Municipal Officials Seminar Financial Statement/Budgeting Presentation



Topics

Audit, Auditors, Responsibility for Audit

- Audited Financial Statements
- Surplus
- Asset Management Plans
- Financial Plan budgeting

Responsibility for Audited Financial Statements

- Responsibility for preparation of audited financial statements is municipality's, however in Manitoba, outside Winnipeg and Brandon, financial statements are prepared by the auditors
- Auditors responsibility is to ensure that the audited Financial Statements accurately represent the financial status of the municipality and that there are no material misstatements
- Audited financial statements have two letters or reports at the start of the statements; Statement of Responsibility and Independent Auditor's Report

STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

The accompanying Financial Statements are the responsibility of the management of the Village of Cartwright and have been prepared in compliance with legislation, and in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles established by the Public Sector Accounting Board of The Chartered Professional Accountants Canada.

In carrying out its responsibilities, management maintains appropriate systems of internal and administrative controls designed to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are executed in accordance with proper authorization, that assets are properly accounted for and safeguarded, and that financial information produced is relevant and reliable.

Council of the Municipality met with management and the external auditors to review the financial statements and discuss any significant financial reporting or internal control matters prior to their approval of the financial statements.

KWB Chartered Accountants Inc. as the Municipality's appointed external auditors, have audited the Financial Statements. The Auditor's report is addressed to the Mayor and members of Council and appears on the following page. Their opinion is based upon an examination conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, performing such tests and other procedures as they consider necessary to obtain reasonable assurance that the Financial Statements are free of material misstatement and present fairly the financial position and results of the Municipality in accordance with Canadian public sector accounting standards.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Mayor and members of Council of the CITY OF BRANDON

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the City of Brandon, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2014 and the consolidated statements of operations and accumulated surplus, change in net financial assets and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2014, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards, and for such internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstance, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audit is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the City of Brandon at December 31, 2014 and the results of its operations, change in net financial assets, and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2014 in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards.

Management's Responsibility

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the ______ Municipality as at _____, and the result of its operations, change in net financial assets, and cash flows for the year ended ______ in accordance with the Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards.

Selection of Auditors

- Selection; RFP; same as lawyer, engineer, architect; some sort of basis besides lowest price
- Province used to appoint; prices higher, more standardized auditing; presentation to Council

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Assessment per Capita - 2012



	General Capital Assets						1952/11		In	frastructure	Totals								
04		and Land ovements	L	Buildings and easehold provements		Vehicles and Equipment	 Computer Hardware and Software	Cc	Asset Under onstruction	Ro	ads, Streets, and Bridges		Water and Sewer	Co	Assets Under Instruction		2014		2013
Cost																	•		
Opening costs	\$	2,625,660	\$	3,674,627	\$	6,501,091	\$ 90,930	\$	99,075	\$	39,979,219	\$	27,943,886	\$	240,567	Ş	81,155,055	\$	75,903,311
Additions during the year		1,062,888		29,577		959,320	19,740		1,974,994		2,117,563		307,891		•		6,471,973		9,739,654
Disposals and write downs		<u>.</u>		· ·		(649,437)	 <u> </u>		(99,075)		•				(33,443)		(781,955)		(4,487,910)
Closing costs	_	3,688,548		3,704,204		6,810,974	 110,670		1,974,994		42,096,782		28,251,777		207,124		86,845,073		81,155,055
Accumulated Amortization																			
Opening accum'd amortization		608,960		1,787,565		2,890,324	66,051				27,000,319		7,328,050				- 39,681,269		36,676,524
Amortization		98,989		110,215		450,252	10,708				1,850,434		852,287				3,372,886		3,210,354
Disposals and write downs	-					(412,320)	 •		<u>.</u>		<u> </u>	<u></u>					(412,320)		(205,609)
Closing accum'd amortization		707,949		1,897,781		2,928,256	 76,759		<u>.</u>		28,850,753		8,180,337				42,641,835		39,681,269
Net Book Value of Tangible Capital Assets	s	2,980,599	\$	1,806,423	\$	3,882,718	\$ 33,911	\$	1,974,994	\$	13,246,029	\$	20,071,440	\$	207,124	\$	44,203,238	\$	41,473,786

