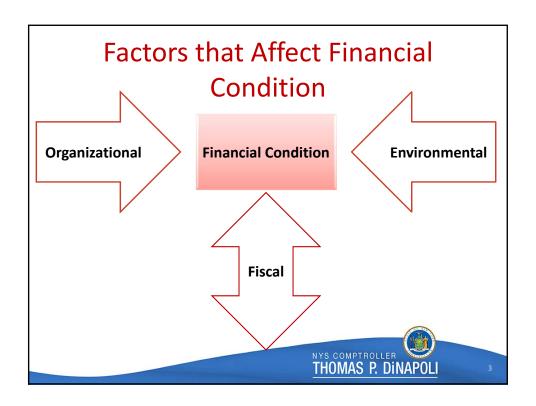
# Financial Condition Analysis for Board Members Division of Local Government and School Accountability



#### **Financial Condition**

Your entity's ability to finance expected services on a <u>continuing</u> basis.





### Four Components of Financial Condition

- Cash Solvency
- Budgetary Solvency
- Long-term Solvency
- Service Level Solvency



### Factors Affecting Cash Solvency

- Billing cycles do not coincide with cash flow requirements.
- · Receivables not being enforced timely.



### Factors Affecting Budgetary Solvency

- Deficient budgeting procedures.
- Lack of knowledge about real program costs.
- Failure of management to understand:
  - Financial information
  - Proper budget preparation
  - Monitoring procedures



### Factors Affecting Budgetary Solvency

- Federal, State and Local Mandates/Restrictions
  - Tax Cap/Statutory Limits
- Declining Population or Industry
- Severe Weather



### Factors Affecting Service Level Solvency

- Stagnant or shrinking tax base
- · High level of tax-exempt properties
- Lack in growth of revenues
- Lack of control over rising costs
- The true cost of providing services



# Factors Affecting Long-Term Solvency

- Non-existent or inadequate multiyear financial planning may lead to:
  - Deteriorating infrastructure;
  - Lack of funds for contractual and debt payments.



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### Other Factors Affecting Financial Condition

- Community needs and resources
- Economic and environmental conditions
- Political culture



# Analysis and Identification of Fiscal Stress



### Sources of Information

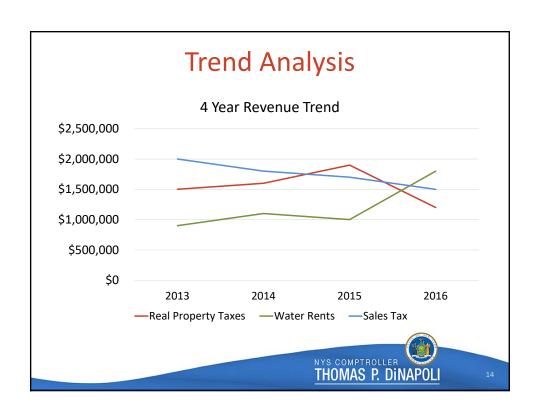
- Financial statements and notes
- Multi-year comparisons
- Local officials/managers
- Bond rating agencies



#### Before you Begin

- Analyze Data Integrity
  - Is the data from a reliable source?
  - Are the numbers current and complete?
  - Are there any data or methodological assumptions to be aware of?
  - Do the trends or results intuitively make sense?
- Garbage In Garbage Out





#### **Analysis**

- Fund Balance
- Operating Surplus/Deficit
- Liquidity
- Debt
- Other

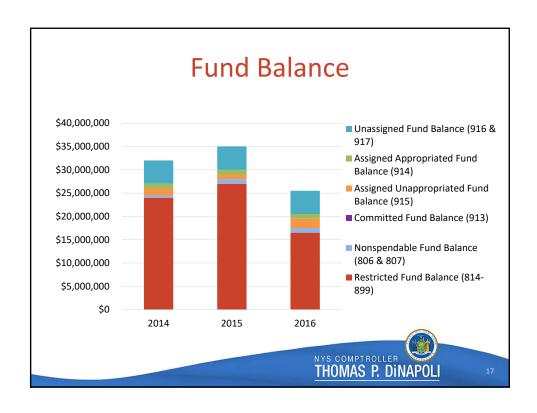


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#### **Assessing Financial Condition**

- · Assess each fund individually.
- Assess unit as a whole keeping in mind legal and/or other restrictions.
  - Are there funds which can legally provide assistance/loans to other funds?
  - Avoid using tax revenues from one tax base to fund expenditures for another tax base (i.e., lighting districts, sidewalk districts, refuse collection)





