

Principles and Methods

- Know what variables influence what you are forecasting
- Know the risks of over or under forecasting
- Communicate



Know Your Variables

- Examples
 - Prior actuals and historic trends
 - Overall economy
 - Single Family Homes
 - Commercial development
 - Organization priorities
 - Changes in policy



Risks

What would happen if you overforecast?

What would happen if you underforecast?

How can we mitigate risks?

Mitigating Risk

- Identifying one-time versus on-going resources
- Be slightly more conservative in forecasting
- Be transparent



Example 1 – Retail Sales Tax

- Variables Prior Year actuals, overall health of the economy
- Method
 - Prior year actuals with assumptions for sales tax growth from JLBC
 - Do not include anticipated new developments
- Risk High
 - Does not have the variation of other categories like construction, but is the single largest revenue source
 - 1% change can have a significant impact on available resources
 - Mitigating Risk categorizing a portion as onetime for funding capital projects

Example 2 – Development Related Revenues

- Variables single family homes, commercial development, and health of the economy
- Method Work with planning on forecast of single-family homes, discount
- Risk High
 - Mitigating risk most development related revenues categorized as one-time for capital.
 Discount projections from Development Services Department

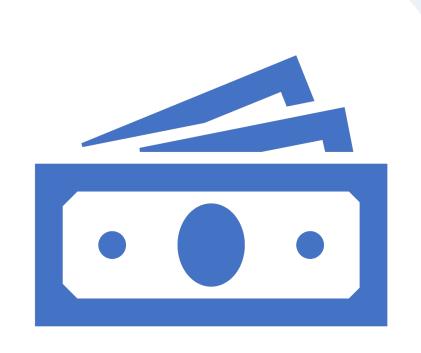
Example 3 – Public Safety Personnel Retirement System

- Variables # of members, investment growth
- Method trend analysis, assuming higher growth in contribution rates
- Risk Medium
 - Mitigating Risk Budget all PSPRS eligible positions at tier 1 & 2 rates



Communicate

- Document methodologies
- Communicate regularly
- Communicate how actuals compare to forecast
- Let City Management know the assumptions included in your forecast
- If you cannot concisely explain your method, it might be too complicated



Other Tips

- Create a full financial picture
- Look at all funds