



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 programmatic 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.
- ☐ 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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The California Municipal Financial Health Diagnostic

Financial Health Indicators - Summary Checklist

	Indicator	Rating	
Measures	1. 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.		<i>Caution</i>
	2. Fund balance. Reserves are sufficient over multiple consecutive years and in compliance with adopted policy.		<i>Healthy</i>
	3. Capital Asset Condition. The city is keeping pace with the aging of its capital assets.		<i>Healthy</i>
	4. Liquidity. Cash and short-term investments are sufficient to cover current liabilities (including short-term debt and accounts payable within 60 days).		<i>Healthy</i>
	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.		<i>Healthy</i>
	6. General fund subsidies of other funds. Any general fund subsidies other enterprises or special funds are sustainable and in compliance with adopted policy.		<i>Healthy</i>
Practices and Conditions	7. Constraints on budgetary discretion. The city council's authority to make budget changes is not excessively constrained by charter, contract, or law.		<i>Healthy</i>
	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.		<i>Healthy</i>
	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.		<i>Healthy</i>
	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.		<i>Healthy</i>
	11. Balancing the budget with backloaded debt service payments. Debt service payments have not been "backloaded" into future years.		<i>Healthy</i>
	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.)		<i>Healthy</i>
	13. Timeliness and accuracy of financial reports. Financial Reports are being filed on time. (CAFR, Annual Audit, State Controller's Financial Transactions Report)		<i>Healthy</i>
	14. Service level solvency. Public service levels meet the standards and needs in this community.		<i>Caution</i>

The California Municipal Financial Health Diagnostic: Financial Health Indicators

City of **Hercules**

General Fund

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 Gross Annual Deficit/Surplus - unadjusted, using all general fund revenues and expenditures						
2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
20.69%	21.60%	-1.08%	-1.07%	-1.33%	-1.43%	
percent change =>	4.38%	-105.01%	-1.06%	24.30%	7.50%	
Formula gross annual deficit/surplus as a percent of revenues = $\frac{\left(\frac{\text{gross total revenues}}{\text{gross total revenues}} \right) - \left(\frac{\text{gross total expenditures}}{\text{gross total revenues}} \right)}{\text{gross total revenues}}$				For comparison purposes		
1B Net Operating Deficit/Surplus – sustainable, omitting non-recurring revenues						
2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
15.41%	15.80%	-3.26%	-1.47%	-1.72%	-1.82%	
Formula net operating deficit/surplus as a percent of revenues = $\frac{\left(\frac{\text{net operating revenues}}{\text{net operating revenues}} \right) - \left(\frac{\text{temporary revenues}}{\text{net operating revenues}} \right) - \left(\frac{\text{net operating expenditures}}{\text{net operating revenues}} \right)}{\text{net operating revenues}}$			Negative Indicator • Recurring and static or increasing negative values		For comparison purposes	

The California Municipal Financial Health Diagnostic: Financial Health Indicators

City of **Hercules**

General Fund

1C Net True Operating Deficit/Surplus - complete, adding unbudgeted general fund liabilities						
2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
15.41%	15.80%	-3.26%	-1.47%	-1.72%	-1.82%	
Formula			<div>Score:</div> <div>Warning-Red: Persistent & increasing deficits over consecutive years.</div> <div>Caution-Yellow: Deficits are infrequent or relatively marginal compared to fund balance (see #2 below) and/or there is a reasonable plan for bringing revenues and spending into balance.</div> <div>Good-Green: not an issue of concern.</div>			01
<div>net true operating deficit/surplus as a percent of revenues = $\frac{\left(\text{net operating revenues}\right) - \left(\text{temporary revenues}\right) - \left(\text{net operating expenditures}\right) - \left(\text{unbudgeted current liabilities}\right)}{\text{net operating revenues}}$</div>						<div><input type="radio"/></div> <div><input checked="" type="radio"/></div> <div><input type="radio"/></div>
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.						
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).						

The California Municipal Financial Health Diagnostic: Financial Health Indicators

City of **Hercules**

General Fund

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

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
74.49%	101.61%	93.10%	91.39%	88.71%	85.29%

Formula

$$\text{Fund balance as a percent of expenditures} = \frac{\text{unreserved fund balance}}{\text{net operating expenditures}}$$

Score:

Warning-Red: Persistently & substantially decreasing or is below
Caution-Yellow: Has decreased but remains above 8% and there is a reasonable plan for stabilizing.

Green - not concerning

02



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	X	X	X	X	X
Unrestricted Fund Balance			X	X	X
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.

