

How D.C. is forecasting + managing the fiscal implications of COVID-19

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Today's webinar

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Questions?

- Please submit a question by clicking the control panel on the right side of the screen.
- Once you do so, enter your query in the “Questions” box. We ask that you please include your state.



District of Columbia

Overview

- Prelude
- COVID Strikes!
- Estimate methodology
- Policy responses
- Diagnosis
- Lessons

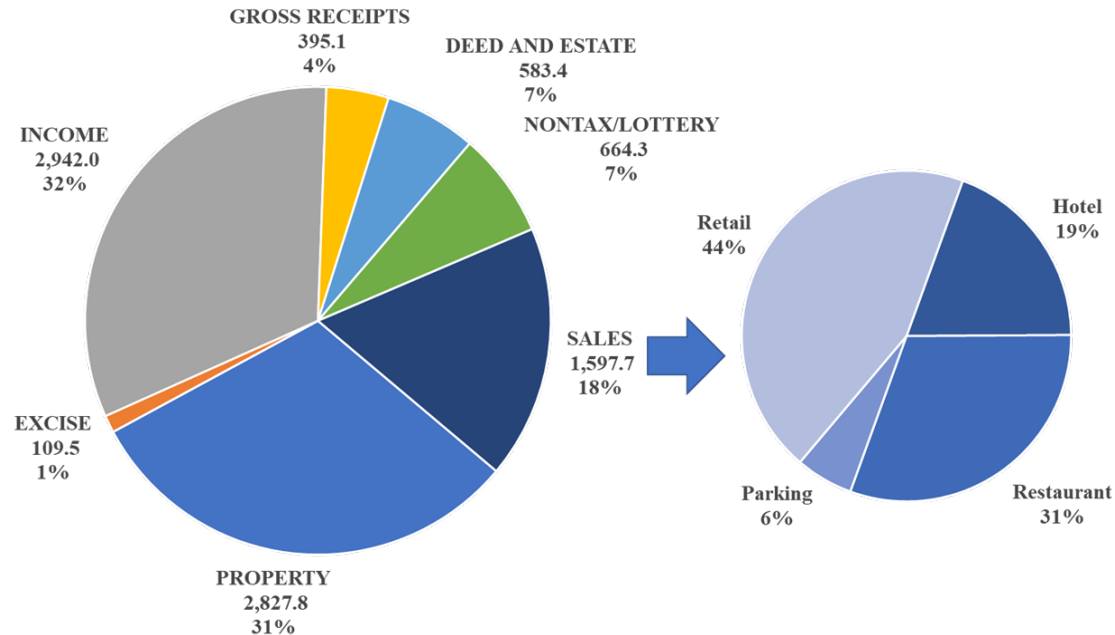
Disclosure: viewpoints represented in this presentation are those of the presenter and not those of the Chief Financial Officer.



District of Columbia

PRELUDE: Overview of D.C.

Gross General Fund FY 2019: \$9.6 Billion



- District of Columbia operates as city, county, and state
 - City revenues: real estate transfer, traffic fines, licenses and permits, sales and excise taxes
 - County revenues: property taxes
 - State revenues: income, estate, lottery, sales and excise
- Balanced budget requirement over current year, budget year plus three forecast years
- Complicated federal relationship



District of Columbia

PRELUDE: Economic Trends

- Strong economy
- Population growth over 2005-2015 decade
- Urbanization trend benefitted District
- Foodie hotspot
- Significant new development
- Convention destination

- **Fiscal Year 2019 closed with over \$300 million surplus and fully funded reserves of \$1.4 billion**



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PRELUDE: Recession Planning

- Recession planning exercise began Fall 2019

WHY?

- Longest expansion on record
- Yield curve inversion summer 2019
- Population growth slowed
- Housing affordability crisis
- International uncertainty
- Demonstrate fiscal condition for ratings agencies

OUTCOME

- Alternate scenarios of moderate and severe recession
- Identified immediate, mid term and long term policy options
- Assessment of fiscal resiliency