이 방법 그렇는 것이 말했지 않아 말 잘 안 들었다. 가지 않는 것이 같이 없다.				20	14	
	General Reserve	Equipment Replacement Reserve	Fire Equipment Reserve	South Shore Replacement Reserve	Gas Tax Reserve	Waste Disposal Reserve
REVENUE Investment income Other income	\$ 3,336	\$ 2,724	\$ 3,076	\$ 1,576 111,685	\$ 3,487	\$ 87
Total revenue	3,336	2,724	3,076	113,261	3,487	87
EXPENSES						
Investment charges Other expenses	610	-	14,320	11,909	27,606	
Total expenses	610		14,320	11,909	27,606	
NET REVENUES	2,726	2,724	(11,244)	101,352	(24,119)	87
TRANSFERS						
Transfers from general operating fund	50,000	100,000	25,000	· · · ·	44,445	-
Transfers to general operating fund	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from (to) reserves	(275,000)	100,000	-	175,000	-	÷.
Transfers from utility operating fund	-	-	-	7.1	-	-
Transfers to utility operating fund Acquisition of tangible capital assets	-	-	(20,000)		-	-
CHANGE IN RESERVE FUND BALANCES	(222,274)	202,724	(6,244)	276,352	20,326	87
FUND SURPLUS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	246,875	200,815	188,964	-	247,767	8,043
FUND SURPLUS, END OF YEAR	\$ 24,601	\$ 403,539	\$ 182,720	\$ 276,352	\$ 268,093	\$ 8,130

FINANCIAL ASSETS Cas Am

\$-	\$-
139,097	78,506
139,097	78,506
	-
1,970,312	-
148,476	118,816
2,118,788	118,816
(1,979,691)	(40,310)
9,288,999	1,536,995
\$ 7,309,308	\$ 1,496,685
	139,097 139,097 1,970,312 148,476 2,118,788 (1,979,691) 9,288,999

Working Capital Surplus/Deficit Fund Surplus Less Tangible Capital Assets Add Long term debt Add Utility Reserve

Working Capital Surplus

Minimum working capital surplus = 20% of expenses

	2014		2014
6	Audited		Audited
	2014		2014
\$	7,309,308	\$	1,496,685
	(9,288,999)		(1,536,995)
	1,970,312		-
-	261,209	-	482,383
	\$251,830	_	\$442,073
	\$178,080		\$62,376

	Budget	2014	2013
REVENUE			
Water			
Water fees	\$ 116,734	\$ 129.372	\$ 82,992
	116,734	129,372	82,992
Sewer			
Sower tees	135.141	144,141	71.522
	135,141	144,141	71,522
Property taxes	-		
Other			
Penalties	2,441	2,181	1,511
Provincial / Federal grants	56.160	56.084	35.886
Administration fees Other income	500	50,004	35,866
	59,101	58,765	38,049
- · · ·			
Total revenue	\$ 310,976	\$ 332,278	\$ 192,563
EXPENSES			
General			
Administration	\$ 108.000	\$ 120,152	\$ 59,143
Training costs	-	834	945
Billing and collection	4,850	1,795	6,941
Utilities	112,850	50,262	32,587
	112,850	173,044	39,010
Water General			
Purification and treatment	13,500	24,058	11,582
Transmission and distribution Connection costs	60,000	6,648	12,969
Connection coata	83,500	30,705	24,551
Water Amortization & Interest Amortization	17,609	17.609	18,665
Amontzation	17,008	10,000	10,000
Sewer General			
Collection system costs	17,500	14,920	2,618
Treatment and disposal cost	7,500	8,655	7.035
Incentive program	2,500	1,400	1,600
Connection costs	7,000	3,977	11.670
	41,100	30,118	11,870
Sewage Amortization & Interest			
Amortization	60,405	60,405	60,405
Total expenses	315,464	311,882	214,907
lotal expenses			
NET OPERATING SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	(4,488)	20,395	(22,344)
TRANSFERS			. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Transfers from (to) operating fund	(73.525)	(98,409)	(56.725)
Transfers to reserve funds	(73,525)	(ao'ana)	(00,720)
NET CHANGE IN UTILITY FUND BALANCE	\$ (78,013)	(78,013)	(79,069)
FUND SUBPLUS, BEGINNING OF YEAR		1,574,698	1.653.767
FUND SURPLUS, END OF YEAR		\$ 1,496,685	\$ 1,574,698