#### **Excessively Low Fund Balance**

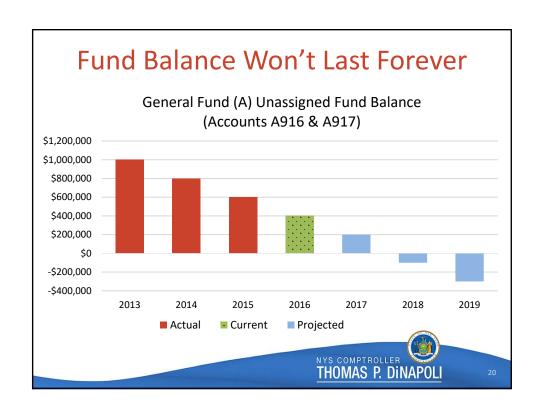
- Normally caused by:
  - Poor budget practices
  - Desire to reduce taxes, or keep them at same level
  - Political reasons
- Can result in:
  - Short-term borrowing (RANs, TANs, Budget Notes)
  - Deficit financing
  - Credit rating reduction
- Should be increased in conformity with longterm plans.

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#### Excessively High Fund Balance

- Normally caused by:
  - Poor budget practices
  - Unduly high property taxes
  - Political reasons
- Greater opportunity for fraud if controls are weak.
- Should be appropriated or reduced in conformity with long-term plans.





# Fund Balance of Capital Project Funds (H)

- May be extremely negative.
- Can be misleading:
  - Recognition of short-term debt as a liability of the fund.
  - Cash flow issues if debt has not been issued for project.



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#### **Operating Surplus/Deficit**

• The difference between a unit's revenues and expenditures for a fiscal year.

# Revenues <u>- Expenditures</u> Operating Surplus (Deficit)

• Calculate as a % of total expenditures.



Results of Operations					
Change in Fund Balance and Operating Results	2018	2019	2020		
Beginning Fund Balance (8021)	\$27,045,326	\$30,957,589	\$34,150,384		
Prior Period Adjustment – Increase (8012)	\$0	\$1	\$0		
Prior Period Adjustment – Decrease (8015)	\$0	\$0	\$0		
Restated Beginning Fund Balance (8022)	\$27,045,326	\$30,957,590	\$34,150,384		
Actual Revenues	\$110,609,918	\$110,582,058	\$113,795,342		
Actual Expenditures	\$106,697,655	\$107,389,264	\$123,392,687		
Operating Surplus / (Deficit)	\$3,912,263	\$3,192,794	(\$9,597,345)		
Ending Fund Balance (8029)	\$30,957,589	\$34,150,384	\$24,553,039		
Surplus/Deficit as % of Total Expenditures					
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#### Liquidity

- Cash as % of current liabilities.
  - Ability to pay short-term obligations or those due within one year.
- Cash as % of average monthly expenditures.
  - Can you cover at least one month of expenditures in cash?
- Cash as a % of ensuing year's appropriations.
  - How much of the ensuing budget can you pay in cash? And how much is too much/little?



Cash Position						
Unrestricted Cash	2018	2019	2020			
Cash (200)	\$13,664,597	\$14,133,780	\$16,493,181			
Cash In Time Deposits (201)	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Total Unrestricted Cash	\$13,664,597	\$14,133,780	\$16,493,181			
Total Unrestricted Cash (200 & 201) as a % of Ensuing Year's Budgeted Appropriations	12.25%	12.49%	14.07%			
Restricted Cash	2018	2019	2020			
Cash, Special Reserves (230)	\$19,032,749	\$22,757,049	\$23,026,786			
Cash In Time Deposits, Special Reserves (231)	\$0	\$0	\$0			
Total Restricted Cash	\$19,032,749	\$22,757,049	\$23,026,786			
Restricted Fund Balance (814-899)	\$23,624,179	\$26,801,718	\$16,111,779			
Restricted Cash Sufficient to Fund Restricted Fund Balance	(\$4,591,430)	(\$4,044,669)	\$6,915,007			
Total Cash						
Total Cash (200-235)	\$32,697,346	\$36,890,829	\$39,519,967			
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#### Debt

#### **Fiscal Stress Considerations:**

- Short-term debt
  - Could be indicative of a cash flow problem.
  - May be the source of funding for deficit fund balances.
- Long-term debt for relatively small purchases or projects.



