# Sharpening Fiscal Foresight.... Through the Lens of Priority Based Budgeting

"Seeing things differently"



CSMFO Annual Conference February 15, 2022



# Fiscal Foresight Principal #4

"What exactly do we do... and how much does it cost to do it?"

# Identifying Programs and What They Cost



# What exactly do we do & what does it cost? Identifying Programs and What They Cost

#### DO YOU...

- Have a "program inventory" that lists all the programs each department provides?
- Understand what it costs to provide each individual program you offer (both direct and indirect costs)?
- Establish fees that recapture appropriate level of total cost of providing that service?
- Manage and maintain the resources utilized in providing your programs?
  - Human
  - Financial
  - Physical
  - Technology

### Fiscal Foresight Principal #4

### **Identifying Programs and What They Cost**

DO YOU...

- Have a "program inventory" that lists all the programs each department provides?
  - Develop COMPREHENSIVE list of what you "do"
    - Both Externally- focused and Internally-focused programs/services
    - Excludes one-time projects or initiatives
    - Responsibility of each department to develop
  - Focuses on comparative value of "programs" rather than "departments"
  - Use "Goldilocks and the Three Bears" Standard -
    - NOT TOO LITTLE, NOT TOO BIG, BUT JUST RIGHT
      - TOO BIG = Departments or Divisions
      - TOO SMALL = Tasks or processes
      - JUST RIGHT = More discrete break down of how people "spend their time"
         and how resources are used relative to total resources available

#### **Identifying Programs and Services**

### "What exactly do we do?"

• Comparing individual programs and services as opposed to comparing departments that provide those services allows for a better understanding of what the organization "does"





## What is a "Program"?

**Local Government Organization** 

**Departments** 

**Divisions** 

**Programs** 

Tasks, Activities, Line Items

## Alice's Restaurant Menu Selections

- Entree
- Síde Dísh
- Beverage



## Alíce's Restaurant Menu Selections

- Entree
  - o Chícken
  - 0 Beef
- · Síde Dísh
  - o Starch
  - o Vegetable
- Beverage
  - o Something in a Cup
  - o Something in a Glass



## Alice's Restaurant Menu Selections

Chicken Chicken Marsala Fried Chicken Chícken Teríyakí Beef Fílet Mígnon Pot Roast Ground Sírloín Seafood/Físh Lobster Trout Catfish



- · Síde Dísh
  - · Baked Potato
  - Sweet Potato
  - Ríce Pílaf
  - Caesar Salad
  - Green Beans
  - Squash
- Beverage
  - CoffeeTea

  - Wine
  - Beer

## OBJECTIVES for Developing Program Inventories

- Create a comprehensive listing of all services offered by each operating division (to both "external" and "internal" users)
- Provide a better understanding of "what we do" to staff, administration, elected officials and citizens
- Provide a framework to better understand how resources are used to support "what we do"
- Provide a valuable tool for staff, management and elected officials to use when faced with budgetary "choices" about how funds are distributed.
- Allow for the preparation and discussion of a "program budget" rather than a "line-item budget"

## **Defining Programs**

- To determine "just right", look for "differences" that might help determine if an service can be defined as a "standalone" program
  - "Who" are you offering the service to?
    - Does it benefit a specific demographic group or population?
  - "Where" are you offering the service?
    - Does it impact a specific area, location or environment
  - "What" are you doing the service to?
    - Does it affect a specific property or asset (infrastructure, facility, etc.)
  - "How" is it funded? Is there someone paying for it?
    - Are there revenue sources associated directly with the program ("Program Revenues")

## Defining Programs

- O Has someone told us we "have to do it"?
  - Are there statutes, ordinances, resolutions, or other legislative documents that require us to provide the service?
- What "type" of service are you providing?
  - Preventative, Replacement; Repair/Maintenance; Instruction; Protection; Informative; etc.
- o "Is there someone outside the organization that "does the same thing"?
  - Does a private business offer a similar service ("Yellow Pages test")
- o Do we "advertise" that we do it?
  - Is there a separate phone directory or website reference to the service?

