

General Overview - Fiscal Health Analysis for Colorado Counties and Municipalities

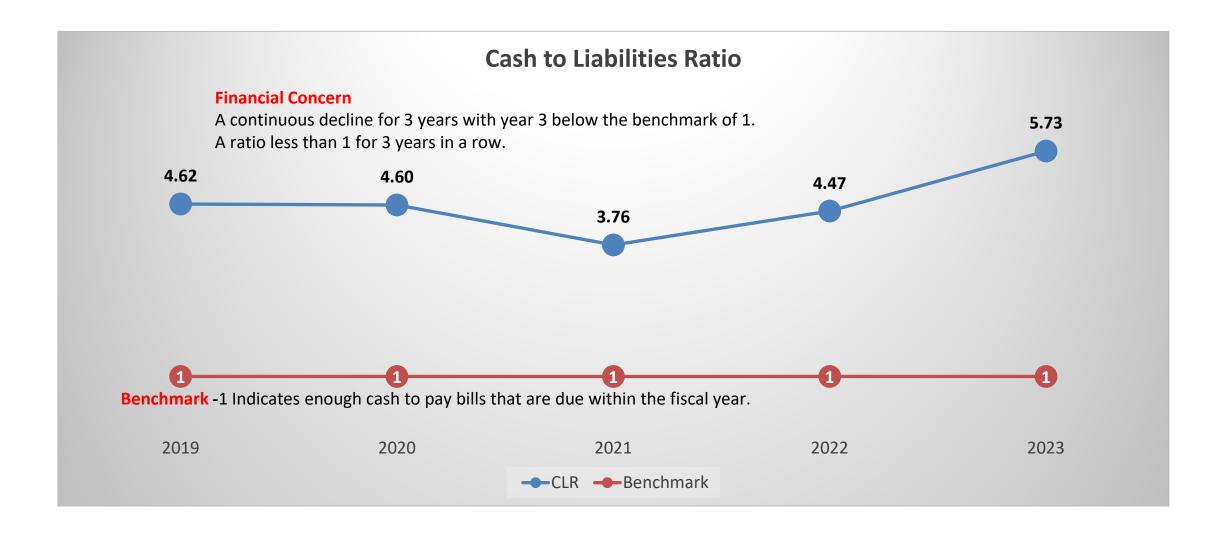
- The Fiscal Health Analysis is a set of financial ratios that can be applied to county or municipal financial statements. These are developed by the State Auditor.
- Financial Indicators within these ratios can provide information to assist municipalities in identifying areas to focus for further examination and if needed, action by the appropriate parties.

- 7 Financial Ratios used to assess financial health
- Trend Analysis Identify ratios that indicate a warning over multiple periods.
 - Analysis is a starting point for discussion and inquiry.
 - One of many available tools to analyze fiscal health.
 - Management Discussion and Analysis in the Annual Financial Statements can provide information that puts ratio analysis in context.
 - Economic factors outside of government control can impact perceived fiscal health.

- Limitations of Fiscal Health Analysis Ratios
 - Financial concern is not warranted until a three-year trend is indicated.
 - No consideration is given for current budgetary actions being taken to affect financial condition.
 - Analysis looks only at historical data and does not consider a local governments financial condition at the current point in time.

Cash to Liabilities Ratio:

