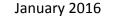
The California Municipal Financial Health Diagnostic





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How Are We Doing?



Using the The California Municipal Financial Health Diagnostic to Evaluate Your Agency's Financial Health

According to economists, California's "great recession" ran from December 2007 and ended in August 2009. These years, and those following have been difficult for local governments all around. In addition to deep reductions in local government revenue, cities, counties and special districts have struggled with state take-aways of local funds, the dissolution of redevelopment agencies, and mounting costs of retiree pensions and benefits. The severity and combination of these financial impacts varies but in a few well-known instances, cities have had to seek the legal protections of Chapter 9 Bankruptcy to restructure their contractual obligations, and at least one county required financial intervention from the state.

Grappling effectively with financial distress before it becomes a crisis first requires a shared understanding of the financial condition of the local government. A critical component of the difficulties of the most financially distressed local governments has been a lack of recognition and agreement among local leaders, staff and key interests (labor, retirees, creditors) regarding the agency's financial condition and what must be done in order to achieve sustainability. Most financial crises can be managed without court or outside agency intervention if leaders, staff and key interests have the courage, competence, and collaborative attitudes to 1) recognize and agree upon the local government's financial condition, and 2) implement the necessary changes to set the local government on a sustainable financial course.

Defining Local Government Financial Health

Government financial health may be viewed in four related financial contexts: 1) cash solvency - the ability to meet immediate financial obligations – generally over the next 30 or 60 days (accounts payable, payroll); 2) budgetary solvency - the ability to meet all financial obligations during a budget year; 3) long-run solvency – the ability to meet all financial obligations into the future; and 4) service-level solvency – the ability to provide the desired level of services for the general health and welfare of a community.^[1] In the context of today's difficult financial climate, we are primarily concerned with the ability of the local government to meet its financial commitments now and into the future (cash, budgetary, and long-run solvency). A more expansive evaluation of financial condition would examine the community's economic environment and ability to meet the service level desires of the community (service-level solvency).

A government is in *financial distress* if it has a continuing imbalance between its level of financial commitments and its available financial resources over time. If revenues and spending are not brought into balance, *financial distress* can progress into financial crisis, when the government is unable to meet its financial obligations.

Determining Local Government Financial Health

There have been many government financial health monitoring systems devised over the last several decades. Each approach consists of a series of financial indicators or measures that address a local government's ability to meet the needs of its constituents. The International City/County Management Association's (ICMA) venerable Financial Trend Monitoring System (FTMS) consists of some 42 financial measures including factors assessing the economic environment of the community, the finances of the jurisdiction, and its managerial practices and legislative policies.^[2] Building on the FTMS and various other systems and policies developed by academics and governments, this tool distills the most essential indicators assessing financial health with a pragmatic focus on an agency's level of financial distress heading into financial crisis.

This *California Municipal Financial Health Diagnostic* is primarily concerned with the ability of the local government to meet its financial commitments now and into the future (cash, budgetary, and long-run solvency). In contrast to many other financial health monitoring systems, this tool looks at recent past and near future financial measures and indicators to provide an assessment of the local government's level of financial distress and tendency toward financial crisis.

The *California Municipal Health Diagnostic* is focused first and foremost on the general fund, but may also be applied to other funds. It focuses on the local government's operating position, going beyond reported finances to focus on recurring revenues and expenditures (by distinguishing temporary non-recurring revenues and expenditures) and taking into account any unbudgeted but real current costs of services. The tool includes an evaluation of unsustainable or risky budget practices that indicate an agency in distress and tending toward crisis. The foundation of the diagnosis is an examination of discretionary revenues and spending, distinguishing and identifying the effects of programatic revenues and spending on discretionary resources.

Unique Aspects of California Local Government Finance^[3]

California local governments' tax and revenue raising choices are strictly limited. Property tax is the single most important source of general purpose revenue for most cities, counties and many special districts. Yet local governments have no authority over the property tax base, rate or allocation. Other tax increases require voter approval.

Over the last several decades since Proposition 13 (1978), the state has shifted property tax revenues, vehicle license taxes, and eliminated virtually all general purpose state aid to local governments. At the same time, the Legislature has shifted greater program responsibilities and imposed greater mandates but with limited funding. In response, local governments sought and voters approved, several constitutional measures protecting local government finances from further legislative actions.

Most remaining city general purpose revenues are no longer vulnerable to additional state takeaways.[4] Consequently, unlike municipalities in other states or in California in previous times, assessing the financial health of California cities has little to do with the amount or proportion of intergovernmental revenues (which, in any case, is minimal for nearly all cities and special districts).

California counties have much more limited revenue raising authority than cities and remain, by their nature, highly dependent on state budgetary actions. The state Legislature may delegate to counties any of the functions which belong to the state itself. Counties are responsible for frontline municipal services in unincorporated areas; for countywide local services such as jails, elections. and property tax administration: and for state programs delegated to counties such as health and human services.

The California Municipal Financial Health Diagnostic consists of:

1. **The Financial Distress Checklist.** A fourteen point list of key indicators to assess the near term financial health of your local government's general fund and other operations. The checklist is intended for use by policy makers and community members to ask the important questions and get the necessary answers.

2. **The Financial Health Indicators.** Linked to the fourteen point Financial Distress Checklist, the Financial Health Indicators provide more detailed formulas and methods for determining financial condition and will need to be completed by a team of qualified financial analysts.

WARNING SIGNS Indications of Crisis

□ Failure to pay an undisputed claim from a creditor within 90 days past claim date.

□ Failure to forward income taxes withheld or Social Security contributions for over 30 days past the due date

□ Failure to make *required* pension fund contributions on time.

 \Box Missing a payroll for 7 days.

□ Available unrestricted balance for the general fund at the end of the current fiscal year will be negative.

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[1] Justice, Jonathan and Scorsone, Eric. "Measuring and Predicting Local Government Fiscal Stress" in Levine, Helisse; Justice, Jonathan; Scorsone, Eric. Handbook of Local Government Fiscal Health. Jones and Bartlett Learning, Burlington, MA 2012.

[2] Groves, Sanford M. and Valente, Maureen Godsey. Revised Nollenburg, Karl. Evaluating Financial Condition: A Handbook for Local Government, 4th edition. International City/County Manager Association (ICMA), USA, 2003.

[3] For more information, see Multari, Coleman, Hampian and Statler, Guide to Local Government Finance in California, Solano Press Books, 2012.

[4] The continuing impacts of the dissolution of Redevelopment Agencies notwithstanding. These impacts should be taken into account as appropriate in these financial health measures.

