

WARNING SIGNS: How to Recognize Them AND DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT



California Finance ...And All That Jazz

CSMFO Annual Conference February 20 – 22, 2013 Oakland Marriott City Center

Presented by: Tim Schaefer





THE MODEL & BASIS FOR THIS SESSION

Warning Signs: How to Recognize Them and Do Something About It

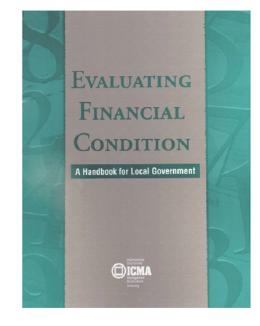


 A "financial trends monitoring system" developed by a working group of the International City/County Management

Association

• Presented in:

"Evaluating Financial Condition: A Handbook for Local Government"





OVERVIEW OF THE "FTMS" PROCESS

Environmental Organizational **Financial Factors Factors Factors** WARNING SIGNS: HOW TO RECOGNIZE SOMETHING ABOUT IT Growth Flexibility Elasticity Dependability 1: Revenues Population, age Diversity income 7: Community Administration Density needs & Property values Home ownership resources Growth & vacancy rates **Employment** Priorities 2: Expenditures Mandated costs Productivity Effectiveness 8: Inter-Mandates Grants-in-aid governmental Tax restrictions constraints Operating results Incorporation laws 3: Operating Fund balances Management **D**0 Reserves position Liquidity practices & Potential for legislative HEM AND 9: Disaster risk natural disasters & local preparedness policies Short-term debt Long-term debt 4: Debt structure Debt schedules Overlapping debt Community 10: Political attitudes toward taxes, services, Pension culture obligations political processes 5: Unfunded Pension assets OPEBs liabilities Compensated absences 11: External National & regional: inflation, economic employment, conditions economic activity Maintenance of 6: Condition of effort capital plant Capital outlay



THERE ARE ELEVEN "FACTORS"



- 1. Revenues
- 2. Expenditures
- 3. Operating position
- 4. Debt structure
- 5. Unfunded liabilities



"Let's put that nasty word 'plummet' out of our minds."

- 6. Condition of capital plant
- 7. Community needs & resources
- 8. Intergovernmental restraints
- 9. Natural disasters & emergencies
- 10. Political culture
- 11. External economic conditions



THEN, THERE ARE THIRTY-SIX "INDICATORS"



- (1) Net operating revenues (constant dollars)

 ÷ population
- (2) Restricted operating revenues ÷ net operating revenues
- (3) Intergovernmental revenues ÷ gross operating revenues
- (4) Elastic operating revenuesnet operating revenues
 - (5) "one-time" operating revenuesnet operating revenues
 - (6) Property tax revenues (in constant dollars)

- (7) Uncollected property taxes ÷ net property tax levy
- (8) Fee revenues & user charges ÷ expenditures for related services
 - (9) Revenue shortfallsnet operating revenues
- (10) Net operating expenditures (constant dollars)

 ÷ population
 - (11) Number of municipal employees ÷ population
- (12) Fixed costs ÷ net operating expenditures



THEN, THERE ARE THIRTY-SIX "INDICATORS"

Warning Signs: How to Recognize Them and Do Something About It



(13) Fringe benefit expenditures ÷ salaries and wages

(14) General Fund operating deficits÷ net operating revenues

(15) Enterprise profits (or losses) (constant dollars)

(16) Unreserved fund balances ÷ net operating revenues

(17) Liquidity = cash + short-term investments

÷ current liabilities

(18) Current liabilities ÷ net operating revenues

(19) Net direct long-term debt ÷ assessed valuation

(20) Net direct debt servicenet operating revenues

(21) Long-term overlapping debt ÷ assessed valuation

(22) Unfunded pension liability

÷ assessed valuation

(23) Pension assets ÷ annual pension benefits paid

(24) Accumulated employee leave ÷ number of municipal employees



THEN, THERE ARE THIRTY-SIX "INDICATORS"

