

Budget 101

An Introduction to Municipal Budgeting for Adelaide Metcalfe

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- Financial Plan
 - Sets out the planned expenditures and the means of financing
 - Statement of priorities
 - Establishes spending limits on programs and services
 - Reflects funding priorities
 - Basis of financial decision making



- Political Document
- Management Document
- It also:
 - Links to Operational Plans, Asset Management Plan, Development Charges Study and Master Plans, among others.
 - Serves as a communications tool to inform and engage residents and the community



The budget is a key planning document in achieving the Township's strategic priorities.



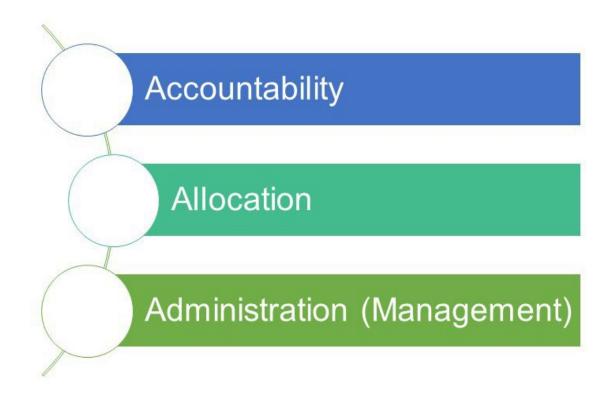
Why do we Budget?

Requirements under the Municipal Act

- Legal requirement: Section 290(1)
 - Council must adopt estimates of all sums required during the coming year for the purposes of the municipality
 - Budget shall be prepared during the year or in the immediately preceding year.
- Must present a balanced budget: Section 290(2)
 - The budget shall provide that estimated revenues are equal to the estimated expenditures



Why do we Budget?





Our Challenge

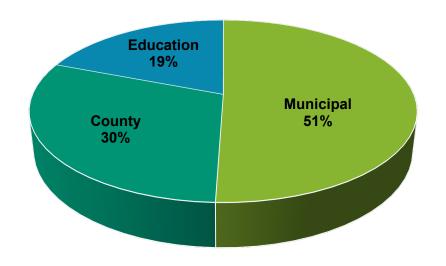
- Meet the needs of as many of our "customers" as possible in a fiscally responsible way.
- Complicated by:
 - The needs and wants of our residents vary from person-toperson
 - Misperceptions about which services are under the control of the local government



Property Tax Collection

- Adelaide Metcalfe collects property taxes for:
 - Township
 - County of Middlesex
 - School Boards

Distribution of Property Taxes Collected by Adelaide Metcalfe, 2024





The Budget Process

Understanding the Budget Process

- Municipalities must present a balanced budget, as mandated by provincial legislation.
 - Can incur debt to pay for large capital acquisitions
 - Cannot incur a deficit to fund day-to-day operations
- Careful analysis must be done regarding the level of services required to meet the expectations of the community balanced against realistic taxation and user fee levels.





Budget Development - Priorities

The budget reflects our priorities as a community to deliver the highest standard in municipal service in a sustainable, professional, and innovative manner.

It is focused on the delivery of core municipal services for residents and businesses, striving to respectfully balance the needs of our residents.



Cost Drivers





Four-Stage Budget Process





Operating Budget

Operating vs. Capital Budgets

| Operating Budget | Capital Budget |
|--|---|
| Normal operating expenditures and revenues associated with the day-to-day provision of services. | Significant expenditures to acquire, construct or improve land, buildings, engineering structures or machinery and equipment used to provide municipal services with a benefit lasting beyond one year. |
| Annual Planning - Driven by Departmental Business Plans | Long-term Planning - Five-year Forecast |

While both provide services and programs, the types of expenditures and the sources of finance differ.



Departmental Business Plans

- Each department develops a business plan that considers:
 - Departmental focus and priorities
 - Major customers/clients
 - Previous year's achievements
 - Trends and challenges
 - Council work plan and priorities
 - Financial information/summaries



Non-Discretionary Cost Increases

- Each year, Adelaide Metcalfe must take into account "non-discretionary" increases in the cost of providing services.
- These are increases required to the budget for items we cannot directly control.
 - Some of these are similar to what we experience in our own homes from inflation – the cost of hydro, gas, phone/internet
 - Consumer Price Index
 - Construction Price Index



Operating Expenditures

 On average 94% of the operating expenses of the Township fall into 8 expenditure categories

| Expenditures | % | \$ |
|---|-------|-------------|
| Transfer TO Reserve Funds | 32.3% | \$2,284,983 |
| Wages & Benefits | 23.2% | \$1,640,927 |
| Subcontracted Services | 21.2% | \$1,499,601 |
| Repairs, Maintenance & Equipment Rental | 11.6% | \$ 822,224 |
| Insurance | 2.2% | \$ 154,723 |
| IT | 1.5% | \$ 106,703 |
| Fuel | 1.4% | \$ 101,677 |
| Utilities | 1.1% | \$ 78,605 |



Capital Budget

What is the Capital Budget?