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	City of Fort Bragg General Fund		
	The California Municipal Financial Health Diagnostic		
	Financial Health Indicators - Summary Ch	neckli	st
		Rating	
	 Net Operating deficit / surplus. There are no recurring general fund operating deficits. General revenues are sufficient to meet the net general revenue demand of programs. 		Warning
	2. Fund balance. Reserves are sufficient over multiple consecutive years and in compliance with adopted policy.		Healthy
Measures	3. Capital Asset Condition. The county is keeping pace with the aging of its capital assets.		Warning
Mea	4. Liquidity. Cash and short-term investments are sufficient to cover current liabilities (including short-term debt and accounts payable within 60 days).		Healthy
	5. Fixed costs & labor costs. Fixed costs (including debt service and other contractual obligations), salaries and benefits are stable or decreasing over multiple years relative to reasonably expected revenue growth.		Warning
	6. General fund subsidies of other funds. Any general fund subsidies other enterprises or special funds are sustainable and in compliance with adopted policy.		Healthy
	7. Constraints on budgetary discretion. The board of supervisors' authority to make budget changes is not excessively constrained by charter, contract, or law.		Healthy
	8. Balancing the budget with temporary funds. The use of reserves, selling assets, deferring asset maintenance to balance the general fund has been limited, prudent and in compliance with adopted policy.		Healthy
tions	9. Balancing the budget with borrowing. The use of short-term borrowing, internal borrowing or transfers from special funds to balance the general fund has been limited, prudent and in compliance with adopted policy.		Healthy
Practices and Condition	10. Balancing the budget by deferring employee compensation costs. Pension liabilities and other non-salary benefits have been determined, disclosed and actuarially funded in compliance with adopted policy.		Healthy
ctices a	11. Balancing the budget with backloaded debt service payments. Debt service payments have not been "backloaded" into future years.		Healthy
Pra	12. Funding operating costs with non-recurring revenues. Ongoing operating costs are being funded with ongoing rather than temporary revenues (e.g., from development, etc.)		Healthy
	13. Timeliness and accuracy of financial reports. Financial Reports are being filed on time. (CAFR, Annual Audit, State Controller's Financial Transactions Report)		Healthy
	14. Service level solvency. Public service levels meet the standards and needs in this community.		Healthy

City of Fort Bragg

General Fund

The California Municipal Financial Health Diagnostic	
Adopted Financial Management Policies	
1. Use of Temporary Funds	Yes
2. Reserves and Fund Balance	Yes
3. Short term borrowing	Yes
4. Interfund Transfers	Yes
5. Payment of employee compensation costs	No
6. Pay-as-you-go Financing	No
7. Debt Management / Affordability	No
8. Long range financial planning	No

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City of Fort Bragg

Operating Deficit/Surplus

The simplest measure of annual operating deficit/surplus is the difference between total revenues and total spending. General fund operating deficits may be an indication that the government's financial condition is unsustainably out of balance and that corrections to bring the finances into a sustainable condition are not occurring. Though an operating deficit in any one year may not be a cause for concern (because, for example, reserves or one-time remedies might be available to cover the difference), frequent and increasing deficits may indicate that the governments activities are not sustainable within the revenues available over time.

Taken as a percentage of total revenues, the local government's operating deficit/surplus tells us very plainly if current resources in the fund are sufficient to cover current expenditures. The data to compute this measure should be readily available in the financial statements (comprehensive annual financial reports) of the agency. This is measure 1A below.

But a budget can be balanced and an ongoing structural problem masked if a deficit is covered by temporary solutions, such as non-recurring revenues like limited-term grants, land sale income, or transfers from other funds. This approach cannot be relied upon in the long-run (over multiple years). Measure 1B takes a step further than 1A by taking these temporary revenues out of the equation to see how much worse the revenue shortfall becomes at current spending levels.

Still, this may not show the whole picture. If certain current financial obligations are being delayed and not budgeted, then the financial position shown in measure 1B is still incomplete. Measure 1C takes into account "unbudgeted current liabilities" such as Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB); unbudgeted earned leave cash-out liabilities; maintenance and replacement costs of vehicles, technology, buildings, streets, and other properties and infrastructure. For the purpose of determining long run solvency, Measure 1C is the best indicator of a local government's true fiscal operating position because it reflects the level of spending actually needed to sustain your current level of service over time. If these deferred costs are significant, then your fiscal imbalance may be much worse than you thought. If you cannot find sufficient information to determine these unbudgeted liabilities, that, in itself, is reason for substantial concern (See indicator # 9).

1A Gro	oss Annual Defici	it/Surplus - unadjusted	d, using all general fu	nd revenues and expe	nditures		
	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2019-20</u>
	2.92%	1.96%	3.04%	4.07%			
	percent change =>	-32.63%	54.97%	33.81%			
Formula	Formula gross annual gross total gross total						on purposes
1B Net	t Operating Defici	it/Surplus – sustainab	le, omitting non-recui	rring revenues			
	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>2019-20</u>
	-5.46%	-1.75%	-0.50%	0.70%			
Formula	net operating deficit/surplus as a percent of revenues	= (revenues) (temporary revenues - (net operat expenditur perating revenues	° .	and static or	Fc	or comparison purposes

City of Fort Bragg

General Fund

1C Net True Operating	J Deficit/Surplus - comp	lete, adding unbudge	eted general fund liabili	ties		
<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2019-20</u>	
-16.16%	-11.94%	-10.20%	-8.54%			
Formula net true				increasing deficits over consec	-	01 O
operating deficit/surplus as a percent =	nues - temporary nues - temporary revenues - expen	ditures Current	Caution-Yellow: Deficits are infrequent or relatively marginal compared to fur balance (see #2 below) and/or there is a reasonable plan for bringing revenue and spending into balance.			
of revenues	net operating reve	enues	Good-Green: not an issue o	f concern.		0

Definitions

Gross Total Revenues. See CAFR Statement of Revenues and Expenditures "total revenues."

Gross Total Expenditures. See CAFR Statement of Revenues and Expenditures "total expenditures"

Net Operating Revenues. Net operating revenues equals gross revenues and transfers in, minus revenues restricted to capital improvements minus revenues legally restricted to special purposes. Transfers related to non-operating activities should be excluded.

General Purpose Revenues. Discretionary taxes including property taxes (other than voter approved debt service), property transfer tax, general sales and use tax, business license tax, transient occupancy tax, utility users tax, construction tax, and other discretionary taxes; franchises; fines, forfeitures and penalties; investment earnings; rents, concessions, royalties; homeowners property tax relief reimbursement; non-restricted state and federal grants; and non-restricted transfers in.

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One-time (temporary) Revenues. One-time (temporary) revenues include any non-recurring revenues that derive from short-term activities and cannot be relied upon in the long-run (over multiple years). This might include revenues from land sales, one-time transfers from other funds, limited-term grants, court settlements or major donations. Optionally, you might consider also excluding receipt of construction-related revenues from a given project that are significantly in excess of an "average" year, if this represents a level of revenue unlikely to be repeated. Back taxes and late payments do not have to be omitted because they just make up for what was not received in a prior year.

Ongoing General Propose Revenues. Ongoing General Propose Revenues equals total general purpose revenues minus one-time (temporary) general purpose revenues.

Net Operating Expenditures. Net operating expenditures equals total expenditures (after credits/reimbursements) and transfers out, minus one time expenditures capital improvement expenditures (or transfers out for capital purposes).

Unbudgeted Current Liabilities. The amortized costs of long-term general fund liabilities not already included in "net operating expenditures." This includes amounts not budgeted or expended that "should be" in order to pay the current year portion of liabilities. Examples: unbudgeted actuarially required contributions (ARC) to Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) or pension systems; unbudgeted earned leave cash-out liabilities; maintenance and replacement costs of vehicles, technology, buildings, streets, and other properties and infrastructure. If there is insufficient information to determine these unbudgeted liabilities, that, in itself, is reason for substantial concern (See indicator #9).