PRELUDE: Recession Planning

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RECESSION SCENARIO RESULTS

\$ millions	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	Financial Plan
Gap to Address					
Revenue reduction	-\$345.5	-\$484.9	-\$525.2	-\$441.3	-\$1,796.8
Spending increases	(7.4)	(38.1)	(15.7)	(16.2)	(77.4)
Net Impact to Address	(352.9)	(523.0)	(540.9)	(457.5)	(1,874.2)
Remedies					
Cash reserve funds (1)	94.0	145.0			239.0
Reserve fund - repayment (2)			(119.5)	(119.5)	(239.0)
Other reserves/reduced PAYGO (3)	150.0	-	-	-	150.0
Treasury recession financial tools (4)	108.9	125.9	167.9	171.3	573.9
Subtotal	352.9	270.9	48.4	51.8	723.9
Gap remaining	\$0.0	-\$252.1	-\$492.5	-\$405.7	-\$1,150.3
Share of baseline revenue		-2.6%	-5.0%	-4.0%	

(1) Use of cash reserves leaves 50 days operating revenues

(2) Assume reserve fund payback begins in FY 2023

(3) Special purpose revenue reserves, PAYGO reserve, and other one-time resources

(4) Consists of structured refundings and reduced defeasances, lower interest rates, and other actions



PRELUDE: February Estimate

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February 2020 Estimate

- ORA preparing certified revenue estimate for Mayor's budget recommendation
 - *All data leading up to February positive and strong*
 - *Preliminary estimate increasing prior estimate by 1-2%*
 - US announces limited travel ban from China
 - Italy shuts down certain regions and stops international travel
- Decision to not revise estimate except for adjustments to FY 2020 (Oct 2019-Sept 2020)
 - *SP500 drops 13% from peak in week leading up to publication and COVID-19 spreading through Europe*
 - *Yield curve inverts (again)*
 - *Main concern was slowdown in economy and disruption in international travel (conventions and tourism)*



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COVID Strikes!

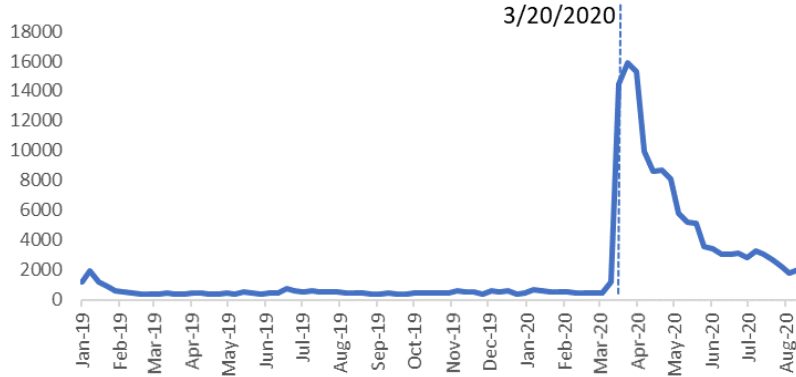
- CFO presented recession scenario to Council March 9th
 - The same day the Mayor briefed the Council on COVID monitoring measures being implemented
- New world began March 16th
 - DC Government requires telework for most employees through March (extended now through October 9th)
 - Schools closed through March (extended through November 6th)
 - Restaurants and retail severely restricted or closed
 - Office workers including federal government also switch to telework
- Immediate impact unprecedented
 - Recessions are not usually as fast as the COVID recession
 - Isolated experience from natural disasters but not useful for economy-wide disruption



COVID Strikes!

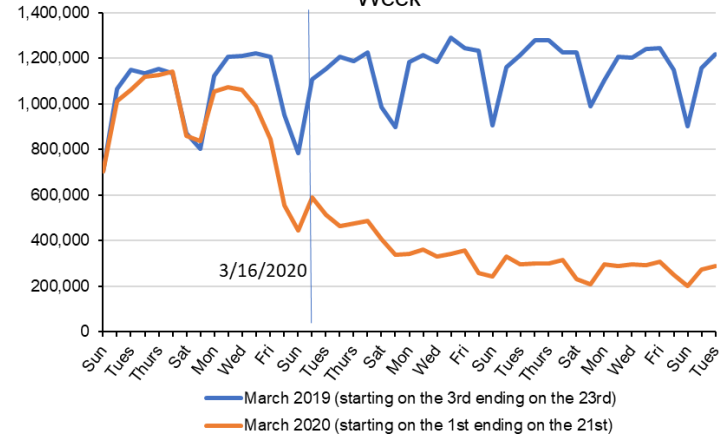
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Initial Claims DC



