



# Basics of Revenue and Expenditure Forecasting

*Presented by:*

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## Major themes:

- Forecasting is about seeing the “big picture” (i.e. developing strategy, as opposed to tactics)
- Fiscal turbulence impacts all communities (large/small; wealthy/not-so-wealthy)
- Incremental vs. multi-year approach (structural deficits, managing expectations)



## Why is structural balance so elusive?

- Uncontrollable costs
- Constraints of Proposition 2½
- Variable state aid
- Lack of financial planning



## The traditional approach to budgeting:

- Focused only on *next* year
- Line items in budget are changed incrementally year-after-year
- Often results in level service, level funded, or funding cuts



## The case against the traditional approach

- Revenue and expenditures: no consideration for on-going relationship
- This year's surplus – or balanced budget – can very quickly spiral into next year's deficit



## Multi-year budget planning

- Addresses future shortfalls (structural deficit) identified through forecasting
- Focuses on departments/programs (not line items)
- Calculates approximate funding for planned service levels



## Why forecast?

- To manage expectations and gain consensus around assumptions
- To help enhance fiscal stability/enable corrective action
- To quantify financial impact of policy decisions



## Key points to understand about forecasting before you start...

- In the beginning, forecasts almost always involve deficits
- Multi-year forecasts help identify trends
- Integrating timing of capital spending is crucial





## The anatomy of a forecast...

- The revenue side
- The expenditure side (and, don't forget about capital!)
- Plan for monitoring/adjustments



## The revenue side: taxes, state aid and local receipts

- Develop revenue inventory
- Analyze impact of rate changes or changes in economic conditions
- Craft reasonable assumptions for out-years



## The revenue side (continued): use of available funds

- (Ordinarily) avoid using one-time revenue for ongoing expenses
- What are one-time revenues?
  - Stabilization: yes
  - Overlay Surplus: yes
  - Free Cash: depends



## The expenditure side: personnel

- Quantify year-over-year salary obligations
  - Use contractual agreements for relevant employees
  - Make assumptions on non-contract employees
  - Estimate ongoing program/staffing needs



## The expenditure side (continued): expenses and capital

- Estimate non-salary departmental expenses
- Make realistic assumptions on healthcare, other benefits and shared costs (some historical data available through DLS)
- Insert estimated costs of capital plan