Sets out the Township's anticipated capital expenditures and how they are to be financed.

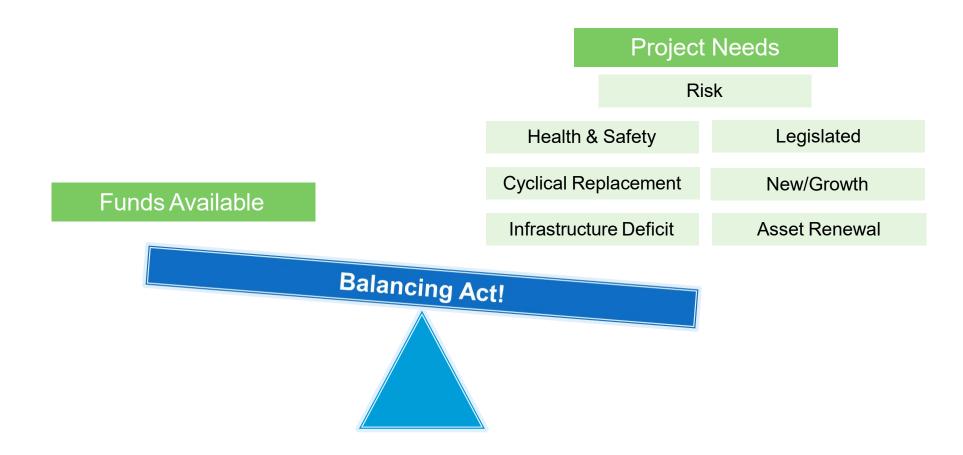








Capital Budget – A Balancing Act





Capital – Standard Submission

- When a new capital project is proposed, process starts with a standard submission looking at:
 - Description of project
 - Reason for project
 - Priority (legislative, health & safety, asset management and/or replacement, new project)
 - Total estimated cost
 - Consequence of not funding
 - Impact on future operating costs
 - Possible funding sources
 - Dependency or relation to other capital projects



Operating and Capital Budget

Separate, yet interconnected

Operating Budget

- Contributions to Reserves& Reserve Funds
- Affordability of capital impacts

Reserve & Reserve Funds

- Smoothing out of operating expenses (e.g., elections)
- Setting aside funds for future capital needs
- Acts like a savings account

Capital Budget

- Operating cost of new facilities
- Debt charges
- Future replacement provisions



Funding the Budget Revenue and Expenditures

Sources of Funding

- Municipalities use a variety of revenue/funding sources to pay for a wide range of services and capital projects, including:
 - Property taxes
 - 2. Grants from Federal and Provincial Governments
 - 3. User fees General (revenue from services such as recreation, planning applications, building permits etc.)
 - User Fees Kerwood wastewater & Centre Rd water/wastewater
 - 5. Transfers from Municipal Reserve Funds includes discretionary and obligatory (Development Charges)
 - 6. Debt Funding not revenue source, but available to municipalities to fund capital projects
 - 7. Other miscellaneous revenues
- Part of Council's decision-making process each year is to determine what levels of funding for services should come from the various sources of revenue.



Balancing the Budget – The Tax Levy





Property Tax Calculation





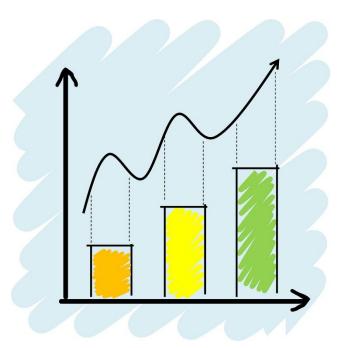
Year-End Deficit or Surplus

Deficit

- First charge on next year's budget
- Can fund from reserves or reserve fund

Surplus

 Have policies in place to transfer to reserves for future requirements





Staff Support for Budget Development

Role of the Budget Team

- Determines best "estimates" for the future costs and revenues to be incorporated into the budget
- Ensures the budget is in line with the Township's current business plans
- Delivers mandated services at existing levels of service
- Engages residents/local businesses to solicit community priorities, providing an opportunity for the community to provide input on services and service levels
- Evaluates the implications of current and projected programs before including them in the budget for council deliberation
- Manages risks and sensitivities to changes in economy and assumptions
- Creates a user-friendly document that outlines a budget that everyone can understand



Role of the Treasurer

- Ensures that statutory financial responsibilities are met
- Maintains compliance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) set by the Public Sector Accounting Board (PSAB)
- Enforces established internal controls, policies, procedures and standards for all functions
- Serves as the custodian of the Township's financial resources
- Manages debt/capital financing
- Provides council with information regarding finances
 - Regular financial reporting
 - Provides details to assist Council in strategic decision making
- Provides financial and strategic advice to ensure the sustainability of assets/services
 - Long-term financial planning vs. single-year or term-of-office approach



Stay in Touch!





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