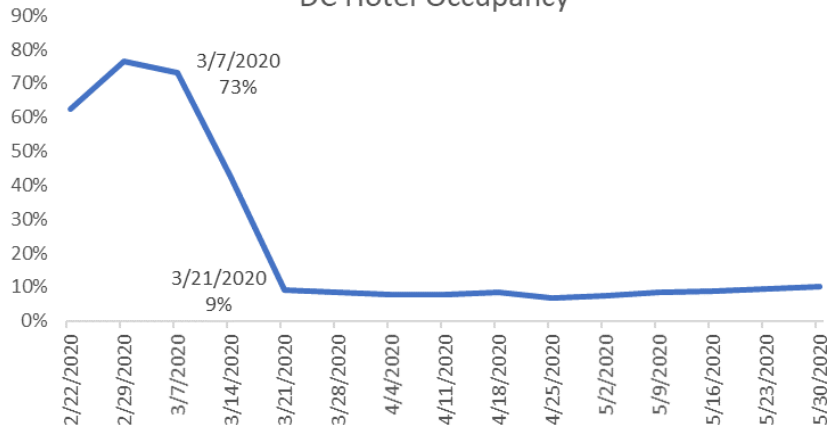
Source: D.C. Department of Employment Services

Number of Smartphones in DC for the Months of March and April in 2019 and 2020 by Days of the Week



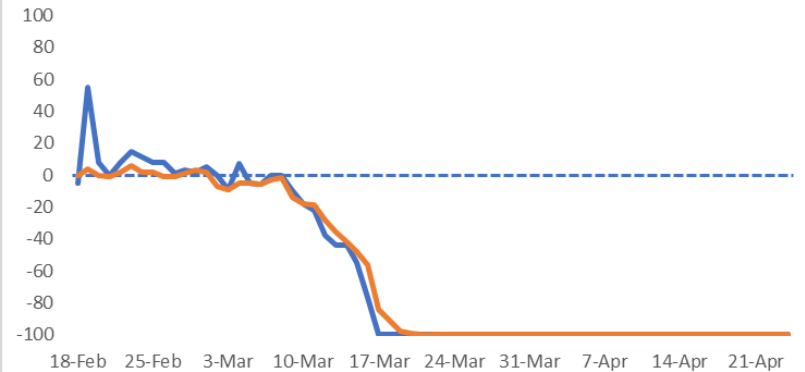
Source: ©Thasos Group

DC Hotel Occupancy



Source: ©STR adjusted by EventsDC

OpenTable Restaurant Reservations



Source: © 2020 OpenTable, Inc.



COVID Strikes!

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IMMEDIATE ACTIONS

- Deferred real property tax payments for hotels until June
- Deferred sales tax remittance until July for non-hotels
- Flexible changes to restaurant operation
- \$33 million small business grant program

FEDERAL RELIEF

- Deferred individual and business income tax filing and payment deadlines (DC did as well)
- Additional unemployment insurance
- Paycheck Protection Program (PPP)
- Direct state ***and territory*** relief for COVID related expenditures

BUDGET DELAY

- Mayor and Council agree to delay FY 2021 budget timeline
 - Asks the Chief Financial Officer to prepare an estimate by April 24th with a follow up in August.
 - Mayor to submit proposed budget on May 5th
 - Cuts time for congressional review very close to start of fiscal year
- CFO gives Mayor a “temperature check” at the end of March for budget planning purposes



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ESTIMATE METHODOLOGY

ECONOMIC FORECASTS

- No longer useful – economy driven by virus now
- Not precise enough – monthly estimate required until vaccine execution

ALTERNATIVE DATA

- High Frequency: restaurant reservations, credit card transactions, and smartphone usage
- Advisory groups: Weekly call with hospitality industry reps and interviews of real estate advisory group members

TIMELINE

- Amateur epidemiology
- Phases of recovery
- Atypical assumptions

During the first few months of the coronavirus pandemic, the United States became a nation of novice hermits and amateur epidemiologists.

(Washington Post 8/16/2020 "Don't just look at Covid-19 fatality rates" McArdle, Megan.



