

2022

VULCAN COUNTY BUDGET REPORT

FOR THE YEAR JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2022
VULCAN COUNTY, ALBERTA, CANADA

PREPARED BY VULCAN COUNTY:
CORPORATE SERVICES DEPARTMENT





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SECTION ONE

INTRODUCTION TO THE BUDGET REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

READER'S GUIDE TO THE BUDGET DOCUMENT

READER'S GUIDE 101

The intention of this document is to provide Council and the Ratepayers of Vulcan County the details and factors that influence the development of the operating and capital budget.

A comprehensive overview of the budget, operating segments/departments, and capital will be provided in this document. This overview outlines the strategies, priorities, and issues that Vulcan County faced during the development of the budget.



BUDGET REPORT SECTIONS

1) Introduction to the Budget Report

Provides an overview of the budget process/guidelines, profile of the County, and describes the strategic plan and priorities.

2) Operating Budget by Type

Gives details on operating revenues, expenditures, and transfers in the budget. These details will be provided for all types of revenue and expense.

3) Operating Budget by Segment

Provides details on each of the major segments/departments within the County. An overview and details of each department within the segments are provided. These segments include:

- General Government
- Protective Services
- Transportation Services
- Agricultural Services
- Planning and Development Services
- Community Services
- Utility Services

4) Capital Budget and Reserves

Provides details on the capital requirements of the County, including all acquisitions and funding sources. This section also provides details on the County's operating and capital reserves.

5) Appendix and Glossary

Provides extra information and a list of definitions that are used throughout the budget report.

BUDGET OVERVIEW

The budget overview will allow the reader to obtain an understanding of expenditures of the County and the sources of funding that support the County's operations and capital needs. This will be provided on a high-level basis. The detail within this report will support the summaries provided in the budget overview.

BUDGET GUIDELINES

The budget guidelines will provide the reader with information on the process of budgeting and how it is developed. It will provide detail on what information is gathered to prepare the budget and how this information is applied throughout the budget.

OPERATING BUDGET

The operating budget provides resources for the ongoing day-to-day costs of delivering the municipal services to the County's ratepayers.

CAPITAL BUDGET

The capital budget deals with the costs to purchase or construct new infrastructure and invest in long-term fixed assets required for day-to-day operations. Examples include road and bridge construction, graders and equipment, and vehicles.

OPERATING SEGMENTS

The operating segments are the major groups of similar departments and activities. An example of this is the Protective Services segment, which includes operating departments, such as police, fire protection, emergency management, ambulance, regulatory services, and safety.

BUDGET MESSAGE FROM THE CAO

On April 20th, 2022, Vulcan County Council approved the 2022 operating and capital budgets. Together, these documents provide a roadmap for the year ahead and provide the necessary funding for the various County departments to administer the services that ratepayers expect.

The budget process is an opportunity for Council and Administration to review the ever changing environment of the County, while ensuring that the County provides the appropriate levels of service throughout. The County makes use of a 3-year operating and 5-year capital plan, in addition to its larger 20-year capital plan. These plans were borne out of the recognition that long-term planning leads to greater stability. This planning also helps to secure funding for the County's capital replacement requirements which can vary greatly from one year to the next. Finally, municipal tax rates fluctuate far less when a long-term perspective is utilized.



In the weeks and months leading up to budget approval, County Council and Administration considered feedback from stakeholders within the County, current economic climate, and the County's strategic plan when determining its objectives for the year. With the overall assessment being effectively maintained from the prior year and the impact of inflationary cost increases, levels of service were closely examined, and further efficiencies were sought. Small adjustments were made in each department resulting in a balanced budget with no increases to the general municipal tax rates.

Increasing investment in economic growth and diversity within the region is a priority in the strategic plan which will support growth of the assessment base. This will help further protect the County against the uncertainty in the oil & gas sector that we are presently experiencing. Significant losses were realized in 2018 and 2019 when a large producer completed bankruptcy proceedings, leaving the County without a means to collect. As part of the 2020-2022 budgets, Council continues to build the appropriate level of reserves to help mitigate this should it happen again in the future. We are optimistic that the sector will recover over the coming few years.

Vulcan County strives to have its annual municipal budget as open and transparent as possible to ensure that the County remains accountable to the community and its ratepayers. To further improve the transparency of the County's annual municipal budget, we have developed this Budget Report to assist in providing additional details on the operating and capital budgets, guidelines for how the municipal budget is prepared, and other details relating to the budget process. We hope that this report assists you in understanding the municipal budget and the process that creates it.

It is my pleasure to serve this community and assist in the development of plans which will help ensure its long-term viability.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Nels Petersen', written over a light blue circular stamp.

Nels Petersen
Chief Administrative Officer



DISTINGUISHED BUDGET PRESENTATION AWARD



GOVERNMENT FINANCE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

*Distinguished
Budget Presentation
Award*

PRESENTED TO

**Vulcan County
Alberta**

For the Fiscal Year Beginning

January 01, 2020

Christopher P. Morrill
Executive Director

The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) presented a Distinguished Budget Presentation Award to Vulcan County, Alberta for its annual budget for the year beginning January 1, 2020. In order to receive this award, a governmental unit must publish a budget document that meets program criteria as a policy document, as an operations guide, as a financial plan, and as a communication device.

This award is valid for a period of one year only. We believe our current budget presentation document continues to conform to program requirements, and we are submitting it to GFOA to determine its eligibility for another award.

The 2021 Annual Budget Report has been submitted to GFOA International for consideration of the Distinguished Budget Presentation Award; however, the review and the related results are still in process at the time this report was generated. We consider that the 2021 and this 2022 Annual Budget Reports meet the criteria of this awards program.

2022 BUDGET OVERVIEW

Vulcan County 2022 Final Budget

At the April 20, 2022 regular Council meeting, County Council approved the 2022 Operating and Capital Budgets, along with the 2022 tax rates. Council and Administration were tasked with finding ways to reduce spending in order to reduce tax rates where possible. To that end, the budget was reviewed thoroughly to find additional efficiencies and cost reductions without affecting current service levels.

A comparison of the current and prior year property assessment figures is shown below. The different classes of property all saw changes, but the net impact was an increase to the County's assessment base:

Class	Assessment		
	2021	2022	Change
Residential	468,930,030	503,479,110	34,549,080
Commercial & Industrial	71,871,770	84,271,960	12,400,190
Farmland	204,911,400	205,148,560	237,160
Machinery and Equipment	114,361,130	110,538,310	(3,822,820)
Linear	614,694,910	611,163,930	(6,530,980)
Total	1,477,769,240	1,514,601,870	36,832,630

As shown above, the County had an approximate 2.5% increase in taxable assessment; therefore, the County was able to maintain the general tax rates while covering the impact of inflationary cost increases by finding additional costs savings throughout the budget.

Tax rates being applied to the various classes of property were also compared to neighboring and other comparable municipalities during the budget process. This is done in an effort to ensure Vulcan County's rates are competitive while still addressing the unique needs of the County.

Although there were challenges in the development of the 2022 budgets, the County was able to create a balanced budget while providing for the future. Additionally, the County was able to maintain its strong financial position with respect to its operating and capital reserves.

Some departments saw a surplus in prior years, and those surpluses have been placed in reserve to be drawn on over the next few years which will help mitigate any fluctuations in revenue requirements. The County was also able to maintain its 20-year capital plan (funded by capital reserves and projected reserve transfers).

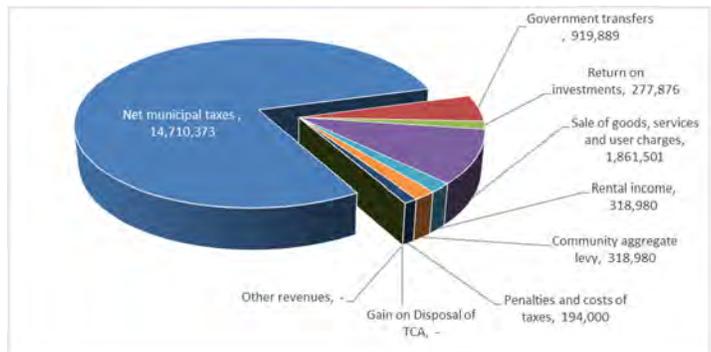
The 2022 Operating and Capital Budgets and additional information are available on our website:

www.vulcancounty.ab.ca > Your County > Corporate Services > Operating & Capital Budgets

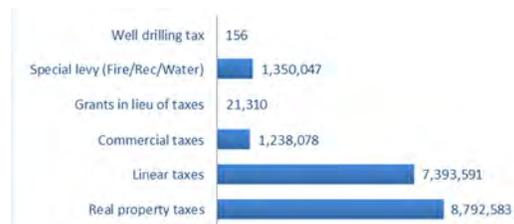
OPERATING BUDGET:

The County has budgeted \$18.42 million in operating revenues (net of requisitions) and \$19.56 million in operating expenses including amortization. After transfers to/from reserves and capital, there is a no budgeted operating surplus.

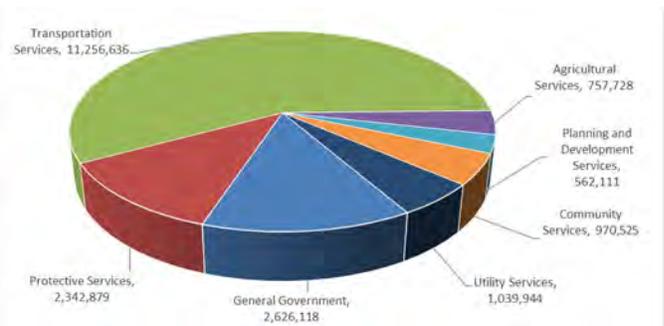
The County's operating revenues consist mostly of tax revenues (80%, net of requisitions). The remaining 20% is made up of other sources of income (i.e. operating grants, investment income, user fees, etc.).



Of the municipal taxes, the largest components include linear taxes (pipeline, wells, energy, etc.) totaling approximately 39% and real property taxes (residential, farmland, machinery & equipment, etc.) totaling 47%:



The following are the budgeted operating expenses (including amortization) for each of the County's major operating segments:



CAPITAL BUDGET:

The capital budget pertains to the construction and acquisition of capital assets, which includes the following:



The majority of engineered structures relate to the construction of roads and bridges throughout the County.

The capital budget is funded by a combination of capital grants, reserve funding, operating transfers, and sale of capital assets no longer in use.

The majority of funding for capital assets is from capital grants and capital reserves. It is budgeted that approx. \$4.67 million will be funded by capital grants and \$2.58 million funded by capital reserves.



2022 Budget Summary:

	2022 Budget	2021 Budget	Change
REVENUES:			
Taxes (Net of Requisitions)	14,710,373	14,342,657	367,716
Operating Grants	919,889	824,244	95,645
Return on Investment	277,876	387,513	(109,637)
Sales & User Charges	1,861,501	897,230	964,271
Rental Income	318,980	314,880	4,100
Other Revenues	331,363	311,568	19,795
	18,419,982	17,078,092	1,341,890
EXPENSES:			
Salaries & Benefits	7,216,498	6,921,605	294,893
Contracted Services	2,871,368	2,987,352	(115,984)
Material, Goods & Utilities	4,517,365	4,335,374	181,991
Grants to Boards & Agencies	1,881,623	2,091,687	(210,064)
Amortization & Capital	2,974,458	2,999,720	(25,262)
Other Expenses	94,630	100,022	(5,392)
	19,555,942	19,435,760	120,182
OPERATING INCOME (DEFICIT)	(1,135,960)	(2,357,668)	1,221,708
Capital Revenues	4,667,397	2,494,045	2,173,352
Capital Acquisitions	(7,441,825)	(5,990,913)	(1,450,912)
Disposal of Capital	193,596	410,500	(216,904)
Amortization Add-back (Non-cash)	4,684,267	4,684,267	-
Transfers from Reserves	5,032,781	6,398,003	(1,365,222)
Transfers to Reserves	(6,000,256)	(5,638,234)	(362,022)
NET EFFECT OF FUNDING	-	-	-

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN REVENUES:

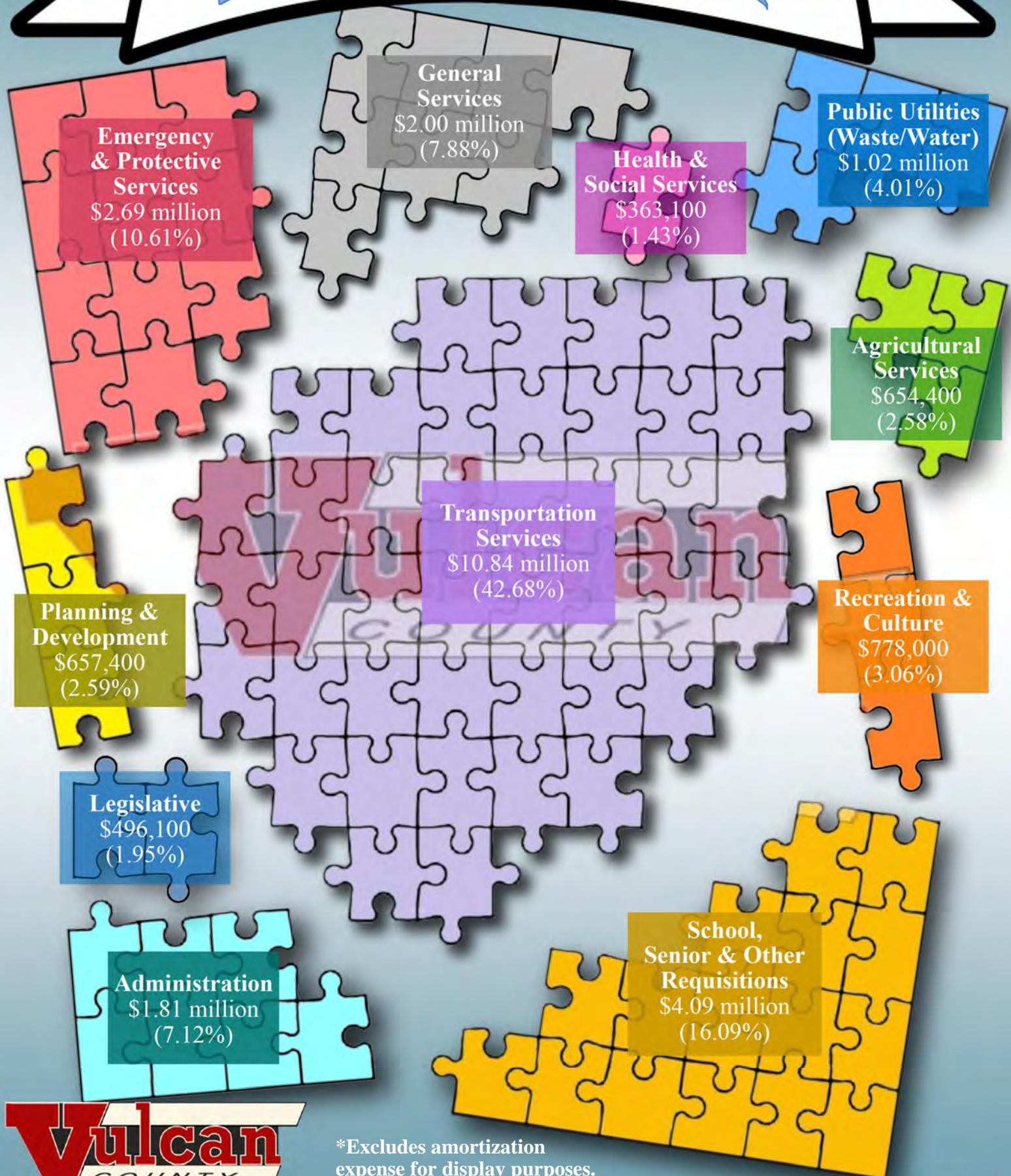
- ◆ Taxes (Net of Requisitions) increased due to increases in assessment value and given that the general tax rates were maintained.
- ◆ Operating grants increased as the prior year included specific electrical power installation grant-funded project (offset by the reductions in the development grants).
- ◆ Return on Investment decreased due to lower interest rates available on investments.

- ◆ Sales & User Charges increased due primarily to larger land sales expected in 2022.

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN EXPENSES:

- ◆ Salaries and Benefits increased with an overall staffing increase, staffing grid movements and COLA increase to the related salary grids.
- ◆ Contracted Services decreased due to prior year including costs for specific development projects relating to inter-municipal development plans (IDMPs) and reduction in specific equipment repair costs.
- ◆ Materials, Goods & Utilities increased mostly due to the carryover of the gravel crushing program in 2021 and other cost increases throughout (i.e., fuel/diesel costs and GPS Installation projects).
- ◆ Grants to Boards & Agencies decreased as the prior year included a large one-time \$300,000 contribution to the Town of Vulcan’s swimming pool.

The Pieces of the County's Budget



*Excludes amortization expense for display purposes.

VULCAN COUNTY PROFILE

Vulcan County is a rural municipality within Southern Alberta with a population of approximately 3,984 and is conveniently located one hour from both Calgary and Lethbridge. The County covers an area of 556,342 hectares and encompasses the following:

- Town of Vulcan
- Villages of Carmangay, Champion, Lomond, Milo and Arrowwood
- Hamlets of Brant, Ensign, Kirkcaldy, Shouldice, Queenstown, Mossleigh, Herronton, and Travers



GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION:

Location:

Southern Alberta

Major Highways:

Highway 23 & 24

Secondary Highways:

Highway 529, 531, 534, 539, 542, 547, 804, 842, 845

Distance to Major Areas:

- 129 km (81 miles) to Calgary
- 94 km (59 miles) to Lethbridge
- 200 km (125 miles) to Coutts / Sweetgrass USA Border Crossing

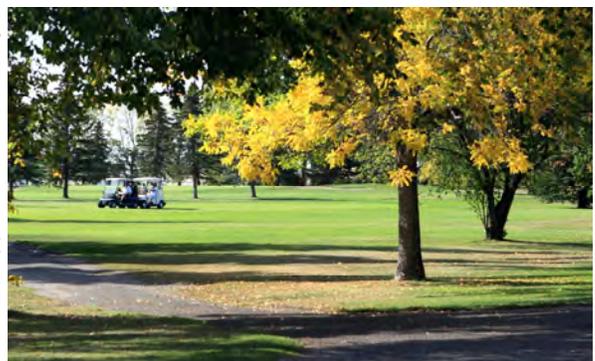


RECREATION AND ATTRACTIONS:

Communities within the County have a wide range of recreational facilities including playgrounds, community centres, seniors' centres, golf courses, ice arenas, swimming pools, and rodeo arenas.

Several water recreation areas in the County include the Travers Dam, Lake McGregor, Williams Lake and Badger Lake. Provincial Parks include the Little Bow Provincial Park, Little Bow Reservoir Provincial Recreation Area, McGregor Reservoir Provincial Recreation Area, Travers Reservoir Provincial Recreation area, and the Wyndham-Carseland Provincial Park.

County historical attractions that focus on the First Nations heritage are the Carmangay Tipi Rings and the Majorville Medicine Wheel; while the aviation related attractions include the Royal Canadian Air Force Monument at the Vulcan Industrial Airport.



ECONOMICS OF THE COUNTY:

The largest industry in Vulcan County is agriculture, encompassing approximately 444,000 hectares of farmland. The County is a member of the Foothills Little Bow Association and is part of the Bow River Irrigation District. There are 3 operational grain elevators in Vulcan County; 2 just south of the Town of Vulcan, and 1 within the Town of Vulcan.

The County includes significant amounts of geophysical drilling and pipeline activity with many oil and gas deposits put into production throughout the County.



Renewable energy production has become increasingly important in the County. The County currently has the largest wind facility in Western Canada producing an astonishing 300 megawatts - enough emissions-free electricity to power over 140,000 Alberta homes. The County has also been receiving significant interest in large scale solar production, including potentially having one of the largest solar facilities in Canada producing approximately 465 megawatts.

COUNTY SERVICES:

Vulcan County provides a number of services directly or jointly with other municipalities and commissions to the residents of the rural area and the County's hamlets. These services include the following:

- General Government - including general administration and legislation;
- Protective Services - including fire protection, bylaw enforcement and safety;
- Transportation Services - including road maintenance, fleet repairs, and construction of roads & bridges;
- Agricultural Services - including weed/pest control, agricultural equipment rentals, County lands and other general agricultural services;
- Planning and Development Services - including development permits, zoning, sub-division and land-use bylaws;
- Community Services - including support for FCSS (Family and Community Support Services), recreational and cultural activities, tourism and economic development;
- Utility Services - including garbage disposal (with the Vulcan and District Waste Commission) and water services (with the Twin Valley Regional Water Commission and the Mossleigh Water Coop).

VULCAN COUNTY PROFILE - Continued

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE:

GOVERNANCE

Vulcan County is governed by its Council, which consists of Councillors elected from each of the 7 divisions of Vulcan County. Municipal elections are held every 4 years in the month of October. The most recent Municipal election will be held in October 2021. The position of Reeve and Deputy Reeve are determined at each of the annual Organizational Meetings.

