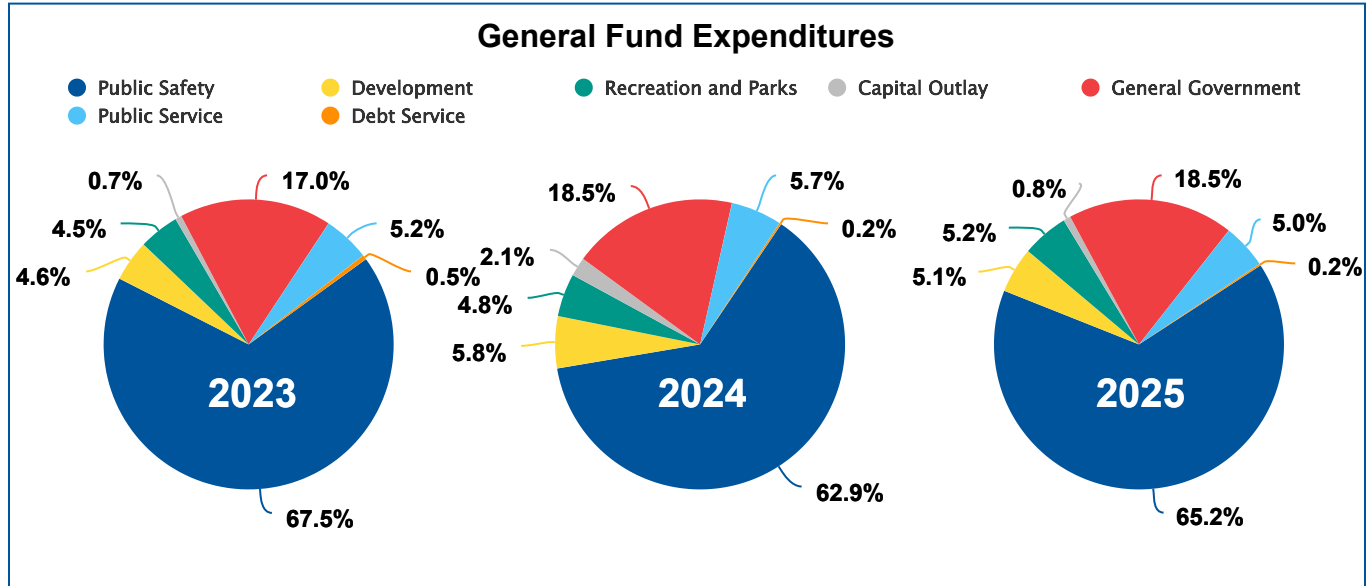
The City’s economy remains strong, and our financial position is secure. Still, we must stay vigilant and plan for whatever challenges may arise. As of December 31, 2025, the City has accumulated a \$254.6 million unassigned

fund balance in the General Fund, of which \$106.6 million has been set aside for a “Rainy Day.” This \$106.6 million balance would represent approximately 8.4% of the City’s total 2025 General Fund expenditures.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES

The City provides a full range of services through its General Fund operations such as police and fire protection, recreational activities, refuse collection, development, public health, and other amenities.

General Fund expenditures totaled \$1.273 billion in 2025, \$1.169 billion in 2024, and \$1.078 billion in 2023.



How General Fund Resources Support City Services

The City’s General Fund supports many of the services residents rely on every day. Public safety—including police, fire, and emergency response—represents the largest share of General Fund spending, reflecting the City’s commitment to maintaining safe neighborhoods across Columbus.

Other General Fund resources support a wide range of essential services, including recreation and parks programs, neighborhood development initiatives, street maintenance, refuse collection, and the administrative functions required to operate a large and growing city.

A portion of General Fund resources is also transferred to the Debt Retirement Fund to pay debt service on bonds issued to finance major public investments, such as public safety facilities, parks, and other community infrastructure.



Images courtesy of Columbus Recreation and Parks Department and the Division of Fire.

