HOW YOUR AGENCY CAN SURVIVE AND RECOVER FISCALLY FROM THE COVID-19 OUTBREAK

Tuesday, April 28, 2020



Webinar Technical Notes

DURING THE WEBINAR

Presentation handouts available in the toolbar

Submit questions anytime through the question box

Having problems with audio?

Listen via phone instead of computer Select Phone call and the system will prompt you with the phone number

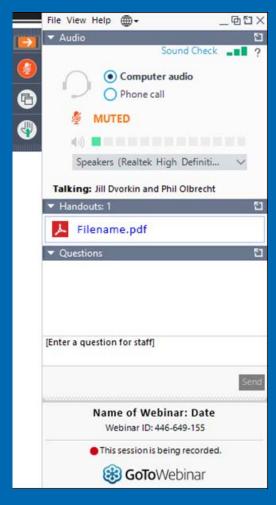
Technical Difficulties: Call (206) 625-1300

AFTER THE WEBINAR

A link to the webinar recording will be emailed to registered attendees within 1 week

If you don't see the full toolbar, click on the **orange arrow**









RESEARCH AND CONSULTING SERVICES FOR WASHINGTON LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND STATE AGENCIES

Ask MRSC – Free, one-on-one

legal and policy consultation

Webinars and in-person trainings

Timely news and information

Sample document library

Online research tools and

publications

And more!

Presenters





Mike Bailey
Finance Consultant
MRSC



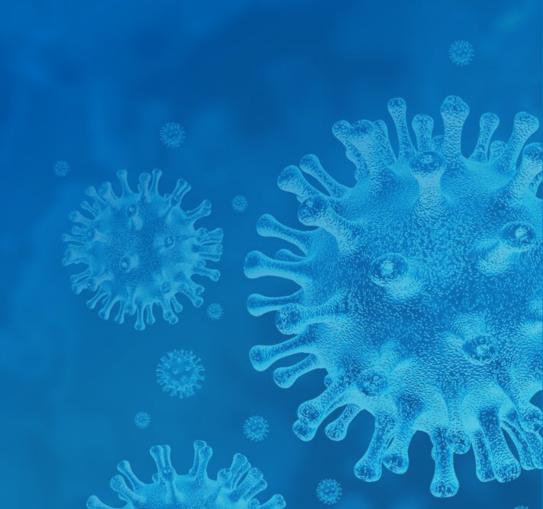
Toni Nelson
Finance Consultant
MRSC



- Resource Recap
- Financial Forecasting
 - Revenue
 - Expenditures
 - Cashflow
- Communication
- Scenario Development



Resource Recap



Resource Recap

- MRSC COVID 19 resource page
- Government Finance Officers Association
- Washington State Auditors Office
- Association of Washington Cities



Building (Updating) Your Model

Financial forecasting should:

- Illustrate financial outcomes based on past trends, drivers and assumptions
- Be interactive in response to changes in assumptions
- Tell a story, provide feedback, communicate
- Facilitate a discussion

The focus is on the audience - your leadership & policymakers

Revenue forecasting principles remain the same

- Know your local economy
 - Based on your major revenue types (property tax, fees, sales tax)
- A mix of quantitative and qualitative analysis
- Use trends to
 - Illustrate past norms and show deviations
 - Help inform the forecast (where applicable)

- Property tax
 - Likely more stable (revenue based, the rate will change)
 - Residential values may prove stable while commercial may change
 - New construction likely different than original projections (future)
 - Timing for 1st half 2020 may be adjusted by your county
- Business license
 - May also be more stable provided most businesses survive
 - Policymakers may want to analyze effect of adjusting rates

Sales tax

- Volatile by sector, so create scenarios by sector
- Past analysis may prove insufficient to assess effect of COVID 19
 - Example: Recession of 2008
- Data will lag which won't be helpful
- Other data sources may serve as surrogate
 - For trend and impact analysis
 - Because it is more timely