Warning Signs: How to Recognize Them and Do Something About It



(25) Maintenance of fixed assets ÷ Quantity of capital assets

(26) Capital outlay from operating funds ÷ net operating expenditures

(27) Depreciation expense ÷ cost of depreciable assets

(28) Population trends

(29) Median age of population

(30) Personal income (constant dollars) ÷ population (31) Households in poverty ÷ # of households

(32) Chg in property valuesProperty values in prior year(both in constant dollars)

(33) Market value of new residential development

÷ Market value of all development

(34) Vacancy rates: office, commercial, industrial

(35) Unemployment rate (with comparison to prior years and to the region or state)

(36) Business activity: retail sales, gross business receipts, etc. (consider TOT vs. sales tax)



Start "Small"

Warning Signs: How to Recognize Them and Do Something About It

Income statement:

Indicator #1: net operating revenues
 (constant dollars) ÷ population

Indicator #5: non-recurring revenues as
% of operating revenues

Indicator #10: net operating
 expenditures (constant dollars) ÷
 population

Indicator #20: debt service as % of net
 operating revenues (don't forget
 leases!)

Balance sheet:

Indicator #17: Current ratio: total current assets divided by notes, operating loans and other current liabilities

Also, you may wish to consider . . .

Quick ratio: total cash and investments divided by notes, operating loans and other current liabilities (this is a sub-set of Indicator #17)





REVIEW YOUR VULNERABILITIES



- What is driving each item?
 - Economic (regional or national)
 - Demographic (population trends)
 - Managerial or policydriven (change in focus)
 - Service levels (increasing, decreasing etc.)
 - Concentration of payers



- Is there a co-relationship between certain classes of revenues?
 - Example: transient
 occupancy tax as a
 predictor of future sales
 tax changes



PAY ATTENTION TO "OTHER" LIABILITIES

Warning Signs: How to Recognize Them and Do Something About It

NON COMMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE

- Borrowing from your investment pool can mask liquidity issues.
 - Don't forget that when stress is applied, it will usually turn out worse than you thought!
 - Develop an accurate, reliable cash flow forecast, then use it!



If You Do Nothing Else, Consider This . . .

Warning Signs: How to Recognize Them and Do Something About IT

- You fulfill mission critical programs with "budget," but you pay the bills with cash!
- Every small business has heard the adage: "Don't run out of cash; if you do, it's game over!



• Discussion of study by Hackett Group.



CASH IS KING!



- You do have a cash flow forecast, don't you?
- What are your year-end, peak/valley, or other cash trends over the past three to five years?
- What is the receivables trend over the same period?
- What is the payables trend over the same period?
- What about the fund balance trends?





WHAT IS HIDING IN "PLAIN SIGHT"?