### Defining Programs

#### WHAT TO WATCH OUR FOR

- A "facility" or "location" is not normally considered to be a program
   i.e. Golf Course; Airport, Recreation Center, Fire Station, etc.
- A "line item" in the budget is not normally considered to be a program – i.e. Equipment Maintenance; Utilities; Travel & Training. etc.
- Revenue sources are not programs
- Program names should not be the same as the name of an organizational unit i.e. Branch, Department, Division, Section, etc.
- Don't be afraid of breaking down too far easier to "roll-up" than to "pull apart"

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## Program Examples

#### THESE ARE PROGRAMS...

- Adult Swimming Lessons
- Patrol Response to Emergency Calls
- Commercial Building Permitting
- Fire Suppression
- Payroll Processing
- Storm Drain Cleaning
- Graffiti Removal
- Traffic Sign Maintenance
- Desktop Support / Help Desk
- Household Hazardous Waste Drop-Off
- Sidewalk Maintenance
- Trail Development
- Median Mowing & Landscaping

#### THESE ARE NOT...

- Aquatic Center
- Police Patrol
- Utilities
- Professional Development
- Fire Station
- Human Resources
- Contracted Services
- Storm Drainage
- Code Enforcement
- Trash Trucks
- Open Space
- Time Sheet Review
- Staff Supervision

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# "Do's & Don't's" of Program Inventory

#### DO –

- Provide a PROGRAM NAME that is concise and easily understood
- Comprehensively identify programs and services that each department OFFERS to the community it specifically serves
- Provide a brief DESCRIPTION of the program

#### DON'T –

- Use ACRONYMS or ABBREVIATIONS that are unfamiliar to others
- Identify TASKS, BUDGET LINE ITEMS or ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS as a program
- Don't write a justification of the program just a description!



# Common Program Attributes or Characteristics

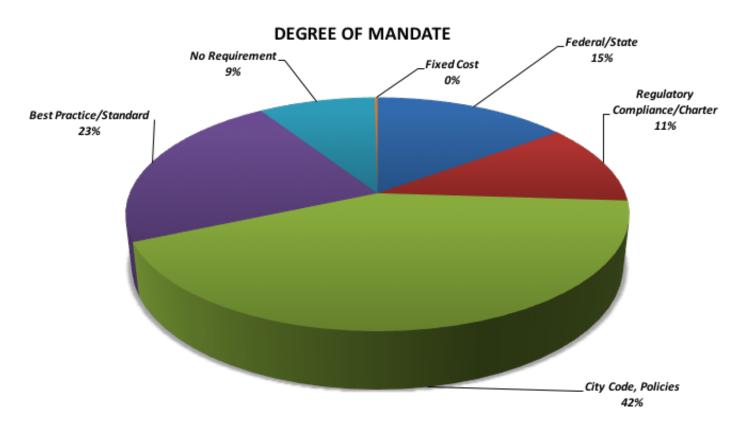
- Mandated to Provide Program
- Reliance on City/County to Provide Program
  - Change in Demand for Program
    - Cost Recovery of Program
  - Portion of Community Served by Program

### Basic Program Attributes: Mandated to Provide Program

- Programs that are mandated by another level of government (i.e. federal, state or county) can be differentiated from programs that are mandated solely by the City/County or have no mandate whatsoever.
  - **4** = Required by Federal, State or County legislation
  - **3** = Required by Charter or incorporation documents *OR* to comply with regulatory agency standards
  - **2** = Required by Code, ordinance, resolution or policy **OR** to fulfill executed franchise or contractual agreement
  - **1** = Recommended by national professional organization to meet published standards, other best practice
  - **0** = No requirement or mandate exists



# **Basic Program Attributes:**Mandated to Provide Program



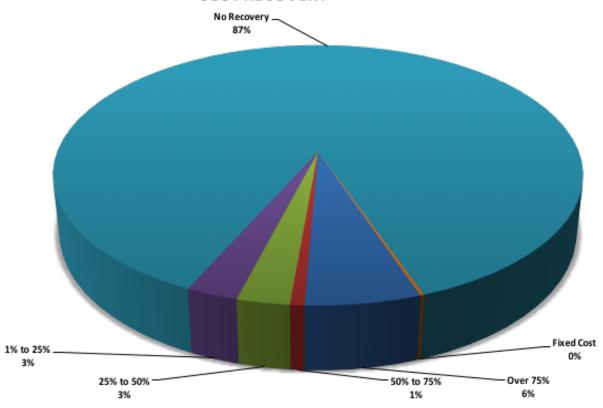
### Basic Program Attributes: Cost Recovery of Program

- Programs that demonstrate the ability to "pay for themselves" through user fees, intergovernmental grants or other user-based charges for services can be differentiated from programs that generate limited or no funding to cover their cost.
  - **4** = Fees generated cover 75% to 100% of the cost to provide the program
  - **3** = Fees generated cover 50% to 74% of the cost to provide the program
  - 2 = Fees generated cover 25% to 49% of the cost to provide the program
  - **1** = Fees generated cover 1% to 24% of the cost to provide the program
  - **0** = No fees are generated that cover the cost to provide the program



