



Water & WW Rate Study

Long Range Financial Plan & Rate Structure Proposed Plan

*City of Kenora
Nov. 14, 2011*

LRFP and O.Reg 453/07

- O.Reg 453/07 essentially requires municipalities to develop comprehensive long range financial plans
- This will link together short and long range decisions and provide an understanding of the implications on:
 - Operating Budgets
 - Capital Budgets
 - Reserves/Debts
 - Assets



LRFP and *Sustainability*

- A Long Range Financial Plan (LRFP) was developed to provide strategies, principles and policies to guide financial decision-making
- The ultimate goal of the long range financial plan is to ensure that Kenora can provide water/wastewater services on a ***sustainable*** basis



What is a Long Range Financial Plan?

- A LRFP is a framework to guide the municipality in planning and decision making
- It is a strategic process that provides a municipality with the insights and information they need to make choices necessary to establish financial sustainability
- A LRFP:
 - Identifies fiscal issues and opportunities
 - Establishes fiscal policies and goals
 - Examines fiscal trends
 - Produces a financial forecast
 - Provides for feasible solutions



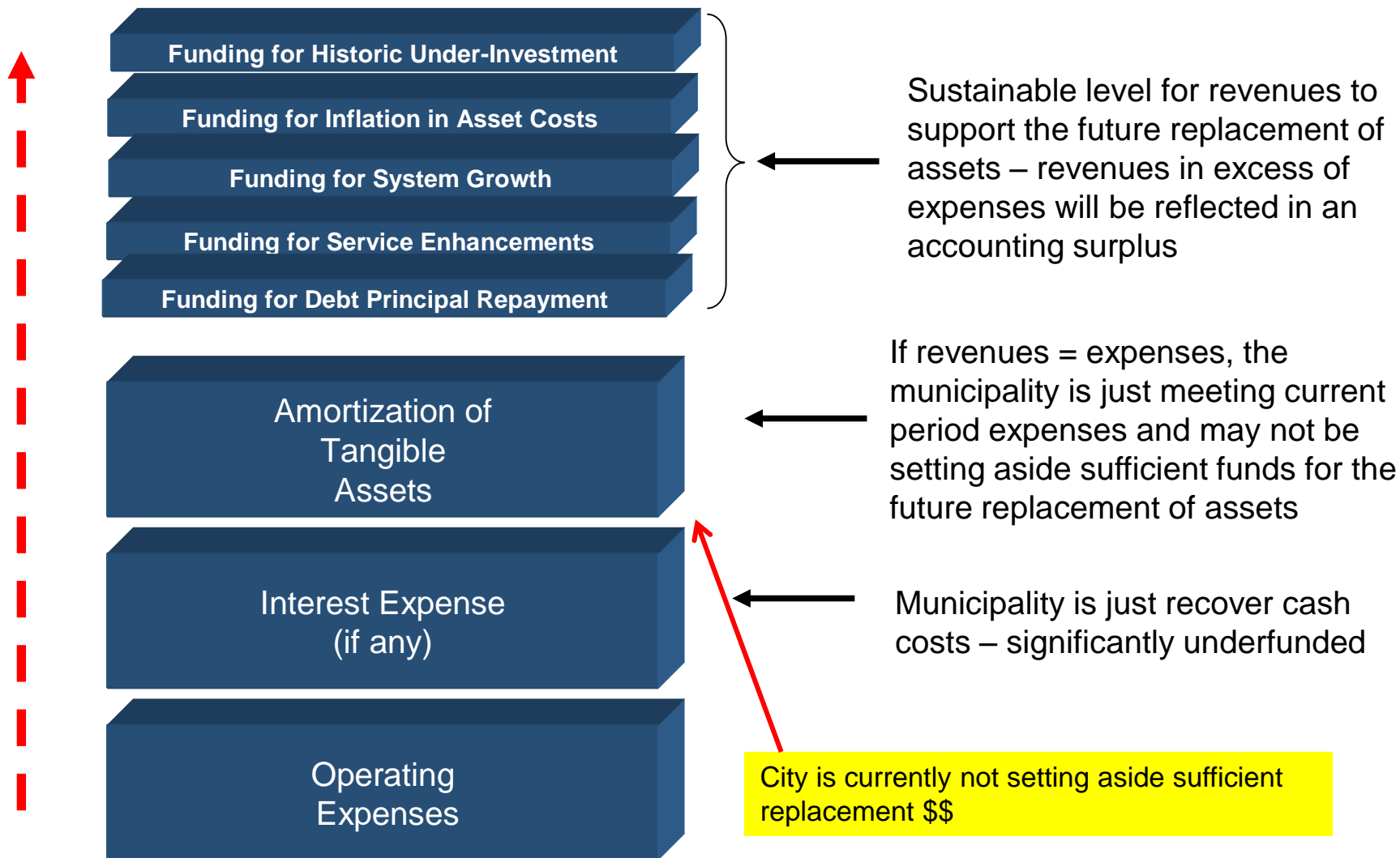
Sustainability