The position of Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) is the administrative head of the organization and reports directly to Council. The following are the Councillors and CAO of Vulcan County:



Jason Schneider
Reeve
Division 3



Laurie Lyckman
Deputy Reeve
Division 4



Jodie Gateman
Councillor
Division 1



Shane Cockwill
Councillor
Division 2



Kelly Nelson
Councillor
Division 5



Christopher Northcott
Councillor
Division 6

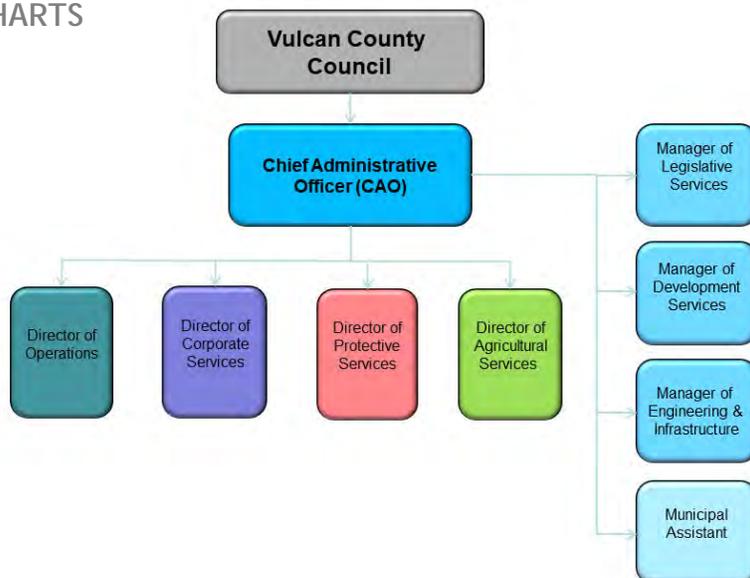


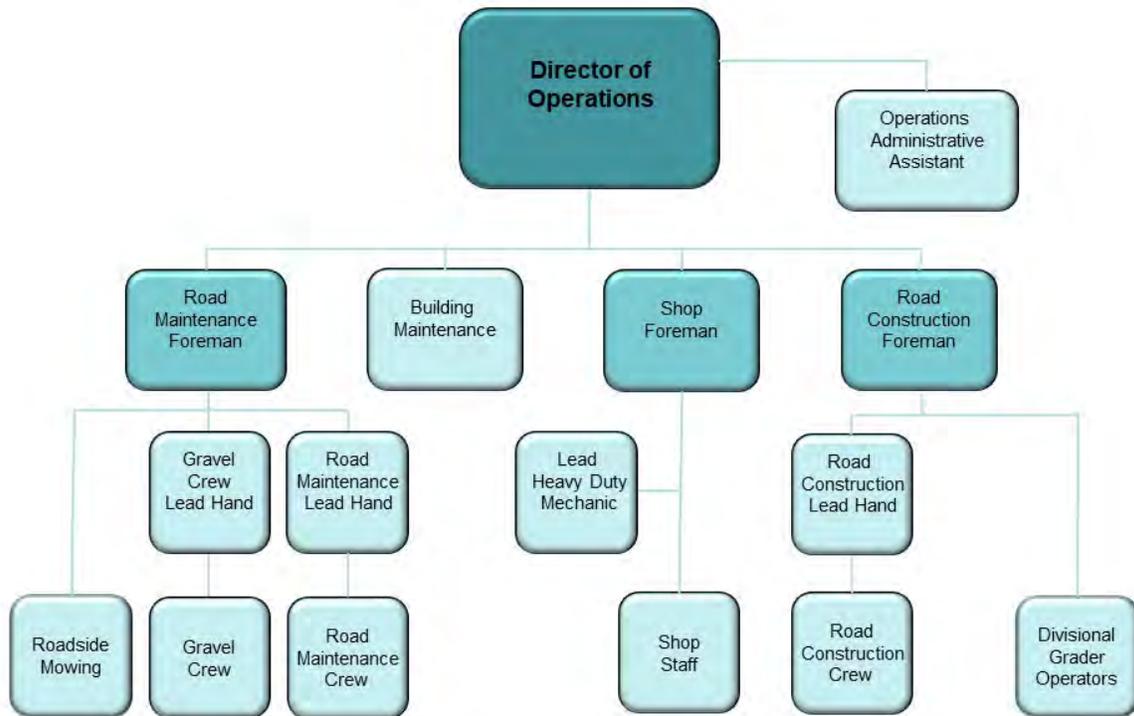
Doug Logan
Councillor
Division 7



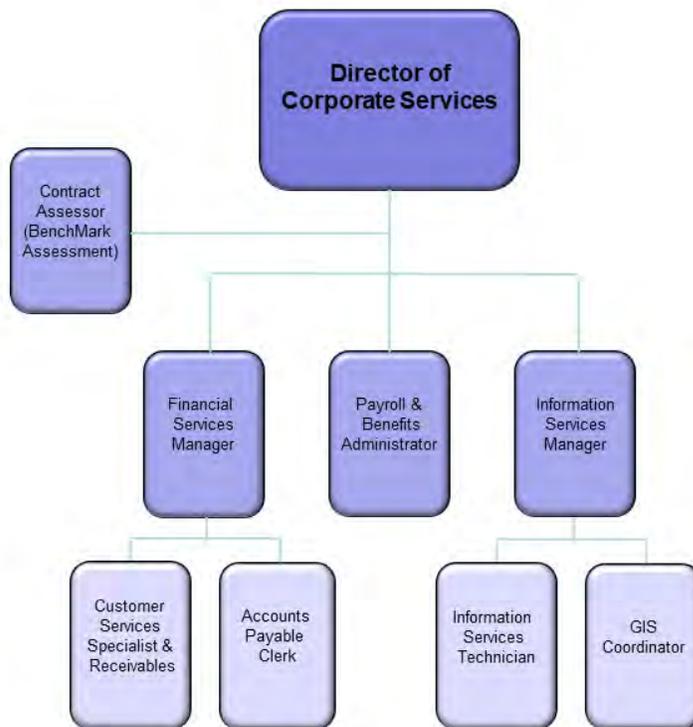
Nels Petersen
Chief Administrative Officer

ORGANIZATIONAL CHARTS



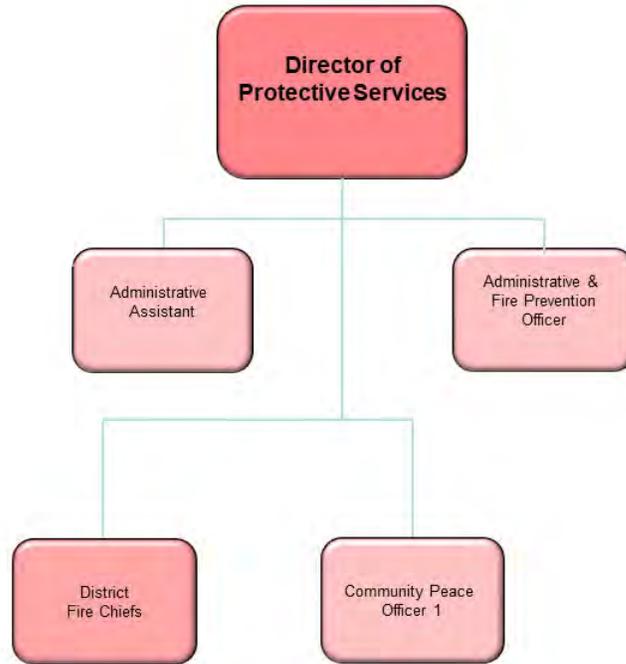


Operations - department includes road construction, road maintenance, gravelling, bridges, and fleet maintenance.



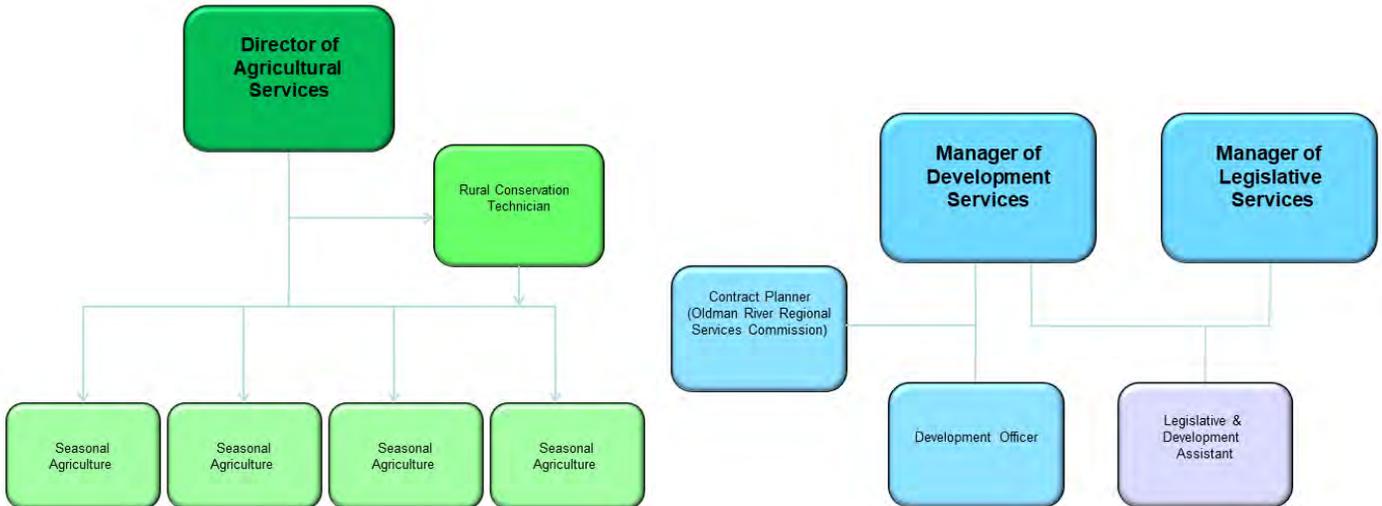
Corporate Services - department includes information technology, geographic information systems (GIS), and finance (i.e. assessment, taxation, receivables, payables, payroll, etc.).

VULCAN COUNTY PROFILE - Continued



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Protective Services - department includes fire protection services and bylaw enforcement. Police services are provided by the RCMP.



Agricultural Services - department includes seeding, weed control / spraying, pest control, and agricultural equipment rentals.

Planning and Development Services - department includes development permits, zoning, subdivision, land use bylaws, and economic development.

STRATEGIC PLANNING & PRIORITIES

STRATEGIC PLAN

The purpose of Vulcan County's Strategic Plan is to create a "blueprint" for the future. Putting the right strategy together and developing a clear action plan aligned with effective implementation is vital to the success of Vulcan County. To achieve this, Vulcan County developed the *2018-2022 Strategic Plan* which includes the following departmental and County-wide priorities and goals:

DEPARTMENTAL PRIORITIES AND GOALS

TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

Long-term cost effective road maintenance and rehabilitation, including the following strategies:

- Continue with the County's 4-year bridge and road replacement program
- Purchase of future aggregate source lands within the County for future building materials
- Continue with the shoulder pull program
- Follow the County's 20-year capital replacement plan for road construction and maintenance equipment
- Provide specific safety training for equipment operators

PROTECTIVE SERVICES

Strategies intended to improve safeguards over the County over time, including the following:

- Increasing focus on public education and fire prevention
- Work toward regionalization of 2 remaining fire associations to unify fire protection services
- Partnership with the RCMP to provide a School Resource Officer to area schools
- Add a second Community Peace Officer and increase patrols for a greater law enforcement presence
- Update the County's safety policies and implement annual safety training for staff
- Purchase necessary equipment and complete staff training to operate an emergency response centre as needed

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Initiatives meant to protect ratepayers investment in their property while encouraging economic growth, including the following:

- Continue to improve the land use bylaw and municipal development plan
- Completion of 7 new inter-municipal development plans and updates to 4 existing plans
- Modernization of several policies including subdivision endorsement, sewage disposal, environmental policy, and more
- Ensure compliance with the South Saskatchewan Regional Plan
- Addition of an Economic Development Officer to bring new business to the County

AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

Strategies intended to assist local farmers and the environment, including the following:

- Initiation of the first phase of the baby's breath weed control program in 2018
- Increase weed control measures in areas of higher impact from weeds
- Work collaboratively with research stations to release insects to control leafy spurge
- Work with Alberta Agriculture to create a digital weed database to aid in weed control

STRATEGIC PLAN - Continued

CORPORATE SERVICES

Initiatives aimed to improve the County's administration and internal functions, including:

- Further development of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to allow for greater utility and user interaction
- Streamline financial reporting to improve clarity of information while maintaining transparency
- Improvements to the County's I.T. environment including backups, security measures, and upgraded equipment
- Improve systems of internal control and audit reporting with the goal of further reducing audit fees
- Research and utilize additional grant funding sources

COUNTY-WIDE PRIORITIES AND GOALS

RECRUIT AND RETAIN QUALITY STAFF

Staffing is the County's greatest resource. To maintain this resource, the plan calls for the following:

- Provide additional opportunities for professional development in all departments
- Complete a wage review to ensure the County is compensating staff appropriately
- Review of job descriptions
- Succession planning within departments

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GOVERNANCE

Strategies that impact the County as a whole by impacting the governance and direction of the County, such as:

- Continue to build on the good relationship that currently exists between Council and Administration
- Cooperation with neighbouring municipalities by following newly established inter-municipal development plans and collaborative frameworks
- Increase usage of social media to communicate more effectively with all stakeholders
- Diversification of assessment base through industrial development and renewable energy projects

PUBLIC HEALTH

Initiatives intended to improve the overall quality of life of County residents, including:

- Continue contributions to the Vulcan Hospital Expansion project until completed
- Continue contributing to the doctor recruitment and retention program
- Ongoing support for Family and Community Support Services (FCSS)

Beginning in 2019, Council has directed staff to provide quarterly updates on their progress toward all goals in the strategic plan. These progress reports are presented in chambers at 4 of the regularly scheduled Governance Priorities Committee meetings. In this way, Council is able to ensure progress is being made toward County objectives and staff are held accountable to their responsibilities (a strategic goal). These meetings are open to the public.

As part of the Strategic Plan for the County, Council provided the following statements indicating their vision, mission statement, and values for the governance and administration of the County and its programs.

- **VISION**

To provide opportunity and growth through cooperation, progressive leadership, and accessible administration.

- **MISSION STATEMENT**

To provide collaborative leadership, governance and municipal services

- **VALUES**

- Accountability
- Leadership & Integrity
- Fiscal Responsibility
- Collaboration & Accessibility



It is important to the Council of Vulcan County that these statements reflect the collaborative spirit they wish to foster within themselves and amongst their neighbours. With these ideals, Council believes the County can prosper both socially and economically.



The Vulcan County’s vision, mission statement, and values guide the development of the Strategic Plan and provides the “blueprint” for the future.

Through the Strategic Plan and in combination with the current issues and public input, the County established the Priorities and Goals.

These Priorities and Goals are provided on a County-Wide and on a Departmental Basis, in which, these impart the development and implementation of the budget and its process.



2022 PRIORITIES, ISSUES, AND GOALS

The following are the significant priorities, issues, and goals that impacted the 2022 budget, including the applicable performance measures :

1) TAX RATES & ASSESSMENT:

Maintaining competitive tax rates and increasing the assessment base continues to be a main goal for the County in 2022. This is part of the county-wide priority in governance and the departmental goals within Development Services.

Budget 2022 included an approximate 2.5% increase in taxable assessment; therefore, the County was able to maintain the same general municipal tax rates while finding costs savings throughout the budget and the utilization of reserves to cover the impacts of the inflationary cost increases. This obviously adds additional challenges in maintaining competitive tax rates; however, assessment reductions in oil & gas is common between rural municipalities and most other rural municipalities are facing these same challenges.

As in the prior year, the 2022 budget was thoroughly reviewed by Council and Administration in order to find new efficiencies to prevent any increases in tax rates. Some costs were able to be reduced and new sources of revenue were found, such as additional gravel sales and provision of services to neighbouring municipalities.

Tax rates being applied to the various classes of property were also compared to neighboring and other comparable municipalities during the budget process. This is done in an effort to ensure Vulcan County's rates are competitive while still addressing the unique needs of the County. Rate comparisons between similar and neighboring municipalities is a key performance measure for the County.

With a continued focus on economic development, the County is attempting to increase the assessment base by attracting new businesses to the area. This would achieve the goal of increasing assessment while enabling residential and farmland rates to stay competitive. To support in this goal, the County has started planning on the development of an industrial park and has continued to bring in new businesses into the County.



2) BRIDGE AND ROAD PROJECTS:

Bridges and Roads will remain a top priority in 2022. Certain projects from 2019-2021 were delayed, creating additional work to be done in the coming year. The delays were primarily the result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The construction/maintenance of new bridges and roads are part of the departmental goals within Transportation Services.

Approximately \$2.86 million is budgeted for bridge and road construction in 2022. Some challenges for these construction projects include that the COVID-19 pandemic could have significant effect on the County's ability to work on these projects (creating additional delays) and the additional cost increases with the resulting supply chain delays, although, it is projected that the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic will be reduced from that in prior years.

3) MOSSLEIGH DRAINAGE PROJECT:

Water drainage paths near Mossleigh were determined to require extensive modification several years ago, but right of way and easement issues prevented the initiation of the project. The final issue was rectified in 2018 allowing the project to begin and phase one of the project was completed in 2021.

4) DEVELOPMENT OF AN INDUSTRIAL PARK:

Economic Growth is part of the departmental goals within Development Services; whereas the County is planning on the development of an industrial park, located near the Town of Vulcan. An industrial park may encourage further economic growth and diversification within the County. The prior year included \$801,900 of specific capital reserves to support with this initiative for the development of waterworks and sewer within the industrial park; whereas, in Budget 2022 there is an estimated \$2.4 million for the completion of the industrial park including the water/wastewater and road infrastructure.

The County also has goals and objectives throughout the strategic plan; including specific goals/objectives for each of the major departments and that are pervasive county-wide. The County continually reviews these goals/objectives and evaluates the progress.

See Section 3 for additional objectives, goal, and performance measures for each of the major segments and for each of the departments within these segments.. Most of these will directly align with the priorities and goals found within the Strategic Plan

BUDGETING GUIDELINES

BASIS OF BUDGETING

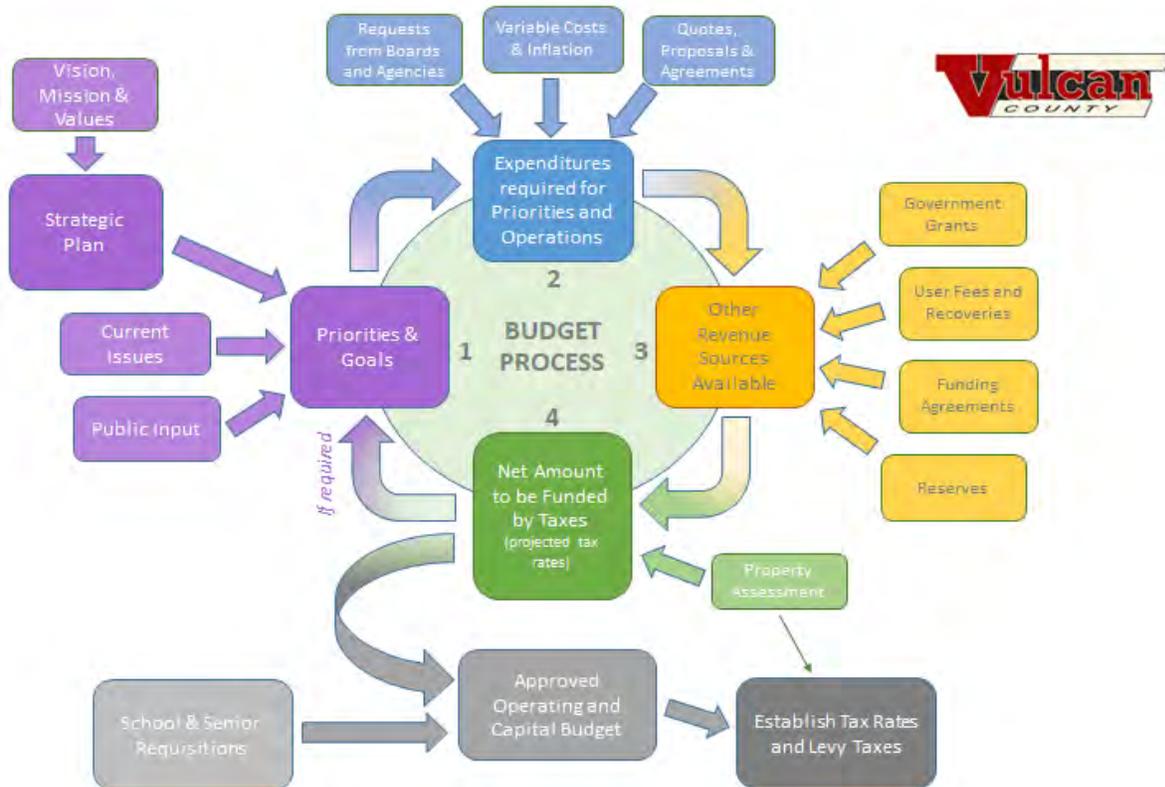
The Municipal Government Act (MGA) requires that the County Council adopt an operating and capital budget each year. An interim budget may also be passed until the final budget is adopted. The budget is based on the estimated operating and capital costs for the County. After reviewing the other revenue sources available to the County, the net difference is raised by the levying of property taxes.