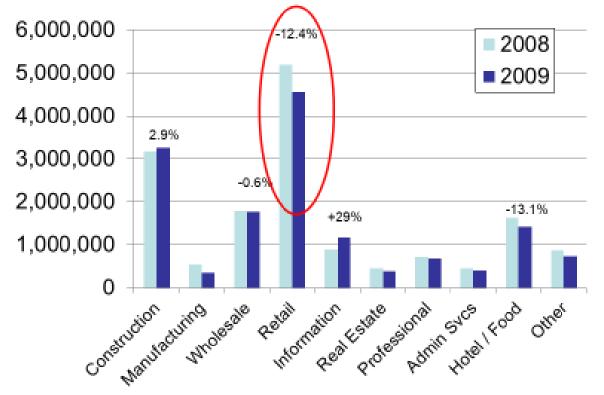
Redmond Example

Last Recession

Sales tax by source



General Fund Revenue – Sales Tax



Overall sales tax decrease from 2008 YTD is 6.3%

(same as reported last quarter)

Note: Data from December report which reflects sales through October

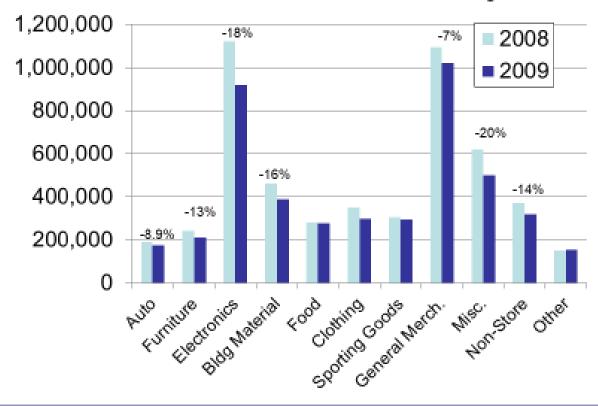
Redmond Example

Last Recession

Retail Sales tax by source



General Fund Retail Sales Tax Analysis



Overall retail sales tax decrease from 2008 YTD is 12.4%

This is an improvement from a decrease of 16.6% last quarter

Revenues – Sales Tax

From "Facteus"

(https://first.facteus.com/)

- Based on electronic transactions data
- Not your data, not your community
- But may prove helpful

Consumer Spend

Year over Year % Change

	15-1	Mar-20	22-Mar-2	0	29-Mar-20		5-Apr-20	:	12-Apr-20
Restaurants	\Rightarrow	-16%	↓ -63	% ₽	-65%	1	-62%	û	-60%
Fast Food Restaurants	\Rightarrow	-5%	∑ -37	% 📎	-36%	S	-32%	S	-31%
Movie Theaters	2	-52%	√ -93	% ₽	-99%	介	-99%	仚	-99%
Amusement Parks	2	-33%	-82	% ₽	-85%	む	-81%	む	-83%
Commercial Sports & Athletic Fields	\Rightarrow	-9%	↓ -69	% ₽	-86%	û	-76%	む	-85%
Tourist Attractions	S	-27%	-70	% ₽	-83%	Ŷ	-73%	û	-73%
Drug Stores and Pharmacies	<i>₽</i>	22%	⇒ 15	% 🖒	-9%	\Rightarrow	-7%	\Rightarrow	1%
Wholesale Clubs	<i> </i>	54%	⇒ 13	% 🖒	-6%	\Rightarrow	4%	\Rightarrow	-5%
Discount Stores	<i> </i>	31%	⇒ 2	% 🔿	1%	\Rightarrow	17%	\Rightarrow	20%
Variety Stores	7	47%	⇒ 20	% 🖒	-1%	\Rightarrow	11%	\Rightarrow	13%
Department Stores	2	-27%	-66	% 🞝	-67%	1	-64%	û	-61%
Misc. General Merchandise	\Rightarrow	-5%	·30	% 🛇	-33%	S	-25%	V	-27%
Grocery Stores & Supermarkets	7	43%	<u> </u>	% 🖒	6%	\Rightarrow	15%	\Rightarrow	14%
Beer, Wine, and Liquor Stores	\Rightarrow	20%	<i></i> ∠ 58	%	11%	D	28%	P	26%
Video Games	\Rightarrow	21%		% 🗸	51%	企	95%	企	102%
Home Supply Warehouse Stores	\Rightarrow	6%	⇒ -13	%	6%	\Rightarrow	3%	\Rightarrow	-2%
Airlines	2	-41%	-79	% ₽	-88%	む	-92%	む	-94%
United Airlines	2	-43%	-79	% ₽	-88%	む	-92%	む	-94%
Alaska Airlines	8	-57%	-81	% ₽	-89%	Ŷ	-92%	û	-94%
Lodging	S	-23%	-65	% ₽	-77%	1	-75%	û	-80%
Holiday Inn	S	-31%	<u>√</u> -58	% ₹	-82%	û	-80%	û	-82%

More From Facteus

Amazon, on the other hand, has seen spending continue to accelerate, growing nearly 44% year over year.