2025 STATE OF THE LOCAL ECONOMY

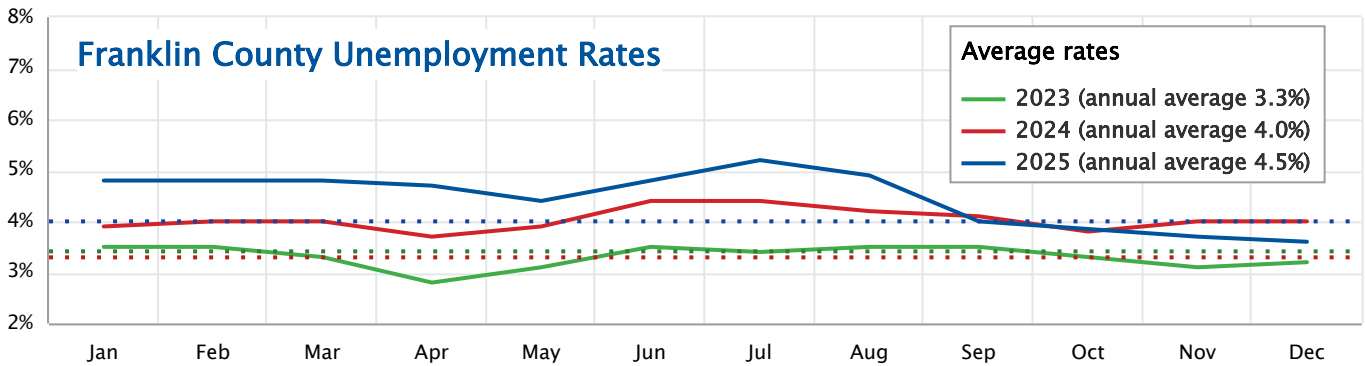
Columbus continues to be one of the fastest-growing and most resilient cities in the nation. In 2025, steady job growth, population gains, and private-sector investment across industries—including healthcare, finance, logistics, technology, and advanced manufacturing—continued to strengthen the region’s economy and support the City’s income tax base.

Central Ohio also benefits from significant capacity for future growth. The region’s strong utility infrastructure, including reliable water and power systems, along with available land for development, allow Columbus to accommodate new employers, housing, and economic expansion. A skilled workforce, leading research institutions, and a diverse mix of large employers and locally owned businesses further contribute to the region’s economic strength.

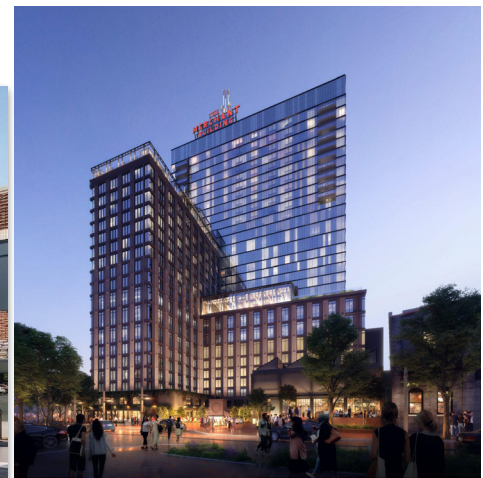
Together, these factors position Columbus to continue attracting new investment and opportunity while supporting long-term economic stability and growth.

RANK	TOP 10 EMPLOYERS	FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES
1	The Ohio State University	36,433
2	Ohio Health	28,115
3	State of Ohio	24,264
4	JP Morgan Chase & Co	18,242
5	Nationwide Children’s Hospital	16,411
6	Kroger Co.	14,000
7	Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co.	11,000
8	City of Columbus	9,202
9	Amazon	7,558
10	Honda North America, Inc.	7,500

Source: Columbus Business First



Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Bureau of Labor Market Information



Left: A rendering of OhioHealth’s Comprehensive Cancer Center, courtesy of Design Group and HKS.

Right: A rendering of The Merchant Building, courtesy of North Market and Ohio Equities.