Typically, the County adopts an interim operating budget in December in the year prior to the budget year which is available for the County's operations at the beginning of the year. Once the County receives the other information required for the final budget (i.e. final assessment amounts, grant allocations, school & seniors requisitions, etc.) in March/April of the budget year, the County is able to adopt a final operating budget. The adoption of a final budget is done instead of amending the interim operating budget.

The capital budget is also typically adopted in December in the year prior to the budget allowing the County to pre-order large capital items during this time so that the County can receive reduced costs. Should there be any required changes during the final budget preparation, the capital budget will be amended accordingly.

The budgets are presented to a **Budget Committee** (comprised of all Councillors) which reviews the budgets in detail. Once they are in agreement on the budgets, they will provide the recommendation for formal approval.

The following is the budget process for the County:



An interactive version of the Budget Process may also be seen on our website:

www.vulcancounty.ab.ca > YOUR COUNTY > Departments > Corporate Services > Operating & Capital Budgets > Budget Process

MODIFIED ACCRUAL BASIS:

The County utilizes a modified accrual basis for its budgeting which is a combination of cash and accrual bases of accounting. The cash basis recognizes the transaction upon the exchange of money (i.e. expenses recognized when actually paid). The accrual basis recognizes the transaction when a liability is incurred and does not consider the timing of when the cash is exchanged (i.e. expense is recognized when the goods/services are received even if it is not paid until a later date).

SHORT-TERM ITEMS

The County typically utilizes a cash basis of accounting for recognizing transactions that will occur within the budget year, and would not be expected to take several years to resolve. These include a large amount of revenues and expenditures that would be recognized on the Statement of Operations (also known as an income statement or profit/loss) and would not be expected to create a payable or receivable at the end of the year.

LONG-TERM ITEMS & PROJECTS

The County typically utilizes an accrual basis of accounting for transactions that occur over a longer time period, typically extending over multiple budget years. These transactions are recognized in the budget based on when the transaction or service is provided (not based on exchange of cash). Should a project extend over multiple years, the revenues and expenses are recognized in the budget based on the estimated amount of the project to be completed in each of the budget years.



Although the County's Annual Financial Statements are fully prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, the budget remains in-line with this methodology as the short-term items are still projected to be completed before yearend. The County's Annual Financial Statements provide a reconciliation between the modified accrual basis and the full accrual basis, including items such as the proceeds on disposal of capital (cash basis) compared to recognizing the gain/losses on disposals of capital (accrual basis) and the crushing of gravel for inventory. Amortization of tangible capital assets and reserve transfers are included in the approved budget (as the budget is presented in a format consistent with the financial statements).

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BUDGET PRESENTATION:

In accordance with MGA, Section 248.1, the County has adopted budgets that are in a format that is consistent with the financial statements. This section of the MGA was proclaimed in early 2016. This budget format has been adopted by Council and includes the following:

- Statement of Operations - revenues and expenses by department
- Schedule of Changes in Accumulated Surplus - transfer between reserves and capital
- Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets - capital additions/disposals and amortization
- Schedule of Property and Other Taxes - taxation revenues and requisitions
- Schedule of Government Transfers - government grants and contributions
- Schedule of Expenses by Object - expenses by the type of transaction
- Schedule of Segment Reporting - revenues and expenses in each major segment/department



The change to this presentation format allows the readers of the budget to easily tie the budget in to the annual financial statements, provide additional details compared to prior budget formats, and would allow the County's budget to be in similar format as other municipalities that also adopt this format. *See Appendix 1 for a copy of the Approved Operating and Capital Budgets.*

To assist the readers of the budget, the County also provides supplementary budget information, such as the budget in the prior format, summaries of revenues and expenses by object, and other reconciliations.

BASIS OF BUDGETING - Continued

FUND ACCOUNTING:

Vulcan County has 3 major types of funds: Operating, Capital and Reserves. Each fund has a defined purpose and recognizes the inputs and outlays to come up with a net change in the fund balances. These inputs and outlays include revenues, expenses, and transfers to/from the fund accounts. Each of these funds also have restrictions on the use of the balances; some of these restrictions are legislative, whereas others are restrictions imposed by County Council.

OPERATING FUNDS

The Operating Budget outlines the changes in these funds and includes all of the municipal programs and services in the operations of the County. This fund has the most expenditure each year, with the costs of these operating activities being covered through taxation, operating grants, user fees and other sources of revenue.

Typically, some operating funds are transferred to/from the other fund accounts, including:

- Operating funds used for capital projects
- Operating funds transferred to build capital or operating reserves
- Operating reserves used to fund operating costs and projects (i.e. contingency reserves)

Some of the legislative restrictions on these funds include the application of special tax levies, which requires these funds to be specifically used for the purpose in which the funds were raised (i.e. special tax levies for the Milo Fire Protection Area are required to be used for fire protection within that specific district).

CAPITAL FUNDS

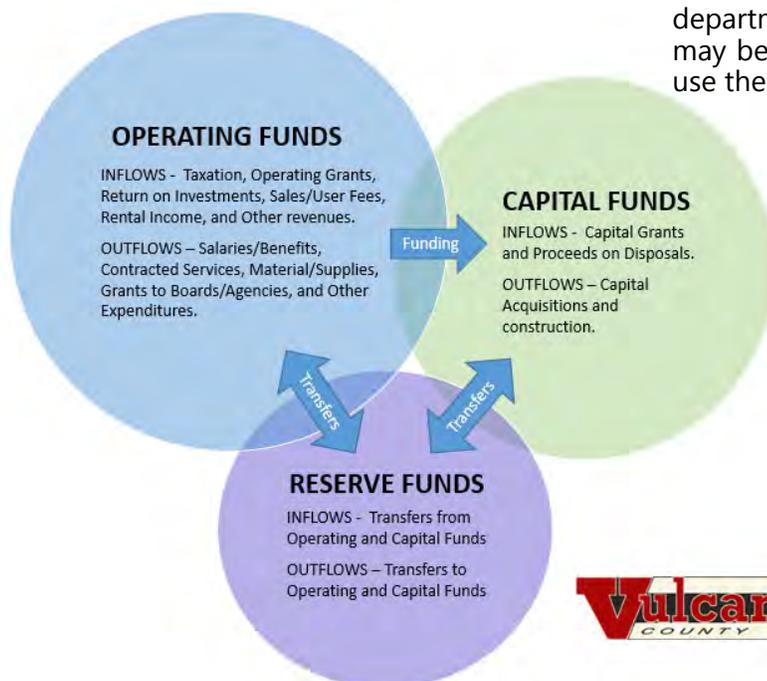
The Capital Budget outlines the changes in these funds and includes all of the capital acquisitions/construction and their respective funding sources. The capital funding may include capital grants, proceeds on disposals, and transfers between other fund accounts, including:

- Capital projects funded by operations
- Capital reserves used to fund the capital acquisitions/construction
- Capital funds transferred to build capital reserves (i.e. proceeds from sale put to reserves for future use)

RESERVE FUNDS

The County has both operating and capital reserves funds. The changes in the reserve funds are a result of the net reserve transfers to and from the operating and capital fund accounts.

Some of these reserves also have legislative restrictions placed on the funds (i.e. reserves built from special tax levies). Other reserves have restrictions imposed on them by Council (i.e. departmental reserves), but these fund restrictions may be modified by Council, should they want to use the funds for a different purpose.



FINANCIAL POLICIES AND PRINCIPALS:

Vulcan County has a number of financial policies relating to the budgets that are reviewed and approved by Council. These policies are designed to ensure that there are appropriate controls in place to safeguard the County and to ensure that the County is compliant with the Alberta Municipal Government Act, Canadian Public Sector Accounting Standards, and other related legislation. These policies ensure that the County assesses long-term financial and budgetary impacts during the budget process. The following are some of the policies that are in place:

- Purchasing and Procurement Authority
- Compensation Policy
- Recreation Funding Policy
- Investment Policy
- Tangible Capital Assets
- Surplus Vehicle & Equipment Policy
- Reserves Policy



Two of the policies that have the most impact on the development of the budget include the Purchasing and Procurement Authority Policy and the Compensation Policy.

The **Purchasing and Procurement Authority Policy** (12-2203) sets the approval authorization limits and the procurement process for Administration, including that the County follows the New West Partnership Trade Agreement (NWPTA) and the Trade, Investment and Labour Mobility Agreement (TILMA). In relation to Capital, County Council has also set a threshold of \$30,000 requiring tender or proposals (considered significant capital). This ensures that the County is able to acquire capital that is priced competitively and that meets the requirements of the County. The policy effects the budget process as these items receive proposals/quotes throughout the budget process.

The **Compensation Policy** (12-3131) dictates the staff wages and compensation, including directions on determination and approval of staff salary grids and staff grid movements. Therefore, prior to the approval of the budgets, the salary grids are determined and provided to Council for approval. Occasionally, the salary grids are amended for final budget (if new or updated information is available). The approved salary grids are applied to each of the staff positions at their current grid levels, with the budget accounting for any anticipated grid movement.

All of the County's policies may also be seen on our website:

www.vulcancounty.ab.ca > YOUR COUNTY > Reeve and Council > Policies

The County also follows many principles that are not currently specified as policy that are used in the development and implementation of the budget. The following are some of these principles:

- **Balanced Budget** - the County is required under Municipal Government Act (MGA) to not budget for a deficit. To achieve this, through the budget process the County ensures that the budgeted revenues either meet or exceed the budgeted expenditures.
- **Long-term Budgeting** - the County wants to ensure long-term financial stability in budgeting. Therefore, the County has adopted the use of multi-year operating and capital budgets. Council has approved the use of a 3-year written operating plan and a 5-year written capital plan. To plan long-term capital spending, the County has a 20-year capital funding plan for capital acquisitions and projects projected within this term.
- **Debentures** - the MGA and related Alberta Regulations provide debt limits for borrowing. Although the County currently has minimal borrowing (relative to its limit), it is still a principle to follow when reviewing potential borrowing in the budget process.

The County also has other formal documents (i.e. Bylaws) to assist in the annual budgeting process, including the Fees for Service Bylaw which dictates the fees to be charged in the year. This assists in the determination of budgeted revenues resulting from these fees.

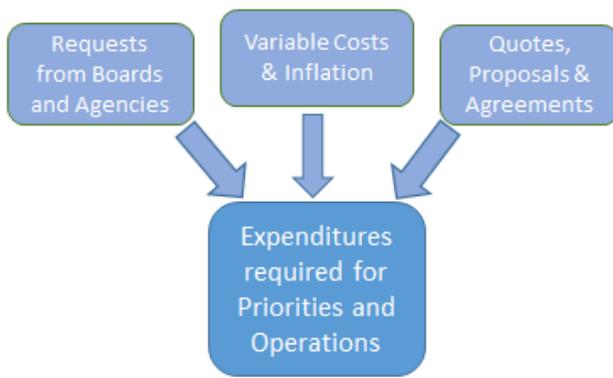
BUDGETING FOR EXPENDITURES

The County's priorities & goals will determine the required expenditures for programs and services. These priorities & goals are reviewed on an annual basis during the budget process, and are typically a result of the County's Strategic Plan, the current issues that are facing the County, and the input that we have received from our Ratepayers.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES:

The County has detailed listings of all of the transactions made in prior years. Therefore, the prior year actual expenditures are usually used as a base for what expenditures to expect in the coming year.

Each of the separate departments within the County has its own operating expenditures required to provide their services. The department heads (Directors and managers) periodically review their respective department's expenditures throughout the year.



The major operations of the County remain relatively consistent from year-to-year; hence, the current priorities & goals will only modify the specific sections of the budget relating to those goals. These base expenditures for operations are then modified to update the costs for the current budget year.

Some of the main factors that provide updates to these expenditures include:

- Variable Costs & Inflation,
- Quotes, Proposals & Agreements, and
- Requests from Boards and Agencies

VARIABLE COSTS & INFLATION

Variable costs & inflation are generally applied to the previous years costs to give a new baseline cost for the upcoming year. One significant variable cost is the cost of fuel/diesel; total fuel cost is based on estimated fuel usage multiplied by projected fuel cost. Inflation is also applied to operational costs from the prior year to estimate the cost increase in the following year. This is also applied to long-term financial planning since costs are expected to continue to increase over time.



Salaries, wages, and benefits have a combination of variable factors and inflationary factors. Variable factors include wage increases from grid movements and benefit rates depending on the wage levels. Inflationary factors include the determination of Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) and market adjustments which are encompassed in the approved salary grids.



For the majority of these types of variable expenditures, the County takes a conservative approach to ensure that the budget is sufficient to cover the costs, including potential unexpected increases due to the nature of variable costs. There is usually a small "cushion" available in departmental costs for these types of increases.

• The County also budgets a Contingency Fund in its general operations if the costs exceed expectations or unexpected costs arise. The use of the Contingency Fund is subject to Council's approval. Should these funds not be required for the year, the resulting surplus may be added to reserves and potentially applied in future budget years.

QUOTES, PROPOSALS & AGREEMENTS

The County has a Purchasing Authority and Procurement Policy to guide the projects and costs that require quotes or proposals.

Typically with larger operating expenditures, the County receives quotes or proposals to ensure that the operating costs follow the legislation requiring proposals/tenders (i.e. if the value is over \$75,000 for goods/services). Often, the County receives quotes or proposals on items that are less than the legislative requirements to ensure competitive pricing.

The County may also have previously entered into agreements for services. The budgeted costs for these services are based on the agreements and the terms within the agreements.



REQUESTS FROM BOARDS AND AGENCIES

The County receives many requests for funding from external boards & agencies which are located within the County's borders.

There are currently 6 Recreation Committees which submit requests to the County to fund their recreational and cultural activities. These committees review multiple applications from organizations within their recreational area and provide recommendations to Council for funding.

There are also currently two Commissions that the County is a member of including Vulcan and District Waste Commission and Twin Valley Regional Water Commission. These organizations request operating funding based on the member agreements.

Other requests may include operational funding for literacy, medical assistance (ie. STARS), tourism, transportation initiatives, libraries, food banks, etc.

These funding requests from the boards/agencies are typically reviewed by the Budget Committee on an annual basis. Those approved are paid after final budget approval and receiving organizations are not required to report on their usage of funds. However, the County currently requires the prior year's financial statements as part of a funding application and reviews usage at that time.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES:

In accordance with the Purchasing Authority and Procurement Policy, any capital items over a \$30,000 threshold must go through the process of receiving tenders or proposals. Therefore, substantially all capital projects and purchases go through this process since very few are below \$30,000.



Although the policy allows for either tenders or proposals, typically the County will bring all of the capital acquisitions through the request for proposals process. Unlike tenders, which require the County to accept the lowest offer, requests for proposals allow the County to take other factors into account when making its decision. This can include historical experience with a vendor/model, warranty on capital, current equipment in fleet, and other factors.

Price/cost is usually the most critical factor in determining the successful proposal.

BUDGETING OTHER SOURCES OF REVENUE

The County has certain other revenue sources available to fund some of the required expenditures. These are often somewhat limited in terms of what is actually available for County use.

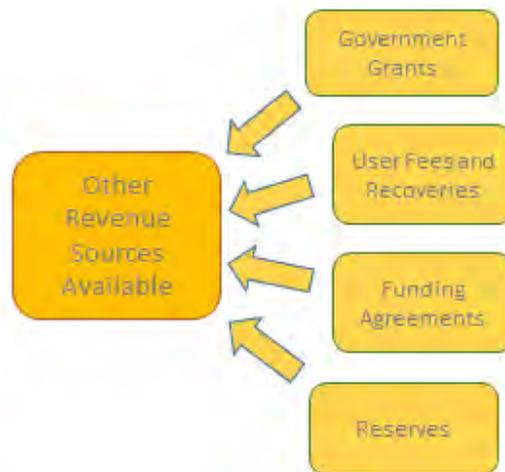
The main other sources of revenues include provincial and federal government grants, user fees/recoveries, funding agreements, and use of reserves.

These revenues are budgeted on a conservative basis, meaning they are only included in the budget if likely to be received. Some of the revenues that are received each year can vary significantly from year-to-year. Therefore, these are usually included based on average or lower basis. Should the County receive more revenues than budgeted, the resulting surplus may be added to reserves and potentially applied in future budget years.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

The majority of the current government grants are fixed based on factors such as population/roads. The County typically knows which grants are available and ensures that the appropriate eligible expenditures are funded by these grants. Major grant funding includes the Provincial MSI Operating and Capital grants.

Some of the grants are competitive in nature; the County submits applications for these grants, but is not guaranteed to receive the grant funding. These are typically not included in the budget unless Council has authorized the use of contingency funds or reserves to cover any unfunded portion.



USER FEES AND RECOVERIES

The County also typically determines which specific services are recovered by User Fees and Recoveries. The majority are typically set by the annual Fees for Service bylaw. These usually recover or partially recover the costs of the services provided.

Other revenues may include investment income, penalties, and other various revenue sources. These types of revenues usually vary from year-to-year so they are budgeted for conservatively.

FUNDING AGREEMENTS

The County has some specific funding agreements, including agreements on shared services with other municipalities. Some of these shared services can include the County providing IT or GIS services for some nearby urban municipalities. The County also manages the Doctor Retention Program which provides subsidies to the local clinics; under this agreement, the County receives funding from the urban municipalities to contribute towards this program.

Other funding agreements can include rental income. These rental agreements are typically based on multi-year contracts which provide rental rate terms for each year. As the rental revenues are in the agreements, the total expected amount per the agreement is included in the budget.

RESERVES

The County's reserves are funds specifically set aside for departments or projects. These are typically held until the project/purpose is undertaken. There are both operating and capital reserves including some reserves raised by special tax levies that are designated for the purpose the taxes were raised (MGA requirement). Council makes the decisions on the use and application of reserves.

Typically, the County avoids using dedicated reserves to fund operating deficits as the majority of these reserves have already been earmarked for specific purposes. The County would likely not want to deplete these reserves so that these funds are available for the purpose they were intended for.

DETERMINATION OF TAX RATES

As part of the municipal budget, County Council approves the amount of funds required to provide the required municipal services. From this amount, all other sources of municipal revenues and transfers other than taxation are subtracted (such as provincial grants, user fee revenues, etc.). The net remaining amount is to be raised by property taxes.

Net Amount to be Funded by Taxes is effectively:

$$\text{Total Cost of Expenditures} - \text{Non-Tax Revenue Sources} = \text{Amount to be raised through tax}$$

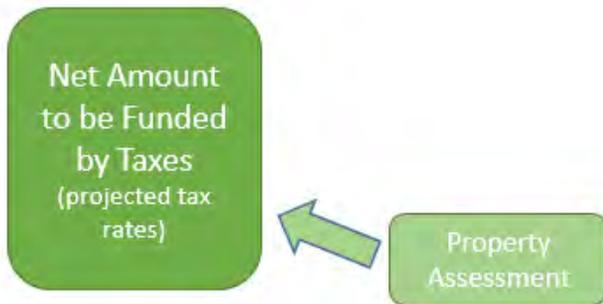
This will provide the total amount to be raised through taxes. Using the Property Assessment figures, the projected tax rates may be determined.

To calculate taxes, a tax rate is established through the County's Bylaws. The following is the formula to determine the tax rate:

$$\text{Tax Rate} = \frac{\text{Total Property Tax}}{\text{Total Assessment}}$$

Your property taxes are calculated by multiplying the assessed value of your property by the tax rate:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Property Tax Bill} &= (\text{Assessment} \times \text{Municipal Tax Rates}) \\ &+ (\text{Assessment} \times \text{Education Tax Rate}) \\ &+ (\text{Assessment} \times \text{Senior Tax Rate}) \end{aligned}$$



The Municipal Tax Rates may include:

- *General Municipal Rates* - County-wide
- *Solid Waste Rate* - County-wide
- *Fire Protection Rate* - District specific
- *Recreation Rate* - District specific
- *Waterworks Rate* - Parcel specific

COUNTY-WIDE TAX RATES

The General Municipal Rates include the tax rates for residential and non-residential/farmland property and are used for County operations. The Solid Waste Rate is the tax rate to cover the operational costs of Vulcan and District Waste Commission. Both the General Municipal and the Solid Waste rates are distributed equally throughout the entire County.

The **General Municipal Rate** is determined by the net amount to be funded by taxes (excluding other amounts specifically taxed otherwise) and is divided by the total property assessment in the County. There are currently 5 major assessment classes that are applicable to the General Municipal Rate, including:

- Residential
- Farmland
- Non-Residential
- Machinery & Equipment (M&E)
- Linear

Of these classes Residential, Farmland, and Non-Residential (including M&E and linear) may have separate General Municipal Rates.

The **Solid Waste Rate** is mostly determined by the total contribution from the County towards the Vulcan and District Waste Commission ("Waste Commission").

This contribution is based on the total annual operating budget of the Waste Commission, with the County portion being pro-rated based on the estimated population in the County. This equates to approx. 56% of the operating costs of the Waste Commission.



DETERMINATION OF TAX RATES - Continued

SPECIAL TAX RATES

In accordance with the Municipal Government Act, Section 382, the County uses Special Tax Levies to raise revenues to pay for specific services that the County provides. Currently, the special services include fire protection, recreational services, and some waterworks. The Fire Protection and Recreation Rates are special tax levies for each of the 6 districts in the County. These districts include:

- Carmangay and District
- Champion and District
- Lomond and District
- Milo and District
- Vulcan and District
- Northwest District

The districts for both Fire Protection and Recreation effectively share the same borders (with some minor variance in locations based on fire response times). Maps of these areas are available on our website:

www.vulcancounty.ab.ca >
YOUR COUNTY > Corporate Services >
Assessment & Taxation > Property Tax
Calculator

The **Fire Protection Area Rate** is used to fund the operational costs of the fire department in your specific district within the County.