City of Fort Bragg

Fund Balance

A positive fund balance, or reserves, is important for any government to withstand financial risk over time. Unanticipated fluctuations in revenues may occur from economic impacts or state take-ways. "Financial reserves" are important to meet unforeseen revenue shortfalls or expenditure overages. But reserves cannot be relied upon to cover financial shortfalls that are more than temporary. (See Indicator #7) An unplanned decline in unreserved fund balances as a percentage of operating revenues over time suggests the government is less able to withstand financial emergencies.

The right level of fund balance varies depending on many factors including levels of risk and revenue volatility but, generally speaking, dropping below 8% may be cause for concern. The Government Finance Officers Association recommends maintaining a 5-15% reserve.

2 Fund Balanc	е						
<u>2014-15</u>		<u>2015-16</u> <u>2016-17</u>		<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2019-20</u>	
53.89%		52.85%	51.80%	54.11%			г 02 -
Formula Fund balance as a percent of expenditures =				Score: Warning-Red: Persistently 8		0	
		percent of		Caution-Yellow: Has decreased but remains above 8% and there is a reasonable plan for stabilizing.			0
	expenditures — net operating expend			Green - not concerning			•

Definitions

Unreserved fund balance is fund balance not reserved in accordance with state law, charter or contractual obligation. This includes total fund balance minus nonspendable. restricted or committed resources. However, you should review resources categorized as "committed" and include in "unreserved fund balance" any amounts that, even if only in time of emergency, could be accessed with action of the City Council / governing board.

Net operating expenditures. Net operating expenditures equals expenditures (after credits/reimbursements) and transfers out, minus capital improvement expenditures (or transfers out for capital purposes), minus expenditures of revenues legally restricted to special purposes.

Fund Balance Components ¹							
	Nonspendable	Restricted	Committed	Assigned	Unassigned		
Total Fund Balance	х	Х	Х	х	Х		
Unrestricted Fund Balance			Х	Х	Х		
Unreserved Fund Balance (AKA "Balance available for assignment")				x	x		

1. See Stephen J. Gauthier, "Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting." (The "Blue Book") 2012 Government Finance Officers Association.

City of Fort Bragg

General Fund

Capital Asset Condition

Capital assets must be maintained and replaced over time. This requires annual resource commitment such that the value of assets and asset improvements does not decline.

3 Capital Asset C	Condition					
<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2019-20</u>	
16.26%	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%		_	
Formula ending net value of beginning net value of Warning-Red: persistent and substantially negative trend						
Change in Capital Asset Condition	=		Caution-Yellow: negative or decreasing but there is a reasonable plan stabilizing.			\bigcirc
	capital as		Good-Green: not an issue o	f concern.		0

Liquidity

A decreasing amount of cash and short-term investments as a percentage of current liabilities suggests the government is less able to pay its short-term obligations. Increasing current liabilities at the end of the year as a percentage of net operating revenues indicates liquidity problems and/or deficit spending. Liquidity measures the amount of readily available financial resources relative to immediate financial commitments (current liabilities).

4 Liqui	idity						
<u>2014-15</u> <u>2015-16</u> <u>2016-17</u>		<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2017-18</u> <u>2018-19</u> <u>2019</u>				
1	70.60%	170.60%	170.60%	170.60%			
Formula				Seerer			_ Q4
Formula	liquidity	liquidity _ cash and short term investments current liabilities		Score: Warning-Red: Persistently & substantially decreasing.			\bigcirc
				Caution-Yellow: Has decreased but there is a reasonable plan for stabilizing.			
				Good-Green: not an issue o	f concern.		•

Definitions

Current liabilities is the sum of all liabilities due at the end of the fiscal year including short-term debt, current portion of long-term debt, all accounts payable accrued IMPORTANT: Include

- Advances and amounts due to other funds, including internal funds from pooled cash transactions or borrowing.
- Increases in debt service payments due to financings.

Cash and short-term investments includes cash on hand and in the bank as well as other assets that can easily be converted to cash.

City of Fort Bragg

General Fund

Fixed Costs and Budget Flexibility

Increasing fixed costs as a percentage of net operating expenditures may indicate an unsustainable financial structure where the government has limited ability to make necessary budget changes. Fixed does not mean static. Fixed costs may be changing over time but cannot be easily altered.

A major component of general fund spending is labor costs for salaries and benefits: often these costs are anything but fixed, as costs continue to escalate, but as long as the employees are on the payroll, these costs are unavoidable. This indicator computes the proportion of net annual operating expenses that these fixed and labor costs represent, to show the degree of flexibility the agency has in making budget reductions. As with all these measures, compute this for general fund and other funds separately.

Some cities and counties find themselves using the general fund to subsidize golf course rates; water, sewer, transit, parking or other enterprise operations; or pay debt service or capital improvement costs that should arguably be paid by proprietary or special revenue funds. Often this is because user fees are not sufficiently high enough to be self-supporting. Sometimes it is because debt obligations were incurred that burdened the general fund with a pledge to support bonds if the intended repayment source (development fees, enterprise fund) proved inadequate. These subsidies limit budget flexibility if they are a significant portion of the general fund net operating expenditures and/or if the trend is increasing.

Constraints on the budgetary discretion of the agency include binding arbitration or required formulas or third party agreement to alter compensation, spending or minimum staffing. These legal constraints impair the agency's ability to achieve solutions when in fiscal distress and may also accelerate cost increases over time.

Definitions

Salaries and wages are compensation paid directly to employees.

Benefits include costs for contributions to FICA, pension, life insurance, health insurance, etc. and current contributions to self-insurance funds.

Fixed costs are those costs over which the government has little control in the short run because of contractual agreements, charter restrictions, or state or federal law, other than those costs already included under salaries, wages or benefits. Non-labor fixed costs include debt service, retiree health payments, lease-purchase payments, utilities, contracted goods and services, etc.

Net operating expenditures. Net operating expenditures equals expenditures (after credits/reimbursements) and transfers out, minus capital improvement expenditures (or transfers out for capital purposes), minus expenditures of revenues legally restricted to special purposes.

Subsidy Expenditures / Transfers Out. Total of expenditures and transfers out to support enterprises or special funds.

5a Fixed	Costs					
<u>20</u> 2	1 <u>4-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2019-20</u>
26	.10%	27.35%	24.02%	23.50%		
Formula		sts as a percent spenditures = net	fixed costs operating expenditures		For comparise	on purposes

	City of	Fort Bragg		General	Fund	
5b Fixed Costs plus La	abor Costs					
<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2019-20</u>	
91.10%	93.21%	90.61%	90.78%		F 05	
Formula Fixed costs and labo costs as a percent of expenditures		fixed + benefits + costs g expenditures	Score: Warning-Red: Increasing or over 80%. Caution-Yellow: Has increased but is projected to stabilize or decline. Good-Green: not an issue of concern.			
6 General Fund Subs	idy of Other Funds					
<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2019-20</u>	
1.74%	0.34%	0.12%	0.12%			
Formula	Subsidy Expend	ditures and	Score: Warning-Red: Increasing or	over adopted policy.	Ŏ	
Subsidy costs as a percer expenditures	nt ofSubsidy Trans		Caution-Yellow: Has increased but is projected to stabilize or decline.			
			Good-Green: not an issue of concern.			
7 Constraints on Bud	Igetary Discretion					
Do charter provisions or othe		racts, court decisions/s	ettlements) restrict the Boar	d of Score:	□ Q7	
Supervisor's authority?				Warning-F	Red:	
 Binding arbitration: require 		-		Yes - restri		
 Formulas require minimur agreement of others. 	n employee compensation,	hiring or staffing levels	, or spending levels or requi	re the Caution-Ye minimal/we	ellow: Yes but orkable.	
General fund is pledged aOthers: restrictions on cor			eneral fund debt.	Green - no	o restrictions	

City of Fort Bragg

General Fund

Financial Practices

An agency's financial and budgetary management practices may indicate the degree of financial distress. Practices that should be rarely used include solving budgetary imbalances with temporary revenues or cuts (such as furloughs), internal borrowing from special funds beyond budget years (i.e. for more than cash flow), deferring pension or other employee costs, and backloaded debt service schedules. Financial trouble is also strongly correlated with a local government's failure to file financial reports on time.