	Fir	ancial Plan General		ancial Plan tility(ies)	An	nortization (TCA)	Interest Expense	Transfers		PSAB Budget
REVENUE Property taxes Grants in lieu of taxation User fees Grants - Province of Manitoba Grants - other Permits, licences and fines Investment income	\$	2,154,473 83,761 190,350 159,304 150,156 19,750 17,000	\$	172,089					\$	2,326,562 83,761 190,350 159,304 150,156 19,750
Other revenue Water and sewer Transfers from accumulated surplus		17,000		299,450						17,000 - 299,450
Transfers from reserves Total revenue	\$	1,020,000	\$	36,500			<u></u>	 (1,056,500)		-
		5,154,134	_ .	508,039	\$	*	\$ -	\$ (1,056,500)	\$	3,246,333
EXPENSES										
General government services	\$	472,736			\$	4,863			\$	477,599
Protective services		113,000			+	30,662			Φ	143,662
Transportation services		1,124,000				318,607				1,442,607
Environmental health services		80,900				11,723				92,623
Public health and welfare services		10,792								10,792
Regional planning and development		10,492								10,492
Resource cons and industrial dev		167,874				5,324				173,198
Recreation and cultural services		202,450				27,330				229,780
Water and sewer services				299,450		102,429	31,379			433,258
Fiscal services:							• • • •			
Transfer to capital		1,121,088		36,500			(1,157,588)			-
Debt charges		27,655		172,089			(199,744)			-
Short term interest		30,000								30,000
Transfer to reserves		414,656					(414,656)			
Allowance for tax assets		19,151					(19,151)			-
Total expenses	\$	3,794,794	\$	508,039	\$	500,938	\$ (1,759,760)	\$ 	\$	3,044,011
Surplus (Deficit)	\$	-	\$		\$	(500,938)	\$ 1,759,760	\$ (1,056,500)	\$	202,322

Surplus

- For General Operating Fund; Municipal Act; Regulation 49/97; maximum amount that a council may transfer from accumulated surplus and general reserve is 20% of expenditures (excluding education requisitions)
- For Utility Operating Fund, Public Utilities Board has a Working Capital calculation that determines Utility's surplus: which must be greater than 20% of operating expenses:
 - Utility Fund Surplus
 - Less Tangible Capital Assets
 - Add Long Term Debt
 - Add Utility Reserves

Nominal Surplus and PSAB

- Pre-PSAB, Municipalities had a Nominal Surplus account in General and Utility Funds. Nominal Surplus was in effect prior year's operating surpluses that were available to spend.
- For PSAB there is a Nominal Surplus note, usually 18 or 19, that shows the General Operating Fund Nominal Surplus.

What does this all mean (and who cares?)

- For your General Operating Fund, it is worth looking at your Nominal Surplus balance, because you may have excess funds sitting there that are available for General Fund capital projects
- For your Utility Operating Fund, the PUB uses working capital as part of their rate setting methodology (and because of the requirement to include amortization expense, as Working Capital grows, there should be funding available for capital projects).