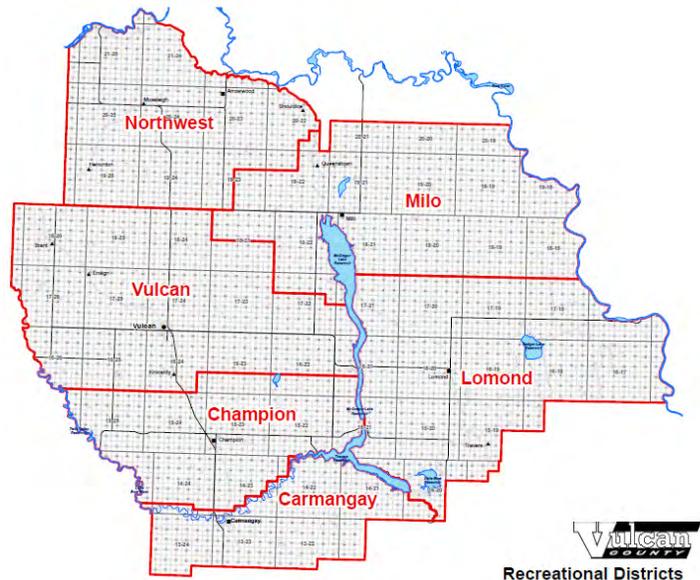
There are currently 4 regionalized fire departments, including Lomond, Carmangay, Champion, and Vulcan. The County directly manages these departments, including setting the operating budget.

The remaining 2 fire departments are currently operated by Fire Associations and have service agreements in place to provide fire protection for the County. These Fire Associations provide the County with their annual operating budgets. These areas include Northwest and Milo.

Each of the districts' operating costs are reviewed by Council and their share of linear and other revenues are applied to offset these costs, resulting in the net amount to be raised by the special tax levies.

The **Waterworks Rate** is determined by the cost to build the water infrastructure for specific parcels of land. This includes residents using the Mossleigh Water Treatment Plant.

The residents of Kirkcaldy also have this special tax for their connection to the TVRWC water line. These cost recoveries are done over multiple years.



The **Recreational Area Rate** is used to fund the recreational activities that occur within your specific district as per your local Recreation Board's recommendations.

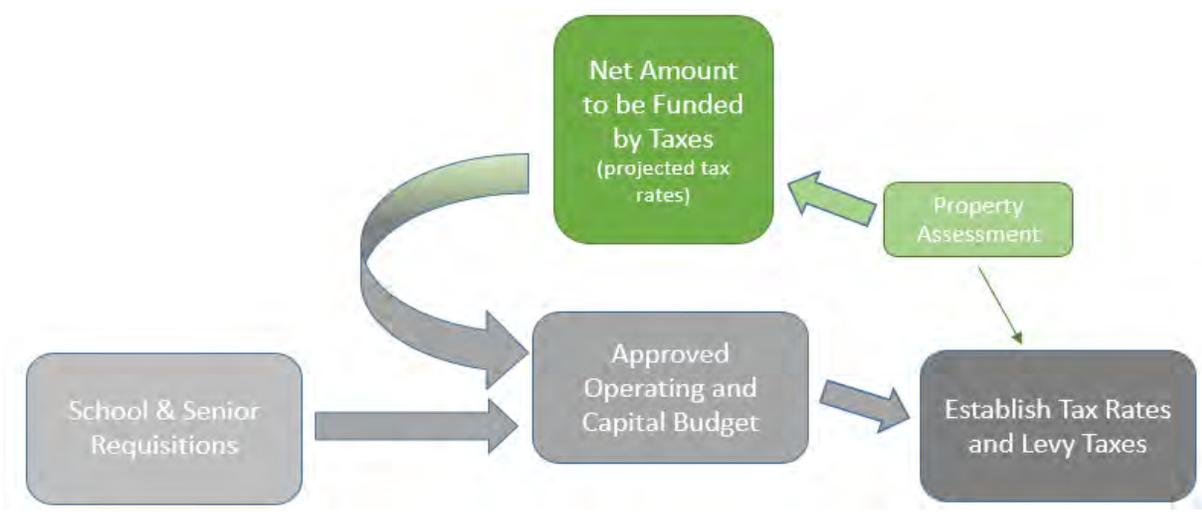
For each of the Recreation Areas, the local community groups within these areas provided recreational and cultural requests to the Recreation Board. The Board then reviews the applications and provides recommendations to Council on funding.

Once these recreational recommendations are reviewed by Council, the linear portion is applied against each district, resulting in the net amount to be raised by the special tax levies.



Council considers it a high priority that the County has tax rates in place that are competitive. For this reason, Council and Administration review the rates set by other comparable municipalities. If the projected final rates are not competitive, Council may wish to further review the objectives for the coming year and make changes. Review of the budget will continue until Council as a whole is satisfied.

Once Council is satisfied that the proposed tax rates are acceptable, the municipal tax rates are set in the draft Operating and Capital Budgets. Prior to finalization and approval of the budgets, the external School and Senior Support Requisitions are added to the budget.



The School & Senior Requisitions are provided to the County from the Province and the Senior’s Foundation. The County does not have any control over these amounts.

REQUISITION RATES

The School Support tax rate and the Seniors Foundation tax rate are set once the County receives the annual requisitions from Alberta Learning and the Marquis Foundation.

Alberta Learning and the Marquis Foundation have requisitioning powers and, as such, the County is obligated by legislation to bill and collect taxes on behalf of Alberta Learning (for the distribution to public and separate school boards) and the Marquis Foundation (for seniors’ housing). The County has no jurisdiction or control over their operations or budgeted tax revenue requirements.

All municipalities throughout the Province are required to levy charges on all assessable property (other than Machinery & Equipment and Electrical Power Generating properties). This typically represents approximately 20-25% of your total taxes, and is paid directly to Alberta Learning (Province) and to the Marquis Foundation.



DETERMINATION OF TAX RATES - Continued

PROPERTY ASSESSMENT:

Property taxes are levied based on the value of the property as determined from the property assessment process (this method is required by Provincial legislation). Property taxes are not a fee-for-service, but a way of distributing the cost for local government services and programs fairly throughout a municipality. Your property taxes are typically calculated using the market value assessment of your property (some types of property, like farmland, use regulated assessment rates).

Market value is the “most probable price that would be paid for a property in a competitive and open market”. It assumes the buyer and seller are acting prudently and knowledgeably, allowing sufficient time for the sale and assumes that the transaction would not be affected by undue pressures.

The Alberta Government has mandated that property assessment:

- Be completed annually;
- Reflect the market value of a property as of July 1st of the previous year;
- Reflect the characteristics and physical conditions of the property as of December 31st of the previous year.

To keep property details current and at values representing typical market values is a requirement of legislation and other regulations. The property assessment is an estimate of value based on similar properties that have sold in the property’s specific area within the County.

The County contracts the assessment services to Benchmark Assessment Consultants Inc. which are accredited municipal assessors for Alberta (referred to as the Assessor’s Office).

The Assessor’s Office does not create the value of the property; it is created by the real estate marketplace. The Assessor’s Office just measures it. The Alberta Land Titles Office informs the Assessor’s Office of all real estate sales within the County.

The Assessor’s Office applies the accepted mass appraisal best practices using information from all property sales within the County to estimate the market value of the property. They take into account all the market conditions that may affect the property’s value such as location, size, shape, replacement cost, age and condition of the buildings. There are also some Provincial regulations and exemptions that are governed by legislation (i.e. farmland).

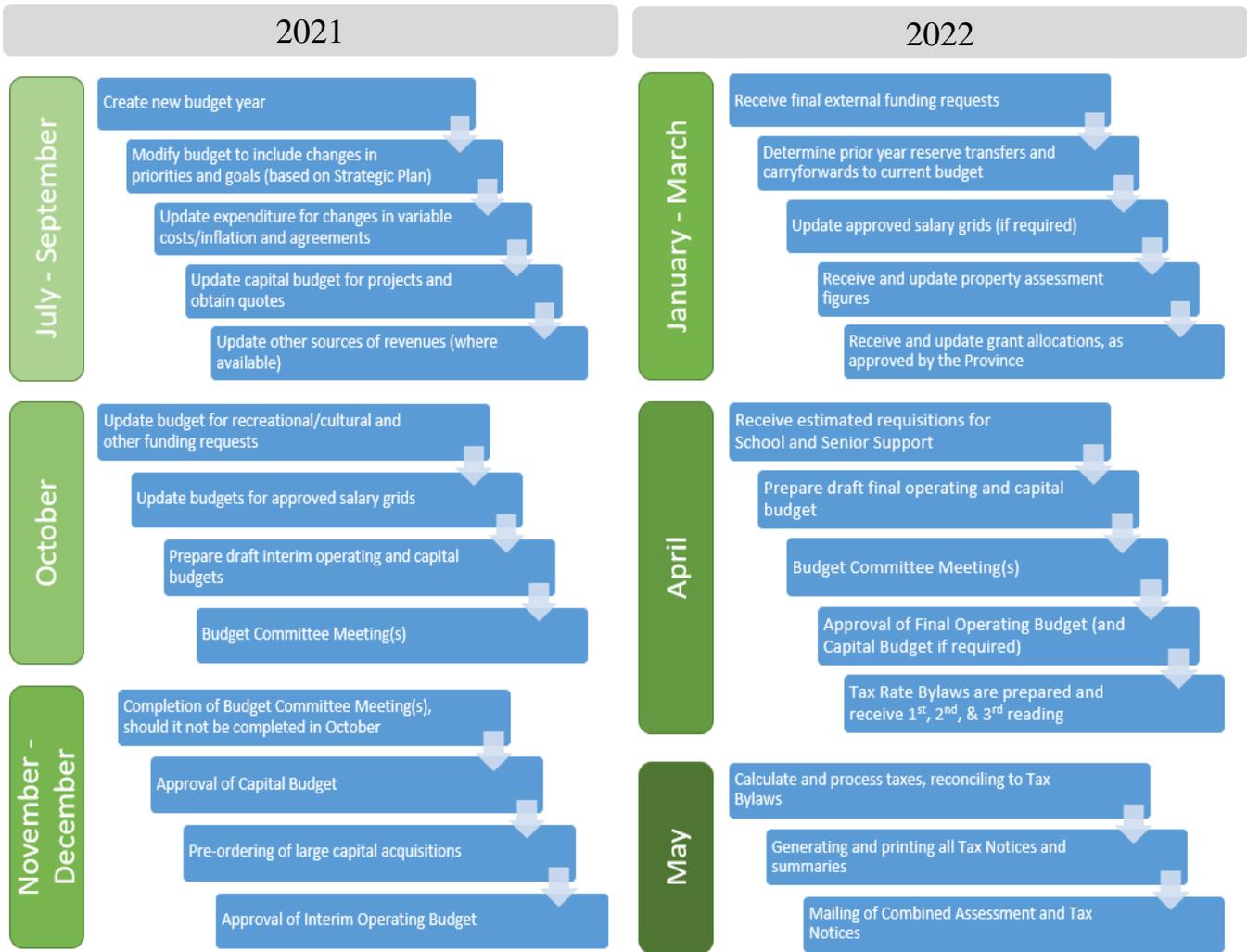
For more information on taxation and assessment, please see the forms and brochures (or frequently asked questions) that are available on our website:

www.vulcancounty.ab.ca > YOUR COUNTY > Corporate Services > Assessment & Taxation > Forms & Brochures (or FAQs)



BUDGET SCHEDULE AND CALENDER

The following is the budget calendar that was used for the development of the current year budget:



BUDGET COMMITTEE MEETING DATES:

- November 16, 2021 - Interim Budget Committee Meeting
- November 17, 2021 - Interim Budget Committee Meeting
- November 18, 2021 - Interim Budget Committee Meeting
- April 20, 2022 - Final Budget Committee Meeting

BUDGET APPROVAL DATES:

- December 15, 2021 - Approval of Interim Operating and Capital Budgets
- April 20, 2022 - Approval of the 2022 Final Operating and Capital Budgets





SECTION TWO

OPERATING BUDGET BY TYPE

SECTION TWO

Operating Budget by Type

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REVENUES

The County's operating revenues are typically budgeted on a conservative basis; the revenues are only included in the budget if they are considered to be more than likely to be received.

Typically, these operating revenues are determined by historical revenues received, funding agreements that are in place, and projected changes in service levels. Often many of the revenues correlate to expenditures that are also projected, such as government transfers for grant funding of operating costs.

Net municipal taxes	14,710,373	79.1%
Government transfers	919,889	4.9%
Return on investments	277,876	1.5%
Sale of goods, services and user charges	1,861,501	10.0%
Rental income	318,980	1.7%
Community aggregate levy	318,980	1.7%
Penalties and costs of taxes	194,000	1.0%
Gain on Disposal of TCA	-	0.0%
Other revenues	-	0.0%
	18,601,600	

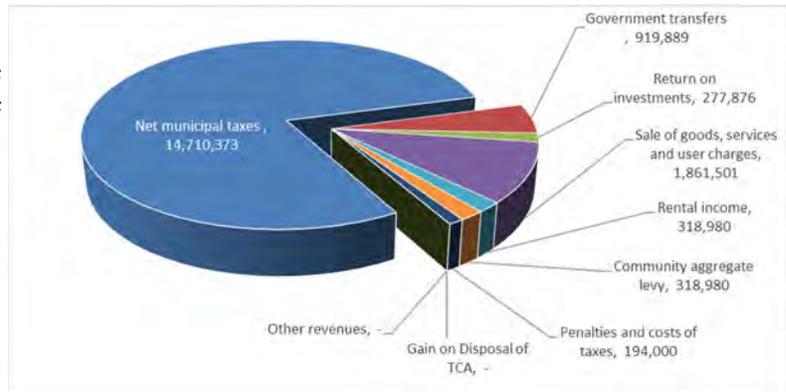


The following is the 2022 budgeted operating revenues:

As shown, the taxation revenues (net of requisitions) represent the majority of the operating revenues from the County.

The other sources other than taxation are often somewhat limited in what is available to the County.

These operating revenues will be shown in detail in the following sections.



TAXATION

As part of the municipal budget process, County Council approves the amount of funds required to provide the required municipal services. From this amount, all other sources of municipal revenues and transfers, other than taxation, are subtracted (such as Provincial grants, investment income, user fees, etc.). This net remaining amount is to be raised by property taxation.

Overall, the taxable assessment for the County increased by just over \$36.8 million, which equates to an approximate 2.5% increase in taxable assessment; therefore, the County was able to maintain the general tax rates while covering the impact of inflationary cost increases by finding additional costs savings throughout the budget.

Class	Taxable Assessment		
	2021	2022	Change
Residential	468,930,030	503,479,110	34,549,080
Commercial & Industrial	71,871,770	84,271,960	12,400,190
Farmland	204,911,400	205,148,560	237,160
Machinery and Equipment	114,361,130	110,538,310	(3,822,820)
Linear	614,694,910	611,163,930	(6,530,980)
Total	1,477,769,240	1,514,601,870	36,832,630

These strategic objectives include assisting the County's economic growth in order to make it stronger in the future, as well as protect against areas of vulnerability, such as the uncertainty inherent in the oil & gas sector at present and anticipated fluctuations in fuel costs over the next couple of years.

The following was the resulting taxation budget (with projections for the following two years):

Vulcan County Budget Comparison and Projections	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
Net municipal taxes					
Real property taxes	\$ 8,431,330	\$ 8,111,146	\$ 8,792,583	\$ 8,928,210	\$ 8,928,210
Linear taxes	7,681,745	7,410,631	7,393,591	10,402,330	10,402,330
Commercial taxes	985,026	1,455,980	1,238,078	1,239,283	1,239,283
Government grants in lieu of taxes	19,499	21,309	21,310	21,507	21,661
Special levy	1,271,506	1,276,318	1,350,047	1,357,195	1,348,005
Well drilling tax	-	187	156	156	156
	18,389,106	18,275,571	18,795,765	21,948,681	21,939,645
School requisitions	(3,302,918)	(3,404,742)	(3,283,609)	(3,283,609)	(3,283,609)
Designated industrial	(55,574)	(55,574)	(54,046)	(54,046)	(54,046)
RCMP requisitions	(185,631)	(123,134)	(247,331)	(371,262)	(371,262)
Seniors foundation	(502,326)	(502,326)	(500,406)	(500,406)	(500,406)
	14,342,657	14,189,795	14,710,373	17,739,358	17,730,322



As shown above, there has been a slight increase in the budgeted tax revenues. This is the result of the increase to the total assessment value in the County (partially offset by the decreases in linear tax revenues). The projections for 2023 & 2024 are based on the 2022 budget and the projected increase in tax revenues from large linear projects coming on line. These future tax revenues will be examined more closely in future budget years to determine if there will be increased revenue or if there will potentially be tax rate reductions (maintaining or minimizing increase to tax revenue levels).



As shown above, there is a significant decrease in total requisitions for 2019 and 2020 from receiving specific Provincial Education Requisition Credit (PERC) for previously written off tax accounts (oil & gas accounts). The total requisitions are expected to remain relatively consistent over the next couple year.

TAXATION - Continued

At the Regular Council meeting on April 20, 2022 & May 4, 2022, County Council approved and established the 2022 General Tax Rate and Special Levy Bylaws. These Tax Rate Bylaws are a result of the approved 2022 Operating and Capital Budgets.

- 2022 General Tax Rates (Bylaw 2022-011) for tax rates on the General Municipal, Waste Commission, School Requisitions, and the Seniors Requisition.
- 2022 Special Levy Tax Rates (Bylaw 2022-012, 2022-013 & 2022-014) for tax rates on the special tax levies for the fire protection areas, the recreational areas, and the waterworks upgrades.
- 2022 Designated Industrial Property Tax Rate (Bylaw 2022-015) for tax rates on designated industrial properties which are designed to recoup the cost of provincial assessment of those properties.

2022 General Tax Rates (Bylaw 2022-011):

The General Tax Rate Bylaw sets the rates required to raise the necessary revenues to cover the municipal expenditures and transfers, the levies for the Waste Commission, and the levies required to be collected for the Public and Separate School Requisitions and the Seniors Foundation Requisition. These tax rates are applied County-wide.

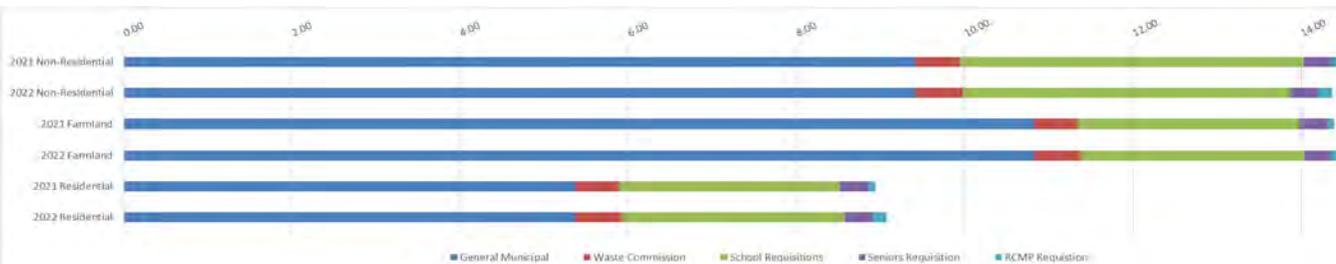
The following are the General Tax Rates as expressed in mills (1:1000):

General Municipal	2021 Rates	2022 Rates	% Change
Residential	5.3660	5.3660	0.00%
Farmland	10.8230	10.8230	0.00%
Non-Residential	9.4140	9.4140	0.00%

Waste Commission	2021 Rates	2022 Rates	% Change
Residential	0.5197	0.5599	7.74%
Farmland	0.5197	0.5599	7.74%
Non-Residential	0.5197	0.5599	7.74%

School Requisitions	2021 Rates	2022 Rates	% Change
Residential	2.6317	2.6500	0.70%
Farmland	2.6317	2.6500	0.70%
Non-Residential	4.0890	3.9000	-4.62%

Senior Requisition	2021 Rates	2022 Rates	% Change
Residential	0.3399	0.3304	-2.79%
Farmland	0.3399	0.3304	-2.79%
Non-Residential	0.3399	0.3304	-2.79%



The Waste Commission tax rates are applied to cover the County's share of the operational costs of the Vulcan and District Waste Commission. As a member of this Commission, the County covers 56% of these costs (based on the populations within the County). The requisition increased to \$848,029 in 2022 (previously \$768,040).

The School Requisition rates are for the requisitions from Alberta Learning (Alberta School Foundation Fund and Christ the Redeemer CSRD) which are based on equalized assessment throughout the Province. Seniors Requisition rates are for the requisition from the Marquis Foundation. Alberta Learning and the Marquis Foundation have requisitioning powers and, as such, the County is obligated by legislation to bill and collect taxes on their behalf. The Seniors requisition did not change from the prior year. The County has no control over the amounts required to be collected by these organizations.