9 Delensing the Dudget with Tempereny Funde					
8 Balancing the Budget with Temporary Funds					<u> </u>
	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	Score: Warning-Red: Yes,	
				multiple years.	\mathbf{O}
Has the general fund (budget or financial year close) been balanced with	•			Caution-Yellow: Yes but	
reserves • selling assets • deferring asset maintenance or operating cos	ts ? NO	NO	NO	minimal/workable.	\bigcirc
			NO	Good-Green:	igodol
				No. Not a concern.	
Is there an	adopted policy of	on the use of t	emporary funds	6? 🖲 Yes 🔵 No	_
O ^{Rh} Is there	an adopted rese	rves and fund	balance policy	? 💽 Yes 🔵 No	
9 Balancing the Budget with Borrowing					
	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	Score: Warning-Red: Yes,	
Has the general fund (budget or financial year close) been balanced with	•			multiple instances.	\bigcirc
short-term borrowing, • internal borrowing (including transfers that must be	•	NO	ON C	Caution-Yellow: Yes but	\bigcirc
	NO			minimal/workable.	
repaid), amounts owed to other funds from pooled cash ? 	NO			Good-Green:	$oldsymbol{O}$
<u> </u>				No. Not a concern.	
Is the	ere an adopted p	olicy on short-	term borrowing	g? 🔍 Yes 🔿 No	
O9b Is	there an adopted	d policy on inte	erfund transfers	s? 💽 Yes 🔵 No	-
10 Balancing the Budget by Deferring Employee Compensation	n Costs				F 010
Has the general fund been balanced by deferring payments for or not paying	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	Score: Warning-Red: Yes,	
the current actuarially determined costs of				multiple years.	\bigcirc
 pension, other post-employment benefit liabilities (e.g., compensated absences, 				Caution-Yellow: Yes but	
deferred comp, retiree medical, etc.)		NO	NO	minimal/workable.	\bigcirc
 risk programs (e.g., workers comp and liability funds, etc.) 	NO	NO	NO	Good-Green:	
pension obligation bonds which presume overly optimistic payroll growth?				No. Not a concern.	\bullet
⁰¹⁰ fs there an adopted policy on t	the payment of e	mplovee com	pensation costs	S? 🔿 Yes 💿 No	

The California Municipal Financial Health Diagnostic: Financial Health Indicators City of Fort Bragg General Fund

City of Fort Bragg				General Fund	
11 Balancing the Budget with Backloaded Debt Service					
Have general fund debt payment schedules been backloaded? (e.g., capital appreciation bonds, pension obligation bonds, or other financings with ballon payments or deferred/increasing payment schedules over time)	<u>2014-15</u> NO	<u>2015-16</u> NO	<u>2016-17</u> NO	Score: Warning-Red: Backloaded payments Caution-Yellow: minimal/workable. Good-Green: Not a concern.	Q11 -
Olla Is there an adopte					
Oilb Is there an adop		agement / aff	ordability policy	? 🔶 Yes 💿 No	
12 Funding Operating Costs with Non-recurring Revenues (e.g. development)	opment, etc.)	_			<u> </u>
Has the general fund (budget or financial year close) been balanced relying on	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	Score: Warning-Red: Yes.	\bigcirc
non-recurring revenues, such as from land-use development, to fund on-going operating costs or debt service other than work associated with those temporary revenues? (e.g., developer fees or taxes, sales taxes from construction, etc. funding other than building/planning staff)	NO	NO	NO	Caution-Yellow: Yes but minimal/workable. Good-Green: No. Not a concern.	○
122 Is there an ad	lopted long-ra	nge financial	plan and policy	? 🔿 Yes 💿 No	
13 Timeliness and Accuracy of Financial Reports					E 012 -
Have annual financial reports <i>not</i> been filed on time ?	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	Score: Warning-Red: Yes. Not filed on time.	
 Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) State Controller's Financial Transactions Report 	NO	NO	NO	Caution-Yellow: Yes but special circumstances. Green- No: filed correctly and on time.	○
14 Service Level Solvency					E 014 -
Are public service levels below standards in this community ?	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	Score: Warning-Red: Far below standards.	
e.g., emergency response times, road condition, facility maintenance, etc.	NO	NO	NO	Caution-Yellow: Below standards but will improve. Green- Service levels meet standards.	•

				Municipal Finar athering				Fort Bragg General Fund	4
This v	worksheet is a tool to 1) help the analyst find the figures a								•
	ta Component	Source of Data	Use for Indicator	<u>Year-2</u>	<u>PriorYr</u>	<u>CurrentYr</u> (estimated)	Next Year (projected)	<u>Year+2</u> (projected)	<u>Year+3</u> (projected)
				2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
а	Gross revenues	CAFR* Statement of Revenues and Expenditures "total revenues"	1A	8,612,863	9,029,954	9,481,452	9,955,524		
a1	Transfers in	CAFR* Statement of Revenues and Expenditures "transfers in"							
a2	Revenues restricted to capital improvements (by law or contract)	Staff analysis							
a3	Revenues legally restricted to special purposes	Staff analysis							
b	Net operating revenues	line "a" plus line "a1" minus line "a2" minus line "a3"	1B,1C	8,612,863	9,029,954	9,481,452	9,955,524	-	-
	Net operating revenues. Net operatile legally restricted to special purposes.	ing revenues equals	gross revenue	es and transfers	in, minus rever	nues restricted to	o capital improv	ements, minus	revenues
	General purpose revenues. Discretionary taxes including property taxes (other than voter approved debt service), property transfer tax, general sales and use tax, business license tax, transient occupancy tax, utility users tax, construction tax, and other discretionary taxes; franchises; fines, forfeitures and penalties; investment earnings; rents, concessions, royalties; homeowners property tax relief reimbursement; non-restricted state and federal grants; and non-restricted transfers in.								
	On-time(temporary) revenues (other than those included in "c" or "d")	Staff analysis	1B,1C	635,008	370,617	370,617	370,617		