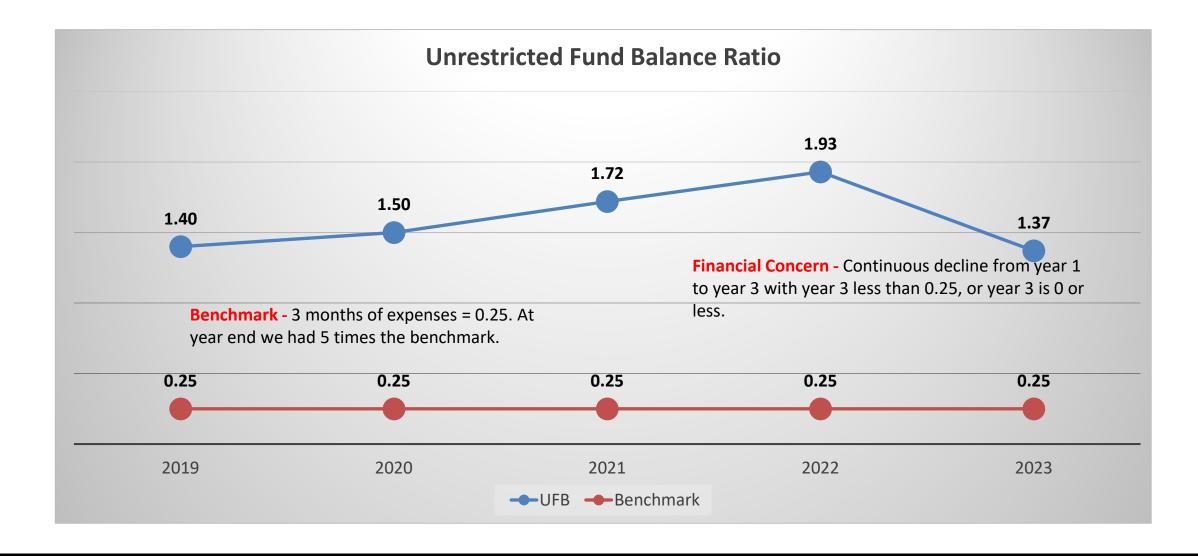
- Shows how much cash a government has to pay its current liabilities and provides a good indication as to whether the government can pay its bills in the short term.
- A downward trend could indicate decreasing cash, increasing liabilities, or both.
- Timing issues of cash flow and payments at period end may have and adverse impact.



CASH TO LIABILITIES RATIO: Is there enough cash to pay current liabilities - Yes

Unrestricted Fund Balance Ratio:

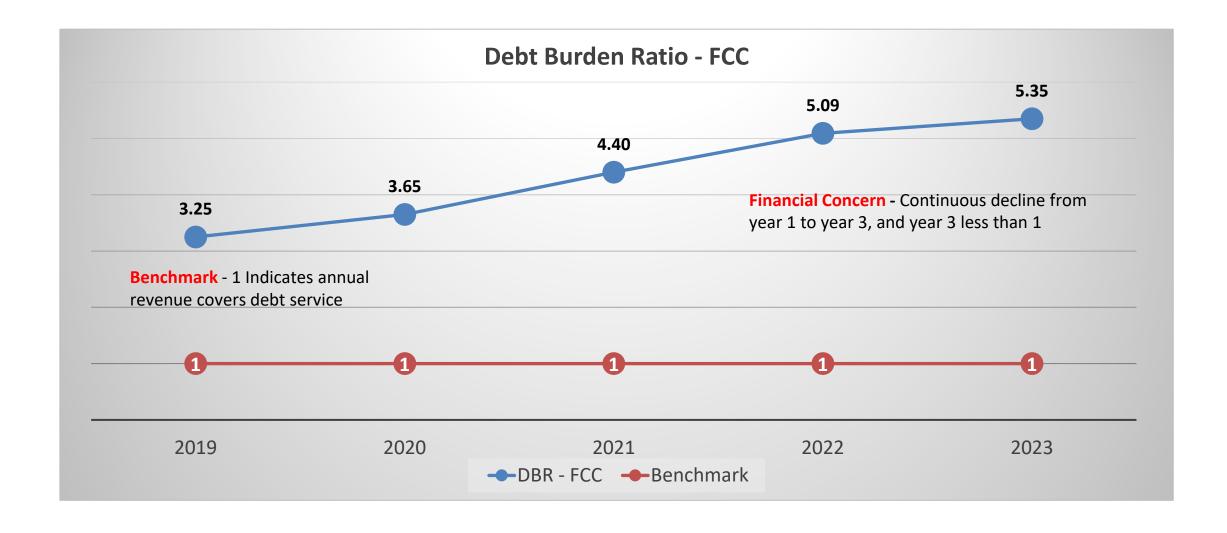
- Specifically, this ratio shows the amount of fund balance a government has to cover future expenditures, without corresponding revenues.
- This ratio also provides insight into how long a government could operate if it were unable to collect any revenue.
- The key to this ratio is that management is aware of the changes, and they are intentional or planned.