- Utility tax
 - Semi stable (relatively inelastic)
- Lodging (tourism) taxes
 - Very volatile, at least in short term
- Intergovernmental payments check for changes
- Fines and forfeits typically smaller amounts
- Other revenue interest, rents, etc.

Revenues – Fees and Charges

- Utility fees
 - Shutoffs, late fees, reconnect fees suspended
 - Potential cashflow implications
- Development and permit fees
 - Reduced levels of activity, may have already received revenue related to future committed costs
- Recreation and facility use fees
 - Most are suspended (immediate effects, potential longer term effects)

Expenditures – By Type

- Compensation
 - Salaries and Wages
 - Often tied to labor agreements
 - Benefit costs
 - Safety equipment & supplies
- Services and supplies
- Capital
 - Recurring (vehicles, equipment)
 - Non-recurring (projects)

Expenditures – By Function

- Public safety / first responders
- Maintenance and systems support
 - Utilities, infrastructure, IT, etc.
- Leadership
- General administration
 - Finance, Personnel, Legal, etc.
- Program staff
 - Essential (examples could be development / permit related, education)
 - Non-Essential (recreation, community centers)

Expenditures – Strategies

- Capital defer projects, delay replacements
- Supplies reduce inventories, delay replacements
- Services consider which should be suspended / discontinued
- Compensation
 - Hiring "freeze" / review current vacancies
 - Furloughs, temporary layoffs, permanent layoffs
 - Reopen bargaining agreements (if possible)
 - Reduce liabilities (accrued vacation, sick leave)
 - Unemployment compensation when it becomes due

- Delays and deferrals
 - Tax collections such as property taxes (in some counties)
 - Fees, late fees, related resources
- Reductions in revenue collections
 - Differing lag times (need to anticipate this impact)
 - Taxpayer compliance (if they owe it, will they pay it on time??)
- Strategic use of reserves
 - Refer to your policies
 - Refresh your policies (review to create awareness)

- Liquidity
 - Is your cash available?
 - Investment policies and options
 - Safety, Liquidity and Return on Investment
- All funds (accounting funds) should be reviewed
 - Then focus on those with liquidity challenges
 - Assess investment policy options during these unusual times

- Don't intermix funds each fund needs to remain distinct
- Interfund loans
 - Ability to repay, compliance with guidance
 - Steps required to implement
- Short-term borrowing
 - Tax / revenue anticipation notes, bank loans, private placement
 - Ability to repay
 - Review your policies
 - Consult your debt team (bond council, financial advisor)
 - Access to markets could be an obstacle

- Other funds (those you don't think about often)
 - Debt service if your county delays property tax deadline do you have sufficient reserves to make June debt payment?
 - Lodging tax Do you have commitments that could prove difficult to meet? (hard dollar amounts, etc.)
- Focused on operations (not capital)



Communication

Some key concepts

- Constructive does the communication fit the need?
- Credibility maintaining the confidence and support of decision makers
- Fact based clearly identify what is speculation
- Timely and relevant can't always wait for precision
- Accessible get the same information to all the audiences
- Participative interactive (to the degree possible)

Communication

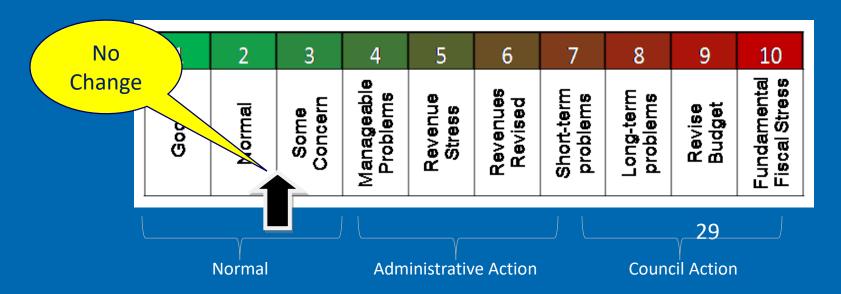
Audiences

- Leadership contribute to the decisions constructively
- Legislative involve decision makers routinely
 - Review policy guidance and how it is facilitating decision making
- Staff create a means to predictably share information
 - Create a schedule, provide exposure of the leaders, interactive
- Community
 - Websites have been updated keep it up as things evolve
 - Update & consolidate guidance (e.g. tax due dates, etc.)
 - Don't forget phone messages