INCOME TAX COLLECTIONS

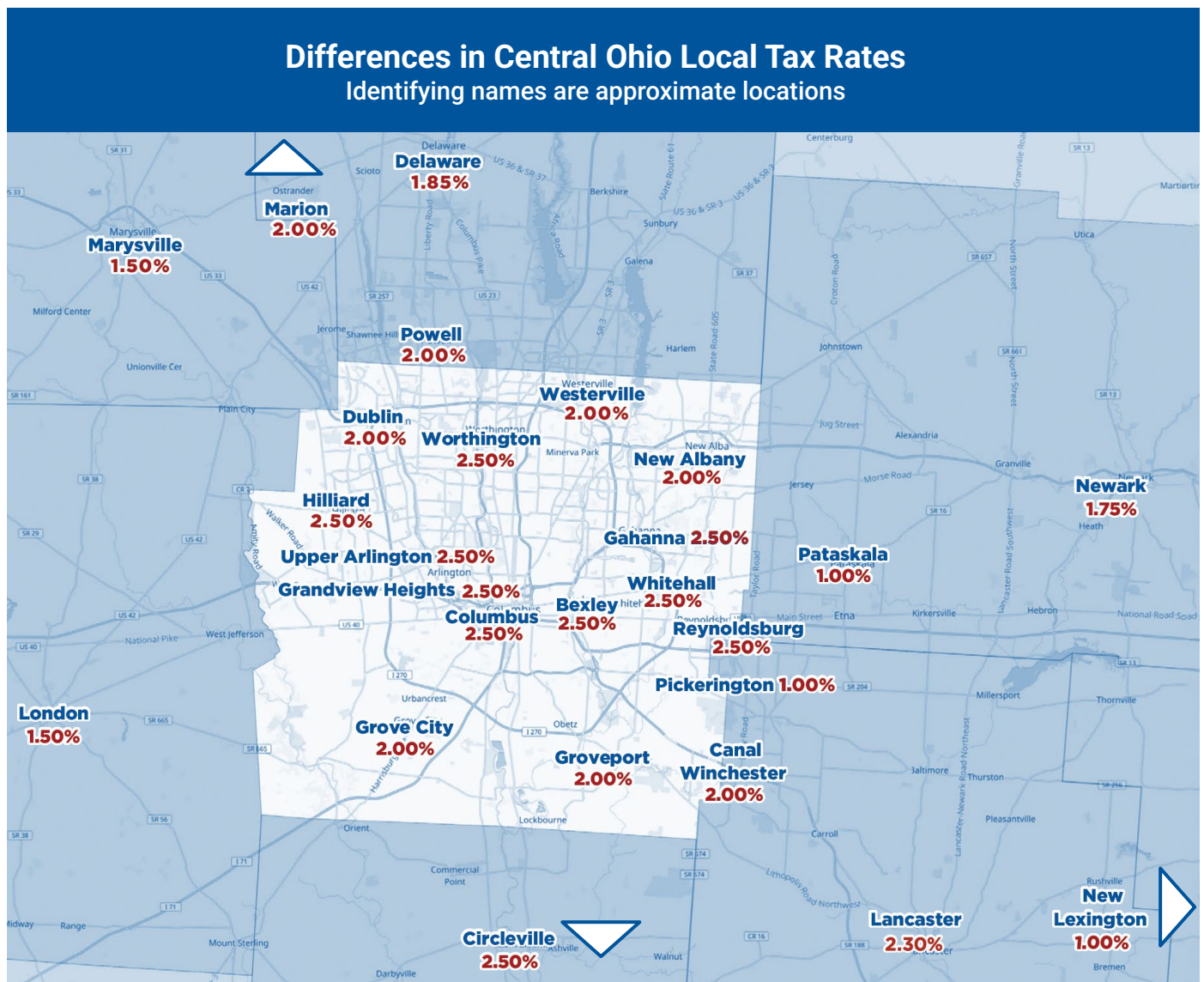
The City of Columbus’ primary source of revenue is the municipal income tax. Each day, thousands of people travel into the city from communities across Central Ohio to work at Columbus’ healthcare centers, universities, corporate offices, research institutions, and the many small businesses that make up the backbone of our local economy.

Work patterns have continued to evolve in recent years. Remote and hybrid work arrangements have become a customary part of the workplace for many employers. While these trends initially raised questions about their impact on income tax collections, the City now has a

clearer understanding of how these changes affect revenue and continues to monitor shifts in employer policies and workforce behavior.

At the same time, Columbus has become an increasingly attractive place for young professionals and skilled workers. Many people who have the flexibility to work remotely are choosing to live in Columbus because of its strong economy and high quality of life.

The image below illustrates municipal income tax rates across Central Ohio.



CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

The City manages the long-term financing of its capital needs through the annual fulfillment of its Capital Improvement Plan (CIP). The CIP schedules capital improvements through the current and five additional years. The CIP contains not only a detailed listing of planned projects but also, in most instances, their funding source or sources. Most capital projects are funded through the use of long-term debt, bonds or loans borrowed via the Ohio Water Development Authority.

The City typically requests voter approval for the issuance of voted debt through bond packages every three to five years. Seeking voter approval every few years allows the City to solicit voter input and participation in its capital project prioritization process.

Since 1956 (most recently in 2025), the City has sought voter approval 111 times to issue debt for various purposes. The voters have given their approval 105 times. All requests have passed since 1981.