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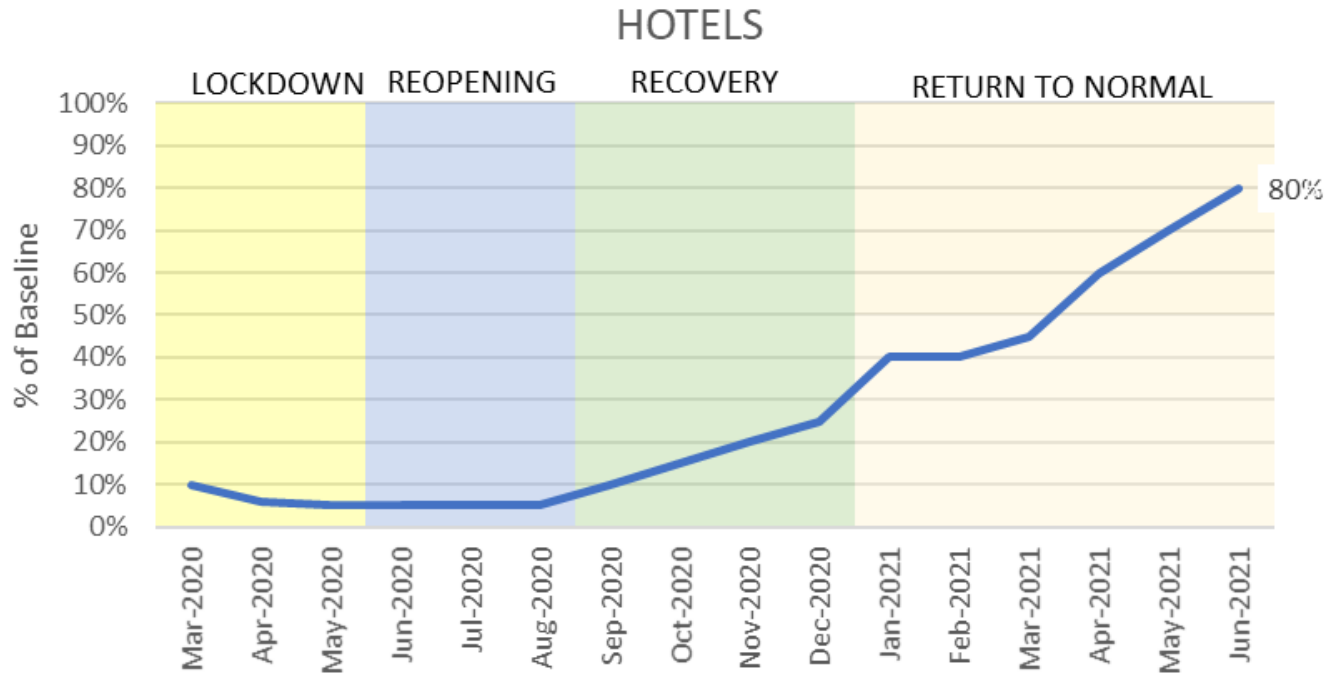
ESTIMATE METHODOLOGY

- ESTABLISHED A TIMELINE OF THE DISTRICT ECONOMY
 - For major “economic activity” revenue, history and new forecasts irrelevant for next few months
 - Withholding of individual income taxes
 - Sales taxes
 - Real estate transfer/recordation taxes
 - Nontax revenue (licenses/permits, fines)
 - Everything relative to February estimate as “baseline”
 - For other revenues, normal modeling with a three quarter recession was used.



ESTIMATE METHODOLOGY

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Separate timelines for:

- Hotels
- Restaurants
- Bars/Performance space
- Retail (traditional and online)
- Telework
- Residential property activity
- Commercial property activity



ESTIMATE METHODOLOGY

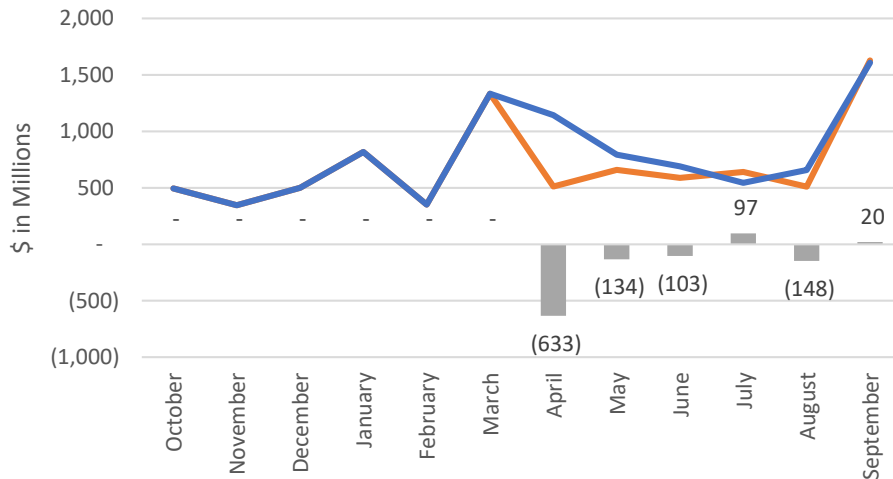
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- Monthly tracking for cash flow (left) used to project cash balances (right)