Warning Signs: How to Recognize Them and Do Something About It



	110	July		August		eptember		October	November	December		Januar
GENERAL FUND BEGINNING CASH BALANCE RECEIPTS:	\$	2,066,372	5	1,005,776	5	318,640	\$	-	5 -	5 -	\$	3
								91.634	163.687			
Property Taxes Sales Taxes		302.108		113,890 305,593		107,672 387,862		234,571	311,157	1,966,397 371.824		1,75
Sales Taxes Charges for Services		46,512		255,222		172.818		179.892	193,086	177,750		- 13
Transient Occupancy Tax		87.642		186.930		152,622		120,690	193,086	113,022		10
Franchise Fees		87,642		320,526		14.958		120,690	320,850	14,796		14
Rents and Concessions		64,332		86,526		82.242		48.474	53,190	45,648		41
Licenses and Permits		44,604		40.752		37.368		34.452	33,138	36.018		4
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties		46,854		46,854		46.854		46.854	46,854	46,854		4
Other Unclassified Revenue		5,773		5,773		5,773		5,773	5,773	5,773		- 7
Intergovernmental (including Triple Flip)		13,014		10.188		3,276		6,660	1,440	6,264		48
TOTAL RECEIPTS	_	610,839	-	1,372,254	-	1.011.445	-	769,072	1,249,522	2,784,346	-	2,88
DISBURSEMENTS:												
Salaries and Wages		778,655		1.168.002		778,655		778.655	778.655	778.655		778
Deposits to employee retirement funds		188,434		282,656		188,434		188,434	188,434	188,434		18
Other Fringe Benefits (Compensated Absences, etc.)		242,649		99,178		242,649		242,649	242,649	242,649		24
Supplies and Services		413,464		418.988		603.247		273,121	281,200	417,641		13
Utilities		44,213		86,546		25,007		76,685	280,289	70,943		- 2
Unclassified		4.019		4,019		4,019		4.019	4,019	4,019		- 1
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$	1,671,435	5	2,059,390	\$	1,842,012	5		\$ 1,775,246	5 1,702,342	\$	-
Net Cash Flow for Period		(1,060,596)		(687,136)		(830,566)		(794,493)	(525,724)	1,082,004		L
SENERAL FUND ENDING CASH BALANCE												- 3
before loans or repayments)		1,005,776		318,640		(511.926)		(794,493)	(525,724)	1,082,004		1
TEMPORARY LOANS (REPAYMENTS):		1		2.0		511,926		794,493	525,724	(1,082,004)		(4
SENERAL FUND ENDING CASH BALANCE		1,005,776		318,640	_	-	_	-	-	(0)	_	-3
AVAILABLE/BORROWABLE RESOURCES:	s	2,000,000	5	2,000,000	s	2,000,000	5	1,488,074	\$ 693,581	\$ 167,858	s	1,24
CUMULATIVE LOAN BALANCES:		-		-		511,926		1,306,419	1,832,142	750,138		1
UNUSED BORROWABLE RESOURCES:	_	2,000,000		2,000,000	_	1,488,074	_	693,581	167,858	1,249,862	_	2,00
TOTAL OF CASH & UNUSED BORROWABLES	\$	3,005,776	\$	2,318,640	\$	1,488,074	\$	693,581	\$ 167,858	\$ 1,249,861	\$	2,72
ASH & BORROWABLLES AS % OF DISBURSEMENTS		14%		11%		7%		3%	1%	6%		
CASH & BORROWABLES DOH (of Disbursements)		52		40		26		12	3	22		

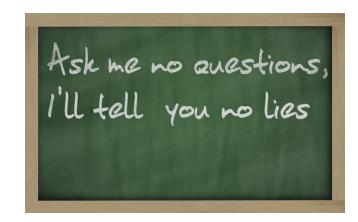
Consider this case: The City of Sand Pointe has a General Fund budget of about \$21 million; It's opening cash is estimated to be just over \$2.0 million; it has additional funds in its investment pool of another \$2.0 million (attributable to proprietary funds). The City has established guidance requiring maintenance of liquidity equivalent to 20% of the General Fund's disbursements. Does this look okay?

Maybe not. In fact, in this illustration, even though the City has policies that look reasonable, at the end of November it has less than three days cash on hand, and is within \$167,000 of running out of cash. It's available cash and borrowable resources at the end of November are just 1% of its annual disbursements! (full sheet is presented on page 19.)



TRENDS DON'T LIE





- What do the trends tell you?
- Have you performed "stress tests?"
 - What do they show?
- If trends are negative, what can you do about it?



WHAT THE TOP PERFORMERS DO . . .



- Recognize that risk management is about more than casualty losses and workers compensation claims.
- 2. Know their suppliers, sources of tax and fee revenue, and customers very well, including their payment and collection habits.
- 3. Integrate their thinking and systems to gain better knowledge of the effect of financial decisions on their cash position.
- Set targets and periodically measure the accuracy of their forecasting.
- Strive for a high degree of organizational alignment and collaboration about the essential differences between cash and budget.



Warning Signs: How to Recognize Them and Do Something About It



WHAT TO DO IF TROUBLE COMES CALLING . . .