The City is experiencing three key challenges with respect to sustainability

1. *Underfunded program for the replacement of existing assets as they come due for replacement. This has resulted in a significant infrastructure deficit*
2. *Low reserves with insufficient annual contributions*
3. *Affordability considerations*



Building Blocks for Financial Sustainability



Asset Renewal/Replacement - *Sustainability*

- City has \$35 million in water and \$31 million in wastewater assets (historical cost) with a replacement cost of \$90 million in water and \$77 million in ww assets
- Insufficient transfers to the capital program to achieve full lifecycle replacement of these assets. For example using the 2011 budget :

	Combined (000's)
Total Contribution to Capital	\$ 510
Historical Amortization Expense	\$ 1,004
Replacement Amortization Expense	\$ 2,691
Funding Gap (Historical Amortization)	\$ (494)
Funding Gap (Replacement Amortization)	\$ (2,181)

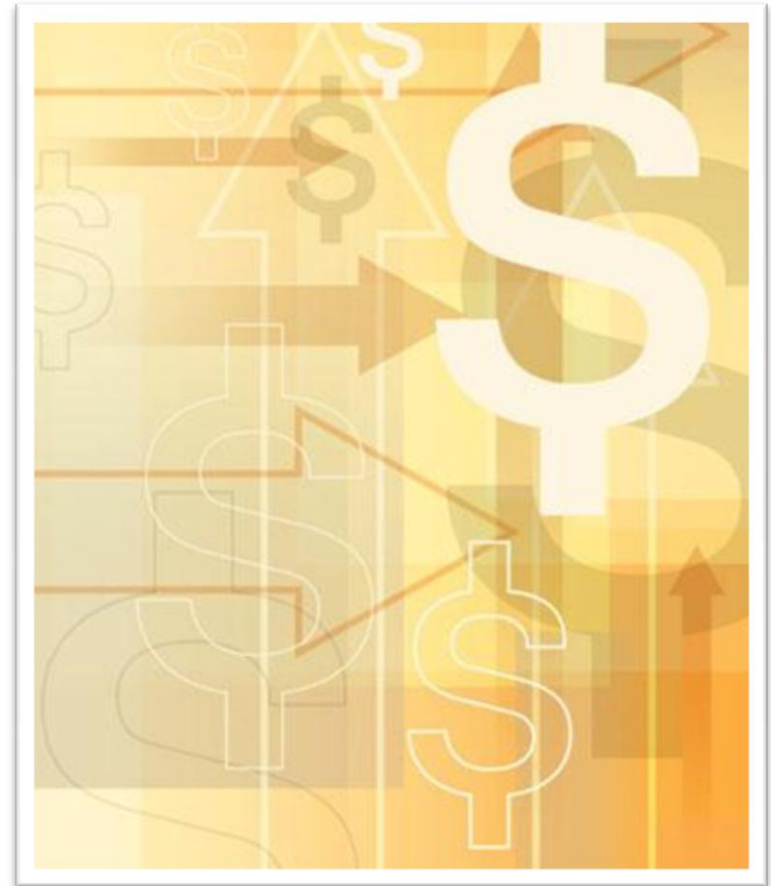
- Annual funding gap of \$494,000 on a historical cost basis and \$2.2 million on a replacement cost basis
- In addition, the City also has a historical funding deficit in water and wastewater operations of \$17.3 million in water and \$8.7 million in wastewater related to assets that are past their useful life.