# **Basic Program Attributes:**Cost Recovery of Program

#### **COST RECOVERY**

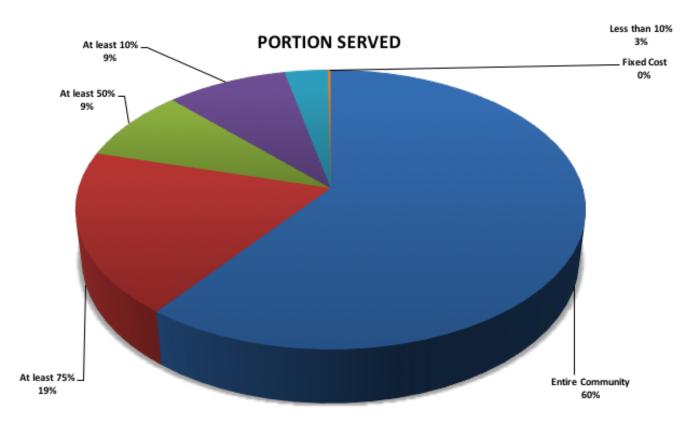


# Basic Program Attributes: Portion of Community/Organization Served by Program

- Programs that benefit or serve a larger segment of City/County residents, businesses and/or visitors can be differentiated from programs that benefit or serve only a small segment of these populations.
  - **4** = Program benefits/serves the **ENTIRE** community (100%)
  - **3** = Program benefits/serves a **SUBSTANTIAL** portion of the community (at least 75%)
  - 2 = Program benefits/serves a **SIGNIFICANT** portion of the community (at least 50%)
  - 1 = Program benefits/serves **SOME** portion of the community (at least 10%)
  - **0** = Program benefits/serves only a **SMALL** portion of the community (*less than 10%*)



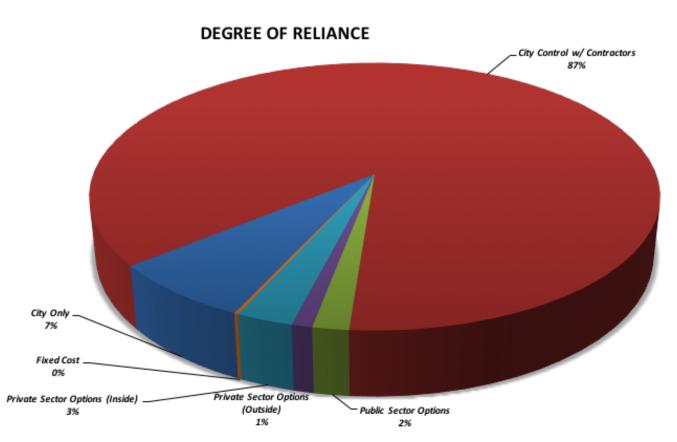
# **Basic Program Attributes:**Portion of Community Served by Program



# Basic Program Attributes: Reliance on City/County to Provide Program

- Programs for which residents, businesses and visitors can look only to the City/County to obtain the service can be differentiated from programs that may be similarly obtained from another intergovernmental agency or a private business.
  - **4** = City/County is the sole provider of the program and there are **no** other public or private entities that provide this type of service
  - **3** = City/County is currently the sole provider of the program but there are other public or private entities that could be contracted to provide a similar service
  - **2** = Program is also offered by another governmental, non-profit or civic agency
  - **1** = Program is offered by other private businesses but none are located within the City/County limits
  - **0** = Program is also offered by other private businesses located within the City/County limits

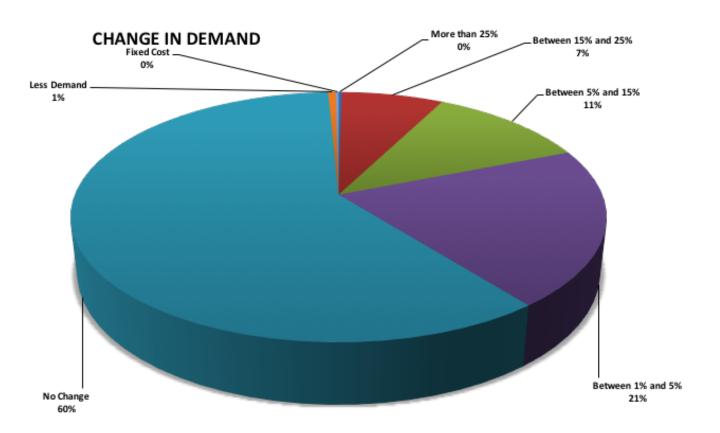
### Basic Program Attributes: Reliance on City to Provide Program