88%
of the City's
2025-2030 CIP
is planned for
Public Utilities

Columbus
operates a
regional utility
with **1.4 million**
users who rely
on the City for
their
Water & Sewer
needs

Voted Debt Authority (in millions)

Voter Approved	Total Authorized	Issued	Remaining Authority
2016	\$ 950	\$ 935	\$ 15
2019	\$ 1,030	\$ 780	\$ 250
2022	\$ 1,500	\$ 389	\$ 1,111
2025	\$ 1,900	\$ -	\$ 1,900
12/31/25 Total	\$ 5,380	\$ 2,104	\$ 3,276



Some examples of capital improvements above include: A "packed house" in Linden to discuss the Lead-Safe Columbus Lead Service Line Replacement Program (Top Left), A rendering of the future Home Road Water Plant (Bottom Left), and The O'Shaunessy Reservoir (Right). Capital improvements typically have a useful life of five years or more and a cost of \$10,000 or more.

CAPITAL ASSETS

The City’s capital assets are categorized as either governmental activities or business-type activities. Governmental capital assets consist primarily of infrastructure, including roadways, curbs, and sidewalks. Business-type capital assets are mainly improvements other than buildings, such as water and sewer treatment plants, pipelines, and reservoirs.

Total capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, increased \$539.4 million in 2025. Total additions were \$857.2 million, while depreciation expense and disposals totaled \$317.8 million.

Significant capital asset additions included:

- \$132.9 million in public service improvement projects such as various resurfacing and roadway improvements, the SR161-I-71 to Cleveland Avenue project, the Cassady Avenue improvements, and various signal projects.
- \$78.6 million in recreation and parks land and general improvement projects including \$27.5 million in the Kilbourne Run Sports Park, \$37.1 million in other city park improvements, an additional \$5.2 million in

the Fran Ryan Center, \$6.6 million in the Olentangy Trail improvements and \$3 million invested in new equipment such as mowers and tractors.

- Public Safety invested \$10.6 million in construction on the new Fire Station #36 and \$11.7 million in equipment including two helicopters and seven ambulances.
- \$14.4 million was spent on new technology, equipment and improvements.
- \$8.1 million on the Municipal Court project.
- Over \$300 million in various sanitary sewer line and plant improvements projects such as the Lower Olentangy Tunnel project and various Blueprint projects, and \$20 million in land purchases for the Southerly Wastewater Treatment Plant Stormwater & Floodplain Improvements project.
- Over \$180 million in water line and plant improvements including the Dublin Road, Hap Cremean and Parsons Avenue Water Plants and the Water Quality Assurance Lab; \$53.3 million in continuing construction on a fourth water treatment plant.

CAPITAL ASSETS, Net of Accumulated Depreciation (in millions of dollars)

	Total 2023	Total 2024	Governmental Activities	Business type Activities	Total 2025
Land	\$423.791	\$435.270	\$339.603	\$124.229	\$463.832
Buildings	\$639.006	\$618.693	\$522.203	\$76.687	\$598.890
Improvements, other than building	\$4,940.714	\$5,249.774	\$920.719	\$4,754.265	\$5,674.984
Machinery and equipment	\$177.494	\$209.798	\$184.893	\$49.947	\$234.840
Infrastructure	\$1,975.158	\$2,027.143	\$1,866.709	\$183.431	\$2,050.140
Construction in progress	\$172.982	\$233.596	\$25.105	\$271.558	\$296.663
Intangible Assets	\$28.493	\$24.195	\$18.383	\$0.150	\$18.533
Total	\$8,357.638	\$8,798.469	\$3,877.615	\$5,460.267	\$9,337.882



MANAGING THE CITY'S DEBT

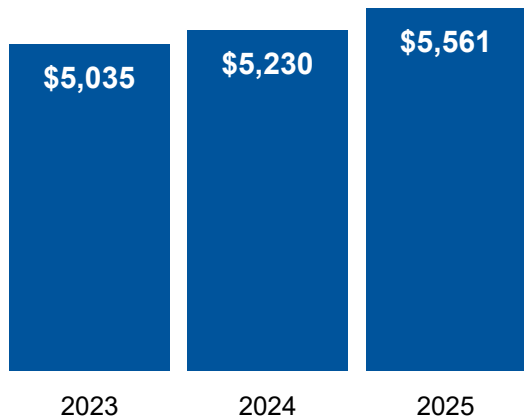
The City strategically uses debt to fund major capital projects like water reservoirs, sewer lines, and street improvements. Financing tools include general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, notes, and State of Ohio loans, all issued in accordance with the City's debt policies.