## “Forecasting” and “planning” are not the same thing

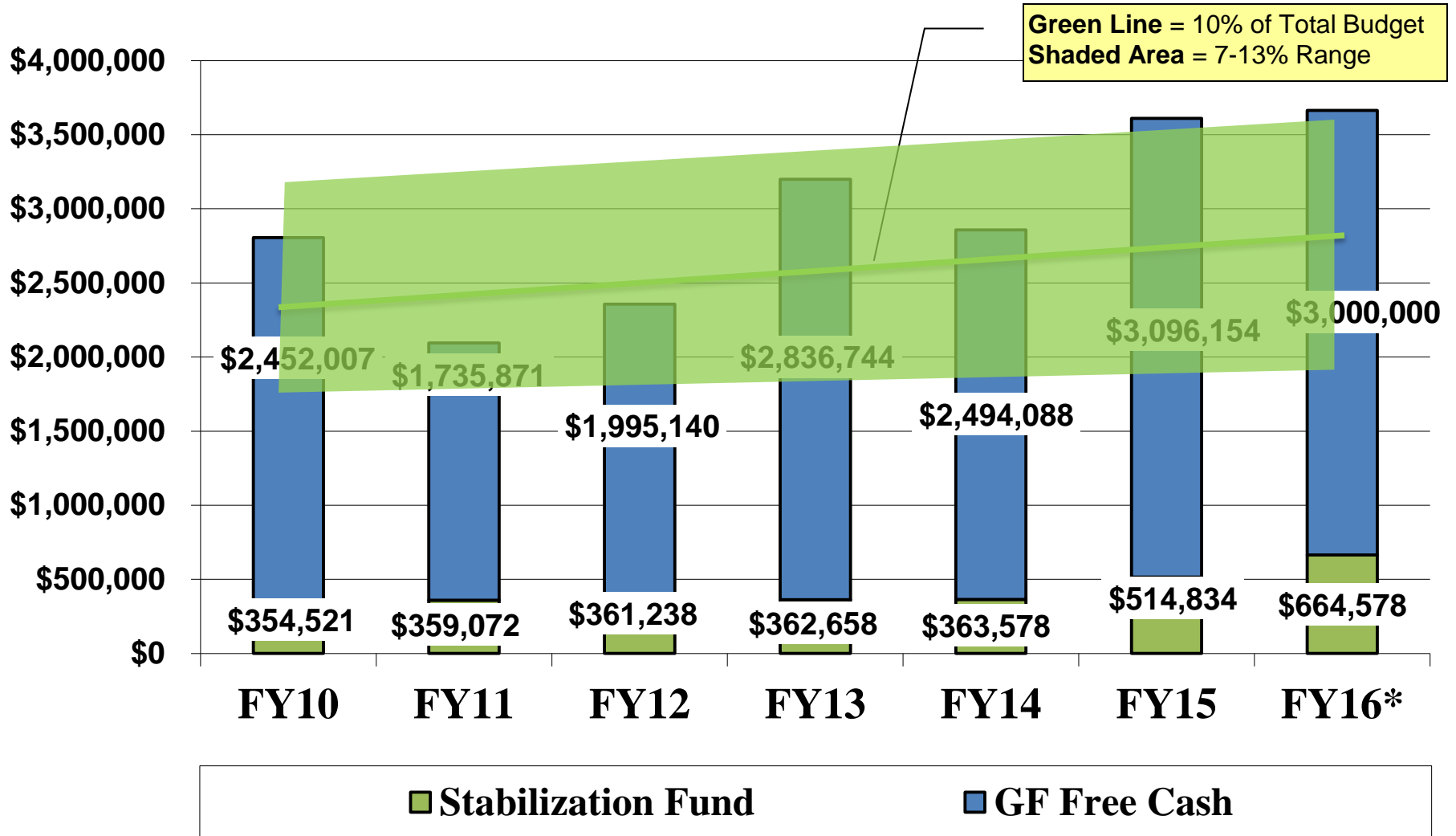
- Forecasting is an ongoing part of planning
- For planning purposes, simply projecting revenue and expenses for multiple years is insufficient
- Deficits are an inevitable part of your forecast, but they should not be part of your financial plan