Budget Reporting

Redmond example

- Difficult economic times results in greater scrutiny
 - Public Administration and Finance Committee
 - City Council
 - City Administration



Scenario Development

2020

Strategic Financial Plan

- Here's the Key!
- Created to enable analysis related to changes in underlying assumptions
 - The situation is dynamic and things will change
 - You will want to (and will be asked to) evaluate alternatives
 - Use a table of drivers and assumptions to enable a robust financial analysis
- Keep it high level
 - Don't let the details get in the way of the strategic view
 - Focus on the most meaningful variables



Illustration of Strategic Financial Plan – Revenue

4	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J	К
1	ΑN	IY CITY, WA									
2	Lor	ng Range Financial	Plan								
3		(in thousands)		History		Current			Forecast		
4	Rev	renues .	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
5		Property Tax	1,372	1,414	1,050	1,309	1,352	1,386	1,410	1,431	1,451
6		Sales Tax	2,738	2,955	3,227	2,946	3,241	3,403	3,505	3,610	3,683
7		Utility Tax	1,448	1,511	1,538	1,571	1,650	1,699	1,750	1,803	1,857
8		Other Taxes	148	<u>157</u>	564	360	367	374	382	389	397
9		Total Taxes	5,706	6,037	6,378	6,187	6,610	6,863	7,047	7,234	7,387
10		Licenses & Fees	304	497	393	366	373	380	388	396	404
11		Intergovernmental	217	238	266	245	250	255	260	265	271
12		Charges for Service	2,810	3,067	3,251	3,493	3,668	3,778	3,854	3,854	3,854
13		Fines & Forfeits	5	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
14		Other Revenues	118	141	124	168	172	175	179	182	186
15		Non Revenue	21	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Tota	al Revenues	9,182	9,988	10,423	10,459	11,073	11,451	11,727	11,931	12,101

Financial Plan Assumptions and Drivers

2	Financial Forecast											٦
3	Assumptions and Drivers Used In Forecast						Greei	n cells ar	e for "input"			
4									Yellov	w cells ar	e derived	
5	Revenues	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Explanatio	ns				
6	Property Tax											
7	Increase 1%?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Permit add	ditional 1%	on previou	ıs year's lev	'y	
8	Effect	13,094	13,525	13,860	14,098	14,314	In whole d	lollars				
9	New Construction	30,000	20,000	10,000	7,500	5,000	Estimated	Estimated tax increase from new construction				
10												
11	Sales Tax	10%	5%	3%	3%	2%	Rate of cha	ange per ye	ear in actua	l history	17.85%	
12	Utility Tax	5%	3%	3%	3%	3%	Rate of cha	Rate of change per year in actual history 6.				
13	Other Taxes	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	CPI	2%				
14	Total Taxes											
15	Licenses & Fees	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	CPI	2%				
16	Intergovernmental	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	CPI	2%				
17	Charges for Service	5%	3%	2%	0%	0%	Dependen	t on develo	pment - W	AG		
18	Fines & Forfeits		Insignifica	nt - Not Fo	recasted							
19	Other Revenues	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	CPI	2%				
20	Non Revenue		Insignifica	nt - Not Fo	recasted							
21												