- Review payment performance of debtors more frequently.
- Be more selective in the manner in which credit is extended.
- Seek deposits up front for services extended on credit.
- Bill for services or goods on time, every time.
- Step up the frequency of your receivable review.
- Seek better terms from your suppliers.
- Take discounts, if they are available (but watch the math!)
- Reduce inventory items (spare parts, etc,).
- Consolidate bank balances or explore "zero balance accounts" with your bank to concentrate funds.
- Dispose of surplus property more quickly.
- Keep your cash flow forecast current!



OTHER USEFUL RESOURCES

Warning Signs: How to Recognize Them and Do Something About It

MINON COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF T

- GFOA's Fiscal First Aid Quick Reference
- GFOA Best Practices
- Your peers



QUESTIONS & WRAP-UP







THE SPEAKER

Warning Signs: How to Recognize Them and Do Something About It





TIM SCHAEFER
MAGIS ADVISORS
1301 Dove Street, # 380
Newport Beach, CA 92660
(949) 428-8363, xt 222
tim@magisadvisors.com
www.magisadvisors.com

Tim Schaefer is the founder and principal owner of Magis Advisors, an Orange County, California-based consulting firm offering general public finance advice and transaction services for the planning, sale, evaluation and administration of municipal bonds and debt. He has practiced in the financial advisory business in California for more than twenty years and has more than forty years of experience in the municipal securities industry.

Over the past twenty years, he has been responsible for overseeing in excess of \$30 billion in financing. Prior to entering the financial advisory field in 1989, Schaefer managed the national municipal bond trading desk at Chemical Bank in New York City. He also managed the Public Finance Division of Bank of America in San Francisco.

He served more than twenty years on the Technical Assistance Committee to the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission (including three terms as its chairman) and three years as a private sector advisor to the Standing Committee on Governmental Debt of the Government Finance Officers Association. Tim is a regular instructor at CSMFO's Weekend Training each November.

He is a co-author of the California Public Funds Investment Primer, published by the California Debt and Investment Advisory Commission in 2006, and has authored a number of articles on the field of municipal finance. Magis is a state-registered investment advisor and an SEC registered municipal advisor.



