

FINANCIAL HEALTH INDICATORS

Finance Department

Finance Committee
August 14, 2019

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PURPOSE

1. Ability to perform a key mission to provide Financial Health Indicators to open dialogue and provide clear and useful information
2. Discussion of financial condition based on 3 basic questions and 10 measures to evaluate financial condition
3. Each question evaluates Riverside's services to its residents



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FINANCIAL POSITION CAN CITY PAY ITS BILLS NOW?

FHI #1 Short-run Financial Position – Building up reserves which is useful in identifying deteriorating unassigned fund balance

FHI #2 Liquidity – Ability to Pay Expenses which is useful in identifying City's ability to pay bills on time

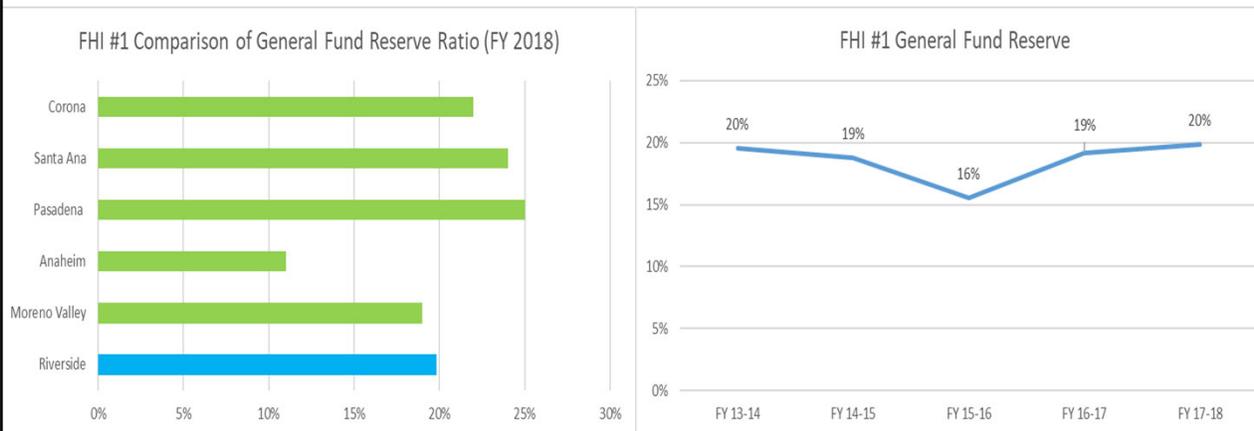


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FHI #1 GENERAL FUND RESERVE RATIO

A declining unassigned fund balance can be a sign of fiscal stress. This indicator is important in identifying a trend of a deteriorating unassigned fund balance as well as how rapidly it is deteriorating. A **higher ratio** suggests larger reserves for dealing with unexpected resource needs in the long run.