Starting in 2020, the County has also been requisitioned for Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) costs with a mill rate of 0.1633 (previously 0.1256 mills). The RCMP are the main policing force operating within Vulcan County.

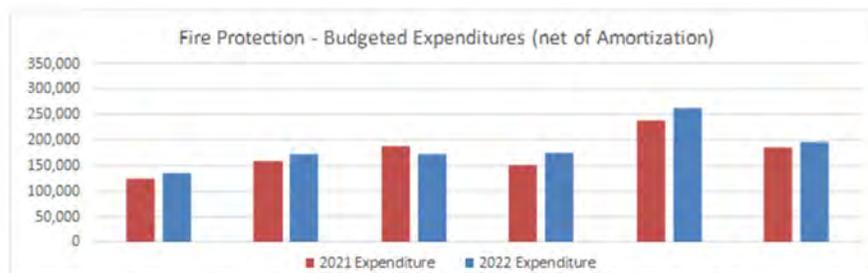
2022 Special Levy Tax Rates (Bylaw 2022-012, 2022-013, & 2022-014):

The Special Levy Tax Rate Bylaws set the rates required to raise the necessary revenues to district and/or parcel specific expenditures in accordance with Division 5 of the Municipal Government Act. These specific expenditures include the operating and capital costs of the Fire and Recreational Districts and recovery of costs for the Mossleigh Water Treatment Plant and the Kirkcaldy water line. These special tax rates are only applied to the district and/or parcels of land that the costs are associated with.

Fire Protection Districts (Bylaw 2022-012):

The following are the Special Levy Tax Rates as expressed in mills (1:1000):

Fire Protection Area	2019 Rates	2020 Rates	2021 Rates	2022 Rates	% Change
Carmangay and District	1.8324	1.4430	0.7676	0.9142	19.1%
Champion and District	1.4412	1.1067	0.8920	1.1036	23.7%
Lomond and District	0.6102	0.6864	0.4328	0.5241	21.1%
Milo and District	0.6454	1.2271	1.1928	1.2897	8.1%
Vulcan and District	0.1872	0.2896	0.2665	0.3299	23.8%
Northwest	0.8748	0.6261	0.8495	0.7425	-12.6%
Linear	0.3618	0.3618	0.3618	0.3618	0.0%



	Carmangay and District	Champion and District	Lomond and District	Milo and District	Vulcan and District	Northwest
2022 Expenditure	134,633	173,110	171,792	175,487	262,700	196,459
2021 Expenditure	123,634	160,030	186,679	151,222	238,806	185,090
2022 Assessment	79,648,420	87,029,500	190,420,810	107,814,180	249,697,180	188,827,850
2021 Assessment	78,630,980	83,423,080	168,790,860	103,835,410	236,694,060	180,675,260

Carmangay and District – total of \$134,633 area cost with a total of \$61,819 of revenues (other than taxes), resulting in \$72,814 to be raised by special levies. Based on \$79.65 million in taxable assessment, the special levies equate to a rate of 0.9142 mills (0.0009142).

Champion and District – total of \$173,110 area cost with a total of \$77,064 of revenues (other than taxes), resulting in \$96,046 to be raised by special levies. Based on \$87.03 million in taxable assessment, the special levies equate to a rate of 1.1036 mills (0.0011036).

Lomond and District – total of \$171,792 area cost with a total of \$71,992 of revenues (other than taxes), resulting in \$99,800 to be raised by special levies. Based on \$190.42 million in taxable assessment, the special levies equate to a rate of 0.5241 mills (0.0005241).

Milo and District – total of \$175,487 area cost mostly from the request of the Fire Association with a total of \$36,440 of revenues (other than taxes), resulting in \$139,047 to be raised by special levies. Based on \$107.81 million in taxable assessment, the special levies equate to a rate of 1.2897 mills (0.0012897).

Vulcan and District – total of \$262,700 area cost with a total of \$180,325 of revenues (other than taxes), resulting in \$82,375 to be raised by special levies. Based on \$249.70 million in taxable assessment, the special levies equate to a rate of 0.3299 mills (0.0003299).

Northwest – total of \$196,459 area cost mostly from the request of the Fire Association with a total of \$56,255 of revenues (other than taxes), resulting in \$140,204 to be raised by special levies. Based on \$188.83 million in taxable assessment, the special levies equate to a rate of 0.7425 mills (0.0007425).

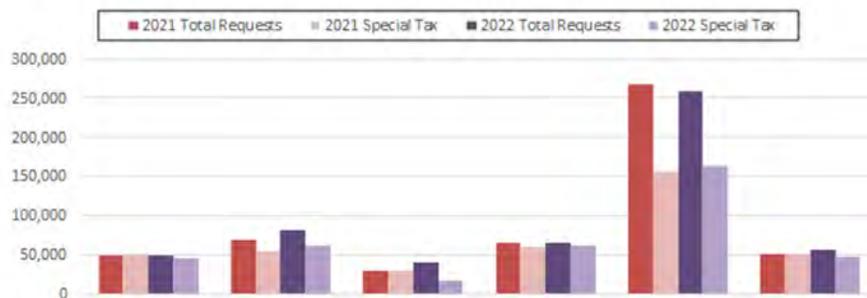
TAXATION - Continued

Recreational Districts (Bylaw 2022-013):

The following are the Special Levy Tax Rates as expressed in mills (1:1000):

Recreational Area	2019 Rates	2020 Rates	2021 Rates	2022 Rates	% Change
Carmangay and District	0.6230	0.8548	0.6411	0.5859	-8.6%
Champion and District	0.5261	0.5490	0.6420	0.7059	10.0%
Lomond and District	0.4521	0.3172	0.1623	0.0810	-50.1%
Milo and District	0.7625	0.7724	0.6345	0.6163	2.9%
Vulcan and District	0.8070	0.7233	0.6580	0.6571	-0.1%
Northwest	0.2814	0.2209	0.2835	0.2522	-11.0%
Linear	0.1388	0.1388	0.1388	0.1388	0.0%

Recreational Areas - Budgeted Expenditures
(total includes amount funded by General Municipal Taxes)



	Carmangay and District	Champion and District	Lomond and District	Milo and District	Vulcan and District	Northwest
2022 Special Tax	46,270	61,838	16,103	60,917	164,523	47,622
2021 Special Tax	50,000	53,900	28,650	60,600	156,184	51,225
2022 Total Requests	50,000	81,742	39,500	65,900	258,570	57,260
2021 Total Requests	50,000	68,900	28,650	65,100	268,159	51,225
2022 Assessment	78,971,650	87,601,770	198,816,480	98,842,380	250,377,810	188,827,850
2021 Assessment	77,988,310	83,960,650	176,552,230	95,505,910	237,367,290	180,675,260

Carmangay and District – Approved requests for the district totalled \$50,000. The linear portion of \$3,730 was allocated to reserves. The result was that \$46,270 was raised by special levies. Based on \$78.97 million in taxable assessment, the special levies equate to a rate of 0.5859 mills (0.0005859).

Champion and District – Approved requests for the district totalled \$81,742. The linear portion of \$4,904 was allocated to reserves. There was \$15,000 in funds from general taxation to cover some of the contributions. The result was that \$61,838 was raised by special levies. Based on \$87.60 million in taxable assessment, the special levies equate to a rate of 0.7059 mills (0.0007059). The item funded with general tax dollars was 50% of the operating costs for the Champion Pool (\$15,000).

Lomond and District – Approved requests for the district totalled \$39,500. The linear portion of \$5,897 was allocated to reserves. There was \$17,500 in funds from general taxation to cover some of the contributions. The result was that \$16,103 was raised by special levies. Based on \$198.82 million in taxable assessment, the special levies equate to a rate of 0.0810 mills (0.0000810). The item funded with general tax dollars was 50% of the operating costs for the Lomond Community Centre (\$17,500).

Milo and District – Approved requests for the district totalled \$65,900. The linear portion of \$4,983 was partially applied to cover some of the contributions. The result was that \$60,917 was raised by special levies. Based on \$98.84 million in taxable assessment, the special levies equate to a rate of 0.6163 mills (0.0006163).

Vulcan and District – Approved requests for the district totalled \$258,570. The linear portion of \$13,047 was partially applied to cover some of the contributions, as was \$81,000 in funds from general taxation. The result was that \$164,523 was raised by special levies. Based on \$250,38 million in taxable assessment, the special levies equate to a rate of 0.6571 mills (0.0006571). The items funded with general tax dollars were 50% of the operating costs for the Vulcan Arena (\$40,000) and 50% of the operating costs for the Vulcan Pool (\$41,000)

Northwest – Approved requests from the Recreation Board totalled \$57,260. The linear portion of \$9,638 was allocated to reserves. The result was that \$47,622 was raised by special levies. Based on \$188.83 million in taxable assessment, the special levies equate to a rate of 0.2522 mills (0.0002522).



Waterworks (Bylaw 2022-014):

There were no changes to the Waterworks Special Levy Tax Rates (Mossleigh Water Treatment Plant) of \$368.55 per parcel. This charge is based on the amount of parcels that are connected to the waterline and is currently being recovered over 20 years.



The per parcel Special Levy applicable to Kirkcaldy is \$365.21. This is expected to cover the costs of the installation of the water line over a 25 year period.

Designated Industrial Property (Bylaw 2022-015):

The Designated Industrial Property (DIP) Bylaw allows the County to bill back the costs of assessment for specific properties, the assessment of which, as of 2022, is under control of the province directly. The County pays our contract assessor to perform the assessment, and the province reimburses for those costs. The County then levies the property owners and forwards that money to the province, effectively charging the property owners for their own assessment. This is a matter of regulation and the County has no control over it. The Province sets the mill rate for this levy which is currently 0.0766 mills (0.0000766).

All of the County's Bylaws may also be seen on our website:

www.vulcancounty.ab.ca > YOUR COUNTY > Reeve and Council > Bylaws

For additional details on assessment and taxation, including overviews, forms/brochures, property tax calculator, TIPP program, FAQ and other details please visit our website:

www.vulcancounty.ab.ca > YOUR COUNTY > Corporate Services > Assessment & Taxation

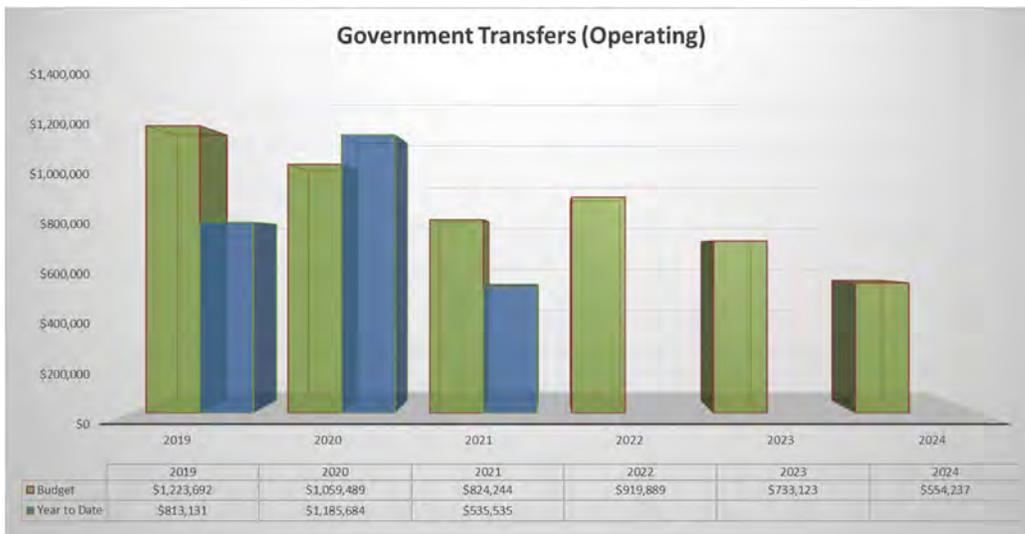


GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS / GRANTS

As part of the municipal budget process, County Council reviews all other sources of municipal revenues, including government transfers. Government transfers include Provincial Grants, Federal Grants, and contributions from other local governments.

The following was the resulting operating government transfers/grants (with projections for the following two years):

Vulcan County Budget Comparison and Projections	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
Government transfers					
Provincial government transfers - Operating	\$ 529,351	\$ 456,093	\$ 508,791	\$ 301,865	\$ 123,907
Federal government transfers - Operating	219,734	10,726	238,547	238,547	238,547
Transfers from Local Government - Operating	75,158	68,716	172,551	192,711	191,783
	824,244	535,535	919,889	733,123	554,237



The majority of the government transfers for operations relate to the Municipal Sustainability Initiative (MSI) Operating grant, the Agricultural Service Board (ASB) grant, and the Federal Gas Tax (FGTF) grant.

The MSI Operating, ASB grant, and FGTF grant are based on funding allocations, which cover the eligible operating costs. These operating grants are budgeted to be fully used in year.

Other Provincial Grants include a Electrical Power for the Industrial Park grants and other grants provided through the Government of Alberta. These grants are based on specific eligible projects on these approved grants.

The Doctor Retention Program, the Shared IT Services , and the Fire Protection Services are based on funding agreements with the urban municipalities within the County.

There was an increase from the prior year with the additional budgeted shared cost for Fire Protection Services with the urban municipalities within the County (previously not specifically budgeted).

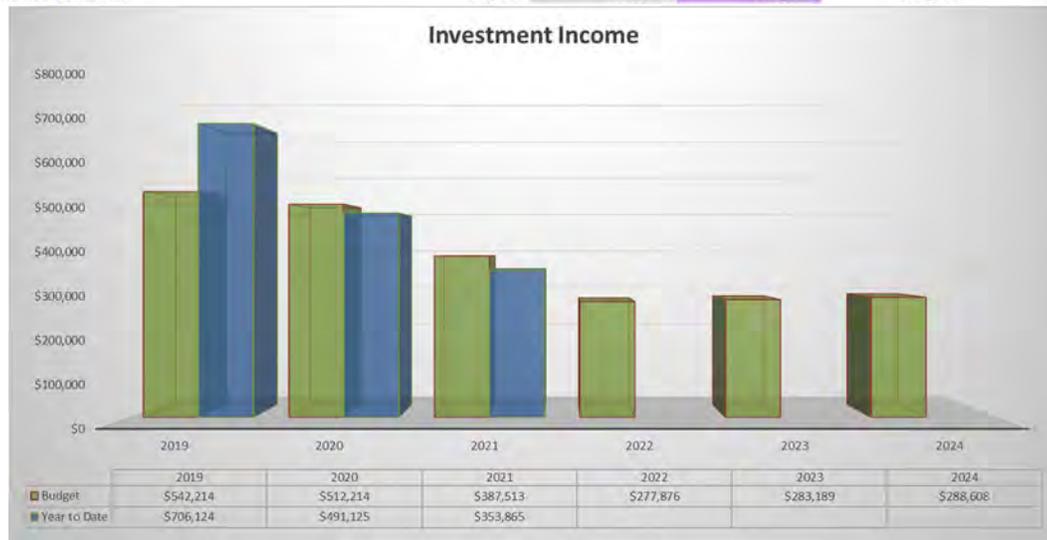
Provincial Government Grants:	
MSI Operating Grant	177,958
AG Service Board Grant	123,907
Other	206,926
	508,791
Federal Government Grants:	
Federal Gas Tax Fund Grant	238,745
	238,745
Transfers from Local Government:	
Doctor Retention Program	60,150
Shared IT Services	9,150
Fire Protection Services	96,755
Other	6,496
	172,551

INVESTMENT INCOME

Investment Income is also included in the other sources of income. These revenues are based on the investments that the County holds (i.e. investments held to fund reserves).

The following was the resulting investment income (with projections for the following two years):

Vulcan County Budget Comparison and Projections	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
Return on investments	387,513	353,865	277,876	283,189	288,608



The investment income is based on prior interest and dividends received on the County's investments. The budgeted investment income was slightly decreased in 2020 to reflect the reduced interest rates with the reductions in the prime rate available at this time. Future years are uncertain, so are projected relatively flat and on a relatively conservative basis.

For operating cash flows during the year, the County invests the funds received on taxation to fund the upcoming operating period in term deposits. Projected cash flow requirements are carefully reviewed in order to time the maturity dates of these deposits.

These recent investment strategies have been utilized to maximize the return on investment income and have been proven to increase investment income compared to prior investment strategies. As the prime rate starts to recover, the County should see an increase in investment revenues; however, the budget is conservative as the projected recovery on rates is still unknown at this point.

The Municipal Government Act (MGA), Section 250, also dictates the types of investments that a municipality is able to invest. Generally, only low-risk investments are permitted to protect municipal funds. The County has also adopted an Investment Policy (12-2204) to provide guidance on its investments to ensure the County tries to obtain the highest rate of return while also safeguarding the public funds held by the County.



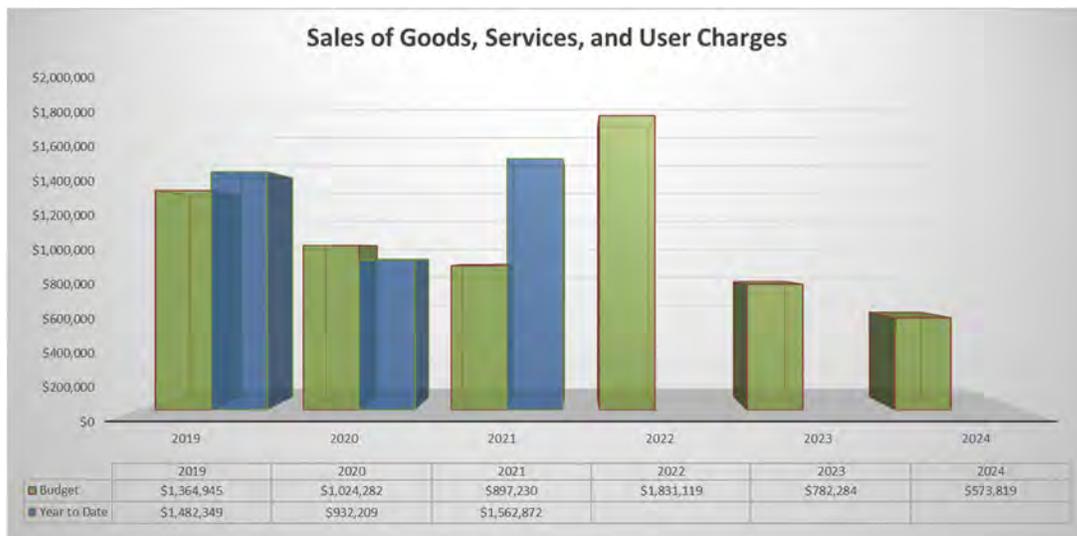
SALES OF GOODS, SERVICES & USER CHARGES

The sale of goods, services, and user charges are also included in other sources of income. These revenues are budgeted on a conservative basis and are only included in the budget if likely to be received.

Some of the revenues included here can vary significantly from year-to-year. Therefore, these usually are included based on average or lower basis. Should the County receive more revenues than budgeted, the resulting surplus may be added to reserves and potentially applied in future budget years.

The following is the resulting budget for the sale of goods, services, and user charges (with projections for the following two years):

Vulcan County Budget Comparison and Projections	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
Sale of goods, services, and user charges	897,230	1,562,872	1,831,119	782,284	573,819



The sale of goods, services, and user charges include the sale of materials and supplies (i.e. gravel sales), surface rights, fees charged for services (i.e. permits, tax certificates, safety codes), and cost recoveries (i.e. dust abatement). Typically, historical results are used to project these revenue sources while remaining conservative in the budgeting. 2021 fiscal year included additional sale revenues from larger amount of gravel sales (significantly above budget). 2022 Budget is projecting large sale of lands; in which, much of these proceeds will go towards capital reserves. These increases in 2022 are partially offset by reduction in the sale of goods, including strychnine as the County is no longer available to sell these products.

The County also typically determines which specific services are recovered by User Fees and Recoveries. The majority are typically set by the annual Fee for Service bylaw. These usually recover or partially recover the costs of the services provided. All of the County's Bylaws may also be seen on our website:

Fees & Charges



www.vulcancounty.ab.ca > YOUR COUNTY > Reeve and Council > Bylaws

RENTAL INCOME

Rental Income is also included in other sources of income. These revenues are mostly based on the terms held within the rental agreements for County buildings. There is also a portion that relates to equipment rentals.

The following was the resulting rental income (with projections for the following two years):

Vulcan County Budget Comparison and Projections	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
Rental Income	314,880	338,373	318,980	318,980	318,980



The majority of rental income is based on rental agreements that the County has with the RCMP and Alberta Health Services (AHS). Rental income is projected to remain consistent for the next few years as most of the agreements still have a few years remaining.

There are also other rental agreements for buildings (i.e. Adult Learning building) and equipment rentals, including agricultural equipment.