The California Municipal Financial Health Diagnostic: Financial Health Indicators

City of **Hercules**

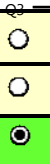
General Fund

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 Condition

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
7.62%	3.24%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Formula $\text{Change in Capital Asset Condition} = \frac{\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{ending net value of} \\ \text{capital assets} \end{array} \right) - \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{beginning net value of} \\ \text{capital assets} \end{array} \right)}{\text{beginning net value of capital assets}}$			Score: Warning-Red: persistent and substantially negative trend Caution-Yellow: negative or decreasing but there is a reasonable plan for stabilizing. Good-Green: not an issue of concern.		

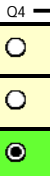


Liquidity

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 Liquidity

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
626.89%	915.76%	917.72%	833.57%	856.91%	856.91%
Formula $\text{liquidity} = \frac{\text{cash and short term investments}}{\text{current liabilities}}$			Score: Warning-Red: Persistently & substantially decreasing. Caution-Yellow: Has decreased but there is a reasonable plan for stabilizing. Good-Green: not an issue of 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 liabilities

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.

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.

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.

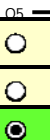
Subsidy Expenditures / Transfers Out. Total of expenditures and transfers out to support enterprises or special funds.

5a Fixed Costs

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
31.45%	30.97%	30.40%	31.89%	32.37%	29.81%
Formula $\text{Fixed costs as a percent of expenditures} = \frac{\text{fixed costs}}{\text{net operating expenditures}}$			For comparison purposes		

5b Fixed Costs plus Labor Costs

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
89.38%	83.74%	84.55%	86.43%	87.29%	84.43%
Formula $\text{Fixed costs and labor costs as a percent of expenditures} = \frac{\text{salaries} + \text{wages} + \text{benefits} + \text{fixed costs}}{\text{net operating expenditures}}$			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.		



The California Municipal Financial Health Diagnostic: Financial Health Indicators

City of **Hercules**

General Fund

General Fund Subsidy of Other Funds.

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.

6 General Fund Subsidy of Other Funds					
2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Formula Subsidy costs as a percent of expenditures = $\frac{\text{Subsidy Expenditures and Subsidy Transfers Out}}{\text{net operating expenditures}}$			Score: Warning-Red: Increasing or over adopted policy. Caution-Yellow: Has increased but is projected to stabilize or decline. Good-Green: not an issue of concern.		

Constraints on Budgetary Discretion

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.

7 Constraints on Budgetary Discretion	
Do charter provisions or other legal commitments (contracts, court decisions/settlements) restrict the City Council's authority? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Binding arbitration: required submission of a dispute to a third person whose decision is obligatory. • Formulas require minimum employee compensation, hiring or staffing levels, or spending levels or require the agreement of others. • General fund is pledged as support, or public facilities as security, for non-general fund debt. • Others: restrictions on contracting out, voter-approved tax expiring. 	Score: Warning-Red: Yes - restrictions. Caution-Yellow: Yes but minimal/workable. Green - no restrictions

The California Municipal Financial Health Diagnostic: Financial Health Indicators

City of **Hercules**

General Fund

Financial Practices

An agency's financial and budgetary management practices may contribute to 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.

8 Balancing the Budget with Temporary Funds					Q8
Has the general fund (budget or financial year close) been balanced with • reserves • selling assets • deferring asset maintenance or operating costs ?	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Score: Warning-Red: Yes, multiple years. Caution-Yellow: Yes but minimal/workable. Good-Green: No. Not a concern.	<input type="radio"/> Warning-Red <input type="radio"/> Caution-Yellow <input checked="" type="radio"/> Good-Green
	No	No	No		
Q8a Is there an adopted policy on the use of temporary funds? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No					
Q8b Is there an adopted reserves and fund balance policy? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No					
9 Balancing the Budget with Borrowing					Q9
Has the general fund (budget or financial year close) been balanced with • short-term borrowing, • internal borrowing (including transfers that must be repaid), • amounts owed to other funds from pooled cash ?	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Score: Warning-Red: Yes, multiple instances. Caution-Yellow: Yes but minimal/workable. Good-Green: No. Not a concern.	<input type="radio"/> Warning-Red <input type="radio"/> Caution-Yellow <input checked="" type="radio"/> Good-Green
	No	No	No		
Q9a Is there an adopted policy on short-term borrowing? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No					
Q9b Is there an adopted policy on interfund transfers? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No					
10 Balancing the Budget by Deferring Employee Compensation Costs					Q10
Has the general fund been balanced by deferring payments for or not paying the current actuarially determined costs of ... • pension, other post-employment benefit liabilities (e.g., compensated absences, deferred comp, retiree medical, etc.) • risk programs (e.g., workers comp and liability funds, etc.) • pension obligation bonds which presume overly optimistic payroll growth?	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Score: Warning-Red: Yes, multiple years. Caution-Yellow: Yes but minimal/workable. Good-Green: No. Not a concern.	<input type="radio"/> Warning-Red <input type="radio"/> Caution-Yellow <input checked="" type="radio"/> Good-Green
	No	No	No		
Q10a Is there an adopted policy on the payment of employee compensation costs? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No					