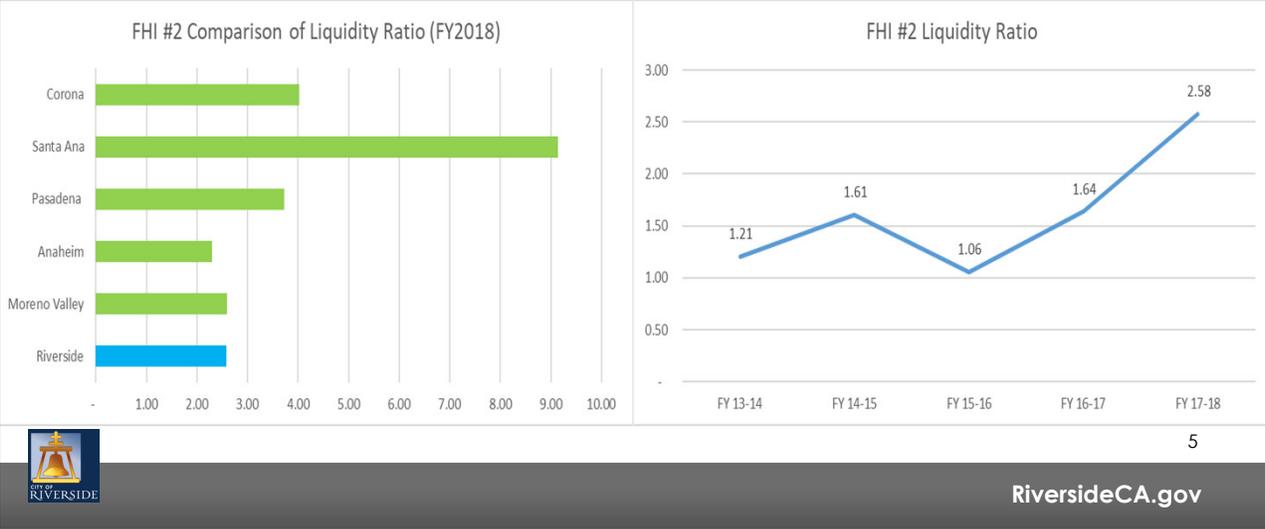


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FHI #2 LIQUIDITY RATIO

A declining ratio indicates that the City does not have sufficient cash available to meet its current obligations as they come due. This indicator is important in identifying a trend of deteriorating cash as well as how rapidly it is deteriorating. Ideally, a **higher ratio** suggests a greater capacity for paying off short-term obligations.



FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

CAN THE CITY'S REVENUES COVER ITS EXPENSES?

FHI #3 Net Asset Growth – Change in Net Assets where A growth in net position indicates City can pay its expenses with its revenue and generate a small cushion

FHI #4 Operating Margin – Reliance on General Tax dollars which indicates the degree to which City relies on taxes rather than fees for services or other revenues

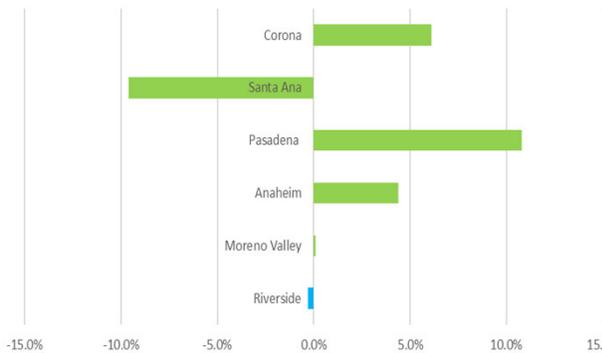
FHI #5 Own Source Revenues – Reliance on Grants and Aid where the less reliant City is on Grants the more independent its financial condition



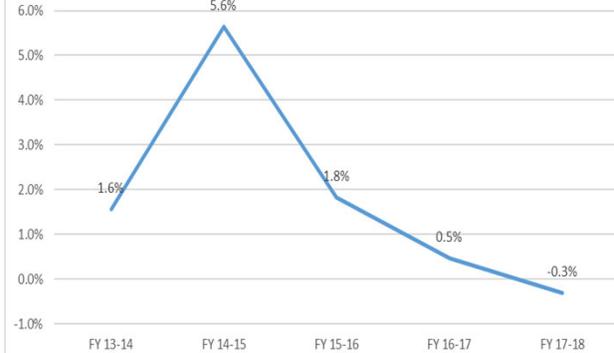
FHI #3 GROWTH IN NET POSITION

Revenues from the City's programs ideally should cover the expenses that the City incurs for those programs—otherwise, the City will have to make ends meet by dipping into reserves, and it won't be able to save money for projects. A **higher ratio** indicates that annual costs are adequately financed and the financial health is improving.