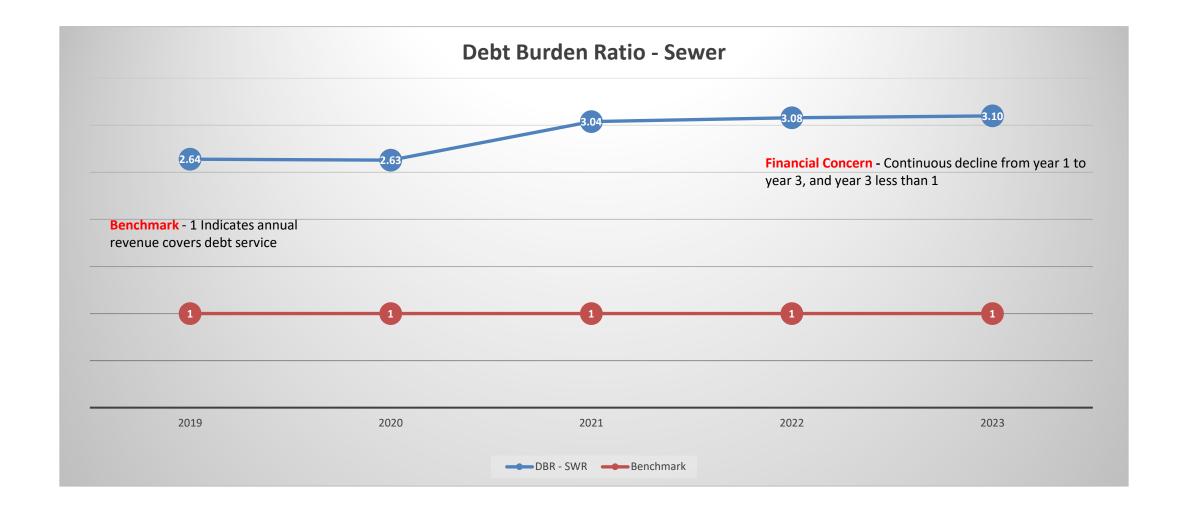
UNRESTRICTED FUND BALANCE RATIO: How long will reserves last to pay future expenses

Debt Burden Ratio:

- The ratio indicates whether the local government's annual revenue will cover its annual debt payments, including principal and interest.
- If the ratio shrinks every year, it might be a sign that the government's debt payment is becoming more burdensome and concerning.