Reserves - *Sustainability*

- Reserves/reserve funds includes:
 - To provide rate stabilization in the face of variable and uncontrollable factors
 - To make provisions for replacements/renewals/acquisitions of assets/infrastructure that are currently being consumed
 - To avoid spikes in funding requirements for large capital projects by reducing their reliance on long-term debt borrowings
 - To smooth the rate impact of major capital projects on the operating budget
 - To ensure adequate and sustainable cash flows

Reserves - *Sustainability*

- The City's consolidated Water/Wastewater Reserves are forecast to be only \$190,000 by the end of 2011 – this represents only 4% of the rate revenues
- This is very low, particularly given that the City's water and wastewater assets are almost 50% amortized with a combined replacement value of \$167 million
- This creates risks in terms of revenue stability and unforeseen capital requirements



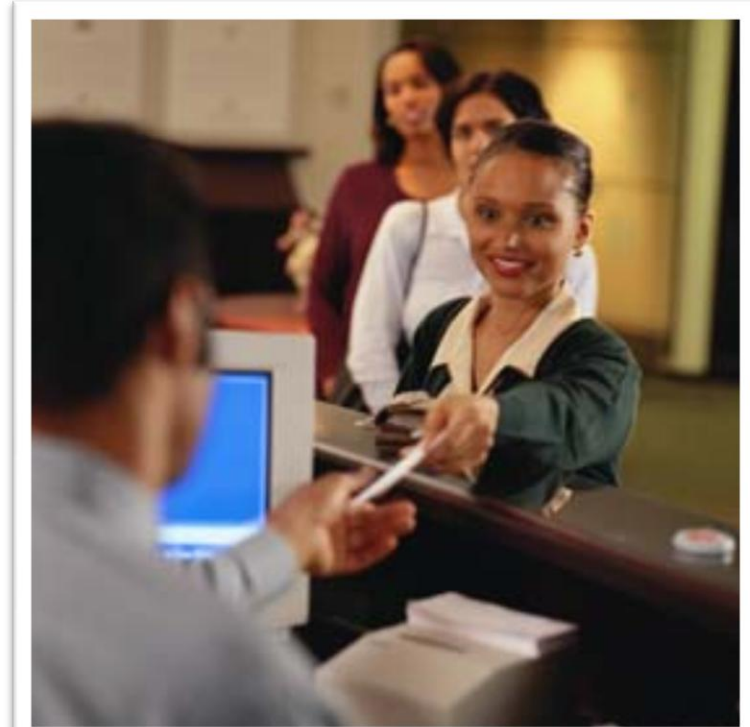
Affordability - *Sustainability*

Volume Meter Size	Res. 250 m ³ 5/8"	Commercial 10,000 m ³ 2"	Industrial 30,000 m ³ 3"	Industrial 100,000 m ³ 4"
Kenora	\$ 919	\$ 16,762	\$ 51,524	\$ 159,540
Survey Average 84 Ontario Municipalities	\$ 826	\$ 24,777	\$ 72,415	\$ 235,173
\$ Difference to Average	\$ 93	\$ (8,015)	\$ (20,891)	\$ (75,633)
% Difference to Average	11%	-32%	-29%	-32%

- Residential cost of service is 11% higher than the survey average for a customer that consumes 250 m³ annually
- Costs for mid-large customers is considerably lower in Kenora than the survey average (29%-32% lower)
- Difference across various consumption levels is due to the large proportionate allocation of costs to be recovered from the fixed fee in Kenora

Affordability - *Sustainability*

- Credit rating agencies believe that the level of rates for particular customers be considered along with the affordability of rates relative to income
- Industry benchmarks consider costs for water/wastewater service should not be higher than 2% of average household income. Currently, the cost of water/ww service in Kenora is 1.2% of income, well below the benchmark
- Residential affordability was taken into consideration in developing a long range financial plan to ensure that the cost of service is affordable