		The	e California I	Municipal Finar	ncial Health Dia	agnostic	City of	Fort Bragg			
				athering				General Fund	k		
This v	worksheet is a tool to 1) help the analyst find the figures an	d put them together, 2) more c	learly define all of th	e data elements and ter	ms – and tie them back	to standard GASB elen	nents etc. as much as p	ossible.			
Dat	ta Component	Source of Data	Use for Indicator	<u>Year-2</u>	<u>PriorYr</u>	<u>CurrentYr</u> (estimated)	<u>Next Year</u> (projected)	<u>Year+2</u> (projected)	<u>Year+3</u> (projected)		
				2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20		
С	One-time (temporary) revenues. One-time (temporary) revenues include any non-recurring revenues that derive from short-term activities and cannot be relied upon in the long-run (over multiple years). This might include revenues from land sales, one-time transfers from other funds, limited-term grants, court settlements or major donations. Optionally, you might consider also excluding receipt of construction-related revenues from a given project that are significantly in excess of an "average" year, if this represents a level of revenue unlikely to be repeated. Back taxes and late payments do not have to be omitted because they just make up for what was not received in a prior year.										
d1	Salaries, wages and benefits			5,490,864	5,807,295	6,097,660	6,402,543				
d2	Services and supplies			2,267,574	2,088,632	2,090,721	2,092,811				
d3	Other			603,354	956,701	1,004,536	1,054,763				
d	Gross expenditures	CAFR* Statement of Revenues and Expenditures "total expenditures"	1A	8,361,792	8,852,628	9,192,916	9,550,117	-	-		
е	Transfers out	CAFR* Statement of Revenues and Expenditures "transfers out"		112992	0	0	0				
f	Capital project expenditures (other than capital outlay that is not included in current expenditures)	CAFR* Statement of Revenues and Expenditures "capital outlay"		26753	35000	35000	35000				
g	Other one-time or temporary expenditures	Staff analysis									
h	Net operating expenditures	line "d" plus line"e" minus line"f" minus line"g" minus line"a3"	1A, 1C, 2, 4, 5	8,448,031	8,817,628	9,157,916	9,515,117	-	-		

		The	e California I	Munici	pal Finan	cial Health	Diagnos	tic	City of	Fort Bragg	
			Data Ga	athe	ering	Works	sheet		G	General Fund	ł
This	worksheet is a tool to 1) help the analyst find the figures a	nd put them together, 2) more cl	early define all of th	e data elei	ments and tern	ns – and tie them	back to stand	ard GASB eleme	ents etc. as much as p	ossible.	
Da	ta Component	Source of Data	Use for Indicator	<u>Ye</u>	<u>ear-2</u>	<u>PriorYr</u>		rrentYr imated)	<u>Next Year</u> (projected)	<u>Year+2</u> (projected)	<u>Year+3</u> (projected)
					14-15	2015-16)16-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
	Net operating expenditures. Net op legally restricted to special purposes.	erating expenditures	equals gross	expend	ditures mi	nus capital i	mprovem	nent expen	ditures minus e	expenditures of	revenues
	Unbudgeted current liabilities	Staff analysis	1C		921474	9200	000	920000	920000		
i	Unbudgeted current liabilities. The amortized costs of long term general fund liabilities not already included in "net operating expenditures." This includes amounts not budgeted or expended that "should be" in order to pay the current year portion of liabilities. Examples: unbudgeted actuarially required contributions (ARC) to Other Post-Employment Benefits (OPEB) or pension systems; unbudgeted earned leave cash-out liabilities; maintenance and replacement costs of vehicles, technology, buildings, streets, and other properties and infrastructure.										
j	Total Fund Balance	CAFR* Balance Sheet		4,7	757,789	4,865,11	16 4,	,948,627	5,354,034		
k	Nonspendable, restricted and committed fund balance	CAFR* Balance Sheet		2	205,025	205,02	25	205,025	205,025		
I	Unreserved fund balance including county General Reserve	line "j" minus line "k"	2	4,5	552,764	4,660,09	91 4,	,743,602	5,149,009	-	-
	Unreserved fund balance is fund balance not reserved in accordance with state law, charter or contractual obligation. This includes total fund balance minus nonspendable, restricted or committed resources. However: † > You should review resources categorized as "committed" and include in "unreserved fund balance" any amounts that, even if only in time of emergency, could be accessed with action of the Board of Supervisors. County General Reserves (per the County Budget Act, GC§29086) are to be included in "unreserved fund balance." > Uncollectible loans or other receivables should not be included in this measure of unreserved fund balance. <u>Fund Balance Components1</u> Nonspendable Total Fund Balance x X x Unrestricted Fund Balance x X x X x										

	<u> 200</u>		Data Ga	Municipal Finar athering	Worksh	eet	G	Fort Bragg Seneral Fund	ł
	worksheet is a tool to 1) help the analyst find the figures an table to a second the figures and the figures are second to a second to a second term of the figures are second to a second term of the figures are second to a second term of the figures are second term of the figures are second to a second term of the figures are second term of the figures are second to a second term of the figures are second term of term	Source of Data	Use for Indicator	e data elements and ter	ms – and tie them back	to standard GASB elem <u>CurrentYr</u> (estimated)	Next Year (projected)	<u>Year+2</u> (projected)	<u>Year+3</u> (projected)
				2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
m	Beginning net value of capital assets, <i>government-wide</i>	CAFR Notes to financial statements	3	32,931,212	38,284,427	38,475,849	38,668,228		
n	Ending net value of capital assets, <i>government-wide</i>	nd staff analysis (for projection) suggests the govern	3	38,284,427	38,475,849	38,668,228	38,861,570		
	Capital Asset Condition. A high rat	io suggests the gove	rnment is kee	eping pace, on a	verage, with the	e aging of its ca	oital assets.		
0	Cash and short-term investments (fund level)	CAFR* Balance Sheet	4	1,441,172	1,441,172	1,441,172	1,441,172		
	Cash and short-term investments in	ncludes cash on han	d and in the b	ank as well as c	other assets that	t can easily be c	converted to cas	h.	
	Current liabilities (fund level)	CAFR* Balance Sheet*	4	844,755	844,755	844,755	844,755		
р	*Current liabilities is the sum of all lia accrued liabilities and other current lia IMPORTANT: Include	bilities due to be paies due to other funds,	d within 60 da including inte	iys.		·	-	bt, all accounts	payable
q	Salaries + wages + benefits	(from line "d1" above)	5B	5,490,864	5,807,295	6,097,660	6,402,543	-	-
	Salaries and wages are compensation and current contributions to self-insura		ployees. Bei	nefits include co	osts for contribu	tions to FICA, p	ension, life insu	rance, health in	surance, etc.
r	Debt service principal (long term debt only)	Staff analysis		116,532	121,418	126,509	131,814		
s	Debt service interest (long term and short term debt)	Staff analysis		31,037	26,151	21,060	15,755		

This	worksheet is a tool to 1) help the analyst find the figures ar		Data Ga	Municipal Finar athering	Worksh	eet	C	Fort Bragg General Fund	k
	ta Component	Source of Data	Use for Indicator	Year-2	<u>PriorYr</u>	<u>CurrentYr</u> (estimated)	<u>Next Year</u> (projected)	<u>Year+2</u> (projected)	<u>Year+3</u> (projected)
				2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
t	Expenditures for federal, state or court mandated activities	Staff analysis		1,051,882	1,122,717	1,122,716	1,122,715		
u	Pension payments (other than those included in "q" above)	Staff analysis and CAFR							
v	Lease purchase payments	Staff analysis and CAFR							
w	Other long term contracts	Staff analysis							
x	Other fixed costs	Staff analysis		1,005,789	1,141,400	929,619	965,353		
	Fixed costs	Sum of r through x above	5A, 5B	2,205,240	2,411,686	2,199,904	2,235,637	-	-
у	Fixed costs are those costs over whi law, other than those costs already in payments, utilities, contracted goods a these costs by at least ten percent in	cluded under salaries and services, etc. W	s, wages or be	enefits. Fixed co	osts include deb	ot service, retire	e health paymer	nts, lease-purch	ase
z	Subsidy expenditures and subsidy transfers out	Staff analysis based on CAFR Statement of Revenues and Expenditures	6	147,000	30,000	11,000	11,000		