FHI #3 Comparison of Growth in Net Position (FY2018)



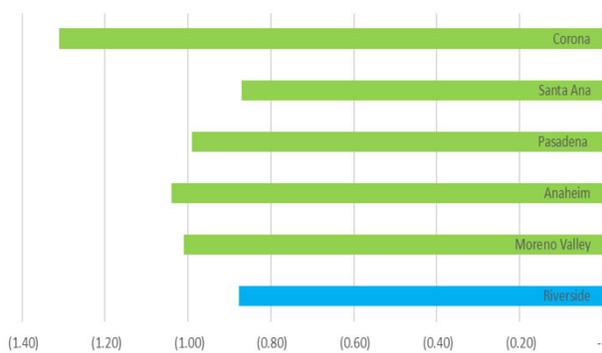
FHI #3 Growth in Net Position



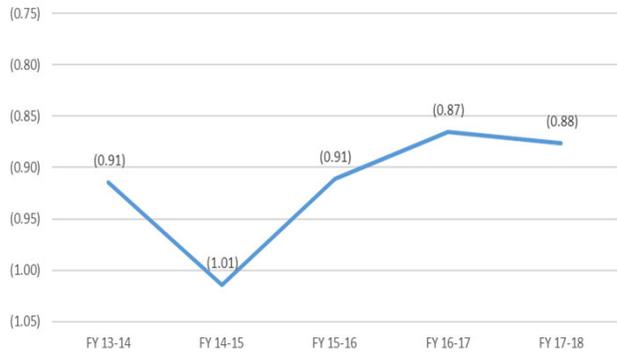
FHI #4 OPERATING MARGIN

The City collects revenues from fees, charges, fines, and grants to support some of its programs. Some programs however, such as public safety, are funded by general tax dollars. This measure shows the extent to which basic government services were supported by general tax dollars. A lower ratio indicates that the City's services were supported through service fees and required less general taxpayer support. For this measure, a **lower ratio** indicates more independent financial condition.

FHI #4 Comparison of Operating Margin (FY 2018)

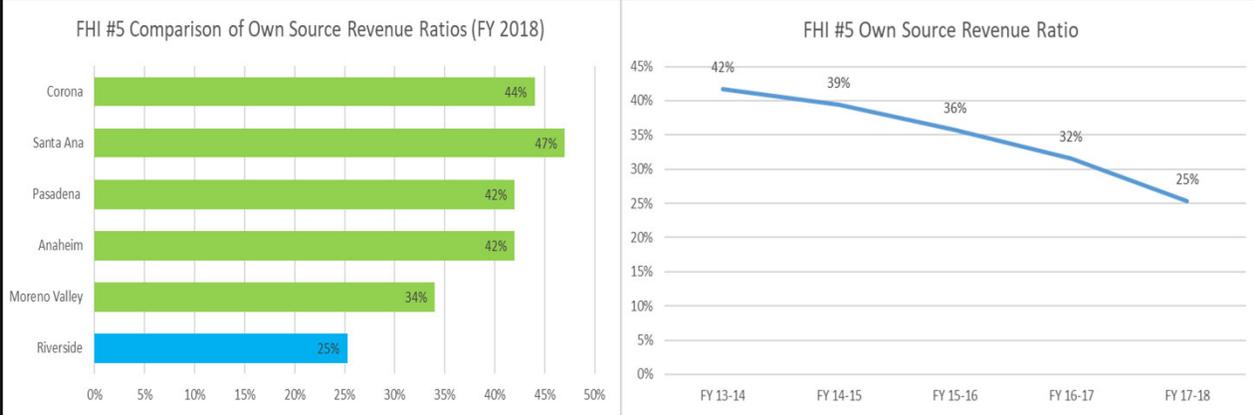


FHI #4 Operating Margin



FHI #5 OWN SOURCE REVENUE RATIO

A lower ratio shows that the City had a larger portion of its revenues coming from its own sources, namely fees, charges, and taxes. For this measure, a **lower ratio** indicates more independent financial condition.



LONG TERM SOLVENCY
CAN THE CITY PAY ITS BILLS IN THE FUTURE?