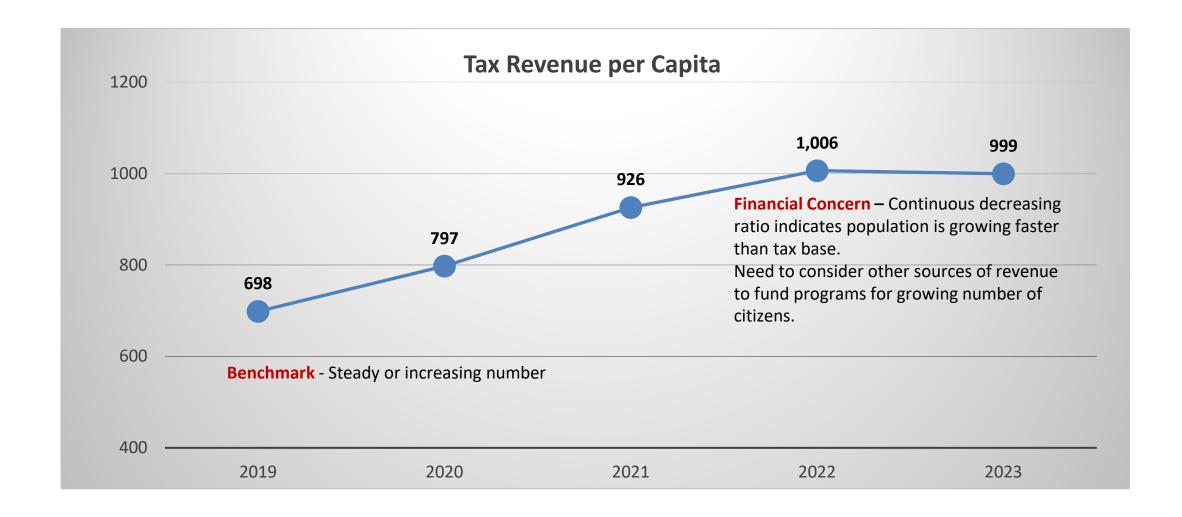
DEBT BURDEN RATIO – Community Center: Do annual revenues cover debt service payments?



DEBT BURDEN RATIO – Sewer Fund: Do annual revenues cover debt service payments?

Tax Revenue Per Capita:

- Shows the expected relationship between population growth and tax revenue growth.
- The ratio also indicates the extent to which tax revenue in governmental funds changes with population.
- If this ratio is consistently decreasing, it means that a government's population could be growing faster than its tax base. Consider other revenue sources to provide the same level of service.

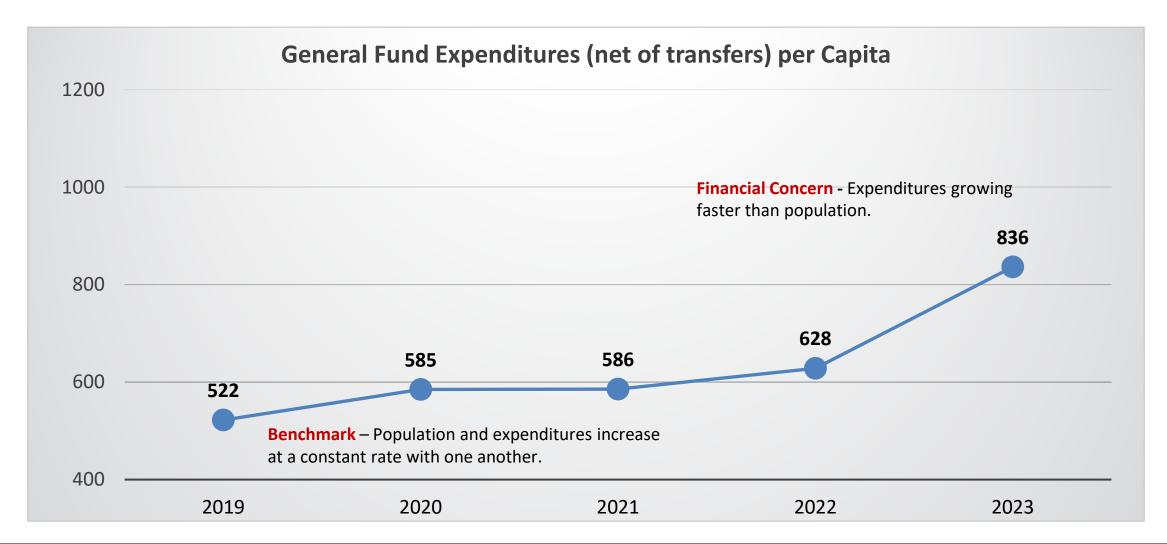


TAX REVENUE PER CAPITA:

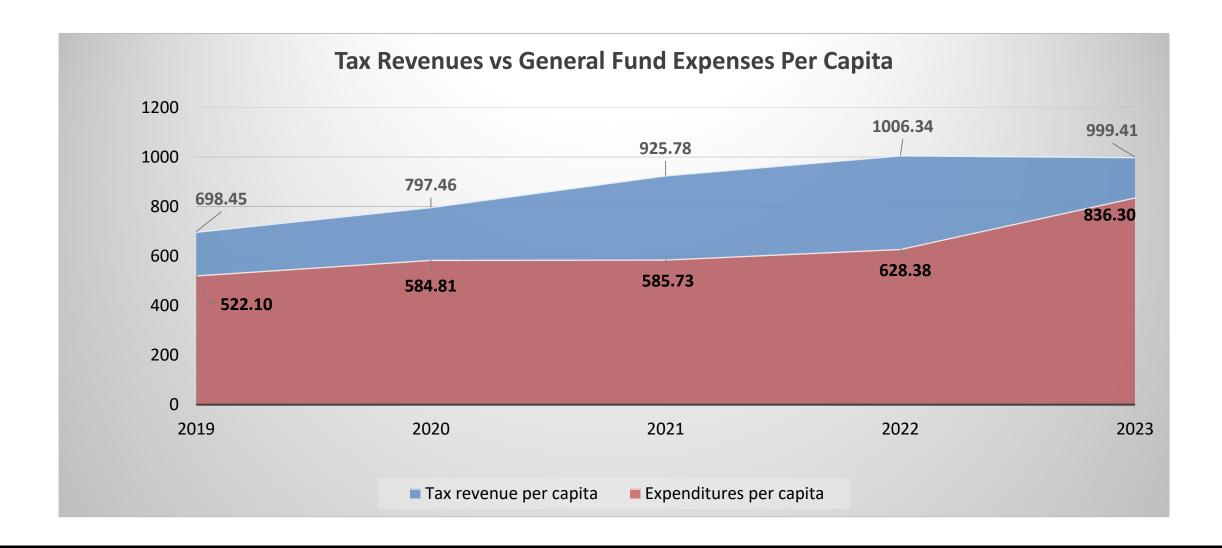
What is the relationship between population growth and tax revenue growth?

General Fund Expenditures Per Capita:

- This ratio divides total general fund expenditures by the population to show the amount of general fund expenditures per citizen.
- The expected relationship is that when population increases, expenditures increase at a constant rate.
- If expenditures grow faster than population, investigate the cause and determine if this is a problem.



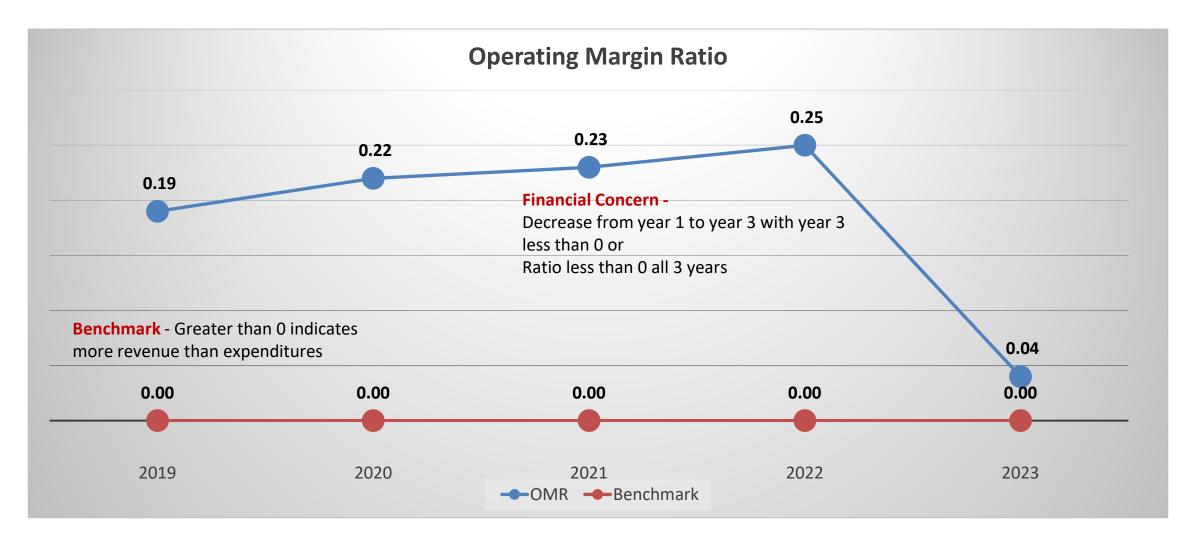
EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA:
What is the relationship between population growth and General Fund expenditures?