Sand Pointe's Cash Flow



	July	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	October	November	<u>December</u>	January	<u>February</u>	<u>March</u>	<u>April</u>	May	<u>June</u>	<u>Total</u>
ENERAL FUND BEGINNING CASH BALANCE	\$ 2,066,37	2 \$ 1,005,776	\$ 318,640	\$ -	\$ -	\$ - \$	(0) \$	722,363 \$	134,131 \$	- \$	0 \$	1,386,335	
RECEIPTS:													
Property Taxes		- 113,890	107,672	91,634	163,687	1,966,397	1,759,844	62,014	154,737	1,520,105	1,601,464	123,829	7,665,2
Sales Taxes	302,10	8 305,593	387,862	234,571	311,157	371,824	248,708	331,610	320,780	218,552	320,562	255,361	3,608,6
Charges for Services	46,51	2 255,222	172,818	179,892	193,086	177,750	149,652	246,744	263,736	297,846	216,108	1,057,824	3,257,1
Transient Occupancy Tax	87,64	2 186,930	152,622	120,690	120,348	113,022	100,512	100,818	120,078	116,640	131,454	113,040	1,463,7
Franchise Fees		- 320,526	14,958		320,850	14,796	-	236,178	59,778	1,962	264,852	56,232	1,290,2
Rents and Concessions	64,33		82,242	48,474	53,190	45,648	41,958	43,290	41,274	52,236	65,736	116,982	741,8
Licenses and Permits	44,60	4 40,752	37,368	34,452	33,138	36,018	41,868	69,084	100,170	48,780	44,838	43,146	574,2
Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties	46,85	4 46,854	46,854	46,854	46,854	46,854	46,854	46,854	46,854	46,854	46,854	46,854	562,2
Other Unclassified Revenue	5,77	3 5,773	5,773		5,773	5,773	5,773	5,773	5,773	5,773	5,773	5,773	69,27
Intergovernmental (including Triple Flip)	13,01	4 10,188	3,276	6,660	1,440	6,264	484,992	<u>-</u>	2,592	3,546	488,682	3,672	1,024,32
TOTAL RECEIPTS	610,83	9 1,372,254	1,011,445	769,072	1,249,522	2,784,346	2,880,160	1,142,365	1,115,772	2,312,295	3,186,322	1,822,713	20,257,1
DISBURSEMENTS:													
Salaries and Wages	778,65	5 1,168,002	778,655	778,655	778,655	778,655	778,655	778,655	1,168,002	778,655	778,655	778,655	10,122,5
Deposits to employee retirement funds	188,43	4 282,656	188,434	188,434	188,434	188,434	188,434	188,434	282,656	188,434	188,434	188,434	2,449,6
Other Fringe Benefits (Compensated Absences, etc.)	242,64	9 99,178	242,649	242,649	242,649	242,649	242,649	242,649	99,178	242,649	242,649	242,649	2,624,8
Supplies and Services	413,46	4 418,988	603,247	273,121	281,200	417,641	131,789	477,635	322,720	473,972	447,203	594,832	4,855,8
Utilities	44,21	3 86,546	25,007	76,685	280,289	70,943	62,113	39,204	50,906	49,678	36,333	24,611	846,52
Unclassified	4,01	9 4,019	4,019	4,019	4,019	4,019	4,019	4,019	4,019	4,019	4,019	4,019	48,23
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	\$ 1,671,43	5 \$ 2,059,390	\$ 1,842,012	\$ 1,563,564	\$ 1,775,246	\$ 1,702,342 \$	1,407,659 \$	1,730,597 \$	1,927,482 \$	1,737,408 \$	1,697,293 \$	1,833,201	\$ 20,947,6
Net Cash Flow for Period	(1,060,59	6) (687,136)	(830,566	(794,493)	(525,724)	1,082,004	1,472,501	(588,232)	(811,711)	574,886	1,489,029	(10,488)	(690,5
ENERAL FUND ENDING CASH BALANCE													
pefore loans or repayments)	1,005,77	6 318,640	(511,926	(794,493)	(525,724)	1,082,004	1,472,501	134,131	(677,580)	574,886	1,489,029	1,375,847	(690,5
EMPORARY LOANS (REPAYMENTS):			511,926	794,493	525,724	(1,082,004)	(750,138)	-	677,580	(574,886)	(102,694)	-	
ENERAL FUND ENDING CASH BALANCE	1,005,77	6 318,640	-		-	(0)	722,363	134,131		0	1,386,335	1,375,847	
VAILABLE/BORROWABLE RESOURCES:	\$ 2,000.00	0 \$ 2.000,000	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 1,488,074	\$ 693,581	\$ 167.858 \$	1,249,862 \$	2.000,000 \$	2.000.000 \$	1,322,420 \$	1.897.306 \$	2.000.000	
	\$ 2,000,00	0 \$ 2,000,000		,,	,	,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	-,,			,	-,,	
UMULATIVE LOAN BALANCES:		-	511,926	1,306,419	1,832,142	750,138	0	0	677,580	102,694	0	0	
NUSED BORROWABLE RESOURCES:	2,000,00	2,000,000	1,488,074	693,581	167,858	1,249,862	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,322,420	1,897,306	2,000,000	2,000,000	
OTAL OF CASH & UNUSED BORROWABLES	\$ 3,005,77	6 \$ 2,318,640	\$ 1,488,074	\$ 693,581	\$ 167,858	\$ 1,249,861 \$	2,722,363 \$	2,134,130 \$	1,322,420 \$	1,897,306 \$	3,386,335 \$	3,375,847	
ASH & BORROWABLLES AS % OF DISBURSEMENTS	14	% 11%	79	3%	1%	6%	13%	10%	6%	9%	16%	16%	