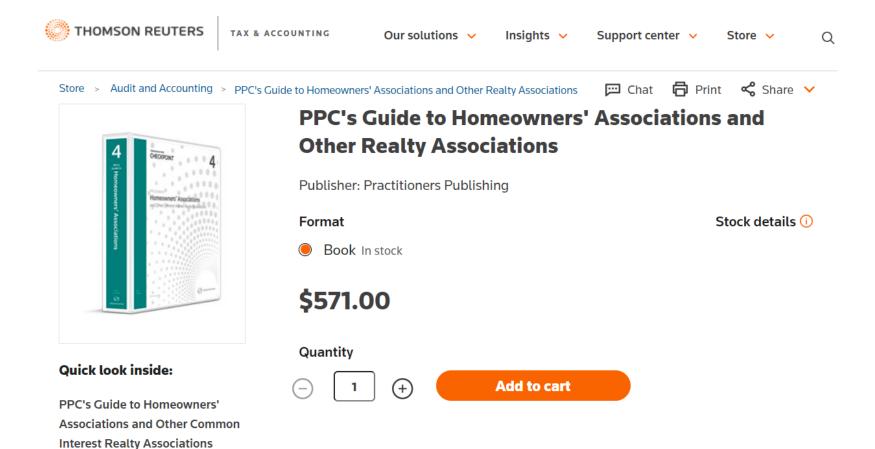
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Reserve study reports are financial reports

Calculations need to be understood and standardized to have value





Sample (PDF) >

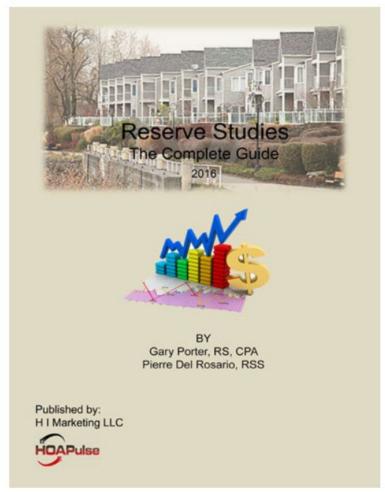




Tax Library Sample (PDF)



Reserve Studies – The Complete Guide





The reserve study report is a financial document

It is not a maintenance plan, an engineering report, a property condition assessment or anything related to components.

All three sets of reserve study standards recognize that the reserve study process consists of a physical analysis and a financial analysis.



The reserve study financial process consists of:

- Financial calculations
- Financial modeling
- Financial reporting



Preparers of financial documents like reserve studies need to know

- What is the difference between a forecast and a projection?
- What are prospective financial statements?
- What is the single most important item in a reserve study?
- Are there standard financial reporting protocols
- What exhibits are normally expected? In what order?



Preparers of financial documents like reserve studies need to know

- If you don't know the answers to all of these questions you really don't have enough knowledge to properly prepare financial reports such as reserve studies
- If you are a member of ICBI you don't need to know any of the answers to the above, because all relative requirements are built directly into the ICBI standards – you just have to follow the standards



Goal of reporting standards

- Clarity
- Consistency
- Comparability

Not trying to make reserve preparers into accountants, just trying to get reports into some semblance of compliance with reporting protocols that have existed for more than 100 years —

Just so finance type people who read the reports think you're informed on financial reporting.



Impact of standards on reserve study process and reports

ICBI standards are generally concepts based related to components and rules based related to reports.

Contrast to NRSS standards which are generally rules based related to components and concept based related to reports.



Minimum required report sections and exhibits

- Cover
- Table of contents
- Preparer report
- Statement of position
- Cash Flow
- Expenditures summary
- Summary component list
- Disclosures including summary of significant assumptions
- Supplementary exhibits FASB disclosures
- Whatever else you want



Some standard reporting protocols – little things, big impact

- Headers, footers, and page numbers on all exhibits
- Header to include association name, period covered, exhibit title
- Totals on pages where appropriate



Some standard exhibit requirements

- Cover page association name, type of report, period covered
- Report association name, type of report, period covered, standards followed, conclusions
- Statement of position current financial status
- Cash Flow Future funding analysis
- Expenditures Future expenditures
- Component list generally at summary level
- Disclosures Anything relevant to report including all assumptions
- FASB Disclosures



Funding Methods

- Component Method
 - Simple in concept
 - Easy to manipulate
- Pooling or Cash Flow Method
 - Confused by many as a funding goal it's not
 - Most simple method to calculate
 - Eliminate allocation requirement inherent to component method



Funding Goals

- Baseline Funding Goal
- Threshold Funding Goal
- Full Funding Goal



Understanding calculations

- Interest
- Inflation
- One-time expenditures
- Percent funded



Percent Funded

- Mostly a west coast thing
- Highly misunderstood
- Can be easily manipulated
- Is really a blunt force tool



Understanding Percent Funded – More complex than it looks

Balance available 100% funded balance

\$ 50,000
\$ 100,000



Understanding Percent Funded – More complex than it looks

	Cost Factor Used					
	Current	Time Valued	Future	Average		
Balance available	4	\$ 50,000		203		
100% funded balance		\$ 100,000				



Understanding Percent Funded – More complex than it looks

	Cost Factor Used					
	Current	Time Valued	Future	Average		
Balance available		\$ 50,000				
100% funded balance		\$ 100,000	_			

Beginning of year End of year Inflation Interest



Reserve Calculations – Percent Funded

Example - Year 8 of 10 year component with \$100,000 current cost at 3% inflation
100 Percent Cost Calculation Method Used

	1		2		3		4	
	Current		Inflation Adjusted		<u>Future</u>		<u>Average</u>	
Balance								
Cash & Investments	\$	118,988	\$	118,988	\$	118,988		\$ 118,988
+ Other Assets			\$	3,000				
- Liabilities			\$	(6,000)				
+ Off balance sheet amounts			\$	7,000				
Balance available	\$	118,988	\$	122,988	\$	118,988		\$ 118,988
100% funded balance	\$	100,000	\$	122,988	\$	130,478		\$ 115,239
Beginning of year	5			Yes				
End of year				Yes				
Inflation			8	Always				
Interest				Never				

Percent Funded Calculated

119.0%

100.0%

91.2%

103.3%



Understanding Percent Funded – Gaming the system

Roofing example

\$500,000 annually for 30 years equals \$15,000,000

If calculated based on annual expenditure it results in a high percent funded calculation

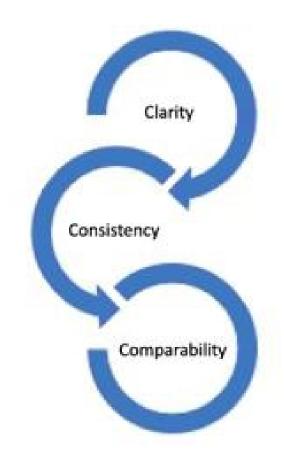
If calculated based on total roof cost is results in a low percent funded calculation



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Three separate disciplines comprise the reserve study process.

The goal of ICBI standards is to achieve Clarity, Consistency, and Comparability, factors considered essential by users of reports.





Questions?

Comments?

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