Missed Benchmark: Tax revenues vs General Fund Expenditures

Operating Margin Ratio:

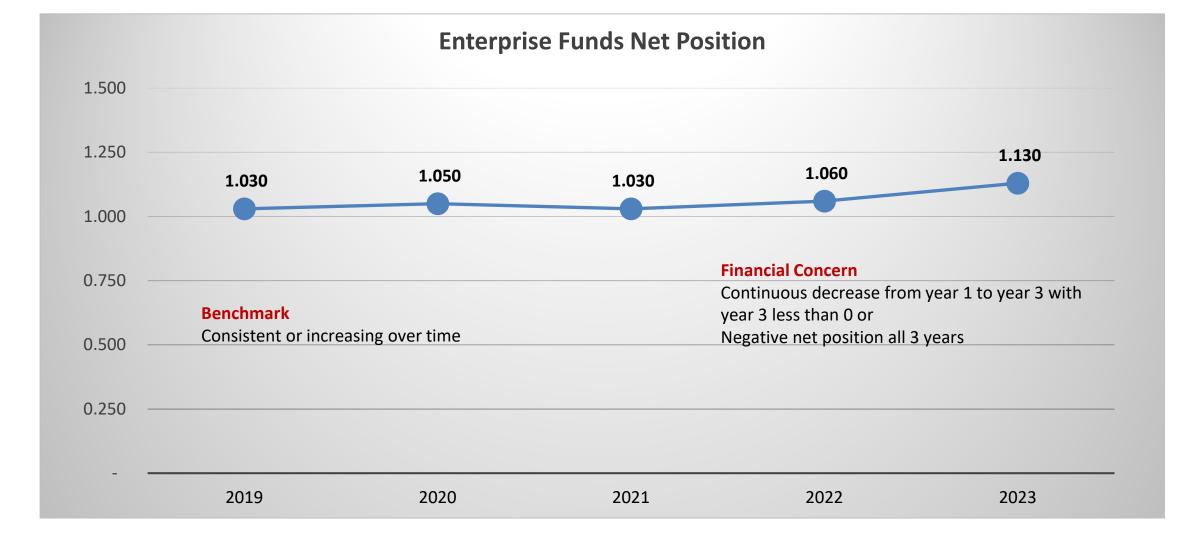
- The ratio indicates the amount added to the local government's reserves for every \$1 generated in revenue.
- This ratio will tend to change consistently over time
- The ratio may be negative one year if for one-time capital expenditures, and positive the next.
- A consistently negative ratio could indicate structural problems in operating decisions, or poor economic conditions.



OPERATING MARGIN RATIO:
How much is added to reserves for every dollar generated in revenues?

Enterprise Funds Net Position:

- The ratio indicates whether the local government's net position in its enterprise funds are increasing or decreasing.
- This ratio could indicate that a government needs to adjust its revenue and expense structure to remain solvent over time.
- An enterprise that is not sustainable, without structural changes, will have a consistently decreasing EFNP over time, eventually falling below zero.



ENTERPRISE FUNDS NET POSITION: Is net position in the enterprise funds increasing or decreating?

Questions?