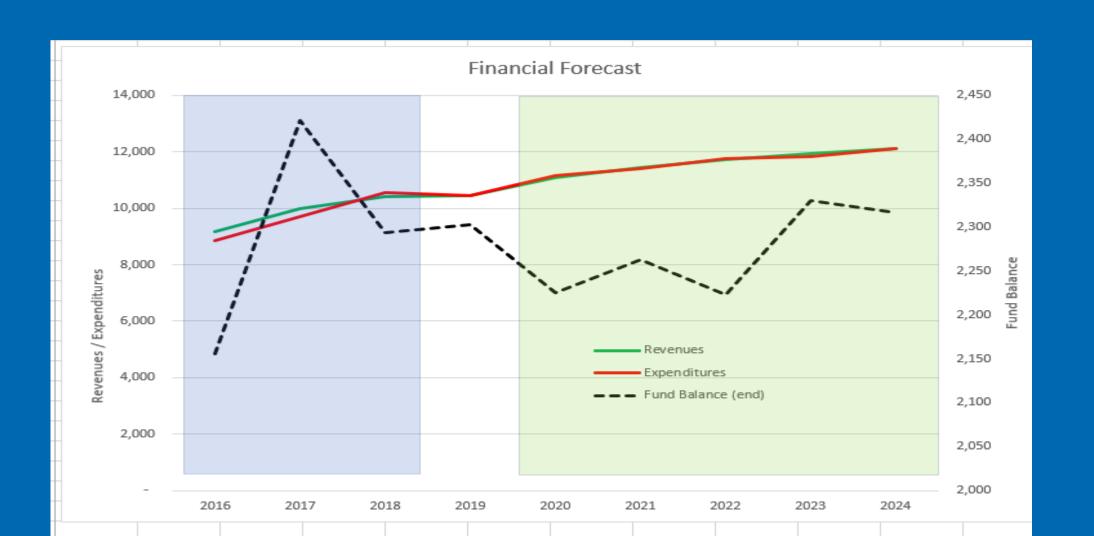
Illustration of Strategic Financial Plan – Expenditure

				_					
		History		Current			Forecast		
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Expenditures									
Salaries	4,158	4,248	4,532	5,023	5,224	5,329	5,535	5,646	5,752
Benefits	1,386	1,416	1,511	1,674	1,828	1,865	1,937	1,976	2,013
Total Compensation	5,544	5,664	6,043	6,698	7,052	7,194	7,472	7,622	7,766
Supplies	332	348	325	334	341	348	355	362	369
Services and Charges	1,233	1,411	1,637	1,616	1,649	1,682	1,715	1,750	1,785
Intergovernmental	479	483	531	513	524	534	545	556	567
Capital	-	58	3	11	10	-	50	-	30
Interfund	1,250	1,759	2,012	1,277	1,574	1,655	1,630	1,534	1,598
Total Expenditures	8,838	9,722	10,550	10,450	11,151	11,413	11,767	11,824	12,115
Difference	344	266	(128)	9	(78)	38	(40)	107	(14)
Fund Balance (end)	2,155	2,422	2,294	2,303	2,225	2,263	2,223	2,330	2,316