		E. (D.)				
The	-	Fort Bragg	Water Fund			
Ine	California Munic	ipai Financial He	eaith Diagnostic: F	inancial Health Indi	cators	
Most programs receiv revenues do not cover oper is validated by adopted poli	re some degree of functiona ating expenditures, the gove cy that essentially finds thos inion of the governing board	l or program revenue such ernment's general purpose e funds necessary and just d), growing in an unsustaina	revenues bear the burden for th ified for the good of the general	erprises. overnmental aid, or special taxes e program. In some cases, this community. But in other cases, t sk on other programs supported	support from ge	neral revenues enue support
		ted, using all general	fund revenues and expe			
<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>9-20</u>
14.29%	22.65%	22.65%	22.65%			
Formula gross ar deficit/surp percent of r	lus as a _ C gross tota	I revenues) – (gross t gross total revenues	otal expenditures			For comparison purposes
1B Net Operating De	ficit/Surplus – sustain	able, omitting non-ree	curring revenues			
<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>201</u>	<u>9-20</u>
-54.23%	21.51%	22.65%	22.65%			
deficit/	ormula net operating definit (ourplue operating) revenues (net operating) revenues (net operating) revenues (net operating) (net operating					For comparison purposes

	City of	Fort Bragg	Water Fund			
			lgeted general fund liabili		-	
<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>-20</u>
-208.47%	#DIV/0!	-66.68%	-66.00%			
Formula		Score: Warning-Red:	Persistent & increasing deficits	over consecutive years.		QSF-1 0
net operating revenues - tempora	ary _ net operating _ (current Caution-Yellow	N: Deficits are infrequent or relation of the relation of t			\bigcirc
net op	perating revenues	Good-Green:	not an issue of concern.			\bigcirc
Definitions					•	
Gross total revenues. See		·				
bross total expenditures.	See CAFR Statement of Re	venues and Expenditures	total expenditures			
Net operating revenues. No o special purposes. Transfe			sfers in, minus revenues restrict ed.	ed to capital improvements minu	us revenues lega	ally restricte
vears). This might include re excluding receipt of construct	evenues from land sales, on ction-related revenues from	e-time transfers from other a given project that are sig	hat derive from short-term activiti funds, limited-term grants, cour nificantly in excess of an "averaq ust make up for what was not re	t settlements or major donations ge" year, if this represents a leve	s. You might also	consider
	 Net operating expenditure oses), minus expenditures of the second second		s (after credits/reimbursements) d to special purposes.	and transfers out, minus capita	l improvement ex	penditures
Jnbudgeted current liabilit	should be" in order to pay th	ne current year portion of lia	bilities not already included in "n abilities. Examples: unbudgeted -out liabilities; maintenance and	actuarially required contribution	s (ARC) to Other	Post-

City of Fort Bragg

Fund Balance

A positive fund balance, or reserves, is important for any government to withstand financial risk over time. Unanticipated fluctuations in revenues may occur from economic impacts or state take-ways. "Financial reserves" are important to meet unforeseen revenue shortfalls or expenditure overages. But reserves cannot be relied upon to cover financial shortfalls that are more than temporary. (See Indicator #7) An unplanned decline in unreserved fund balances as a percentage of operating revenues over time suggests the government is less able to withstand financial emergencies.

The right level of fund balance varies depending on many factors including levels of risk and revenue volatility but, generally speaking, dropping below 8% may be cause for concern. The Government Finance Officers Association recommends maintaining a 5-15% reserve.

2 Fund Balance									
<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2019-20</u>				
59.64%	122.15%	130.73%	138.00%		-				
Formula		Score: Warning-Red:	Persistently & substantially dec	reasing or is below 8%.					
Fund balance as a percent of expenditures	= unreserved fund ba	ance Caution-Yellow stabilizing.			able plan for				
	net operating expend		Caution-Yellow: Has decreased but remains above 8% and there is a reasonable plan for stabilizing. Green - not concerning						

Definitions

Unreserved fund balance is fund balance not reserved in accordance with state law, charter or contractual obligation. This includes total fund balance minus nonspendable, restricted or committed resources. However, you should review resources categorized as "committed" and include in "unreserved fund balance" any amounts that, even if only in time of emergency, could be accessed with action of the Board of Supervisors.

Net operating expenditures. Net operating expenditures equals expenditures (after credits/reimbursements) and transfers out, minus capital improvement expenditures (or transfers out for capital purposes), minus expenditures of revenues legally restricted to special purposes.

	Fund Balance Components ¹										
	Nonspendable	Restricted	Committed	Assigned	Unassigned						
Total Fund Balance	X	Х	Х	Х	Х						
Unrestricted Fund Balance			Х	х	Х						
Unreserved Fund Balance (AKA "Balance available for assignment")				x	х						

1. See Stephen J. Gauthier, "Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting." (The "Blue Book") 2012 Government Finance Officers Association.

Water Fund

				lunicipal Finand			City of	Fort Bragg	
This	vorksheet is a tool to 1) help the analyst find the	figures and put them togeth		athering '			ck to standard GAS	Water Fund	much as possible
	a Component	Source of Data	Use for Indicator	Year-2	<u>PriorYr</u>	<u>CurrentYr</u> (estimated)	<u>Next Year</u> (projected)	<u>Year+2</u> (projected)	<u>Year+3</u> (projected)
	Year (e.g., 2014-15, etc.)			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
а	Gross program revenues and transfers in	CAFR* Statement of Revenues and Expenditures "total revenues"	SF-1A	2,495,613	2,636,160	2,794,330	2,961,989		
b	General revenue transfers in if included in "a" above	CAFR* Statement of Revenues and Expenditures "transfers in"							
с	Revenues restricted to capital improvements (by law or contract)	Staff analysis							
е	Net operating revenues	line "a" minus lines "b" , and "c"	SF-1B, SF-1C	2,495,613	2,636,160	2,794,330	2,961,989	-	-
	Net operating revenues. Net operatir	ng revenues equals gro	oss revenues an	d transfers in, m	inus revenues r	estricted to capit	al improvement	S.	
	Temporary revenues (other than those included in "c" or "d")	Staff analysis	SF-1B, SF-1C						
f	Temporary revenues. Temporary revenues. Temporary revenues multiple years). This might include revenue wight consider also excluding recently the revenue unlikely to be repeated	venues from land sales, eipt of construction-rela	, one-time transf ated revenues fro	fers from other f om a given proje	unds, limited-ter ect that are signi	m grants, court s	settlements or m s of an "average	ajor donations. " year, if this re	Optionally, presents a