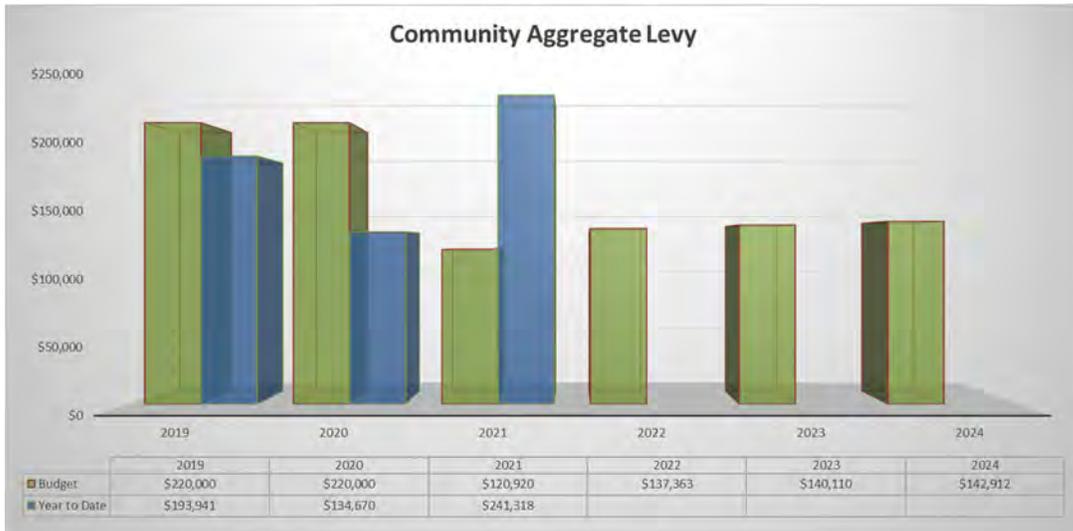


COMMUNITY AGGREGATE LEVY

The community aggregate levies are also included in other sources of income. The community aggregate levy is the levy for transporting materials such as gravel and sand, where the rate of \$0.25/tonne is set by Bylaw 2017-027. As the actual amount transported can fluctuate significantly from year-to-year, and is outside of the County's control, the budget uses a somewhat conservative figure taking into account actual results from prior years.

The following was the resulting community aggregate levy (with projections for the following two years):

Vulcan County Budget Comparison and Projections	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
Community aggregate levy	120,920	241,318	137,363	140,110	142,912



As shown above, the County historically maintained a conservative budget of \$120,000 based on historical lows in community aggregate levies. In 2018, a detailed review of the prior 5 years was done and it was determined that \$220,000 was a more appropriate value for the budgeted revenue from this levy. In 2021, there was an additional review based on the reduction in 2020 as an impact from the COVID-19 pandemic whereas, there was a reduction in the transportation of materials; therefore, the budget was reduced to the historical conservative budget of approximately \$120,000. The actual results in 2021 had a significant increase again in community aggregate levies as there were increases again to the transportation of materials within the County. The budget has been maintained at conservative figures until there is additional stability in these operations.

These revenues are applied against the road maintenance expenditures as the transportation of heavier goods such as aggregates (gravel, sand, etc.) cause more wear and tear on road infrastructure.

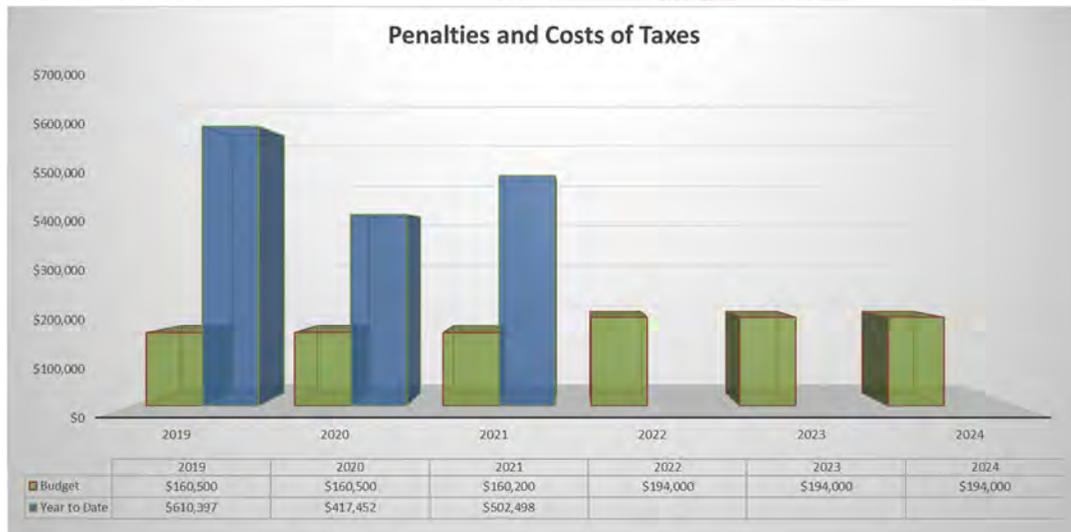


PENALTIES AND COSTS OF TAXES

Penalties and costs of taxes are also included in other sources of income. The penalties and costs of taxes are the penalties charged on unpaid taxes and are added to the tax roll. The application of penalties is to provide the County's ratepayers an incentive to pay on time since County operations depend upon prompt payment of property tax.

The following was the resulting penalties and costs of taxes (with projections for the following two years):

Vulcan County Budget Comparison and Projections	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
Penalties and costs of taxes	160,200	502,498	194,000	194,000	194,000



During 2019-2021, there was significantly higher revenue than budget due to a couple of larger accounts going into tax arrears. As the majority of these penalty revenues relate to oil & gas properties, the budget has been kept low in an attempt to normalize expectations in light of the current state of that sector of the economy.

The following is the penalty structure in accordance with Bylaw 2022-008 (Payment Due Date & Penalties Bylaw):

Penalties on Current Year taxes (due July 31st):

- August 1st - Six percent (6%) penalty on current tax levies outstanding
- October 1st - Three percent (3%) penalty on current tax levies outstanding
- December 1st - Three percent (3%) penalty on current tax levies outstanding



Penalties on Tax Arrears :

- January 1st - Twelve percent (12%) penalty on all tax arrears outstanding (all tax balances outstanding after December 31st)

Bylaw 2016-019 was replaced during 2021 with an updated bylaw was established for Payment Due Date & Penalties (Bylaw 2021-030) which comes into effect January 1, 2022., Bylaw 2022-008 replaced this 2021-030 bylaw; however, there were no changes to the actual penalty structure in these updated bylaws.

OTHER REVENUES

Other revenues include fines, donations, recovery of accounts receivable, and other miscellaneous revenues. Most of these are not able to be projected; therefore, the budget currently only consists of the fines and any other known revenues. Fine revenues are projected forward based on the prior year but have fluctuated in the past.

The following was the resulting other revenues (with projections for the following two years):

Vulcan County Budget Comparison and Projections	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
Other revenue					
Fines	30,448	34,463	30,382	30,822	500
Other	-	234	-	-	-
	30,448	34,697	30,382	30,822	500



The Other Revenues budgeted mostly consist of fines from year-to-year; whereas, in 2019 there was a large donation received from the Milo Fire Association to support with the purchase of a new fire hall for the Milo Fire Protection Area. In 2020 there was an increase in fines from budget and from prior years. This increase in fine revenues is partially due to a large-scale construction project being developed within the County which brought in a significant number of workers from outside the County; in which, there were increased amount of traffic fines during this period.



EXPENDITURES

The majority of the County's operating expenditures are typically budgeted on a conservative basis to ensure that the budget is sufficient to cover the costs, including potential unexpected increases due to the nature of variable costs.

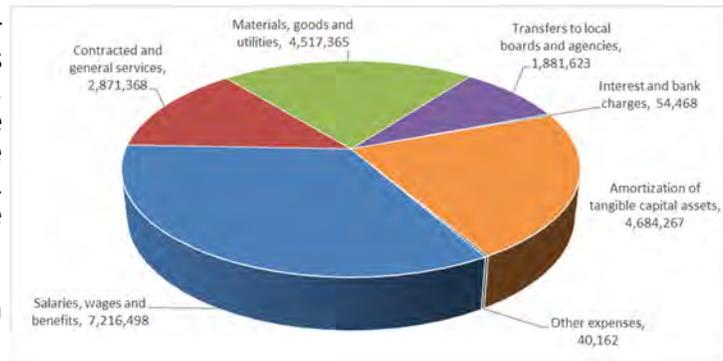
The following are the 2022 budgeted operating expenses:

Salaries, wages and benefits	7,216,498	33.9%
Contracted and general services	2,871,368	13.5%
Materials, goods and utilities	4,517,365	21.2%
Transfers to local boards and agencies	1,881,623	8.8%
Interest and bank charges	54,468	0.3%
Amortization of tangible capital assets	4,684,267	22.0%
Other expenses	40,162	0.2%
	<u>21,265,750</u>	
Machine expenses capitalized for construction	<u>(1,709,808)</u>	
	<u>19,555,942</u>	



The machine expenses capitalized for construction are a combination of expenses such as salaries/wages, contracted services, and materials/goods that are part of the County's internally constructed assets. These assets mainly include roads and bridges. These costs are capitalized as part of the year end Capital Transfers.

These operating expenses will be shown in detail in the following sections.



SALARY, WAGES & BENEFITS

Salary, wages, and benefits includes all of the staff wages/benefits as well as Council per diems. All of the wages/benefits have the updates from the 2022 approved salary grids, staff grid movements, and some market adjustments in the staff wages. The County does not operate in a union environment.

The County utilizes a 7 step salary/wage grid for each of the County staff. Each staff member is placed in a spot on the grid, and can move up annually if they receive a favorable performance review. The initial 2022 salary grids were approved by Council on November 18th, 2021.

These salary/wage grids are developed in accordance with the Compensation Policy (12-3131); including a review of consumer price indexes (CPI) to assist in determining the Cost of Living Adjustments (COLA) for staff wages.

The Alberta CPI (per Stats Canada) is reviewed from October to September of the prior year and an average is calculated to determine the COLA. For 2022, the COLA was determined to be 1.96%, which was still a reduction from the average CPI Increases due to budgetary constraints.

SALARY, WAGES & BENEFITS - Continued

The following was the resulting salary, wages & benefits (with projections for the following two years):

Vulcan County Budget Comparison and Projections	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
Salaries, wages and benefits	\$ 6,921,605	\$ 6,470,017	\$ 7,216,498	\$ 7,398,025	\$ 7,493,090



During the 2022 budget process, wage costs increased for a few different reasons. There were increased for the anticipated grid movement of existing County staff and there was the COLA adjustment of 1.96% on the related salary grids.

The County budgets the staffing benefits to be based on the actual calculations and benefit rates for each type of benefit, while still remaining somewhat conservative in the application of the benefits (i.e. assuming all staff are on a family plan and that each staff fully utilize their wellness accounts). This will allow the County to have more accurate budgeting for staff benefits.

There were also budget updates for staff leaves, including some specific staff maternity leaves that were in vacant during 2021 but returned before the start of 2022. Overall, these changes increased the total budgeted staffing levels for the County. There was also some reallocation of staff positions between the different operating segments.

The following is a summary of the changes in the projected staffing full-time equivalents (FTE):

Budget 2022 Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)

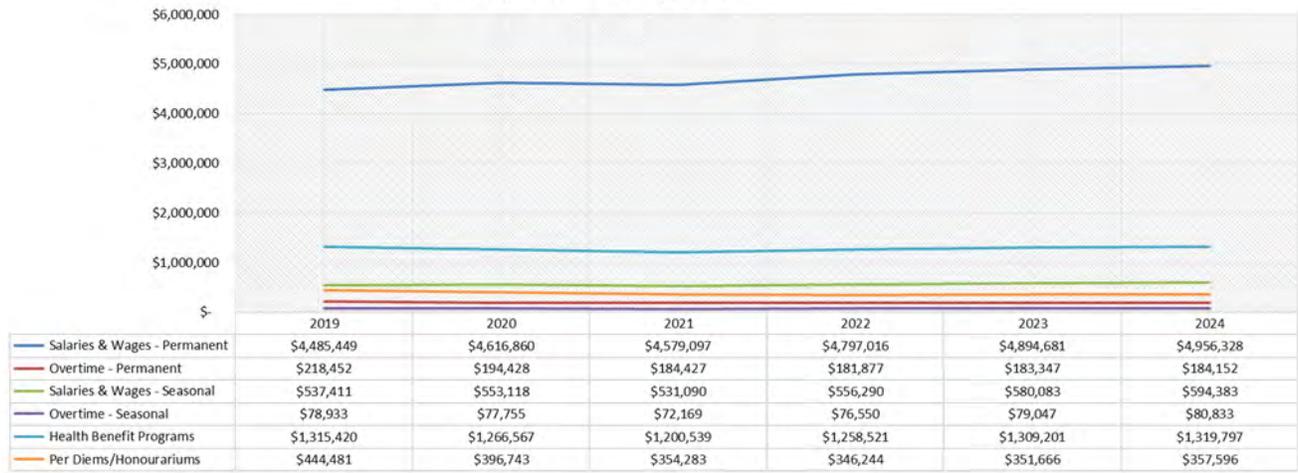
	Change in							
	2022 Budget	2021 Budget	2021 Actual	Budget	2020 Budget	2020 Actual	2019 Budget	2019 Actual
Management	7.00	7.52	7.27	-0.52	7.03	6.78	7.01	6.49
Operations (Public Works)	37.89	38.24	35.78	-0.35	38.19	35.73	39.25	36.72
Corporate Services	7.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	7.02	7.00	7.02	7.87
Protective Services	3.07	2.58	2.58	0.49	3.08	3.08	3.01	3.01
Agricultural Services	2.18	2.14	2.14	0.04	2.97	2.97	3.22	2.96
Development Services	4.00	3.05	3.05	0.95	3.02	3.02	3.07	2.84
	61.14	60.53	57.82	0.61	61.31	58.58	62.58	59.89

* FTE is based on full-time annual positions (i.e., Seasonal staff are a partial FTE). Overtime hours are in excess of regular FTE (i.e., full-time staff with OT can create greater than 1 FTE).

The 2021 actual FTE was slightly less than the budget as there were some staff on leaves that started mid-year (position remained vacant during leave) or the County was not able to specifically fill the position. Some of the vacancies required contracted services as support in the operations of the County.



Salaries, Wages & Benefits - Budget Details



In the Strategic Plan, the County has a strategic priority to invest in and support a proficient and motivated workforce and be an employer of choice. This includes many strategies/goals, including the following:

- Continual review of salaries and benefits, including comparing wages to other similar sized municipalities to ensure wages are competitive.
- The County currently has overtime agreements with the staff of the County; allowing the staff the option to bank and use their overtime. Many of the staff utilize this option to bank their overtime to allow them to have the paid time off at a later date.
- Money is set aside in the budget to allow for various training opportunities for staff in order to ensure they grow as professionals while providing better services to County ratepayers.
- County Council has established many policies allowing a better work/life balance, including:
 - ◊ Flex Time Policy (12-3137) - allowing staff to adjust their work hours throughout the day, providing it still provides appropriate availability of the staff member.
 - ◊ Earned Day Off Policy (12-3138) - allowing staff to bank non-overtime hours that are above their regular work day and to have a scheduled day off every couple of weeks (i.e. bank time to have every third Friday off).
 - ◊ Wellness Policy (12-3135) - benefit providing up to \$300 per year on activities relating to wellness/fitness (i.e. gym memberships, fitness equipment).
- There is a Vulcan County Social Club that is set up by the staff at the County. Council provides some matching funding, through the budget, to assist in funding some of the staff functions (i.e. BBQs, golf tournament, etc.).

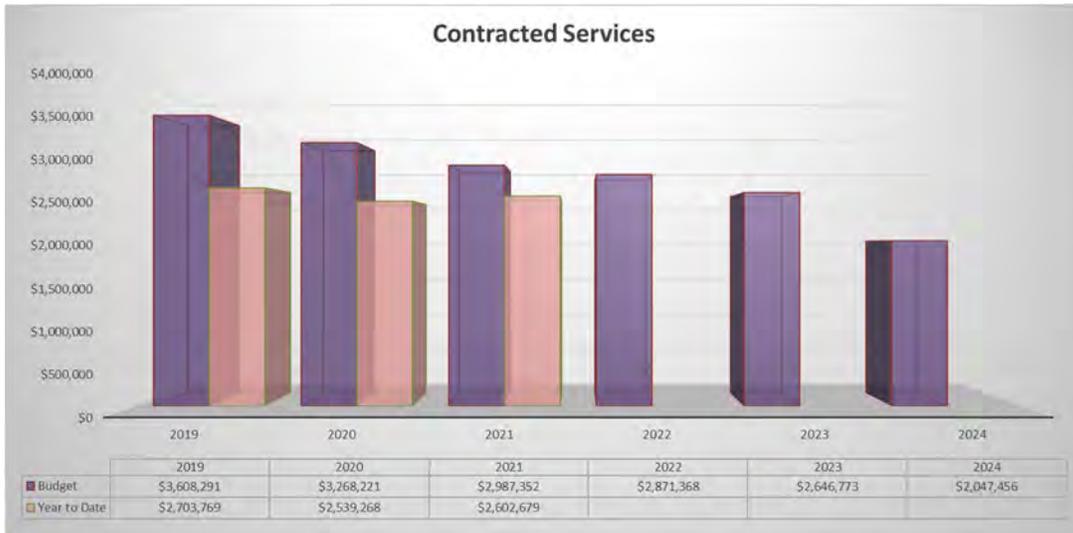


CONTRACTED SERVICES

Contracted services include the costs of repairs and maintenance, consulting services, audit and legal fees, leases, telecommunications, insurance, education/training, and other services. These expenses are typically budgeted on a conservative basis to ensure that the budget is sufficient to cover the costs, including potential unexpected increases due to variable costs. Some of these costs are based on agreements; for those costs, the amount budgeted agrees to the terms in the agreement.

The following is the budgeted contracted services costs (with projections for the following two years):

Vulcan County Budget Comparison and Projections	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
Contracted and general services	2,987,352	2,602,679	2,871,368	2,646,773	2,047,456



Although, most of these costs stay somewhat consistent from year to year (with no changes in service levels), some will change from year to year depending on the priorities and issues identified by the County for the upcoming budget year.

Contracted Services - Budget Details



Education, Training, and Travel:

Education, training and travel costs are expecting a small decrease from the prior year budget of \$270,652 to \$342,553 in the current budget. Some of the increase related to reinstating some of the training levels to pre-COVID levels (as many were reduced with budgetary constraints and restrictions from the COVID-19 pandemic). There was also an increase in the education and training for fire fighters to catch-up on certain training activities.

Legal Fees:

Legal fees are expected to decrease from \$80,521 to \$78,232 in 2022, and then further small declines over time. This is due to the resolution of a significant legal matter in prior years and the anticipated resolution of some other legal matters that the County is dealing with. These matters have been ongoing for some time, but it is expected that the County will return to requiring a more normal level of legal representation.

Doctor Retention Program:

The Doctor Retention Program costs are based on the respective agreements with the local clinics/hospitals and are projected to remain constant for the next couple years. The actual costs have been very comparable to the prior budgets (minimal variances in the locum costs).

Contracted, Consulting & Engineering:

The contracted, consulting and engineering costs are expecting an overall decrease from the prior year budget of \$866,703 to \$719,656 in the current budget. There was a projected decrease in consulting costs in planning and development as the prior year included the development of intermunicipal development plans (IMDPs) between the County and many of the Villages; whereas, these IMDPs were funding by specific grants in the prior year (decrease correlates to the reductions in the related IMDP grant funding). These decreases were partially offset by an additional \$40,000 budgeted to complete a comprehensive facility environmental assessment (in preparation PSAS 3280 for Asset Retirement Obligations).

Repairs and Maintenance:

The repairs and maintenance costs are expecting an overall increase from the prior year budget of \$837,906 to \$734,141 in the current budget. The decrease mostly relates to an additional \$60,000 required in the prior year for a scraper neck rebuild. There were other updates to repair costing as part of a historical costs review for equipment, vehicle, and infrastructure maintenance costs over the previous 5 years. The County continually monitors its infrastructure and will add maintenance projects if deemed necessary.

Damages and Deductibles:

The damages and deductibles costs are expecting to stay relatively consistent with the prior year budget and remains flat in projected years. These costs represent reimbursements to landowners for damages done to their crops during construction.

Insurance:

The insurance costs typically relatively consistent from year-to-year with small adjustments based on historical increases in premium costs, and reductions due to removal of insurance on disposed or obsolete equipment; however, there was an increase in the costs of insurance throughout which is projected to have increased costs for the County.

Other Services:

The other contracted and general services remains relatively consistent from year-to-year. These include smaller valued services such as subscriptions, advertising, etc.