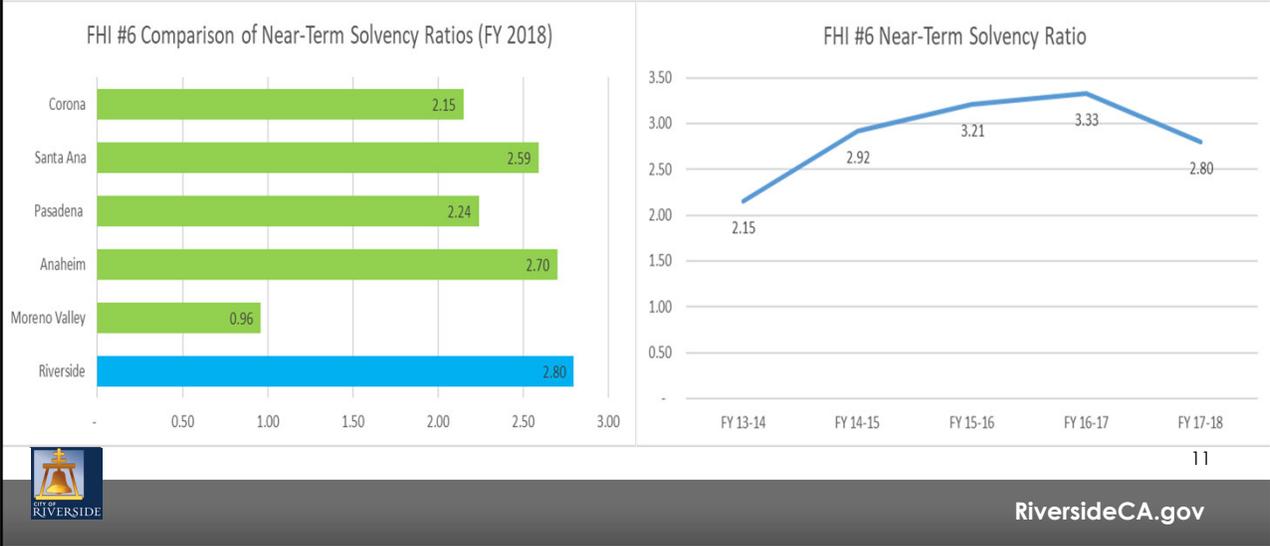
FHI #6 Near-Term Solvency – Ability to Pay Obligations with Annual Revenues where fewer number of years of annual revenue needed to pay City obligations the better its financial condition

FHI #7 Debt Burden – Amount Borrowed per Resident where lower debt per capita results in smaller debt burden on taxpayers and a greater capacity for borrowing if needed



