WORKERS COMPENSATION FUND

	2021 Actual		2022 Budget		2022 Projected		2023 Executive	
Cash and Other Assets Claims Payable and Other Liabilities		16,104,567 (11,260,261)		15,693,008 (11,260,261)		16,104,567 (11,442,663)		15,858,240 (11,442,663)
Net Assets: January 1	\$	4,844,306	\$	4,432,747	\$	4,661,904	<u>\$</u>	4,415,577
REVENUES								
Billings to Departments		3,650,000		3,750,000		3,750,000		3,750,000
Appropriation from Other Funds		-		-		-		-
Misc. Revenue (3rd Party Subrogation)		18,450	~	75,000	<u>_</u>	75,000		40,000
Total Revenue	\$	3,668,450	\$	3,825,000	\$	3,825,000	\$	3,790,000
EXPENSES								
Workers' Compensation Losses Paid		3,152,734		3,250,000		3,250,000		3,500,000
Actuarial Reserve Adjustment		-		-		-		-
Debt and Other Financing		-		-		-		-
Legal Services		49,395		110,000		110,000		115,500
Outside Services		171,742		180,000		180,000		187,200
Administrative Expense		118,911		156,327		156,327		160,515
Insurance		358,070		375,000		375,000		400,000
Total Expenses	\$	3,850,852	\$	4,071,327	\$	4,071,327	<u>\$</u>	4,363,215
Net Assets: December 31		4,661,904		4,186,420		4,415,577		3,842,362
Net Asset Goal		650,000		650,000		650,000		650,000
Surplus (Deficiency)	\$	4,011,904	\$	3,536,420	\$	3,765,577	\$	3,192,362

Notes on Workers Compensation Fund Policy:

The City's Workers Compensation Fund policy is to maintain a net asset balance equal to or greater than the current self-insured retention (SIR) contained in the City's excess Workers Compensation insurance policy. In 2015, the SIR is increased to \$650,000. Claims are reserved at a 95% confidence level.

In 2017, the confidence level at which claims are reserved was changed to 85%. This means in 85 out of 100 cases, the amount reserved will be sufficient to pay outstanding claims.

On December 3, 2013, the Common Council authorized an appropriation of \$750,000 to the Workers Compensation Fund from the City General Fund (Legistar #32182, RES-13-00882). In 2015, billings to agencies were increased by \$125,000. Additional appropriations from the General Fund, as well as increased billings to agencies, may be required in the future if fund expenses continue to exceed revenues. Much of these increased expenses can be attributed to the actuarial reserve adjustment associated with medical cost inflation and increases in average claim amounts.

In 2017, billings to agencies increased by \$150,000.

In 2018, billings to agencies increased by \$250,000 to meet budgeted increase in losses paid.

In 2019, billings to agencies decreased by \$200,000 to meet budgeted decrease in losses paid.

In 2020, billings to agencies for Workers Compensation decreased by \$900,000 and increased by \$950,000 for Insurance in order to improve the Insurance fund balance without affecting agency budgets. Budgeted Workers Compensation losses increased by \$50,000.

In 2021, billings to agencies for the Insurance Fund decreased by \$500,000, and increased by \$500,000 in the Worker's Compensation Fund. This modification restores a portion of a change in billings between the two funds in the 2020 budget that addressed a deficit in the Insurance Fund.

In 2022, billings to agencies for the Insurance Fund decreased by \$100,000, and increased by \$100,000 in the Worker's Compensation Fund. This modification restores a portion of a change in billings between the two funds in the 2020 budget that addressed a deficit in the Insurance Fund.

In 2023, billings to agencies for the Workers Compenation Fund did not change from 2022. The Executive Budget assumes using \$573,2015 in fund balance in 2023.