

**Town of Simsbury
General Fund Balance Policy
Updated for GASB54 Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Type
Definitions
Adopted by the Board of Finance on (Date)**

POLICY STATEMENT

A positive fund balance serves three important functions:

1. Eliminates the need for short term borrowing to handle cash flow between the start of the fiscal year and receipt of revenue from taxes;
2. Can be periodically used to lower taxes to smooth out major fluctuations in the property tax rates;
3. Serves as a contingency fund that enables the Town to respond to unanticipated emergencies or opportunities.

Credit rating agencies determine the adequacy of the unreserved fund balance using a complex series of financial evaluations. The size of the fund balance is an important, but not the only consideration in the Town's rating. Other important factors are the reliability of a government's revenue sources, economic conditions, community wealth factors, cash position, debt ratios, management performance, and fiscal decisions made by the legislative body.

This policy is intended to provide for a fund balance which satisfies the cash flow and contingency needs of the community at the same time avoid over taxing the citizens through an excessively large fund balance.

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPE DEFINITIONS

- General Fund (Operating budget, taxes, police, etc.)– all funds not reported in another fund
- Special Revenue Funds (Simsbury Farms)– Used to account for and report the proceeds of specific revenue sources that are restricted or committed to expenditures for specific purposes other than debt and capital projects. *Restricted or committed revenues are the foundation for a special revenue fund.*
- Capital Project Funds (High School Renovations, etc.)– Used to account for and report financial resources that are restricted, committed or assigned to expenditures for capital outlays, including the acquisition or construction of capital facilities and other capital assets.
- Permanent Funds (School lunch, etc.)– Used to account for and report resources that are restricted to the extent that only earnings, and not principal, may be used for purposes that support the reporting government's programs – that is for the benefit of the government or its citizenry. Permanent funds do NOT include private purpose trust funds.

FUND BALANCE DEFINITIONS

- Fund Balance is the difference between the Town’s current assets (cash, short-term investments, receivables) expected to be available to finance operations in the immediate future and its current liabilities.
- Fund balance is initially characterized as being restricted and unrestricted. Unrestricted Fund Balance is calculated as follows:

Total Fund Balance
 Less: Nonspendable fund balance
 Less: Restricted fund balance
Unrestricted Fund Balance

Restricted Fund Balance Categories

- Nonspendable fund balance– Amounts that cannot be spent because they are (a) not in spendable form (such as inventory, prepaid items, long term portions of notes receivables), or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact (such as the corpus of an endowment fund).
- Restricted fund balance- Amounts constrained to specific purposes by their providers (such as grantors, bondholders, and higher levels of government), through constitutional provisions, or by enabling legislation.

Unrestricted Fund Balance Categories

- Committed fund balance– Amounts constrained to specific purposes by the Town itself, using its highest level of decision-making authority; to be reported as committed, amounts cannot be used for any other purposes unless the government takes the same highest-level action to remove or change the constraint.

The decision making authority for purposes of this policy can be any one of the following:

Decision making authority	Formal Action To Be Taken
Board of Finance	Adoption of Resolution
Board of Selectman	Adoption of Resolution
Electors	Town Meeting or Referendum

- Assigned fund balance– Amounts the Town intends to use for a specific purpose; intent can be expressed by the Town or by an official or body to which the Town delegates the authority. Appropriations of existing fund balances to future budgets are considered assigned fund balance. The Town shall not report an assignment that will result in deficit in Unassigned fund balance. Negative fund balances cannot be considered assigned.

The body authorized to assign amounts to a specific purposes for purposes of this policy is the Board of Finance.

- Unassigned fund balance – Amounts that are available for any purpose; these amounts are reported only in the general fund. In other governmental funds, if expenditures incurred exceeded the amounts restricted, committed or assigned it may be necessary to report a negative unassigned fund balance.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted fund balances are available, the Town considers the restricted fund balance amount to have been spent first until exhausted and then any available unrestricted fund balance.

When an expenditure is incurred for purposes for which committed, assigned, or unassigned amounts are available, the Town considers the fund balance to be spent in the following order: committed, assigned, and then unassigned.

THIS SECTION WOULD BE TAILORED TO WHAT THE TOWN HAS IN PLACE OR WANTS TO ADOPT

GUIDELINES (Minimum Target Levels)

The appropriate level of unrestricted fund balance to be maintained in the general fund.

The Town Boards shall propose budgets that provide for an unrestricted general fund balance of a minimum target level of (10) percent of the total operating general fund expenditures.

In the event the fund balance is greater than twelve (12) percent at the end of any fiscal year, the excess may be used in one or a combination of the following ways:

1. Transfer such excess to the Debt Service Fund for future debt payments.
2. Transfer such excess to the Capital or Nonrecurring Fund for future capital projects.
3. Transfer such excess to the Pension and/or OPEB trust funds

The following circumstances may justify maintaining a fund balance exceeding 12%:

- Significant volatility in operating revenues or operating expenditures;
- Potential drain on resources from other funds facing financial difficulties;
- Exposure to natural disasters (e.g. hurricanes);
- Reliance on a single corporate taxpayer or upon a group of corporate taxpayers in the same industry;
- Rapidly growing budgets; or
- Disparities in timing between revenue collections and expenditures.

The Board of Finance shall monitor and modify the minimum fund balance requirements based on these criteria.

The circumstances in which unrestricted fund balance can be "spent down".

Exigent circumstances may justify a "spend down" of the fund balance to under 10%. Examples of such circumstances include:

- Operating emergencies
- Unanticipated budgetary shortfalls

The policy for replenishing deficiencies.

If at the end of a fiscal year, the unrestricted general fund balance is below ten percent of the total operating general fund expenditures for reasons other than the timing of receipt of disaster recovery funds that have been approved by the federal or state government (provided the town's receipt of such funds is reasonably expected to occur within three to six months), the Board of Finance shall prepare and submit a plan for expenditure reductions and or revenue increases. The Board of Finance shall take action necessary to restore the unreserved, undesignated fund balance to acceptable levels within one year or the next budget cycle.

Sample Resolution

The BOF, Council, etc of the Town of XXXXX approves the Special Revenue Funds that are identified on pages XX to XX of the Annual Financial Report of the Town of XXXXX as required to be in compliance with GASB 54.