

Understanding the Revised General Operating Support 2013-14 Funding Formula

Developed for



- Background: What Brought Us to this Point?
- Review Current Formula
- Understand CAC's Goals & Explain Revised Formula
- Next Steps: Ensuring your Success

CAC's new mission statement

To strengthen and inspire *the community* through investing in arts and culture.

Vision: At the end of the first ten years of public arts funding, CAC will have *helped build stronger, more resilient arts and culture organizations*, helped created vibrant and energetic neighborhoods infused with culture, and helped establish Cuyahoga County as a hub of creative activities and destination for artists.

Current Calculation of Grant Size

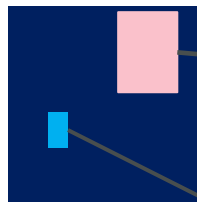
Two core values define how CAC distributes General Operating Support (GOS) grants:

- All organizations will be treated **fairly**, even very small ones.
- All organizations will receive a grant that is **meaningful** to them in real dollars, even the very large ones.
- To fulfill these values: CAC uses funding formula that accounts for organizational budget size.

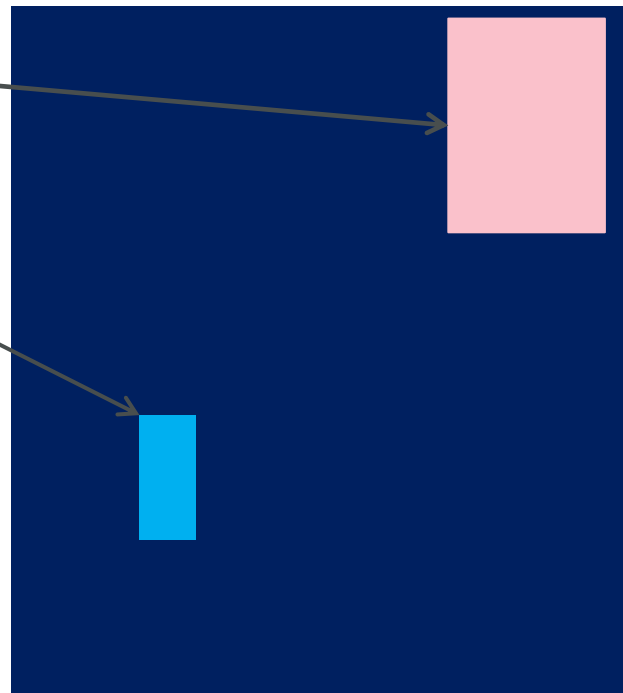
Understanding the Current Formula

All organizations that score over 75 from the panel receive a portion of the total grant pool that corresponds to their portion of the total revenues of all grantees.

Total Grant Pool



Total Revenues of Grantees



Understanding the Current Formula

- CAC calculates grant amount using 5 variables:
 - Adjusted organizational revenue net of CAC grant (ERS form)
 - Sum of organizational net revenue for all grantees
 - Number of grantees
 - Total dollars available in grant pool
 - An exponent factor makes distribution more equitable for smaller organizations.

- All organizations earning at least a 75 from the panel receive funding that is proportionate to their size.

Understanding the *Current** Formula

small group discussion

*** GOS 2011-12**

Goal #1: Assess More than Revenue Growth

Current Situation:

- To treat grantees fairly, budget size matters.
- If your revenue increases, so does your grant.
If it decreases, so does your grant.

Limitations:

- Growth does NOT equal nonprofit sustainability.
Undesirable consequence - the **formula favors growth**.
- 1 year of revenue data: **susceptible to anomaly years**.
Big + and - will affect your grant amount.

Goal #2: Make Score Matter

Current Situation:

- Formula treats all grantees *the same* regardless of panel score.

Limitation:

- Does NOT recognize organizations that were rated highly by the panel.
- No incentive for high performance.

Goal #3: Reward Financial Health

Current Situation:

- Organizations with same size budget receive same funding - regardless of financial sustainability.

Limitation:

- Formula rewards organizations that are growing *even if that growth threatens the viability of the organization.*

Revised Formula Component #1

Lessen the Impact of Growth on Grant Award



Goal: Make sure that the size of the organization – at a fixed point in time - isn't the *only factor* considered in calculating grant award.

Solution: Average it. Smooth it out.
Use 3 years of revenue data to calculate the Net Revenue.

Revised Formula Component #2

Make the Score Matter

Goal: Make the Score Matter. Reward strong applications.