### Basic Program Attributes: Change in Demand for Program

- Programs demonstrating an increase in demand or utilization can be differentiated from programs that show no growth in demand for the program or a decrease in demand or utilization.
  - 4 = Program experiencing a SUBSTANTIAL increase in demand of 25% or more
  - **3** = Program experiencing a *SIGNIFICANT* increase in demand of 15% to 24%
  - **2** = Program experiencing a *MODEST* increase in demand of 5% to 14%
  - **1** = Program experiencing a *MINIMAL* increase in demand of 1% to 4%
  - **0** = Program experiencing *NO* change in demand
  - -1 = Program experiencing a *MINIMAL* decrease in demand of 1% to 4%
  - **-2** = Program experiencing a *MODEST* decrease in demand of 5% to 14%
  - -3 = Program experiencing a **SIGNIFICANT** decrease in demand of 15% to 24%
  - -4 = Program experiencing a **SUBSTANTIAL** decrease in demand of 25% or more

## Basic Program Attributes: Change in Demand for Program



#### **Identifying Program Costs**

#### "How much does it cost to do what we do?"

 Developing reasonable estimates of what it costs to provide individual programs and services as opposed to only looking at total department budgets or individual line items provides a more transparent perspective of "where the money goes"





## Alíce's Restaurant Menu Selections

- Chicken
  - · Chicken Marsala
  - · Fried Chicken
  - · Chícken Teríyakí
- Beef
  - Fílet Mígnon
  - · Pot Roast
  - Ground Sírloin
- Seafood/Fish
  - Lobster
  - Trout
  - Catfish



- Síde Dísh -
  - Baked Potato Plaín
  - Baked Potato Loaded
  - Ríce Pílaf
  - · Caesar Salad
  - · Green Beans
  - Squash
- Beverage
  - Water
  - · Coffee or Tea
  - · Wine
  - Beer

But how much do these items cost? Do they all cost the same amount?

Will my budget let me have Filet or Hamburger?, a Plain or Loaded Potato?



## How to Identify Program Costs

- 1) Associate Salary and Benefit Costs with your Personnel
- 2) Assign *Personnel* to the *Programs* they provide
- 3) Associate Non-Personnel Costs with Programs
- 4) Line item Budget is now expressed as a Program Budget!

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- Associate Total Compensation (Salary and Benefits) with Personnel/Positions
  - Create listing of every position/person that reconciles to approved FTE count
  - Reconcile with total personnel line items in the budget
  - Identify *Total Compensation* for each position/person that includes:
    - Salaries and wages
    - Employer-paid taxes
    - Employer-paid insurance
    - Employer-paid retirement/pension contributions
    - Stipends and allowances



- Assign Personnel to the Programs they Provide
  - Allocate % of time staff person spends providing each identified program on an annual basis
    - Not a "time study" need "reasonably accurate" estimates rather than "precise" calculations
    - Allocate 100% of the employees' time (even if they believe they are "overworked"!)
  - May "discover" new programs when allocating staff's time
  - Double check that each staff member's time has been 100% allocated - no more no less



- Allocate Non-Personnel Costs to Programs
  - Allocate each "non-personnel" line item in your budget to the programs you offer
    - i.e. Supplies, Services, Repairs & Maintenance; Professional Development, Utilities & Phone, etc.
    - Exclude Capital Expenditures; One-Time Expenditures; Debt Service;
       Insurance Claims, Interfund Transfers, etc.
  - Choice between 2 reasonable allocation methodologies
    - Allocate using FTE allocation percentages (i.e. supplies)
    - Allocate directly to programs (i.e. contracted services)

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- Associate "Program Revenues" Programs
  - Revenues collected from end user that are meant to "offset" the cost of providing the program
    - i.e. Fees; Charges for Services; Grants
    - Exclude Designated Taxes; Fines & Forfeitures, Interfund Transfers;
       Interdepartmental Cost Allocations; Insurance Claims or Settlements
  - Rules of Thumb
    - The revenue "goes away" if the program is discontinued
    - Designated revenues are not program revenues can choose which program they offset
    - End user understands they are "paying for" the program



So....



# Get Started on the Path to Fiscal Health...



- Develop a list of "what you do" (i.e. Program Inventory)
  - Needs to be comprehensive (don't be afraid of too many programs)
  - Not a list of tasks but a "menu" of services provided
- Identify "how much" it costs to "do what you do (i.e. Program Costing)
  - Assign resources (financial, staff) to programs
  - Use basic cost allocation principles solid estimates vs. precise values
  - Shift budget discussion from "line items" to programs
- Review fees for service in relation to identified program costs



