# Multiyear Financial Planning

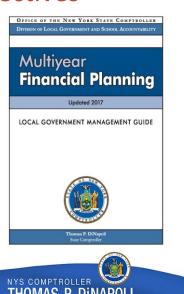
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## **Learning Objectives**

- Overview
- Financial Plan Elements
- Financial Planning Tools
- Monitoring



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## Overview

The budget is a plan of the services to be provided to your taxpayers, with the corresponding funding sources to pay for the services.

- Lifespan of the budget is one fiscal year.
- Budgets should include considerations for future events beyond the end of the fiscal year.
  - Easy to get tunnel vision worrying about this year only.
  - Difficult to justify fund balance amounts without future planning.
    - Ex. Reserves Why do we have them? When will we use them? When will they be sufficiently funded?

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### Overview

A multiyear plan allows decision-makers to set longterm priorities and work toward goals, rather than making choices based only on the needs and politics of the moment.

- Types of Plans:
  - -Multiyear Financial Plan
  - -Multiyear Capital Plan



## Overview

A multiyear financial plan projects revenues and expenditures for several years into the future.

- A Budget authorizes spending limitations using appropriations.
- A Multiyear Financial Plan illustrates what will happen to a government's ability to pay for and provide services, given a set of policy and economic assumptions.

"Can we continue on the path we are on?"

"What might be the impact of our decision to...?"



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## **Financial Plan Elements**

- Revenue Projections
- Expenditure Projections
- Annual Operating Deficits/Surpluses
- Reserve Balances
- Fiscal Improvement Plan



### **Revenue Projections**

- Real Property Taxes Review trends and try to keep in line with normal trends in your plan. Adjustments can be made later.
- <u>PILOTs</u> Ensure figures match the contractual agreements onhand and are being enforced.
- <u>Sales Tax and Other Non-Property Tax Revenues</u> Review trends but consider the changing local economy and policy changes (State, county and local levels).
- <u>State/Federal Aid</u> Review documentation and programs supported by the aid. Review calculations and funding levels. Normally better to underestimate than overestimate.



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## Financial Plan Elements

### **Revenue Projections**

- <u>Departmental Income</u> Determined by local policies and operations. More predictable in the short-term.
- Other Local Revenues Review trends and keep fluctuations reasonable by using inflation or other known factors.
- <u>Interfund Transfers</u> Relying on another fund as a regular financing source could indicate the need for policy changes or rate changes in the recipient fund.
- One-time Revenues Be careful not to include these in your overall plan. Try to segregate these and match them to a onetime expenditure.



### **Expenditure Projections**

#### Project by Object of Expenditure:

- <u>Personal Service (.1)</u> Number of staff, salary schedules and contractual/union agreements. Consider renegotiations here.
- Equipment and Capital Outlay (.2) Review inventory and maintenance records. Refer to your Multiyear Capital Plan.
- <u>Contractual (.4)</u> Talk to your department heads and ask them
  to explain their projections to determine long-term outcomes of
  operations, such as the funding of reserves.
- <u>Debt Service (.6 & .7)</u> Use established debt schedules as basis. Refer to your Multiyear Capital Plan.



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## Financial Plan Elements

### **Expenditure Projections**

- <u>Employee Benefits (.8)</u> Based on health care and retirement costs. Anticipate timing of rate changes by providers.
- <u>Interfund Transfers (.9)</u> Relying on another fund as a regular financing source could indicate the need for policy changes or rate changes in the recipient fund. Review equity concerns.
- Others Contingencies are often used in budgeting for unforeseeable circumstances. Long-term identifiable items should be addressed in the funding of reserves.



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### **Expenditure Projections: Project by Function**

- General Governmental Support
- Public Safety
- Health
- Transportation
- Economic Opportunity and Development

- Culture and Recreation
- Home and Community Services
- Employee Benefits
- Debt Service
- Interfund Transfers
- Other (Contingencies)



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## Financial Plan Elements

## Operating (Deficits)/Surpluses

- Projected Revenues less Projected Expenditures equals Projected Operating (Deficit)/Surplus.
- Too many years of either deficits or surpluses can result in widening budgetary gaps.
  - Unreasonable fund balance levels can be a result of many years of operating surpluses.
  - Poor financial condition, interfund borrowing, or continuous use of unrestricted fund balance can be a result of many years of operating deficits.



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#### Reserves Balances

- Through formal resolution, the local government can establish reserve funds, earmarking resources for the future acquisition and repair of essential capital assets.
- Also, can be used to help endure short-term fiscal pressures such as revenue short or unanticipated expenditures.