This	vorksheet is a tool to 1) help the analyst find the			thering \	Workshe	et		Fort Bragg Water Fund B elements etc. as	much as possible.
	a Component	Source of Data	Use for Indicator	<u>Year-2</u>	<u>PriorYr</u>	CurrentYr (estimated)	<u>Next Year</u> (projected)	<u>Year+2</u> (projected)	<u>Year+3</u> (projected)
	Year (e.g., 2014-15, etc.)			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
g	Gross expenditures	CAFR* Statement of Revenues and Expenditures "total expenditures"	SF-1A	2,139,080	2,038,947	2,161,284	2,290,961		
h	Transfers out	CAFR* Statement of Revenues and Expenditures "transfers out"		1,710,009	30,300				
i	Capital project expenditures (other than capital outlay that is not included in current expenditures)	CAFR* Statement of Revenues and Expenditures "capital outlay"							
ia	Other one-time or temporary expenditures	Staff analysis							
j	Net operating expenditures	line "g" plus line "h" minus line "i" minus line "ia"	SF-1B, SF-1C, SF- 2, SF-4, SF-5	3,849,089	2,069,247	2,161,284	2,290,961	-	-
	Net operating expenditures. Net ope	rating expenditures eq	uals gross expe	nditures minus o	capital improven	nent expenditure	S		
	Unbudgeted current liabilities	Staff analysis	SF-1C		335,000	335,000	335,000		
k	Unbudgeted current liabilities . The a expenditures." This includes amounts required contributions (ARC) to Other costs of vehicles, technology, buildings	not budgeted or expen Post-Employment Ben	ded that "should efits (OPEB) or p	be" I order to pa pension systems	ay the current ye	ear portion of liab	oilities. Example:	s: unbudgeted a	actuarially

	×Õ	unicipal Financ I thering \	Norkshe	et	City of Fort Bragg Water Fund						
	This worksheet is a tool to 1) help the analyst find the figures and put them together, 2) more clearly define all of the data elements and terms – and tie them back to standard GASB elements etc. as much as possible and component Data Component Source of Data Use for Indicator Year-2 PriorYr CurrentYr Next Year Year+2 Year+3 Year+3										
	Year (e.g., 2014-15, etc.)			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20		
I	Total Fund Balance	CAFR* Balance Sheet	-	2,295,569	2,527,484	2,825,530	3,161,558				
m	Nonspendable, restricted and committed fund balance	CAFR* Balance Sheet	-								
	Unreserved fund balance	line "l" minus line "m"	SF-2	2,295,569	2,527,484	2,825,530	3,161,558	-	-		
n	Unreserved fund balance is fund balance not reserved in accordance with state law, charter or contractual obligation. This includes total fund balance minus nonspendable, restricted or committed resources. Review "committed" fund balance for any amounts that could be considered available and unhindered by law or contract.										

City of Fort Bragg Wastewater Fund The California Municipal Financial Health Diagnostic: Financial Health Indicators Operating Deficit/Surplus - Special Program or Fund - also internal service funds and enterprises. Most programs receive some degree of functional or program revenue such as user fees, earmarked intergovernmental aid, or special taxes. To the extent that operating revenues do not cover operating expenditures, the government's general purpose revenues bear the burden for the program. In some cases, this support from general revenues is validated by adopted policy that essentially finds those funds necessary and justified for the good of the general community. But in other cases, this general revenue support may be excessive (in the opinion of the governing board), growing in an unsustainable pattern, or placing undue risk on other programs supported by general revenues. In such a case, the financial health of the local government is impaired. 1A Gross Annual Deficit/Surplus - unadjusted, using all general fund revenues and expenditures 2014-15 2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2015-16 12.84% 12.41% 12.41% 12.41% Formula gross annual gross total expenditures gross total revenues For comparison deficit/surplus as a = purposes percent of revenues gross total revenues 1B Net Operating Deficit/Surplus - sustainable, omitting non-recurring revenues 2014-15 2015-16 2016-17 2019-20 2017-18 2018-19 -16.68% 1.81% 12.41% 12.41% Formula Negative Indicator net operating temporary net operating net operating For comparison revenues expenditures Recurring AND static or increasing deficit L revenues J deficit/surplus as a purposes over consecutive years. percent of revenues net operating revenues

	City of	Fort Bragg	Wastewater	r Fund					
	<u> </u>		geted general fund liabi		-				
<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	2019	-20			
-133.37%	#DIV/0!	-83.94%	-83.45%						
Formula	ary _ net operating _ (current Caution-Yellov		atively marginal compared to fund		0 0			
revenues (expenditures) (liabilities) #2 below) and/or there is a reasonable plan for bringing revenues and spending into balance. net operating revenues Good-Green: not an issue of concern.									
Definitions					ſ				
Gross total revenues. See	CAFR Statement of Revenu	ies and Expenditures "total	revenues."						
Gross total expenditures.	See CAFR Statement of Re	venues and Expenditures "	total expenditures"						
	et operating revenues equal ers related to non-operating			ted to capital improvements mini	us revenues leg	ally restricted			
vears). This might include re excluding receipt of construct	evenues from land sales, on ction-related revenues from	e-time transfers from other a given project that are sigr	funds, limited-term grants, cou	ties and cannot be relied upon in int settlements or major donations age" year, if this represents a leve eceived in a prior year.	s. You might also	consider			
	s. Net operating expenditure oses), minus expenditures of the second		•) and transfers out, minus capita	l improvement ex	penditures (
Inbudgeted current liabili		ne current year portion of lia		net operating expenditures." This d actuarially required contribution	s (ARC) to Other	Post-			

City of Fort Bragg

Fund Balance

A positive fund balance, or reserves, is important for any government to withstand financial risk over time. Unanticipated fluctuations in revenues may occur from economic impacts or state take-ways. "Financial reserves" are important to meet unforeseen revenue shortfalls or expenditure overages. But reserves cannot be relied upon to cover financial shortfalls that are more than temporary. (See Indicator #7) An unplanned decline in unreserved fund balances as a percentage of operating revenues over time suggests the government is less able to withstand financial emergencies.

The right level of fund balance varies depending on many factors including levels of risk and revenue volatility but, generally speaking, dropping below 8% may be cause for concern. The Government Finance Officers Association recommends maintaining a 5-15% reserve.

2 Fund Balance								
<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2019-20</u>			
22.73%	17.84%	22.39%	25.25%		Г ан а — —			
Formula		Score: Warning-Red:	Score: Warning-Red: Persistently & substantially decreasing or is below 8%.					
Fund balance as a percent of expenditures	= unreserved fund bal	ance Caution-Yellow stabilizing.	w: Has decreased but remains a		able plan for			
	net operating expend	Green - not co	ncerning		۲			

Definitions

Unreserved fund balance is fund balance not reserved in accordance with state law, charter or contractual obligation. This includes total fund balance minus nonspendable, restricted or committed resources. However, you should review resources categorized as "committed" and include in "unreserved fund balance" any amounts that, even if only in time of emergency, could be accessed with action of the Board of Supervisors.

Net operating expenditures. Net operating expenditures equals expenditures (after credits/reimbursements) and transfers out, minus capital improvement expenditures (or transfers out for capital purposes), minus expenditures of revenues legally restricted to special purposes.

Fund Balance Components ¹										
	Nonspendable	Restricted	Committed	Assigned	Unassigned					
Total Fund Balance	X	Х	Х	Х	Х					
Unrestricted Fund Balance			Х	х	Х					
Unreserved Fund Balance (AKA "Balance available for assignment")				x	х					

1. See Stephen J. Gauthier, "Governmental Accounting, Auditing, and Financial Reporting." (The "Blue Book") 2012 Government Finance Officers Association.