FY 2020 CASH FLOW (ORA ANALYSIS)

General fund before earmarks

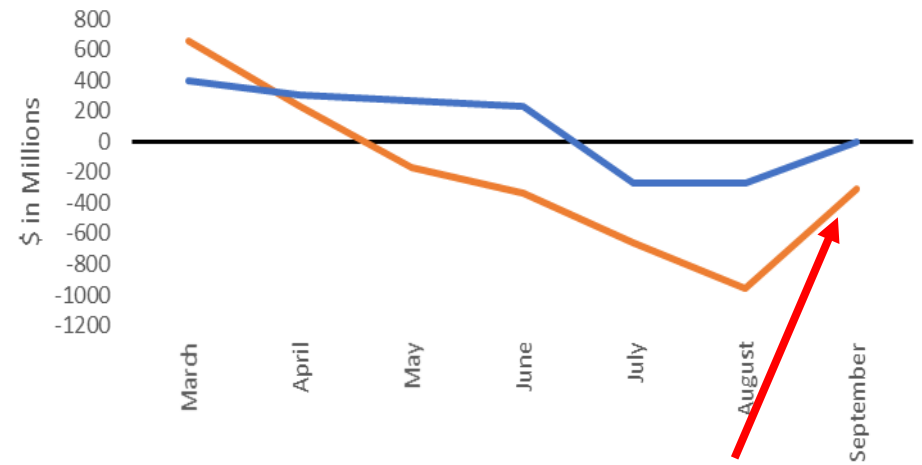
Difference APRIL ESTIMATE FEB Est



Net Cash Flow (Revenues - Expenses) - FY 2020

Budgeted vs April Update

April Revision Budgeted



Deficit possible



ESTIMATE METHODOLOGY

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April revenue estimate compared to previous estimate

Local Source, General Fund Revenue Estimate (\$ millions)	Actual		Estimated		Projected	
	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
February 2020 Revenue Estimate	8,314.9	8,452.0	8,690.0	8,975.9	9,249.2	9,547.1
April revision to estimate		-721.8	-773.6	-605.6	-568.1	-555.1
April 2020 Revenue Estimate		7,730.2	7,916.4	8,370.3	8,681.1	8,992.0
Revenue Change from Previous Year						
Amount	556.5	(584.7)	186.2	453.9	310.9	310.8
Year-Over-Year Percent Change	7.2%	-7.0%	2.4%	5.7%	3.7%	3.6%

- April 24, 2020, estimate relative to February 2020 estimate – Local fund only (after earmarks)
- Decline year over year in 2020 - 7% recovering some in 2021
- Revenue in 2019 not recovered until 2022