### **Other Analysis**

- Budgeting
- Interfund Activity



#### **Budgeting**

Analyze the Board's ability to adopt and successfully monitor budgets:

- Significant budget vs actual differences.
- No budget modifications.
- Consistent significant budget modifications.



	2018	2019	2020
Estimated Revenues	\$109,702,607	\$111,590,726	\$113,146,376
Actual Revenues	\$110,609,918	\$110,582,058	\$113,795,342
Over / (Under) Estimated Revenues	\$907,311	(\$1,008,668)	\$648,966
Revenue Variance / Estimated Revenue	0.8%	-0.9%	0.6%
Appropriations	\$109,702,607	\$111,590,726	\$113,146,376
Actual Expenditures	\$106,697,655	\$107,389,264	\$123,392,687
Under / (Over) Appropriations	\$3,004,952	\$4,201,462	(\$10,246,311)
Expenditures Variance / Appropriations	2.7%	3.8%	-9.1%
Total Budget Variance	\$3,912,263	\$3,192,794	(\$9,597,345
Budget Variance as % of Original Budget			
(How well did we budget?)			

### **Interfund Activity**

- Interfund Transfers
  - Planned or unplanned subsidies
- Interfund Advances (GML 9-a)
  - Treated as Balance Sheet transactions.
  - Repaid within fiscal year advance was made.
  - Funds having a differing base for levy of taxes, special ad valorem levies or special assessments must charge interest.



Interfund Transfers							
		2018		2019		2020	
	Funds	Transfers Out (9901,9950)	Transfers In (5031,5050)	Transfers Out (9901,9950)	Transfers In (5031,5050)	Transfers Out (9901,9950)	Transfers In (5031,5050)
Α	General	\$26,063	\$0	\$151,272	\$0	\$246,639	\$540,400
С	School Food Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
F	Special Aid	\$0	\$26,063	\$0	\$23,246	\$0	\$14,700
Н	Capital Projects	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$128,026	\$0	\$231,939
K	Non-Current Governmental Assets	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
PN	Permanent	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TA	Agency	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TE	Private Purpose Trust	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
V	Debt Service	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$540,400	\$0
W	Non-Current Governmental Liabilities	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
	Totals	\$26,063	\$26,063	\$151,272	\$151,272	\$787,039	\$787,039

		2018		2019		2020	
	Funds	Due From (391)	Due To (630)	Due From (391)	Due To (630)	Due From (391)	Due To (630)
Α	General	\$237,820	\$20,202	\$422,918	\$1,884	\$507,996	\$33,142
С	School Food Service	\$0	\$9,106	\$0	\$11,595	\$12,646	\$9,004
F	Special Aid	\$20,202	\$227,629	\$1,833	\$404,852	\$18,493	\$486,848
Н	Capital Projects	\$0	\$1,817,490	\$0	\$1,831,804	\$0	\$13,051
PN	Permanent	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
TA	Agency	\$0	\$15	\$0	\$6,222	\$0	\$12,143
TE	Private Purpose Trust	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
٧	Debt Service	\$1,817,490	\$0	\$1,8 1,804	\$0	\$15,054	\$0
	Totals	\$2,075,512	\$2,074,427	\$2,256,555	\$2,256,357	\$554,189	\$554,188

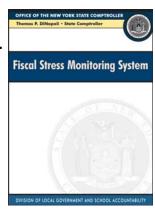
#### **Other Analysis**

- · Long Term Debt per Capita
- Tax Levy/Tax Rates
- Taxable Valuation
- Percent of Tax Limit Exhausted
- Percent of Debt Limit Exhausted



### Fiscal Stress Monitoring System (FSMS)

- Evaluates fiscal stress from a budgetary solvency perspective.
- Narrow scope by design.
- Scores based on:
  - Financial indicators
  - Environmental indicators
- Aid in local discussions.
- Should not be a surprise.





#### **OSC** Resources

- · Financial Toolkit for Local Officials
  - https://www.osc.state.ny.us/local-government/financial-toolkit
- Fiscal Stress Monitoring System
  - https://www.osc.state.ny.us/local-government/fiscal-monitoring
- Financial Condition Audits
  - https://www.osc.state.ny.us/local-government/fiscal-monitoring/condition-audits
- Publications
  - https://www.osc.state.ny.us/local-government/publications
- Training
  - https://www.osc.state.ny.us/local-government/academy



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#### Thank You

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