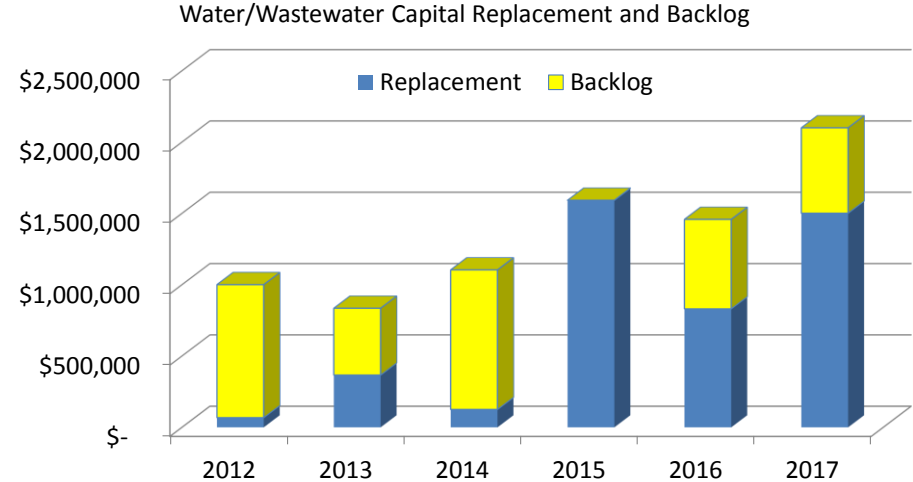
Recommended Strategy

- Gradually increase the contributions to the capital program over the next 6 years to:
 - Balance rate increases and address the asset replacement and infrastructure gap by ensuring that the residential cost of service remained below the benchmark 2% (cost per household income)
 - Address all capital requirements for assets as they come due for replacement over the next 6 years
 - Begin to address past infrastructure deficits
 - Gradually increase contributions to the reserves and establish a minimum reserve balance (10% of rate revenue requirements) to ensure that funds are available for revenue stability and to address any unforeseen capital requirements
 - Smooth the water/ww rate increases to 10%
- By 2017, the annual contributions to the capital program will exceed replacement amortization which will ensure that the infrastructure deficit will not grow

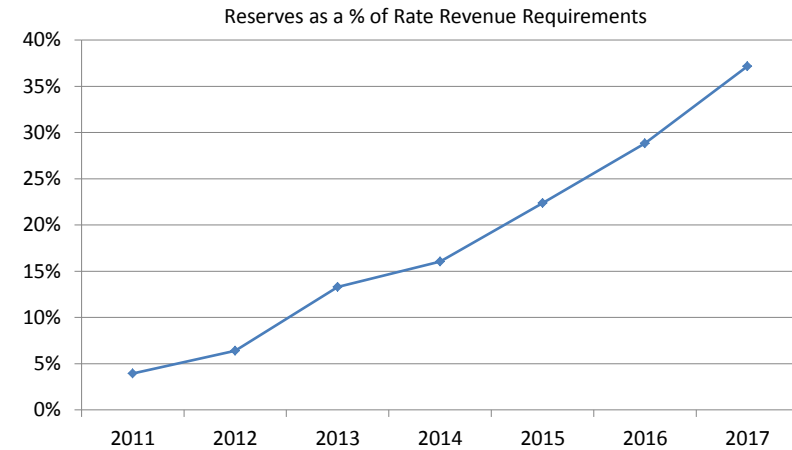
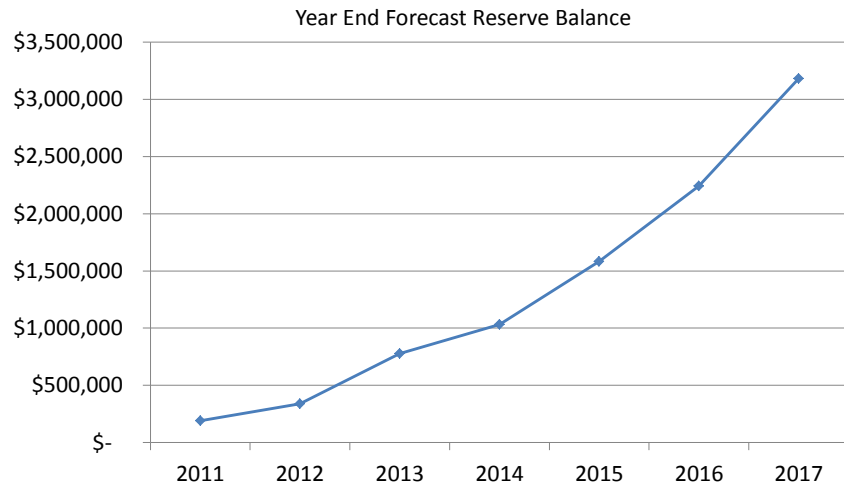
Recommended Strategy

- Recommended plan provides for approximately \$8.1 million to fund the replacement of all assets as they come due from 2012-2017(4.5 million) and to address \$3.6 million of the backlog
- The specific capital projects should be determined in a priority basis

	2012-2017 Capital Plan (000's)	2012-2017 Replacement Requirements (000's)	2012-2017 Backlog Addressed (000's)
Water	\$4,805	\$2,470	\$2,335
WW	\$3,285	\$2,016	\$1,268
Total	\$8,090	\$4,486	\$3,604



Recommended Strategy



- The reserve is forecast to move from a balance of \$190,000 in 2011 to \$3.2 million in 2017
- This will provide the City with additional flexibility to further expedite the elimination of the infrastructure deficit.