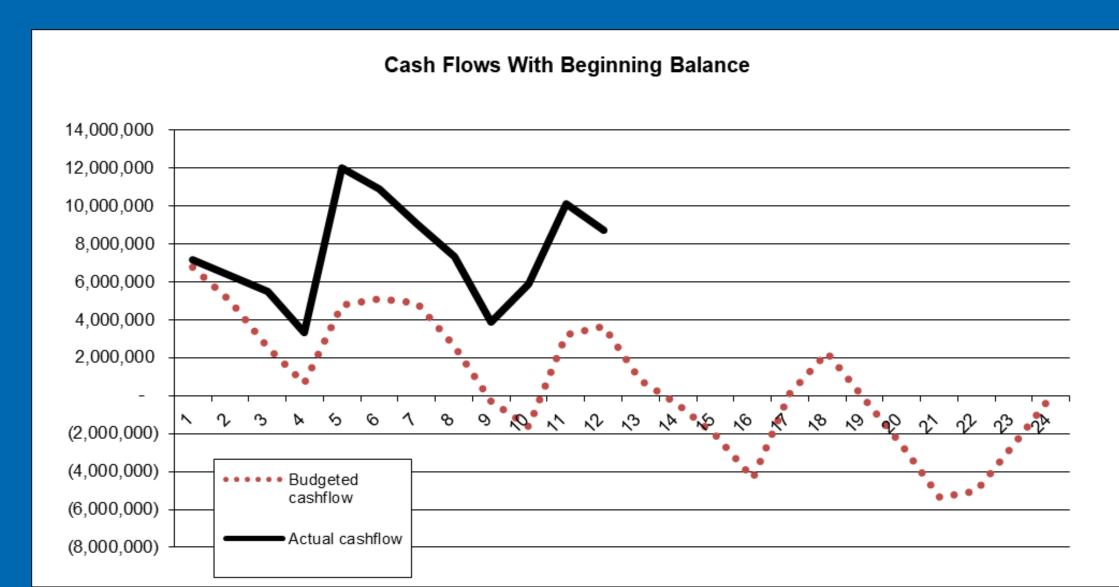
Financial Plan Assumptions and Drivers

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Explanations			
Expenditures									
Salaries						Green cells		· •	
Number of Employees	83.25	83.25	85.25	85.25	86.25	Yellow cells	llow cells are derived		
# of New FTEs	1.00	-	2.00	-	1.00				
Public Safety	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	Average Public Safet	ty Compens	ation	
Non-Public Safety	-	-	1.00	-	-	Average non-Public	Safety Comp	pensation	
Change in Compensation	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	Cost of Living Adjustment			
Benefits	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	Percent of salaries			
Total Compensation									
Supplies	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	CPI 2 9	6		
Services and Charges	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	CPI 29	6		
Intergovernmental	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	CPI 2 9	6		
Capital	10	0	50	0	30	Dependent on Need	- WAG		
Interfund	1,574	1,655	1,630	1,534	1,598	Average of prior five	years		

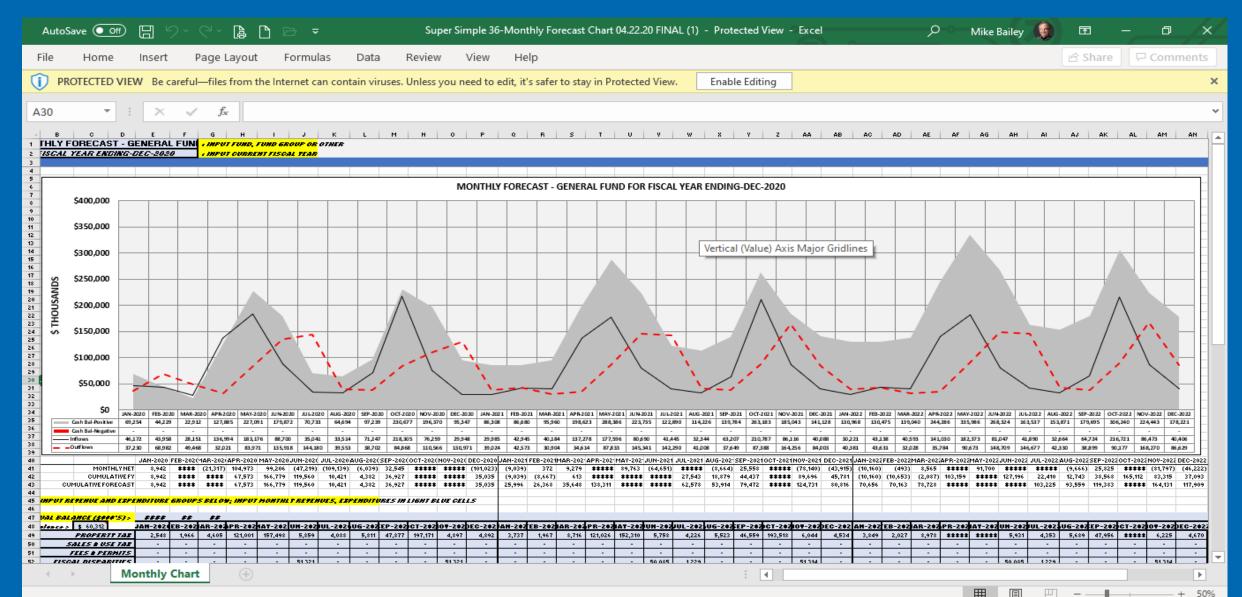
Illustration of Strategic Financial Plan – Charts