The California Municipal Financial Health Diagnostic: Financial Health Indicators

City of **Hercules**

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 balloon payments or deferred/increasing payment schedules over time)	2016-17 No	2017-18 No	2018.19 No	Score: Warning-Red: Backloaded payments Caution-Yellow: minimal/workable. Good-Green: Not a concern.	Q11 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Q11a Is there an adopted policy favoring pay-as-you-go financing? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No						
Q11b Is there an adopted debt management / affordability policy? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No						
12 Funding Operating Costs with Non-recurring Revenues (e.g. development, etc.)						
Has the general fund (budget or financial year close) been balanced relying on 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)	2016-17 No	2017-18 No	2018.19 No	Score: Warning-Red: Yes. Caution-Yellow: Yes but minimal/workable. Good-Green: No. Not a concern.	Q12 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>	
Q12a Is there an adopted long-range financial plan and policy? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No						
13 Timeliness and Accuracy of Financial Reports						
Have annual financial reports not been filed on time ? • Comprehensive Annual Financial Report (CAFR) • State Controller's Financial Transactions Report	2016-17 No	2017-18 No	2018.19 N/A	Score: Warning-Red: Yes. Not filed on time. Caution-Yellow: Yes but special circumstances. Green- No: filed correctly and on time.	Q13 <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/>	
14 Service Level Solvency						
Are public service levels below standards in this community ? e.g., emergency response times, road condition, facility maintenance, etc.	2016-17 Need to improve	2017-18 Need to improve	2018.19 N/A	Score: Warning-Red: Far below standards. Caution-Yellow: Below standards but will improve. Green- Service levels meet standards.	Q14 <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	



The California Municipal Financial Health Diagnostic

Data Gathering Worksheet

City of Hercules

General 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.

Data Component		Source of Data	Use for Indicator	Year-2	PriorYr	CurrentYr (estimated)	Next Year (projected)	Year+2 (projected)	Year+3 (projected)
				2016-17	2017-18	2018.19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
a	Gross revenues	CAFR* Statement of Revenues and Expenditures "total revenues"	1A	14,859,520	16,490,956	14,963,926	15,307,000	15,619,000	15,927,000
a1	Transfers in	CAFR* Statement of Revenues and Expenditures "transfers in"		100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
a2	Revenues restricted to capital improvements (by law or contract)	Staff analysis		0	0	0	0	0	0
a3	Revenues legally restricted to special purposes	Staff analysis		0	0	0	0	0	0
b	Net operating revenues	line "a" plus line "a1" minus line "a2" minus line "a3"	1B,1C	14,959,520	16,590,956	15,063,926	15,407,000	15,719,000	16,027,000
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.									
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	0	0	265,000	0	0	0



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				2016-17	2017-18	2018.19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
c	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			7,331,079	7,371,772	8,278,238	8,527,000	8,782,000	8,913,000
d2	Services and supplies			4,453,558	5,557,398	6,847,722	6,944,000	7,045,000	7,242,000
d3	Other			-	-		-	-	-
d	Gross expenditures	CAFR* Statement of Revenues and Expenditures “total expenditures”	1A	11,784,637	12,929,170	15,125,960	15,471,000	15,827,000	16,155,000
e	Transfers out	CAFR* Statement of Revenues and Expenditures “transfers out”		870,171	1,040,886	163,387	163,000	163000	163,000
f	Capital project expenditures (other than capital outlay that is not included in current expenditures)	CAFR* Statement of Revenues and Expenditures “capital outlay”		0	0	0	0	0	0
g	Other one-time or temporary expenditures	Staff analysis		0	0	0	0	0	0
h	Net operating expenditures	line “d” plus line“e” minus line“f” minus line“g” minus line“a3”	1A, 1C, 2, 4, 5	12,654,808	13,970,056	15,289,347	15,634,000	15,990,000	16,318,000