	2014	2013
	Actual	Actual
General government services		
Legislative	\$ 190,086	\$ 210,463
General administrative	802,183	773,146
Other	42,030	99,085
	1,034,299	1,082,694
Protective services		
Police	19,542	24,148
Fire	384,569	362,049
Emergency measures	50,224	49,919
Other	102,125	109,293
and the second se	556,460	545,409
Transportation services		
Road transportation		
Administration and engineering	8,121	8,223
Road and street maintenance	2,362,760	2,033,906
Bridge maintenance	52,377	41,009
Sidewalk and boulevard maintenance		-
Street lighting	21,295	20,554
Other	0.444.550	
Review - to the still service -	2,444,553	2,103,692
Environmental health services	707 446	649,482
Waste collection and disposal	727,446	
Recycling	216,663	244,365
Other	2,659	3,090 896,937
Public backs and welfare considers	940,700	090,907
Public health and welfare services	5,593	6,065
Public health	20,000	20,000
Hospital care Social assistance	30,029	29,277
Social assistance	55,622	55,342
Regional planning and development	00,044	00,042
Planning and zoning	124,611	199,048
Filanning and zoning	121,011	1001010
Resource conservation and industrial development		
Rural area weed control	50,374	46,160
Water resources and conservation	33,382	45,282
Tourism	563	-
	84,319	91,442
Recreation and cultural services		
Community centers and halls	43,784	23,421
Swimming pools and beaches	9,180	8,691
Skating and curling rinks	323,094	214,764
Parks and playgrounds	42,667	42,667
Other recreational facilities	29,971	2,638
Museums	15,000	15,205
Libraries	46,867	46,796
	510,563	354,182
		¢ E 000 740
Total expenses	\$ 5,757,195	\$ 5,328,746

			2014			
	G	eneral	Utility			
NET SURPLUS UNDER THE MUNICIPAL ACT	\$	1,587	\$-			
Adjustments for reporting under Public Sector Accounting Standards						
Eliminate expense - Transfers to reserves	4,	902,317	282,565			
Eliminate revenue - Transfers from reserves	(2,	142,009)	(1,224,636)			
Increase revenue - Reserve funds interest	-	101,955				
Decrease revenue - Net deficit of consolidated entities	(343,548)				
Eliminate revenue - Transfer from nominal surplus(es)		-	-			
Increase expense - Amortization of tangible capital assets	(1,	046,092)	(457,589)			
Decrease expense - Principal portion of debenture debt		129,542	118,715			
Eliminate expense - Acquisitions of tangible capital assets	- 1,	606,093	1,224,635			
Increase revenue - Grants paid by the rural municipality to consolidated entities		345,877				
Increase revenue - Gain (loss) on disposition of tangible capital assets		(153)	-			
Increase revenue - Donated tangible capital assets		480,803	926,242			
Tax cancellations in excess of allowance for tax assets		(10,291)	<u> </u>			
NET SURPLUS PER CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS	\$ 4	026,081	\$ 869,932			

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Asset Management Plans

- Federal 2013 budget stated "to maximize the value and ensure the sustainability of investments in our public infrastructure, the Government encourages all jurisdictions to undertake life-cycle cost assessments and develop robust capital asset management plans".
- Infrastructure Canada, October, 2013 Presentation to Asset Management Workshop:
 - "Asset Management specific objective for renewed Gas Tax Fund:....Supporting and encouraging long-term municipal planning and asset management." "Next Steps: Develop asset management requirements specific to each GTF Agreement"

Asset Management Plans

- At present it appears that Asset Management Plans are required to be in place by 2018.
- Ontario requires municipalities to have Asset Management Plans as a prerequisite to access Infrastructure funding.
- Asset Management Plans are your 5 year capital plan on steroids with a lot more bells and whistles.

What is an Asset Management Plan

 The Province of Ontario in the Ontario Asset management Plan Guide states: "Asset management requires a thorough understanding of the characteristics and condition of infrastructure assets, as well as the service levels expected from them. It also involves setting strategic priorities to optimize decision-making about when and how to proceed with investments. Finally, it requires the development of a financial plan, which is the most critical step in putting the plan into action."

Components of an Asset Management Plan

- An evaluation of the state of local infrastructure
- A determination of the expected levels of service
- The creation of an asset management strategy
- A financing strategy

Budgeting

- Incremental budgeting; almost all munis do this
- Envelope budgeting
- ZBB
- Program budgeting

Financial Plan

- In the Financial Plan, Council is used to looking at last year budgeted, last year (and maybe 2 years ago) actual and then ascertaining what should be budgeted for the upcoming year. Incremental budgeting.
- There should be some emphasis, especially with the larger municipalities, to some sort of program budgeting approach. To look at the cost for various programs in total as opposed to line by line budgeting.

Financial Plan

Continued

 The 5 year capital plan is going to have to be expanded and lengthened in response to the upcoming requirement for asset management plans