## Lenox FY2016 Budget Priorities

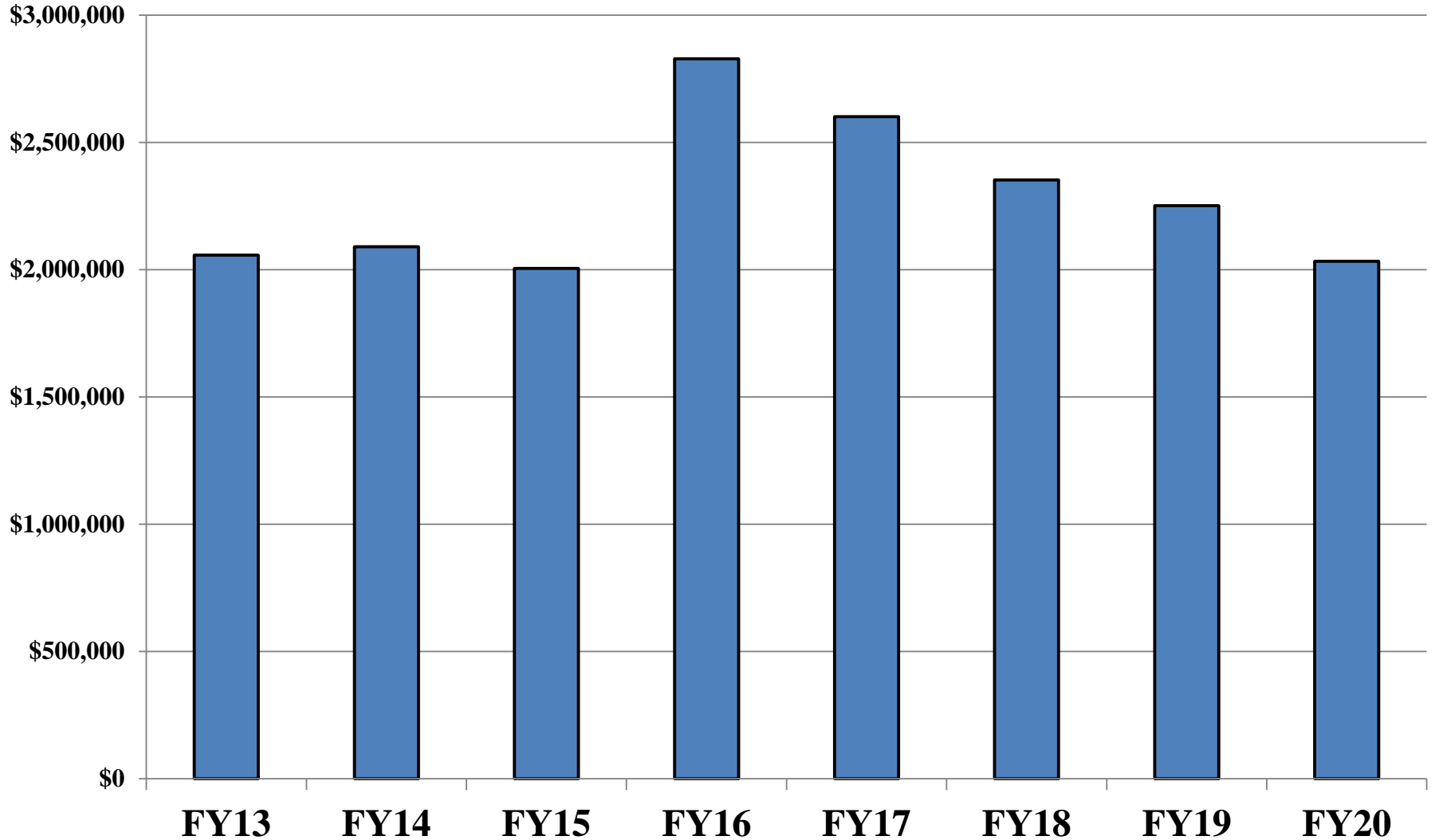
- Maintain Core Services
- Tax Impact below 1.5%
- Maintain reserves between 7%-13% of budget
- Emphasis on capital
- Succession Planning
  - Loss of institutional knowledge is *expensive*
  - Take advantage of opportunities to partner with others

# Financial Reserves (FY10 – FY16\*)





# Pay-as-you-go (PAYG) Capital Plan FY13-FY20



	<b>CERTIFIED</b>	<b>ESTIMATED</b>	<b>PROJECTED</b>	<b>PROJECTED</b>
<b><i>TAX LEVY DASHBOARD</i></b>	<b>FY2015</b>	<b>FY2016</b>	<b>FY2017</b>	<b>FY2018</b>
<b>MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LEVY</b>	<b>14,671,371</b>	<b>15,215,003</b>	<b>15,745,282</b>	<b>16,670,718</b>
<b>ACTUAL TAX LEVY</b>	<b>14,275,612</b>	<b>14,487,916</b>	<b>14,799,318</b>	<b>15,671,494</b>
<b>EXCESS CAPACITY</b>	<b>395,758</b>	<b>727,087</b>	<b>945,964</b>	<b>999,224</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE CHANGE</b>	<b>1.87%</b>	<b>1.49%</b>	<b>2.15%</b>	<b>5.89%</b>



## ***Wellesley's "Planning Maxims"***

*(From Hans Larsen's "Best Practices: Financial Planning" in City & Town, August 2008)*

1. Focus on environmental changes; set priorities based on level of financial risk
2. Gain buy-in for your strategy
3. Simplify
4. Create a dashboard
5. Emphasize the need for accountability



## Helpful resources:

- MMA and other organizations (ICMA, GFOA, etc.)
- Department of Revenue – Division of Local Services
- Your professional staff



# Questions?

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