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City of Hercules
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				2016-17	2017-18	2018.19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22																														
Net operating expenditures. Net operating expenditures equals gross expenditures minus capital improvement expenditures minus expenditures of revenues legally restricted to special purposes.																																							
	Unbudgeted current liabilities	Staff analysis	1C	0	0	0	0	0	0																														
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		41,694,932	44,315,832	44,355,411	44,409,000	44,306,000	44,039,000																														
k	Nonspendable, restricted and committed fund balance	CAFR* Balance Sheet		32,268,322	30,121,307	30,121,307	30,121,000	30,121,000	30,121,000																														
l	Unreserved fund balance including General Reserve	line “j” minus line “k”	2	9,426,610	14,194,525	14,234,104	14,288,000	14,185,000	13,918,000																														
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. ➤ Uncollectible loans or other receivables should <u>not</u> be included in this measure of unreserved fund balance.																																							
<table><tr><th colspan="6">Fund Balance Components¹</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Nonspendable</th><th>Restricted</th><th>Committed</th><th>Assigned</th><th>Unassigned</th></tr><tr><td>Total Fund Balance</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td></tr><tr><td>Unrestricted Fund Balance</td><td></td><td></td><td>x</td><td>x</td><td>x</td></tr><tr><td>Unreserved Fund Balance (AKA "Balance available for assignment")</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>x</td><td>x</td></tr></table>										Fund Balance Components ¹							Nonspendable	Restricted	Committed	Assigned	Unassigned	Total Fund Balance	x	x	x	x	x	Unrestricted Fund Balance			x	x	x	Unreserved Fund Balance (AKA "Balance available for assignment")				x	x
Fund Balance Components ¹																																							
	Nonspendable	Restricted	Committed	Assigned	Unassigned																																		
Total Fund Balance	x	x	x	x	x																																		
Unrestricted Fund Balance			x	x	x																																		
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.

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m	Beginning net value of capital assets, <i>government-wide</i>	CAFR Notes to financial statements and staff analysis (for projection)	3	73,330,454	78,918,108	81,477,062	81,477,062	81,477,062	81,477,062
n	Ending net value of capital assets, <i>government-wide</i>		3	78,918,108	81,477,062	81,477,062	81,477,062	81,477,062	81,477,062
Capital Asset Condition. A high ratio suggests the government is keeping pace, on average, with the aging of its capital assets.									
o	Cash and short-term investments (<i>fund level</i>)	CAFR* Balance Sheet	4	15,869,149	18,554,296	18,593,875	16,888,985	17,361,877	17,361,877
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.									
p	Current liabilities (<i>fund level</i>)	CAFR* Balance Sheet*	4	2,531,402	2,026,101	2,026,101	2,026,101	2,026,101	2,026,101
	*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 liabilities and other current liabilities due to be paid within 60 days.								
	IMPORTANT: Include <ul style="list-style-type: none">Advances and amounts due to other funds, including internal funds from pooled cash transactions or borrowing.Increases in debt service payments due to financings.								
q	Salaries + wages + benefits	(from line "d1" above)	5B	7,331,079	7,371,772	8,278,238	8,527,000	8,782,000	8,913,000
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.									
r	Debt service principal (long term debt only)	Staff analysis		653,144	780,473	703,432	801,559	879,634	923,470
s	Debt service interest (long term and short term debt)	Staff analysis		1,131,268	1,107,950	1,180,147	1,080,495	998,735	958,504



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				2016-17	2017-18	2018.19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
t	Expenditures for federal, state or court mandated activities	Staff analysis							
u	Pension payments (other than those included in "q" above)	Staff analysis and CAFR		1,725,547	1,869,324	2,069,592	2,399,396	2,593,348	2,278,788
v	Lease purchase payments	Staff analysis and CAFR							
w	Other long term contracts	Staff analysis		40,486	40,219	40,486	40,219	40,219	40,219
x	Other fixed costs	Staff analysis		428,918	529,042	654,567	663,672	663,672	663,672
y	Fixed costs	Sum of r through x above	5A, 5B	3,979,363	4,327,008	4,648,224	4,985,341	5,175,608	4,864,653
	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. Fixed costs include debt service, retiree health payments, lease-purchase payments, utilities, contracted goods and services, etc. When it is unclear if certain costs are "fixed," consider a rule of thumb such as "can elected officials cut these costs by at least ten percent in one year."								
z	Subsidy expenditures and subsidy transfers out	Staff analysis based on CAFR Statement of Revenues and Expenditures	6						