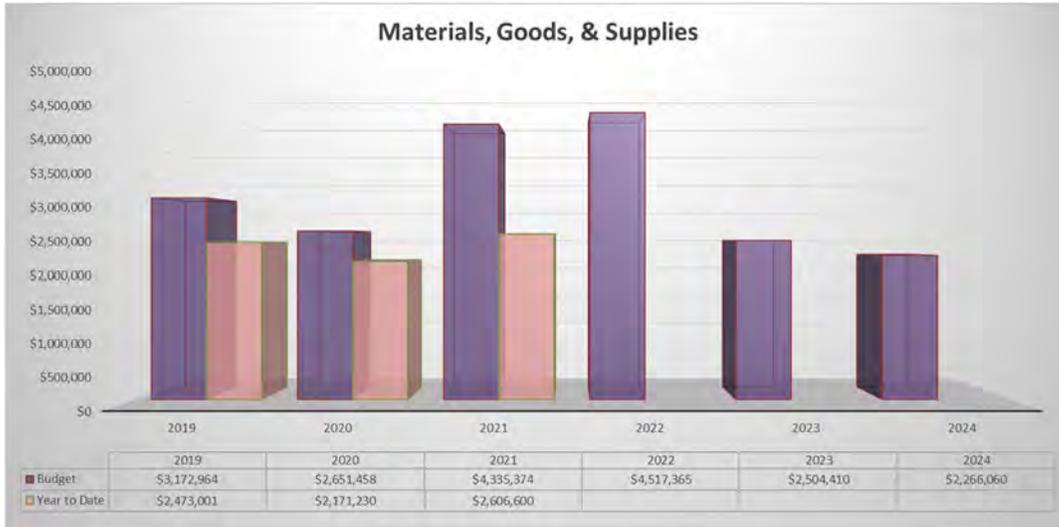
MATERIALS, GOODS & SUPPLIES

Materials, goods, and supplies includes the costs of supplies, utilities, information technology, diesel/fuel, gravel, herbicides, culverts, blades, tools, and other materials.

The following was the resulting materials, goods, and supplies (with projections for the following two years):

Vulcan County Budget Comparison and Projections

	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
Materials, goods and utilities	4,335,374	2,606,600	4,517,365	2,504,410	2,266,060



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Although, most of these costs stay consistent from year to year (with the exception of gravel which varies with the timing of gravel crushing and road projects), these will change from year-to-year depending on the priorities and issues of the County for the upcoming budget year.

Materials, Goods, & Supplies - Budget Details



Parts and Supplies:

The parts and supplies costs are expecting a slight increase from the prior year budget of \$155,292 to \$148,310 in the current budget with some minor fluctuations in projected years. Generally, parts and supplies expenses move according to whether or not the County has a change to service levels as it did in 2018 when the County ceased operation of the Twin Valley Campground. No such changes are projected in the near term.

IT Hardware and Software:

The IT hardware and software costs are expecting a slight increase from the prior year budget of \$228,703 to \$288,958 in the current budget with fluctuations in subsequent years. There are expected increase in 2022 with specific upgrades to the County's GPS systems in all of the fleet vehicles to replace an older system that was no longer supported.

Diesel, Fuel, and Propane:

The diesel, fuel, and propane costs are expecting an overall increase from the prior year budget of \$1,046,929 to \$1,136,155 in the current budget with fluctuations in subsequent years. The majority of this increase is due to a couple of main factors. First, historical fuel expenditures were carefully reviewed by Administration. Second, estimates were made about the level of fuel consumption necessary to provide County services like road maintenance and bylaw enforcement. Third, market price projections were used that resulted in a revised estimate of per litre costs.

Tires:

The tire costs are expecting an overall decrease from the prior year budget of \$143,707 to \$160,719 in the current budget and will fluctuate in the projected years. The prior year did not included the replacement for grader tires, which is based on the timing of replacement of tires for specific equipment. Tires for certain vehicles are much more expensive than others but are bought less often.

Gravel, Pit-run, and Rip-rap:

The gravel, pit-run, and rip-rap costs are expecting to overall be maintained from the prior year budget of \$1,818,613 to \$1,819,142 in the current budget and will level back down in the projected years. Budget 2021 specifically included the gravel crushing program with a projected cost of \$1,788,275 (funded by the gravel crushing reserve funds); however, due to delays, much of the gravel crushing program was delayed until the beginning of 2022 (which is one of the main reasons why the actuals for 2021 were less than budget). The gravel crushing program is where the County hires a contractor to go into the Gravel Pits and crush gravel/rocks into specific gravel sizes for developing stock piles to be used for roads and other infrastructure requirements.

Herbicides:

The herbicide costs remain relatively consistent from year-to-year; however, the county is expecting increases in 2022 and future years with increased herbicide costs.

Utilities:

The utilities costs remain relatively consistent from year-to-year with small changes based largely on expected inflation. These are carefully reviewed annually. Budget 2022 included a larger increase due to some of the significant increases in utility costs.

Other Goods and Materials:

Other contracted and general services remains relatively consistent from year-to-year. These costs include goods/services such as grader blades, culverts, signage, lumber, small tools, and other miscellaneous goods/materials. There is an expected a slight decrease in 2022 with cost updates and reviews throughout the operational budgets.

TRANSFERS TO LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES

Transfers to local boards and agencies include contributions to fire associations, recreation boards, tourism, waste and water commissions, and other community groups. The budgets are typically based on approved requests by Council during the budget process.

The following are the resulting transfers to local boards and agencies (with projections for the following two years):

Vulcan County Budget Comparison and Projections	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
Transfers to local boards and agencies	2,091,687	2,020,901	1,881,623	1,836,683	1,678,379



Transfers to Local Boards and Agencies- Budget Details



The following are some of the recreation and cultural contributions that the County provides:

Milo and District Recreation Area	
Milo Recreation Committee - Operations	\$36,600
Milo & District Ag Society - Arena	5,000
Milo Community School	5,000
Milo Curling Club	5,000
Total Recreational Funding	\$51,600
Snake Valley Drop-in Center	2,500
Milo & District Ag Society - Capital	2,000
Friends of Milo Municipal Library	2,800
Milo Hall - Operations	5,000
Milo Hall – Capital Renovations	2,000
Total Cultural Funding	\$14,300
Total Recreation and Cultural Funding	\$65,900

Northwest Recreation Area	
Mossleigh Kids Ball Club	\$3,500
Arrowwood Lions	2,500
Arrowwood 4-H	550
Howrhtwest Community Choir	250
Arrowwood Community Hall - Fitness	7,000
Recreation Board Costs	1,960
Northwest Recreation Association	10,000
Total Recreational Funding	\$25,760
Mossleigh Community Club	15,000
Arrowwood Comm. Rec. Association	15,000
Arrowwood Restoration Society	1,500
Total Cultural Funding	\$31,500
Total Recreation and Cultural Funding	\$57,260

Carmangay and District Recreation Area	
Carmangay Curling Assoc. - Operating	\$10,000
Total Recreational Funding	10,000
Carmangay & District Historical Society	3,000
Carmangay Community Centre - Paint	6,100
Carmangay Recreation - Hall	14,200
Total Cultural Funding	23,300
Reserves - Carmangay Recreation	16,700
Total Recreational and Cultural Funding	\$50,000

Champion and District Recreation Area	
Champion Pool - Operating	\$30,000
Champion School	1,742
Champion Skating Rink	5,000
Total Recreational Funding	36,742
Champion Community Hall - Operating	10,000
Champion Community Hall - Capital	20,000
Champion Pioneer Club	10,000
Alston Hall	500
Champion Legion Hall	4,500
Total Cultural Funding	45,000
Total Recreation and Cultural Funding	\$81,742

Lomond and District Recreation Area	
Lomond Comm. Center Ag Society	\$35,000
Lomond Lakers Jr. B Hockey	\$3,500
Total Recreational Funding	38,500
Lomond 4-H Club	1,000
Total Cultural Funding	1,000
Total Recreation & Culture	\$39,500

Vulcan and District Recreation Area	
Vulcan Arena - Operating	\$80,000
Vulcan Swimming - Operating	82,000
Recreation Committee - Operations	43,000
Recreation Committee - Capital	15,697
Total Recreational Funding	\$220,697
Berywater Community Centre	3,150
Kirkcaldy Community Club - Renovations	10,000
Vulcan Legion - Capital	5,000
Vulcan Regional Food Bank	4,060
Total Cultural Funding	\$22,210
Reserves - Vulcan Recreation	15,663
Total Recreation and Cultural Funding	\$258,570

The total recreation funding is \$415,662 (\$383,299 direct contributions and \$32,363 in specific reserve allocations - funded by special tax levies and general municipal tax revenues) and cultural funding is \$137,310 (also funded through special tax levies). Total budgeted funding for recreation and cultural activities is \$552,972.

Vulcan County also funds other organizations throughout the County. The following are some of the other organizations that the County funds (other than recreation and culture):

Contributions to other organizations	
Rainbow Literacy Society	\$35,000
STARS Air Ambulance	15,572
HALO Air Ambulance	15,572
Vulcan Town Airport - Operating	8,000
Farming Smarter Sponsorship	3,000
Oldman Watershed Council	1,872
Foothills Forage and Grazing Association	5,000
Vulcan Daycare Society	2,500
Alberta Farm Animal Care	500
Vulcan and District Waste Commission	\$848,029
Twin Valley Regional Water Commission	38,199
Doctor Retention Program- County's share	\$1,310
Farm Safety Center	3,000
Alberta Invasive Plants Council	500
Vulcan County Salinity Project	10,000
FCSS - Operating	35,168
FCSS – Transportation Initiative	19,089
County of Vulcan Library Board	133,500
Total	\$1,255,811

The total contributions to the fire protection areas is budgeted at \$173,473; including \$94,335 to the Northwest Fire Association, and \$79,138 to the Milo Fire Association. These are funded by special tax levies, and are exclusive of the annual \$25,000 per district capital reserve allocation.

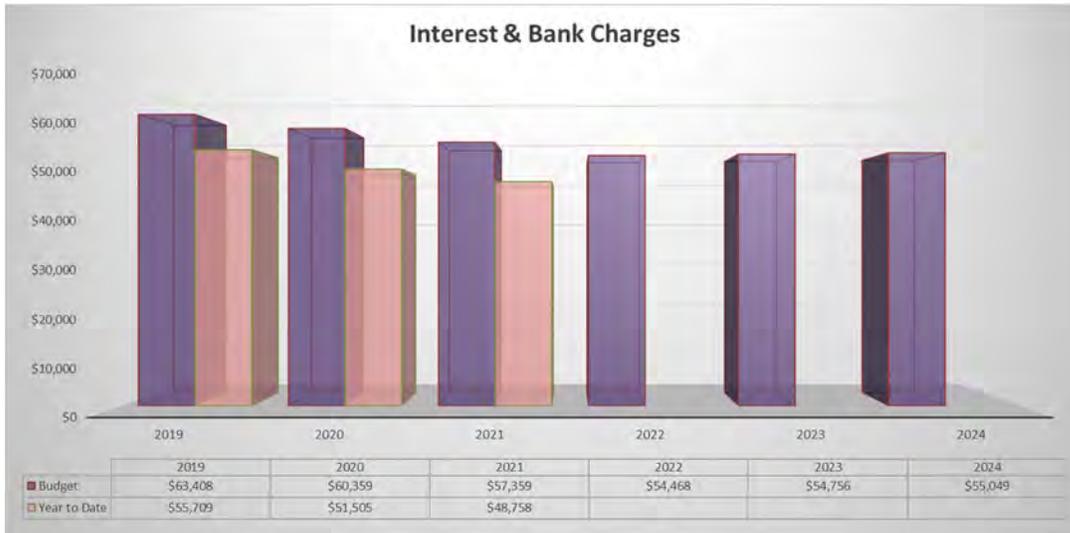
INTEREST & BANK CHARGES

The interest and bank charges include bank and credit card fees, and interest on debentures.

The following are the resulting interest and bank charges (with projections for the following two years)

**Vulcan County
Budget Comparison and Projections**

	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
Interest and bank charges				-	-
Bank Charges and Short Term Interest	17,300	13,668	14,409	14,697	14,990
Interest on Capital Long Term Debt	40,059	35,089	40,059	40,059	40,059
	57,359	48,758	54,468	54,756	55,049



The bank and credit card fee rates were budgeted based on the prior two years of actual expenses and the County has recently implemented a "convenience fee" to recover the credit card fees on taxes.

No change to our typical banking practices is expected, and lower interest is expected on the debenture as the principal is paid down.

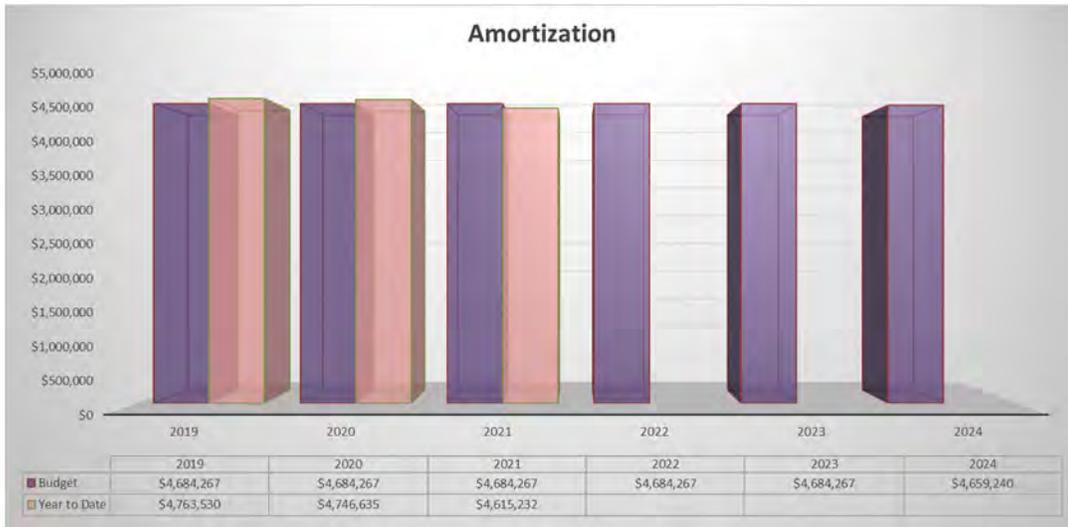


AMORTIZATION

The amortization expenses are non-cash expenditures to reduce the net book value of the tangible capital assets (roads, buildings, equipment) over the course of their useful lives.

The following was the resulting amortization (with projections for the following two years):

Vulcan County Budget Comparison and Projections	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
Amortization of tangible capital assets	4,684,267	4,615,232	4,684,267	4,684,267	4,659,240



Amortization is currently budgeted based on the prior year as this provides a base for the estimated reduction in the net book value of the County's tangible capital assets. The projected amortization in future years is based on historical increases in amortization.

To recognize assets and to determine amortization, the County has adopted a Tangible Capital Assets Policy (12-2214) which provides guidance on the estimated useful lives of specific asset classes (based on the productive use of the asset). Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis. This policy provides guidance to the County's Administration to ensure that the amortization is recognized in a rational and systematic manner, and aids in the formulation of the 20-year Capital Plan. The following are the useful lives of the major asset classes:

Land improvements	15 - 45
Buildings	25 - 50
Engineered structures	
Bridges	40 - 100
Communication towers	38
Roads	5 - 75
Machinery and equipment	2 - 25
Vehicles	6 - 10



OTHER EXPENDITURES

The other expenditures include contingency expenses, tax and receivable write-offs, contributions of interest to reserves, and other miscellaneous expenses. Most of these are not able to be projected; therefore, the budget currently mainly consists of the contingency and tax write-offs.

The following was the resulting other expenditures (with projections for the following two years):

Vulcan County Budget Comparison and Projections	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
Other expenses					
Contingency	22,500	171,990	20,000	20,000	20,000
Tax Discounts & Write-offs	12,670	3,202,579	12,670	12,671	12,673
Other	7,492	530,286	7,492	7,492	7,492
	42,662	3,904,856	40,162	40,163	40,165



The large spike in expense in 2019 & 2021 is due to the completion of bankruptcy proceedings with respect to a large oil & gas producer within the County. It became apparent that the County was not going to be able to collect on the substantial amount of taxes owing (including a large customer in 2021 that was previously in a multi-year tax repayment plan agreement; however, defaulted on the agreement during 2021), so the full balance was written off in order to apply for the Provincial Education Requisition Credit (PERC) from the Province. This credit offsets the education portion of uncollected taxes and allowed the County to recover approximately 20% of what was outstanding.

The increases in the gravel reclamation liability relates to the projected liability that will incur to reclaim the County's gravel pits. Currently the gravel pits have had the top soil/dirt removed from the surface of the pits and stored in piles off to the side so that the gravel in the ground may be easily accessed for crushing to create gravel inventory. Once the gravel has been removed, the County is required to reclaim the lands by shaping the lands to have a maximum slope (6:1 ratio) and to reapply the top soil/dirt over the exposed lands. The changes in this liability are not budgeted as it is not reasonable to be determined until the crushing program is completed.

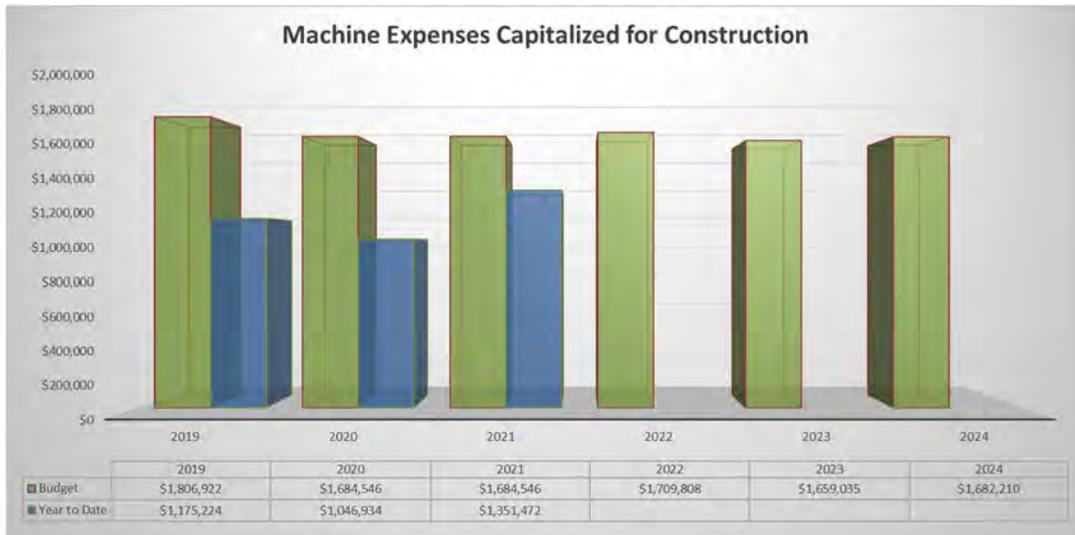


MACHINE EXPENSES CAPITALIZED

The machine expenses capitalized for construction relates to the capitalization of operating expenses used for the internal construction of roads and bridges. These operating costs are included in the other operating expenses, such as wages/benefits, engineering costs, gravel, culverts, crop damages and other costs relating to the construction. The County breaks this amount out instead of netting the expenditure against what is capitalized.

The following was the resulting machine costs capitalized for construction (with projections for the following two years):

Vulcan County Budget Comparison and Projections	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
Machine expenses capitalized for construction	(1,684,546)	(1,351,472)	(1,709,808)	(1,659,035)	(1,682,210)



These expenses can vary significantly from year-to-year and are based on a percentage of the operating costs of the various departments within Public Works. Various costs within Public works are capitalized as part of road construction for internally constructed road projects. A portion of wages, materials, and overhead are allocated to the projects based on miles built and machine hours used.

2019-2020 resulted in reduction in the capitalized costs relating to road and bridge construction as many of the projects were delayed due to supply chain issues and operational shut downs from the COVID-19 pandemic.



TRANSFERS

RESERVE AND CAPITAL TRANSFERS

The operating budget also includes the reserve and capital transfers to reconcile to the net budget effect for the fiscal year. The total operating revenues less the operating expenses is then either transferred to capital or funded/transferred to the County's operating and capital reserves. The net effect on the "accumulated surplus" is the operating surplus or deficit for each of the fiscal years.

These include both transfers to and from reserves and transfers to capital. The reserve transfers include the application of reserves used to fund operating and capital activities and the projected budgeted funds that are to be transferred into capital or operating reserves for future use. The transfers to capital include budgeted funds used to fund capital, amortization of tangible capital assets, and the transfer of gains/losses on disposals of tangible capital assets.

The following was the resulting transfers (with projections for the following two years):

Vulcan County Budget Comparison and Projections	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
TOTAL BUDGETED REVENUES	17,078,092	20,186,934	18,419,983	20,221,866	19,803,378
TOTAL BUDGETED EXPENSES	(19,435,760)	(21,770,374)	(19,555,942)	(17,506,041)	(16,557,229)
ANNUAL SURPLUS	(2,357,668)	(1,583,440)	(1,135,959)	2,715,825	3,246,149
RESERVE AND CAPITAL TRANSFERS:					
Transfer of Amortization	4,684,267	4,615,232	4,684,267	4,684,267	4,659,240
Transfer of Gain/Loss on disposal	0	(1,575,179)	0	0	0
Transfer from Reserves	3,011,635	6,043,005	2,451,949	156,337	156,337
Transfer to Reserves	(3,534,689)	(6,435,518)	(4,254,448)	(5,897,394)	(6,379,516)
Transfer to Capital Functions	(1,803,546)	(1,171,682)	(1,745,808)	(1,659,035)	(1,682,210)
Transfer to Other Functions	1	105,172	0	0	0
Transfer of Principal Repayment	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL RESERVE AND CAPITAL TRANSFERS	2,357,668	1,581,029	1,135,959	(2,715,825)	(3,246,149)
TOTAL NET EFFECT ON ACCUMULATED SURPLUS	\$ -	\$ (2,410)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

As shown above, the County is able to maintain a balanced budget in 2022 and future projected years; however, this will be tied to future assessment and tax information is available. In the next couple years, there may be future growth in assessment with the large solar project being constructed (deemed assessable when project is "plugged-in" to the energy grid. Should the County's assessment increase, it may reduce the deficit/increase the surplus or it can potentially lead to decreases in municipal tax rates (i.e., increase in assessment and decrease in rate can lead to similar total tax revenues). However, if there is no assessment increases (or decreases), the County will either have to try to further reduce the operating costs, try to find increases in operating revenues, use reserves, and/or increase tax rates to eliminate the operating deficit. As this information is not known at this time, the increased surplus is shown until the County can determine the appropriate course of action.