POLICY RESPONSE: FY 2021 Budget

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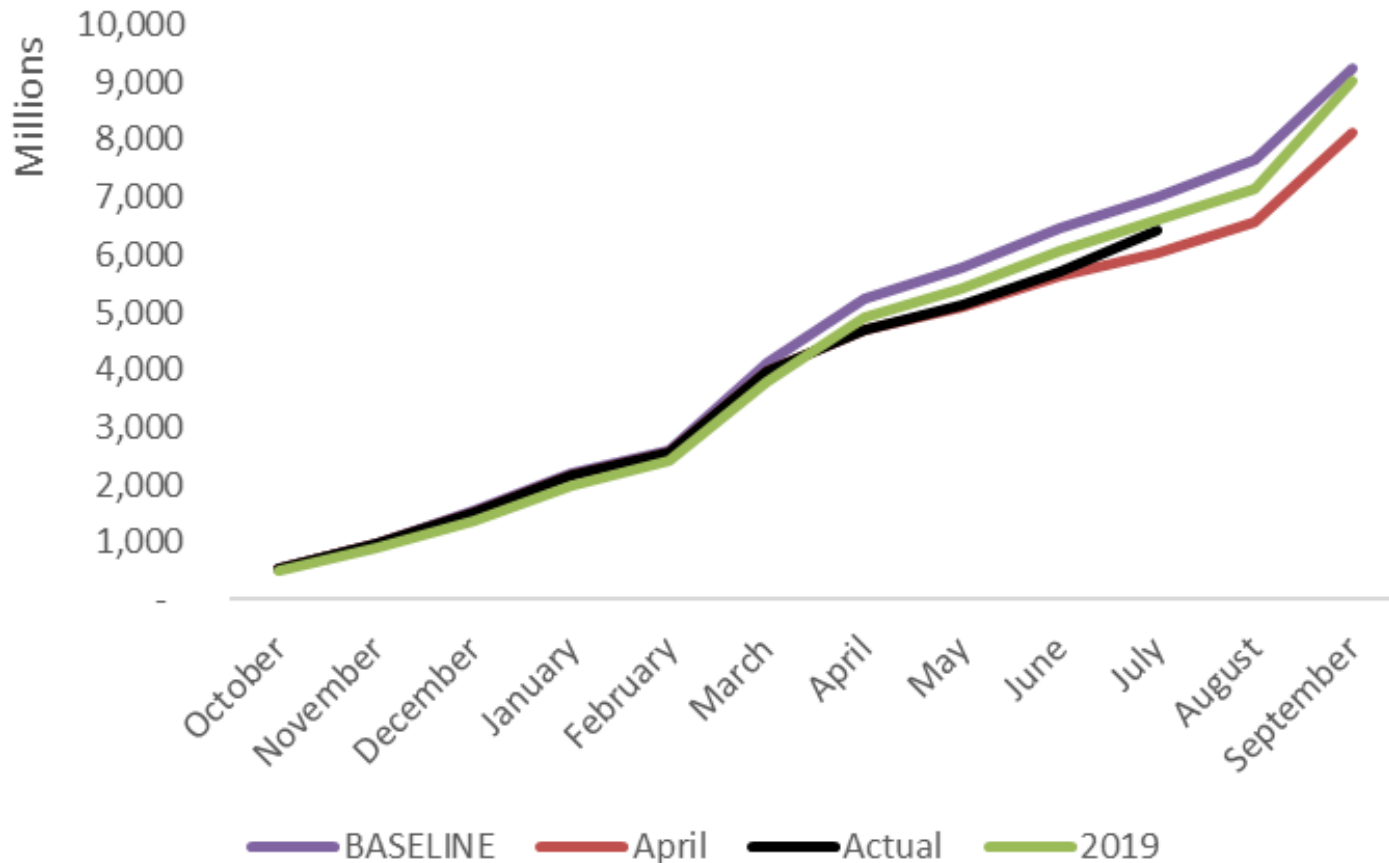
- Fund Balance Use
 - Full use of FY19 surplus
 - Full use of Fiscal Stabilization Reserve (most flexible reserve fund)
- Debt service action
 - Deferred Ballpark Stadium Bond Defeasance
 - Used estimated bond refinancing savings in FY21 and FY22
- New revenue
 - Enhanced collections
 - Targeted tax expenditure changes
- Gap closing expenditure reduction
 - Freeze on cost-of-living salary adjustments (even previously negotiated)
 - Assumed no pay growth in the out-years of the plan
 - Travel and hiring freeze



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DIAGNOSIS

Cumulative Gross General Fund Revenue FY 2020





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DIAGNOSIS

What we got right (so far)

- Sales tax reductions mostly on target
 - Remote sales
- Absent large building sales, deed transfer taxes mostly on target
 - Tax rate change kept revenue up
 - Three building sales already in works closed in March and May
- Tax deferrals for hotels and retailers

What we missed (so far)

- Strong withholding
 - Telework and PPP maintained employment
 - Unemployment compensation taxed in the District
- Unemployment rate
- Deed recordation tax
 - Low interest rates spurred refinancing
 - A few large office buildings sold
- Automated traffic fines



District of Columbia

LESSONS

- Recession plan was enormous benefit
 - Blueprint ready to go
 - Ability to take more time to assess
- Importance of reserves
 - Allowed breathing room while situation was chaotic
 - Prevented drastic mid-year cuts
- Flexibility in estimation
 - Pivot to new methodology critical
 - New data sources identified and qualified

BUT...

- We are not out of it yet
- Plan to keep using timeline method until there's more clarity in the economic data
- We are just starting to grapple with the long term effects of expanded telework, virtual school, and other fundamental changes to the economy

Questions?

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