Capital Financing Plan – *Sustainability*

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Water Capital Budget	\$ 735,565	\$ 517,500	\$ 702,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 950,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 4,805,065
Financing Plan	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Capital Reserve	\$ 455,185	\$ 517,500	\$ 702,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 950,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 4,524,685
Subsidy	\$ 280,380						\$ 280,380
Total	\$ 735,565	\$ 517,500	\$ 702,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 950,000	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 4,805,065

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Wastewater Capital Budget	\$ 265,000	\$ 317,500	\$ 402,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 3,284,500
Financing Plan	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Capital Reserve	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 402,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 2,702,000
Debt	\$ 265,000	\$ 317,500					\$ 582,500
Total	\$ 265,000	\$ 317,500	\$ 402,000	\$ 500,000	\$ 800,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 3,284,500

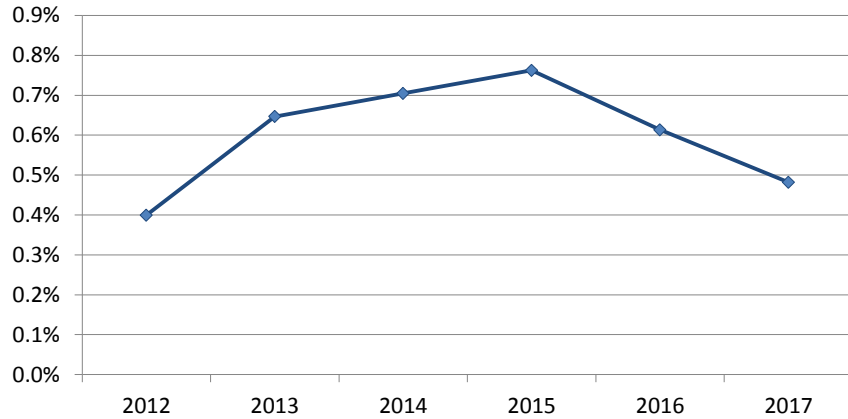
Operating Budget Forecast

in (000's)	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Water Rate Revenue Requirements	\$ 2,463	\$ 2,566	\$ 2,793	\$ 3,028	\$ 3,282	\$ 3,555	\$ 3,851
Wastewater Rate Revenue Requirements	\$ 2,373	\$ 2,753	\$ 3,056	\$ 3,406	\$ 3,798	\$ 4,234	\$ 4,720
Total	\$ 4,837	\$ 5,319	\$ 5,849	\$ 6,435	\$ 7,080	\$ 7,789	\$ 8,571
% change in Rate Revenue Requirements							
Water		4.2%	8.9%	8.4%	8.4%	8.3%	8.3%
Wastewater		16.0%	11.0%	11.5%	11.5%	11.5%	11.5%
Total		10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%

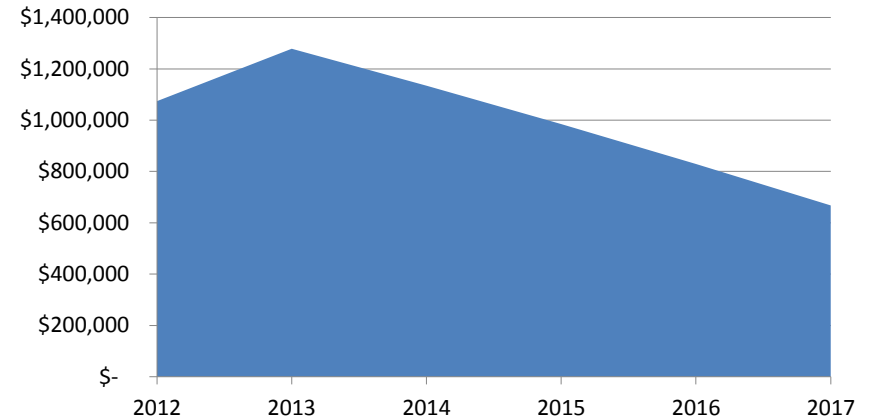
- Average blended rate requirement change is forecast to be 10% annually

Debt Forecast

Debt Servicing as a % of Revenues



Debt Outstanding



- City's debt outstanding peaks in 2013 at \$1.3 million. By 2017, debt outstanding is \$0.68 million

Summary of Recommendations

- ✓ Supports ongoing replacement of existing assets
- ✓ Begins to address the infrastructure deficit
- ✓ Improves revenue stability
- ✓ Smooths rate increases
- ✓ Considers affordability for customers