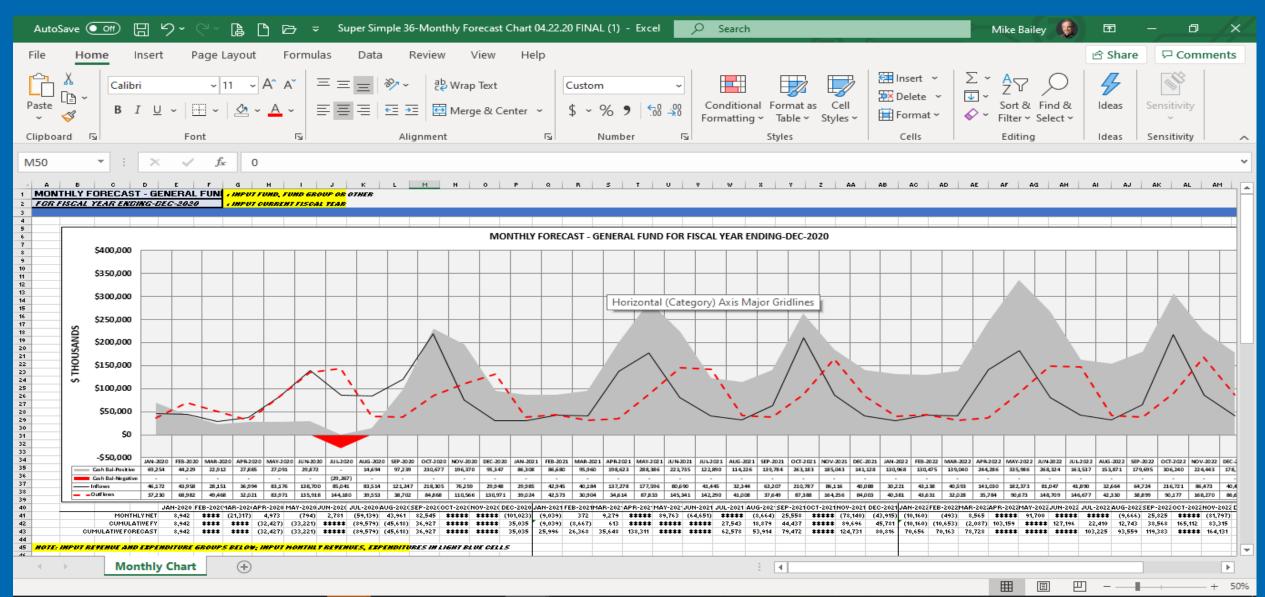
Another Redmond Example – Monthly Cashflow



GFOA Models – "Super Simple"



GFOA Models - "Super Simple"



Tips and Tricks

- Consider likely / potential fluctuations in cashflow
- Stress test
 - At what point in major categories would problems occur?
- Evaluate cost of liquidating investments vs. borrowing
- Create "points in time models"
 - Save off each significant scenario
 - They will run together at some point and become confusing
- Review and confirm this work looks "reasonable"
- Keep it simple and on point!

How to Get Started

- Use a GFOA provided resource:
- Download one of two Excel model templates at course website (www.gfoa.org/ffa)
 - Simple Model includes a tab for instructions
 - Super Simple Mode no instructions, but pretty simple ©
- Other GFOA resources included:
 - Link to a YouTube illustration for how to do this work

Conclusion

Financial Leadership in a National Emergency

- Anticipate fiscal issues
- Develop a means to support scenario evaluations
- Propose plans to mitigate the fiscal affects
- Facilitate decision making
- Put the plans into action

A coordinated approach is essential to your success

Resources

- MRSC (mrsc.org) webpages & trainings
 - Coronavirus (COVID-19) Resources for Local Governments
 - Finance web pages mrsc.org/finance
 - AskMRSC Call / email with questions
- GFOA (gfoa.org)
 - GFOA Resource Center for Coronavirus Response
 - Best practice series
- WA State Auditor's Office (sao.wa.gov)
 - The Center center@sao.wa.gov
 - SAO Helpdesk
- AWC (wacities.org) Coronavirus (COVID-19) resources available





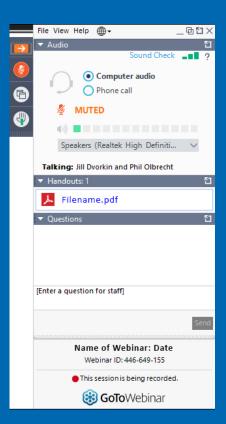
Mike Bailey

mbailey@mrsc.org (206) 625-1300

Toni Nelson

tnelson@mrsc.org (206) 625-1300

- 1. Click the orange arrow to expand or collapse the toolbar.
- 2. Enter your inquiry in the "Questions" dialogue box and click the "Send" button.







REGISTRATION IS NOW OPEN FOR:

The Importance of Utility Fiscal Policies

May 14, 2020, 11 AM - 12 PM

The Owner's Role: Jobsite Supervision & Safety on Public Works Projects

May 19, 2020, 11 AM - 12 PM

Public Records Act (PRA) Legislative Update

TBA

Learn more at mrsc.org/training

Thank you!

Ask MRSC

Have a question we did not answer today?

Submit your questions online at mrsc.org

Call us at 800-933-6772 (toll free) or 206-625-1300

Please fill out the training evaluation survey at the end of this presentation