Columbus holds the highest possible bond ratings—Aaa/AAA/AAA—from all three major agencies, reflecting strong financial management. These ratings reduce borrowing costs and save money for taxpayers and ratepayers. Achieving this level is often compared to having a perfect score—a rare mark of fiscal excellence.

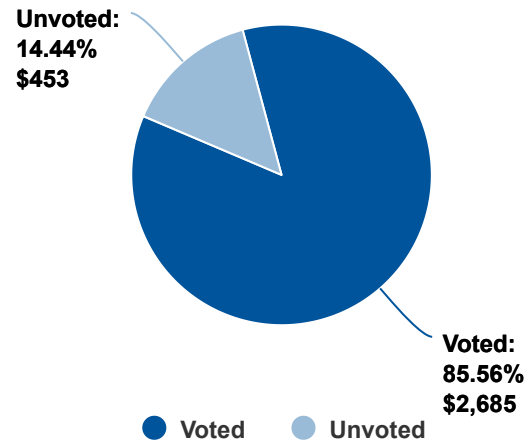
Municipal Bond Rating	Moody's	S&P Global	Fitch
General Obligation (GO) Bonds	Aaa	AAA	AAA
2006 Sanitary Sewer System Adjustable Rate GO Bonds	Aaa/ VMIG1	AAA/A-1+	AAA/ F1+
2008 Sanitary Sewer System Adjustable Rate Revenue Bonds (Series 2008B)	Aa1/ VMIG1	AA/A-1+	AA-/F1+
2015 Sanitary Sewer System Fixed Rate Revenue Refunding Bonds	Aa1	AA	(Not Rated)

Debt and Other Financial Obligations Portfolio (in millions)	Outstanding Fixed Rate	Outstanding Variable Rate	Total Outstanding Principal
General Obligation (GO) Bonds	\$3,124	4	\$3,128
Sanitary Sewer Revenue Obligation Bonds	150	52	202
Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Revenue Notes	9	-	9
State Infrastructure Bank (SIB) Loan - Direct Borrowing	5	-	5
Ohio Public Works Commission (OPWC) Loans - Direct Borrowing	5	-	5
Lease Revenue Bonds	81	-	81
Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) Revenue Loans			
Water - Direct Borrowing	730	-	730
Sanitary Sewer - Direct Borrowing	1,357	-	1,357
Storm Sewer - Direct Borrowing	12	-	12
General Obligation Notes - Direct Placement	32	-	32
	\$5,505	56	\$5,561

**City of Columbus, Ohio
Outstanding Bonds and Notes
(in millions of dollars)**



**Long-Term General Obligation Debt
Outstanding at 12/31/2025
(in millions)**



FISCAL YEAR 2026 REVENUE PROJECTION

Each year, the City Auditor is responsible for providing an accurate and reliable revenue estimate to guide the City’s financial planning. Columbus’ economy remains strong, driven by steady job growth, rising wages, and ongoing investments in key industries. However, external factors—such as economic trends, national trade policies, inflationary pressures, and shifting interest rate policies—continue to influence local business activity and consumer behavior. While Columbus is well-positioned for continued growth, the City remains vigilant—monitoring economic conditions to safeguard fiscal stability and sustain essential services and strategic investments.



Statement of Estimated Available Resources General Operating Fund

(in millions)

	Original Estimate
Estimated Revenue:	
Income taxes	\$950.533
Property taxes	86.394
Investment earnings	47.646
Licenses and permits fees	6.100
Shared revenue	37.723
Charges for services	81.824
Fines and forfeits	10.400
Miscellaneous revenue	5.750
Total Estimated Resources From Revenue	\$1,226.370
Total Estimated Resources And Transfers	\$1,226.370
Estimated prior year encumbrance cancellations	10.000
Actual 12/31/2025 Unencumbered Cash Balance	\$25.540
Total Estimated Available Resources	\$1,261.910





The Columbus City Auditor is committed to providing transparent reporting of the City's financial activities. We hope this report has been helpful in providing a brief overview of the City and its finances. The financial data presented in the PAFR is derived from the City's 2025 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report and is consistent with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. The City's PAFR does not report on all governmental funds or include detailed footnotes. A full copy of the City's annual report is available at [Columbus.gov/Government/City-Auditor/Financial-Reports](https://columbus.gov/Government/City-Auditor/Financial-Reports).

Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to:

Columbus City Auditor
90 West Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215
614.645.7615
cityauditor@columbus.gov



THE CITY OF
COLUMBUS
OFFICE OF THE CITY AUDITOR
MEGAN N. KILGORE, AUDITOR

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