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## Financial Plan Elements

## Fiscal Improvement Plan

This part of the plan identifies goals to improve the long-term fiscal condition of the municipality, specifies the local actions necessary to achieve those goals and defines performance measures that will help measure progress.

- 1. <u>Identify Goals</u>: Are you trying to achieve expenditure reductions, revenue generation or build reserves?
- 2. <u>Local Actions</u>: What will you do to achieve your goals? What policy changes need to be addressed?
- 3. <u>Performance Measures</u>: How will you measure your levels of success in reaching your goals?

Sample Fiscal Improvement Plan can be found in Appendix A of the guide. www.osc.state.ny.us/files/local-government/publications/pdf/multiyear.pdf



## **Financial Planning Tools**

#### Information:

- www.osc.state.ny.us/local-government/resources/planning-resources
- Multiyear Financial Planning LGMG

#### **Data Gathering:**

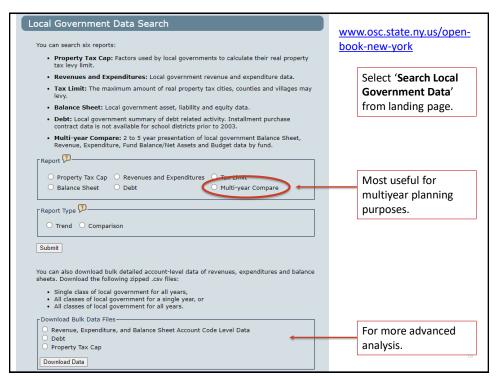
- Use your financial accounting system reports.
- https://www.osc.state.ny.us/open-book-new-york
  - Multiyear compare

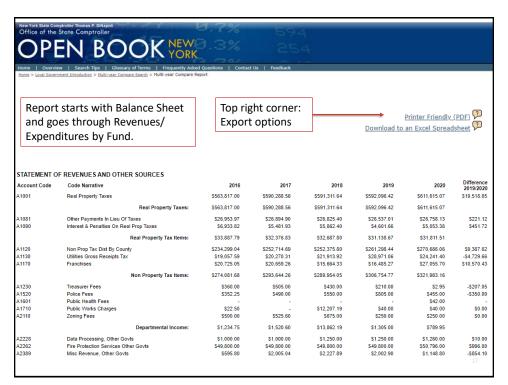
#### **Data Analysis:**

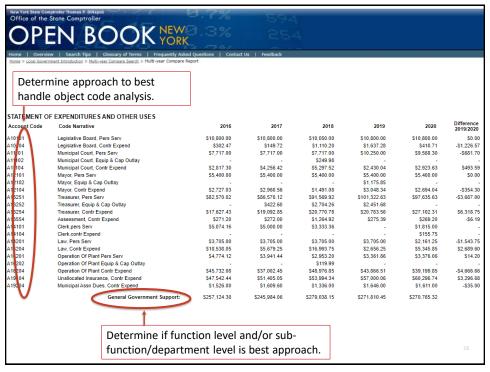
- Develop a spreadsheet.
  - Extend past the trend years captured.
- OSC's Multiyear Financial Planning Spreadsheet
  - Municipal [.xls]

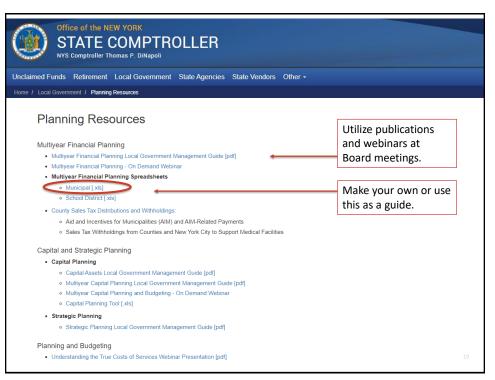


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## Monitoring

- A plan is only as good as the results it produces.
- Follow-up is essential to determine if program goals are being met.
- Routine monitoring of financial results helps to ensure your overall fiscal health remain on schedule and within budget.
- Stay ahead of changes and make amendments when necessary.



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## **Summary**

- Multiyear planning is essential to sound budgeting and fiscal oversight processes.
- Multiyear plans allow management to think in terms of future needs and the future impacts of today's decisions.
- A good multiyear planning process can not only help managers develop structurally balanced, realistic budgets, but can also help explain financial decision making to the taxpayers to gain support and acceptance.

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