Wastewater Fund

	× ČČ		Data Ga	lunicipal Finand	Workshe	et	Wa	Fort Bragg astewater Fu	
	vorksheet is a tool to 1) help the analyst find the	figures and put them togeth Source of Data	er, 2) more clearly Use for Indicator	define all of the data	a elements and tern	ns – and tie them ba CurrentYr (estimated)	ck to standard GAS <u>Next Year</u> (projected)	B elements etc. as <u>Year+2</u> (projected)	much as possible. <u>Year+3</u> (projected)
	Year (e.g., 2014-15, etc.)			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
а	Gross program revenues and transfers in	CAFR* Statement of Revenues and Expenditures "total revenues"	SF-1A	3,194,149	3,389,118	3,592,465	3,808,013		
b	General revenue transfers in if included in "a" above	CAFR* Statement of Revenues and Expenditures "transfers in"		-		-	-		
с	Revenues restricted to capital improvements (by law or contract)	Staff analysis							
е	Net operating revenues	line "a" minus lines "b" , and "c"	SF-1B, SF-1C	3,194,149	3,389,118	3,592,465	3,808,013	-	-
	Net operating revenues. Net operating revenues equals gross revenues and transfers in, minus revenues restricted to capital improvements.								
	Temporary revenues (other than those included in "c" or "d")	Staff analysis	SF-1B, SF-1C						
f	Temporary revenues. Temporary revenues. Temporary revenues. Temporary revenuetiple years). This might include revenue unight consider also excluding recently the revenue unlikely to be repeated.	venues from land sales, eipt of construction-rela	, one-time transf ated revenues fro	fers from other f om a given proje	unds, limited-ter ect that are signi	m grants, court s	settlements or m s of an "average	ajor donations. " year, if this re	Optionally, presents a

This v	vorksheet is a tool to 1) help the analyst find the			thering	Workshe	et	Wa	Fort Bragg astewater Fu	
	a Component	Source of Data	Use for Indicator	<u>Year-2</u>	<u>PriorYr</u>	CurrentYr (estimated)	Next Year (projected)	<u>Year+2</u> (projected)	<u>Year+3</u> (projected)
	Year (e.g., 2014-15, etc.)			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
g	Gross expenditures	CAFR* Statement of Revenues and Expenditures "total expenditures"	SF-1A	2,784,045	2,968,440	3,146,546	3,335,339		
h	Transfers out	CAFR* Statement of Revenues and Expenditures "transfers out"		943,044	359,350				
i	Capital project expenditures (other than capital outlay that is not included in current expenditures)	CAFR* Statement of Revenues and Expenditures "capital outlay"			-				
ia	Other one-time or temporary expenditures	Staff analysis			-				
j	Net operating expenditures	line "g" plus line "h" minus line "i" minus line "ia"	SF-1B, SF-1C, SF- 2, SF-4, SF-5	3,727,089	3,327,790	3,146,546	3,335,339	-	-
	Net operating expenditures. Net ope	erating expenditures eq	luals gross expe	nditures minus o	capital improven	nent expenditure	S		
	Unbudgeted current liabilities	Staff analysis	SF-1C	-	315,000	315,000	315,000		
k	Unbudgeted current liabilities . The a expenditures." This includes amounts required contributions (ARC) to Other costs of vehicles, technology, buildings	not budgeted or expen Post-Employment Ben	ded that "should efits (OPEB) or p	be" I order to potention systems	ay the current ye	ear portion of liab	oilities. Example	s: unbudgeted a	actuarially

-			Data Ga	unicipal Financ	Workshe	et	City of Fort Bragg Wastewater Fund					
This worksheet is a tool to 1) help the analyst find the figures and put them together, 2) more clearly define all of the data elements and terms – and tie them back to standard GASB elements etc. as much as possible and component Data Component Source of Data Use for Indicator Year-2 PriorYr CurrentYr (estimated) Next Year (projected) Year+2 (projected) Year+3 (projected)												
	Year (e.g., 2014-15, etc.)			2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20			
I	Total Fund Balance	CAFR* Balance Sheet	-	847,312	593,640	704,559	842,233					
m	Nonspendable, restricted and committed fund balance	CAFR* Balance Sheet	-									
	Unreserved fund balance	line "l" minus line "m"	SF-2	847,312	593,640	704,559	842,233	-	-			
n		Unreserved fund balance is fund balance not reserved in accordance with state law, charter or contractual obligation. This includes total fund balance minus nonspendable, restricted or committed resources. Review "committed" fund balance for any amounts that could be considered available and unhindered by law or contract.										

The California Municipal Financial Health Diagnostic

Notes to the Analyst



To complete the California Municipal Financial Health Diagnostic:

1) Compile the data in the biege fields of the "**Data Gathering**" worksheet tab. White fields automatically compute.

2) In the "**Indicators**" worksheet tab, values for indicators 1 - 6 will compute automatically from the data provided in the "**Data Gathering**" worksheet. Based on these values, rate each indicator.

3) In the "**Indicators**" worksheet tab, gather information and complete the beige fields and ratings for indicators 7 - 14.

- 4) In the "Indicators" worksheet tab, answer related questions regarding financial policies.
- 5) Ratings are automatically summarized in the "Summary Checklist" tab.
- 6) Prepare a *narrative report* describing each of your findings.

The "Summary Checklist" summarizes the questions and reponses of your Financial Health Diagnostic. This is a summary of the more detailed analysis of the fourteen indicators in the "Indicators" worksheet. The quantitative data needed to complete the Indicators worksheet is contained in the "Data Gathering" worksheet. Many of the measures require projections for at least the next three years.

Data Gathering. Most of the data necessary to complete the fields in the Data Gathering worksheet for the "prior year" and "year-2" values can be obtained from your government's annual financial statements, budgets and debt schedules. However, certain measures will take some additional analysis and computation. For example, indicators "1b" and "1c" for operating deficit/surplus go beyond the simple difference between gross expenditures and gross revenues. You will need to adjust for revenues and related expenditures restricted to one-time (temporary) purposes or that are legally restricted to specific purposes. You will also need to take into account the amortized costs of all unbudgeted liabilities. Further, you will need to make forecasts of these ongoing net revenues, net expenditures and resulting balances in future years.

Forecasting. For the purpose of projecting future amounts and indicators in these worksheets, the financial analyst should assume:

- Current tax rates, allocations and laws. Do not presume your voters or the legislature will increase or otherwise alter the current tax base, rates or revenue allocations.
- Non-voter approved fees increase at levels consistent with existing policy of the local government.
- Temporary and one-time grant revenues and related expenditures do not continue (see "net operating revenues" and "net operating expenditures.")
- Employee compensation changes per current contract or policy including anticipated merit increases. For out-year costs, assume no further changes. Then, run an alternative scenario (sensitivity analysis) with reasonable assumptions about increases in future years. (i.e. cost of living adjustments at California CPI or 2%)
- Changes in staffing (including growth, turnover and vacancies) and other expenses necessary to maintain the current level of service.

• Changes in staffing and other expenses needed to maintain and operate any new facilities that are expected to be completed and operational.

In addition, there are worksheets for Special Program Funds which may be used to evaluate proprietary or special revenue funds. These worksheets include the data gathering and indicators elements to calculate indicators #1 and #2 for the each fund.



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