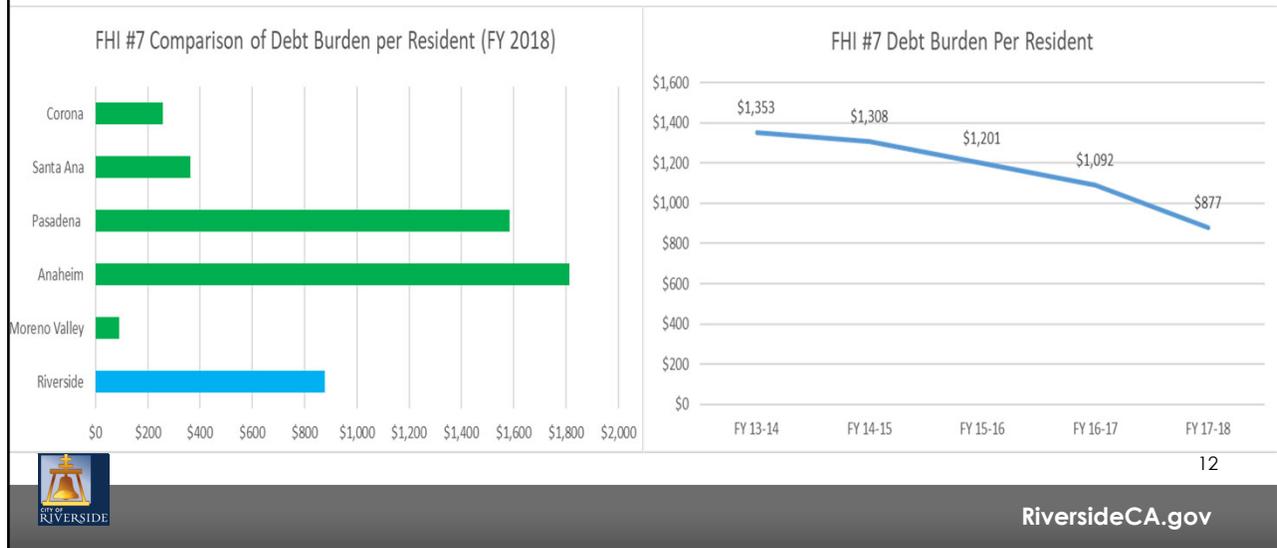
FHI #6 NEAR-TERM SOLVENCY RATIO

A lower ratio shows that the City is able to pay a larger portion of its debts with annual revenues. For this measure, a **lower ratio** indicates better financial condition.



FHI #7 DEBT BURDEN PER RESIDENT

Lower debts per capita result in a smaller debt burden on taxpayers and a greater capacity for the city to borrow money if it needs it. For this measure, a **lower ratio** indicates better financial condition.



LONG TERM SOLVENCY- CONTINUED

FHI #8 Coverage 1 – Ability of Governmental Funds to Make Bond Payments a Larger portion of expenses used for debt which means the City is less able to spend money on services and capital improvements

FHI #9 Coverage 2 – Availability of Resources for Business-Type Activities to Make Bond Payments similar to FHI #8 but for Enterprise Funds

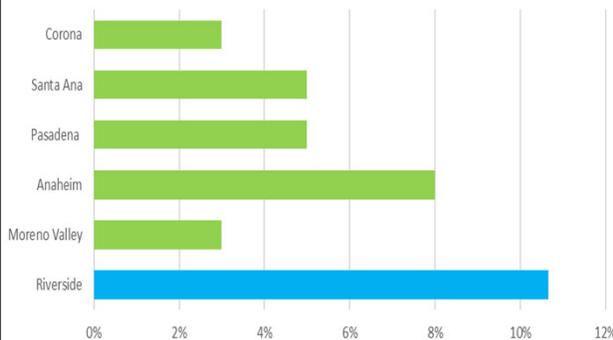
FHI #10 Capital Asset Condition – Change in Value of Capital Assets where if City doesn't replace or renovate its capital assets, value over time decreases



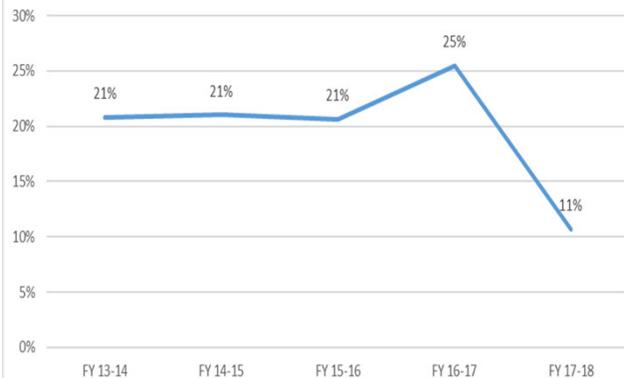
FHI #8 GENERAL GOVERNMENT COVERAGE RATIO

A city has debts and interest on debts to pay as well, and the lower the amount of these payments compared to all the other expenses it has, the better its financial condition. For this measure, a **lower ratio** indicates better financial condition.