Solution: Build off existing formula, using panel score as “adjuster” to net revenue.

Step 1- Use panel score as ‘adjuster’ to net revenue

- a) $(\text{Score} \times \text{Net Revenue}) = \text{Adjusted Net Revenue}$
- b) $\text{Adjusted Net Revenue} / \text{Sum of Adjusted Net Revenue} = \% \text{ of Total Adjusted Revenue}$

Example: ABC, Inc.

$$94.67 \times \$384,207 = \$36,371,596$$

$$\$36,371,596 / \$22,311,136,700 = .16\%$$

Step 2- Use the % of Total Adjusted Revenue, rather than % of Total Revenue, and the existing Factor to calculate the New Exponent

- a) $\% \text{ of Total Adjusted Revenue raised to the Factor} = \text{New Exponent}$

$$.16 \wedge .7651 = .00736352$$

Step 3- Plug this New Exponent into the existing formula to calculate grant amount

- a) $\text{New Exponent} \times \text{Constant} \times \text{Grant Pool} / \text{Number of Grantees}$

$$.00736352 \times 33.10 \times \$14,000,000 / 67 = \$50,925$$

Revised Formula Component #3

Reward Financial Health

Goal: Reward responsible financial performance, in part, to offset inherent bias of formula to reward growth.

Solution: Integrate 3 indicators of financial health into scoring system.

These measures include:

- a. Trajectory
- b. Operating performance
- c. Risk tolerance

a. Trajectory (Panel)

- **Tell your story.** Applicants address financial challenges in narratives explaining what actions have been taken or will be taken to improve financial health.
- **Panels rank** organizations as “In decline”, “Holding steady,” or “Improving” in relation to financial health.

Score: 0 – 5 points

- **The formula uses averages** to ensure that every applicant has the opportunity for the same maximum number of points.

$$\frac{0 * \#decline + .5 * \#steady + 1 * \#improving}{TotalVotes} * 5pts$$

b. Operating Performance (CDP)

- **Account for Surplus & Deficit.** Measured by calculating cumulative unrestricted operating surplus or deficit relative to operating expenses over prior 3 years.

Sometimes deficits are intentional. Averaging 3 years makes sure not to punish purposeful management decisions.

- **Score:** 0- 5 points
Depending on surplus/deficits over last 3 years

$$\frac{Surplus1 + Surplus2 + Surplus3}{Expenses1 + Expenses2 + Expenses3} * \frac{1}{10\%surplus} * 5pts$$

c. Risk Tolerance (CDP)

- **Working Capital and Liquidity Matter.**

Measured by calculating unrestricted liquid net assets at the last fiscal year end as a percent of that year's operating expenses.

Score: 0 – 5 points

- NFF recommends that organizations aim to have enough unrestricted liquid net assets to cover **3 months** of operating expenses. Three months of operating expenses, or one quarter, is 25% of the annual budget.

$$\frac{\textit{UnrestrictedLiquidNetAssets}}{\textit{OperatingExpenses}} * \frac{1}{.25\textit{yearrecommended}} * 5\textit{pts}$$

Overall Impact of Revised Equation (Simulation)



Revised Formula

Sample **SMALL** organization

\$150,000
budget

- **Current GOS formula**
\$23,956

Panel Score: 76/100
Financial Health: 9/15
Total: 85/115

- **Grant award: \$22,085**
Change: \$(1,871)

Panel Score: 96/100
Financial Health: 9/15
Total: 105/115

- **Grant award: \$26,481**
Change: \$2,525

Revised Formula

Sample **MEDIUM** organization

**\$1,000,000
budget**

- **Current GOS formula
\$102,278**

Panel Score: 76/100
Financial Health: 9/15
Total: 85/115

- **Grant award: \$93,793**
Change: \$(8,485)

Panel Score: 96/100
Financial Health: 9/15
Total: 105/115

- **Grant award: \$109,250**
Change: \$6,972

Revised Formula

Sample **LARGE** organization

\$11,500,000
budget

- **Current GOS formula**
\$662,705

Panel Score: 76/100
Financial Health: 9/15
Total: 85/115

- **Grant award: \$606,222**
Change: \$(56,843)

Panel Score: 96/100
Financial Health: 9/15
Total: 105/115

- **Grant award: \$706,411**
Change: \$43,706

Understanding the *Revised** Formula

small group case studies

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