FHI #8 Comparison of General Government Coverage Ratios (FY 2018)



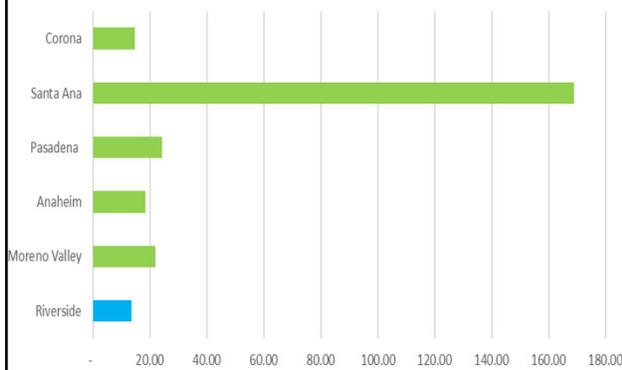
FHI #8 General Government Coverage Ratio



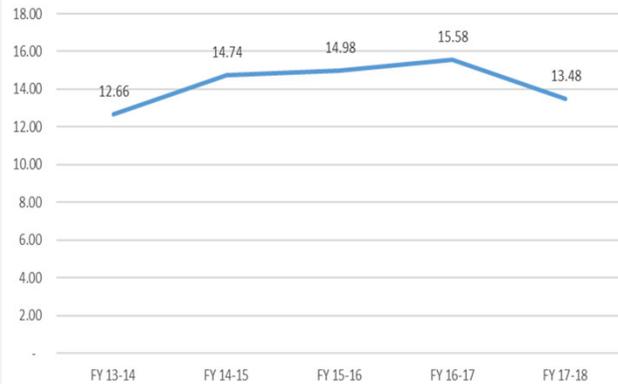
FHI #9 ENTERPRISE COVERAGE RATIO

Just like the City's governmental services need to pay their debts (i.e., bonds) in the long term, the City's *business-type activities* need to do so as well. The City's business-type activities include the Public Utilities and Wastewater Treatment System, and the Parking System. For this measure, a **higher ratio** indicates better financial condition.

FHI #9 Comparison of Enterprise Coverage Ratios (FY 2018)



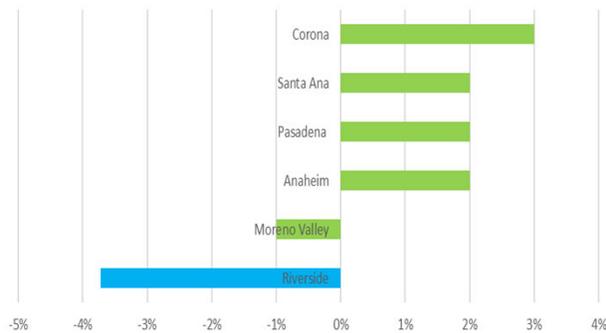
FHI #9 Enterprise Fund Coverage Ratio



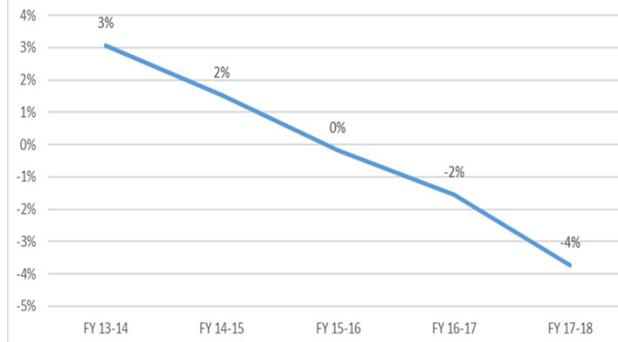
FHI #10 CAPITAL ASSET VALUE RATIO

The negative ratio indicates that the City's assets decreased in value—that is, the value at the end of the year was less than the value at the beginning of the year. This indicates that the depreciation of capital assets was greater than the value of capital assets added, and that some capital assets may need to be renovated or replaced. The City needs to make sure that as these *capital assets* age, it is renovating or replacing them. For this measure, a **higher ratio** indicates better financial condition.

FH #10 Comparison of Capital Asset Value Ratio (FY 2018)



FHI #10 Capital Asset Value Ratio



RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Finance Committee:

1. Receive and provide input on the Financial Health Indicators discussed herein; and
2. Direct staff as to recommended strategies and next steps.