RESERVE TRANSFERS:

TRANSFERS FROM RESERVES

The transfers from reserves is the amount of funding used from operating reserves that have been set up in prior years. This can include the reserves that have been built up specifically for operating expenditures or that have been built from prior surpluses.

The 2022 transfer from reserves is decreased from the prior year. This is mainly due to the increased revenues sources from tax revenues with increased taxable assessment from the prior year.

TRANSFERS TO RESERVES

The transfers to reserves are the amount of funds that are raised in the operating budget to be used for either future operating projects or capital projects:

- Currently, the County has a 20-year capital funding program in which there is approximately \$3.0 million put into capital reserves for this program (funding both 2022 and future years' capital acquisitions).
- There is also approximately \$500,000 budgeted to be allocated to operating reserves for future projects. This includes approximately \$279,200 allocated to the gravel crushing reserves each year so that the reserve will be sufficient to cover the next gravel crushing project in 2023-2024.



CAPITAL TRANSFERS:

TRANSFER OF AMORTIZATION

The transfer of amortization is the offset to the amortization expense included in the operating expenses. This transfer is to apply the reduction in the net book value of the tangible capital assets (roads, buildings, equipment) to the "equity in tangible capital assets," a separate account which helps to break down the proportion of accumulated surplus that has been allocated to capital assets.

TRANSFER OF GAIN/LOSS ON DISPOSAL

The County does not typically budget for estimated gains/losses on disposals (these are only included in the actual figures). The 2021 actuals include the total gains on disposals (included in revenues) of \$2,427,982 and the total loss on disposals (included in expenses) of \$852,803; therefore, the net gain transferred to capital was \$1,575,179.

TRANSFERS TO CAPITAL FUNCTIONS

The transfers to capital function is the offset to the capitalization of the machine expenses included in the operating expenses. This is to transfer these operating costs to the capital costs of the internally constructed projects (i.e. roads and bridges).

TRANSFERS OF PRINCIPAL REPAYMENTS

The transfers of principal repayments relates to the principal portion of the long-term debt (or capital lease obligation, in this case) for the payments made throughout the year. The County is currently budgeting the total lease payments as expenditures in contracted services. The lease is with respect to a vehicle has been fully repaid.





SECTION THREE

OPERATING BUDGET BY SEGMENT

SECTION THREE Operating Budget by Segment

SEGMENT REPORTING

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- 70 Protective Services
- 72 Transportation Services
- 74 Agricultural Services
- 76 Planning and Development Services
- 78 Community Services
- 80 Utility Services



SEGMENT REPORTING

SEGMENT OVERVIEW

Vulcan County provides numerous services to its citizens, including general, protective, transportation, agricultural, planning and development, community and utility services.

For management reporting and tracking purposes, these services are separated into segments/departments. Certain departments have been separately disclosed in the segmented information, along with the services they provide.

For each reported segment, revenues and expenses represent both amounts that are directly attributable to the segment and amounts that are allocated on a reasonable basis. The following are each of the segment's budgeted operating revenues and expenses:

	General Government	Protective Services	Transportation Services	Agricultural Services	Planning and Development Services	Community Services	Utility Services	Final Budget 2022 Total
REVENUE								
Net municipal taxes	\$ 12,512,300	851,406	-	-	-	482,103	864,564	\$ 14,710,373
Government transfers (operating)	216,076	147,709	238,547	123,907	-	193,650	-	919,889
Return on investments	277,876	-	-	-	-	-	-	277,876
Sale of goods, services and user charges	1,089,200	169,718	276,677	234,175	89,140	-	2,591	1,861,501
Rental income	7,100	303,880	-	8,000	-	-	-	318,980
Community aggregate levy	-	-	137,363	-	-	-	-	137,363
Penalties and costs of taxes	194,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	194,000
Other revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14,296,552	1,472,713	652,587	366,082	89,140	675,753	867,155	18,419,983
EXPENSES								
Salaries, wages and benefits	\$ 1,374,309	703,270	4,379,620	352,317	368,725	17,813	20,444	\$ 7,216,498
Contracted and general services	739,998	573,459	979,554	95,013	191,086	196,352	95,906	2,871,368
Materials, goods and utilities	283,014	330,320	3,693,219	195,387	2,300	5,210	7,914	4,517,365
Transfers to local boards and agencies	76,144	173,473	8,000	24,372	-	711,057	888,577	1,881,623
Interest and bank charges	14,409	-	-	-	-	40,059	-	54,468
Amortization of tangible capital assets	98,299	562,263	3,906,051	90,640	-	-	27,014	4,684,267
Machine expenses capitalized for construction	-	-	(1,709,808)	-	-	-	-	(1,709,808)
Other expenses	39,945	94	-	-	-	34	89	40,162
	2,626,118	2,342,879	11,256,636	757,728	562,111	970,525	1,039,944	19,555,942
EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES - BEFORE OTHER	\$ 11,670,434	(870,165)	(10,604,049)	(391,646)	(472,971)	(294,772)	(172,789)	\$ (1,135,959)

The above segment reporting is outlined in Schedule 6 of the Approved Budget.



This report provides a combination of reporting by type and by department and should assist the reader of the budget by showing which types of transactions occur within each department.

In recent years, the County reviewed and modified the segment reporting to potentially allow for a more accurate portrayal of the County's operations by combining the departments that have similar activities. The following were some of the changes:

- Agricultural, Planning & Development, and Tourism/Economic Development were previously combined into a segment referred to as "Economic and Agricultural Services". These are now disclosed separately, with Tourism/Economic Development being included with Community Services.
- The Community Services segment is an additional segment that includes the funding to external boards and agencies (previously in General Government segment) and includes the Tourism/Economic Development.

As the budget is in a format that is similar to the financial statements, the expenses are displayed by departments in the Statement of Operations and they are also displayed by type/object in the Schedule of Expenses by Object (Schedule 5). Segment reporting is the combination of these two methods of displaying the expenses. The following is a reconciliation between the departments in the Statement of Operations and the major segment reporting:

BUDGETED STATEMENT OF OPERATION S

EXPENSES	
Legislative	496,092
Administration	2,097,574
Protection services	2,342,879
Transportation services	11,256,636
Environmental use and protection	1,039,944
Family and community support	238,767
Community planning and development	562,111
Agricultural services	757,728
Tourism and economic development	44,588
Parks and recreation	687,170
Other	32,453
TOTAL EXPENSES	19,555,942

General Government includes:

- Legislative
- Administration
- Other

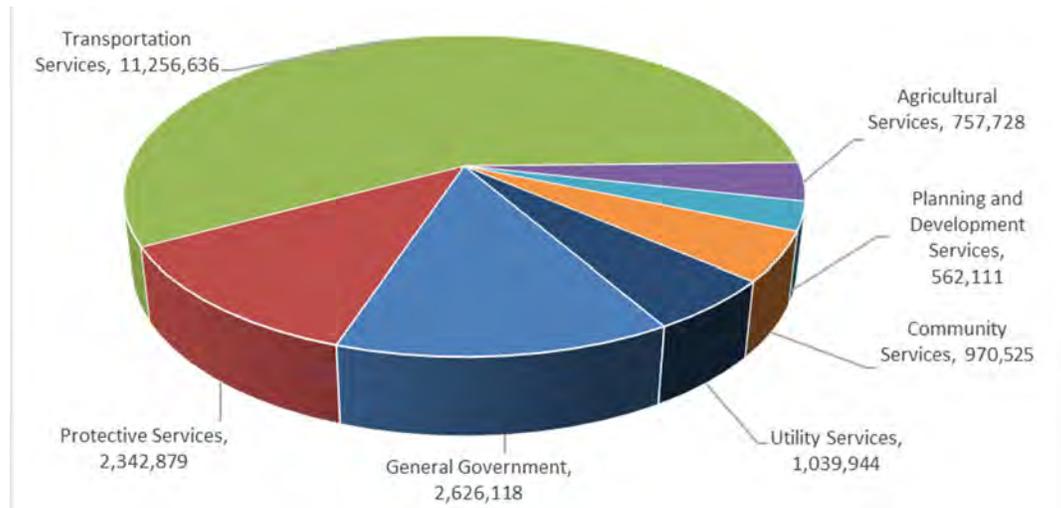
Community Services includes:

- Family and community services
- Parks and recreation
- Tourism and economic development

General Government		2,626,118	13.4%
Legislative	496,092		
Administration	2,097,574		
Other General	32,453		
Protective Services		2,342,879	12.0%
Transportation Services		11,256,636	57.6%
Agricultural Services		757,728	3.9%
Planning and Development Services		562,111	2.9%
Community Services		970,525	5.0%
Family and Community Services	238,767		
Parks and Recreation	687,170		
Tourism and Economic Development	44,588		
Utility Services		1,039,944	5.3%
		<u>19,555,942</u>	

These totals for the major segments agree to the total expenses in the segment reporting, including details of types of expenses (i.e. salaries/wages, contracted services, materials, etc.).

The following is the breakdown of expenses by each of the major segments:



As shown in the chart, Transportation Services represents the majority of all of the County's Expenditures (approx. 57.6%). As a County, the majority of the municipal activities typically relate to road and bridge infrastructure.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT

General Government includes legislative and administrative matters, including Council expenditures and administration costs required to operate Vulcan County. Activities within General Government include: general municipal expenditures, Council expenditures, financial statement preparation and reporting, accounts receivable and payable, payroll, information technology, GIS, and property assessment and taxation. *This assists with the Strategic Plan's goals of providing governance and the recruitment and retention of qualified staff.*

The following is the 2022 General Government segment budget:

	General Government
REVENUE	
Net municipal taxes	\$ 12,512,300
Government transfers (operating)	218,078
Return on investments	277,878
Sale of goods, services and user charges	1,089,200
Rental income	7,100
Community aggregate levy	-
Penalties and costs of taxes	194,000
Other revenues	-
	14,298,552
EXPENSES	
Salaries, wages and benefits	\$ 1,374,309
Contracted and general services	739,998
Materials, goods and utilities	283,014
Transfers to local boards and agencies	76,144
Interest and bank charges	14,409
Amortization of tangible capital assets	98,299
Machine expenses capitalized for construction	-
Other expenses	39,945
	2,826,118
OPERATING SURPLUS - BEFORE OTHER	\$ 11,670,434

This reporting segment includes the following departments within the County:

- General Municipal (10-00)
- Legislative Services (11-xx)
- Administration Services (12-02)
- Elections, Census & Referendums (19-01)
- Other Government Requisitions (81-01)

Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)			
General Government			
	Budget 2022	Prior year	Change
Management	3.50	3.52	(0.02)
Corporate Services	7.00	7.00	0.00
	10.50	10.52	(0.02)

Management includes the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), the Director of Corporate Services, and the Manager of Legislative Services.

SEGMENT BUDGET OVERVIEW:

SEGMENT FUNDING:

The General Government segment provides the majority of all revenues for the County by way of general municipal taxation. Other revenues that are only applicable to this segment are the return on investments and the tax penalties.

Government transfers includes contributions for shared IT services and MSI operating funding. The sales of goods, services and user charges relate to issuance of tax certificates and cost recoveries

SEGMENT EXPENDITURES:

The expenditures are the costs required to provide the services included in this segment.

The transfers to local boards and agencies include Rainbow Literacy, STARS Air Ambulance, and other various organizations. Interest and bank charges mostly relate to credit card fees. Other expenses relate to tax write-offs and the contingency funds.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The following are some of the 2022 budget highlights for this segment:

- Increases in assessment values within the County and maintaining the general tax rates (overall approximate \$210,000 increase).
- Increase in Government Transfers for the Electrical Power for the Industrial Park grants.
- Decrease in Return on Investments as a result of interest rates with the reductions in the prime rate available at this time.
- Staffing has remained relatively consistent for FTE as there was a reduction in the Economic Development Officer position (vacant) and this is somewhat offset by the staff returning from leaves.
- Cost reductions throughout the budget in order to reduce the tax burden on rate payers as much as possible.

Vulcan County Budget Segments	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
SEGMENT - GENERAL GOVERNMENT					
REVENUES:					
10-00 General Municipal Function	\$ 12,861,511	\$ 13,223,582	\$ 14,251,202	\$ 15,996,768	\$ 16,002,341
11-00 Legislative Services - General	-	-	-	-	-
12-02 General Administration	76,583	54,479	45,350	45,350	45,350
19-01 Elections, Census and Referendums	-	12,521	-	-	-
81-01 Other Government Requisitions	-	141,710	-	-	-
	12,938,093	13,148,871	14,296,552	16,042,118	16,047,691
EXPENSES:					
10-00 General Municipal Function	\$ 150,999	\$ 3,841,140	\$ 244,556	\$ 230,695	\$ 228,137
11-00 Legislative Services - General	168,240	146,663	221,815	202,269	209,749
11-01 Legislative Services - Division 1	27,460	24,560	37,090	34,894	36,736
11-02 Legislative Services - Division 2	30,988	34,779	31,512	31,972	32,439
11-03 Legislative Services - Division 3 (Reeve)	46,383	41,654	44,890	51,862	52,656
11-04 Legislative Services - Division 4 (Deputy Reeve)	45,621	44,930	49,531	49,949	50,186
11-05 Legislative Services - Division 5	34,851	31,519	41,059	40,630	41,249
11-06 Legislative Services - Division 6	32,437	34,568	34,682	34,911	35,435
11-07 Legislative Services - Division 7	33,142	40,405	35,512	35,763	36,311
12-02 General Administration	1,704,032	1,612,373	1,885,471	1,961,326	1,909,829
19-01 Elections, Census and Referendums	13,575	15,576	-	-	-
	2,287,727	5,868,167	2,626,118	2,674,270	2,632,726
OPERATING SURPLUS - BEFORE OTHER (EXCLUDING CAPITAL AND TRANSFERS)	\$ 10,650,366	\$ 7,280,704	\$ 11,670,434	\$ 13,367,848	\$ 13,414,965

DEPARTMENTAL OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

10-00 - General Municipal Function

General Municipal Function is used to record revenues and expenditures that have a global Corporate impact and cannot be assigned to a particular function. Examples are Municipal Taxes on the Revenue side and a General Contingency Fund on the Expense side. The excess of revenue over expenditure in this Department is counter-balanced by deficits in other departments for which individual tax rates are not levied to derive revenues. Each year, the budget is established in December using the previous year's assessment values, with a tentative tax rate set. Once the current year assessment values are received at the end of February, those numbers are updated and the Budget is given final approval in April, in time to approve the Tax Rate Bylaws and generate and mail out the annual Assessment and Tax Notices. A priority of this department is to keep the general tax rates competitive with other municipalities.

11-XX - Legislative Services

Legislative Services encompasses all activities related to County Council. These include memberships in political associations and related travel and associated costs to attend conferences. A portion of administrative support staff costs are also allocated to this function. The County currently has 7 electoral divisions with each division having its own department to track its costs separately. A goal of this department is to provide efficient and effective governance to the County operations.

12-02 - Administrative Services

Overall management and administration services required primarily to administer the municipality as a whole and operate the Municipal Office. Activities include central office operations, customer service, A/R and A/P, assessment & taxation, payment and collection for all services provided by the County, Payroll and HR, IT services, GIS services, and the sale of information, pins, maps etc. In contributing to the achievement of this objective, the CAO's Office and the Corporate Services Department focus on Policy Development and Review, Bylaw Administration, enhanced customer service, improved communications both internally with Staff and Council, and externally with the public at large. A priority of this department is to provide efficient and effective governance, including providing timely communication to the ratepayers.

19-01 - Elections, Census & Referendums

Municipal Elections are held every 4 years and, at the discretion of Council, a by-election or referendum/plebiscite may be required, or a census other than the Federal Census. Costs and activities for these requirements are recorded in this functional area. 2021 is was the prior election year; therefore no related costs until the next projected election (2025).

81-01 - Other Government Requisitions

This function serves to represent the portion of the overall Tax Levy which is required to be collected by Vulcan County on behalf of other authorities and redistributed back to those authorities. Education and Seniors' Foundation requisitions are in this area. The values represented in the Interim Budget represent the same numbers as the prior year in terms of dollars, tax rates and assessment values. These values and dollar amounts are then updated once hard assessment numbers are finalized in March/April and the Actual Requisition numbers are received.

PROTECTIVE SERVICES

Protective Services is comprised of emergency management, health and safety, bylaw enforcement and fire services. This department prepares and coordinates the Municipal Emergency Plan and related plans and programs. The Protective Services department administers the fire districts within Vulcan County, ensuring compliance as per the Quality Management Plan. Other services with respect to fire include public education and fire prevention. Bylaw enforcement is provided by Vulcan County's Community Peace Officers. *This assists with the Strategic Plan's goals of providing protective services and bylaw enforcement on the transportation networks.*

The following is the 2022 Protective Services segment budget:

	Protective Services
REVENUE	
Net municipal taxes	\$ 851,408
Government transfers (operating)	147,709
Return on investments	-
Sale of goods, services and user charges	189,718
Rental income	303,880
Community aggregate levy	-
Penalties and costs of taxes	-
Other revenues	-
	1,472,713
EXPENSES	
Salaries, wages and benefits	\$ 703,270
Contracted and general services	573,459
Materials, goods and utilities	330,320
Transfers to local boards and agencies	173,473
Interest and bank charges	-
Amortization of tangible capital assets	562,263
Machine expenses capitalized for construction	-
Other expenses	94
	2,342,879
OPERATING SURPLUS - BEFORE OTHER	\$ (870,166)

This reporting segment includes the following departments within the County:

- Police Protection (21-01)
- Fire Protection (23-xx)
- Emergency Management (24-01)
- Ambulance services (25-01)
- Regulatory Services (26-01)
- Health & Safety (27-01)

Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)			
Protective Services			
	Budget 2022	Prior year	Change
Management	1.00	1.00	0.00
Protective Services	3.07	2.58	0.49
	4.07	3.58	0.49

This segment includes the following staffing: The Director of Protective Services, County Peace Officer, and Admin Support.

SEGMENT BUDGET OVERVIEW:

SEGMENT FUNDING:

The Protective Services segment revenues include the special tax levies relating to the Fire Protection Areas. Government transfers include MSI operating funding for the CPO positions and grants for training and developing regional emergency management and safety plans.

Sales of goods/services and user charges include the recoveries of charges from highway accidents and recovery of utility charges on rentals. Rental income includes the rentals of the Tri-Services building to the RCMP and AHS.

SEGMENT EXPENDITURES:

The expenditures are the costs required to provide the services included in this segment (these costs are identified above).

The transfers to local boards and agencies include contributions to Fire Associations.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The following are some of the 2022 budget highlights for this segment:

- 5 out of the 6 fire districts saw increases in the total amount levied through special tax for fire protection (to offset decreases in the prior year).
- Increases in government transfers for adding the budgeted cost recoveries from the urban municipalities within the County for fire protection.
- Increases to a staff member returning from a leave in the prior year.
- Increases in training costs for fire fighters.



Vulcan County Budget Segments	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
SEGMENT - PROTECTIVE SERVICES					
REVENUES:					
21-01 Police Protection	\$ 210,000	\$ 225,623	\$ 210,000	\$ 210,000	\$ 210,000
23-01 Fire Protection Services - General	264,607	250,584	237,319	239,723	242,193
23-16 Fire Protection Services - Northwest	153,492	195,546	165,209	164,900	164,209
23-17 Fire Protection Services - Milo	124,485	138,071	149,044	150,985	151,683
23-27 Fire Protection Services - Vulcan	154,395	186,224	172,848	212,689	212,608
23-19 Fire Protection Services - Lomond	92,642	100,029	117,568	135,562	135,066
23-20 Fire Protection Services - Champion	110,277	106,719	134,714	143,327	143,912
23-21 Fire Protection Services - Carmangay	80,911	84,445	95,196	113,617	107,088
24-01 Emergency Management	6,007	-	6,496	4,742	4,755
25-01 Ambulance Services	95,608	97,602	96,380	96,480	96,580
26-01 Regulatory Services	89,748	92,249	87,940	88,380	500
27-01 Health & Safety	-	-	-	-	-
	1,382,171	1,477,094	1,472,713	1,560,405	1,468,594
EXPENSES:					
21-01 Police Protection	\$ 156,816	\$ 142,774	\$ 160,870	\$ 161,294	\$ 161,424
23-01 Fire Protection Services - General	745,999	602,441	830,348	834,109	830,972
23-16 Fire Protection Services - Northwest	93,943	94,565	95,501	94,301	94,301
23-17 Fire Protection Services - Milo	65,186	83,382	81,149	82,385	83,619
23-27 Fire Protection Services - Vulcan	287,607	275,022	297,568	290,672	291,573
23-19 Fire Protection Services - Lomond	167,328	120,724	143,292	135,372	135,521
23-20 Fire Protection Services - Champion	180,673	160,784	187,568	176,924	177,945
23-21 Fire Protection Services - Carmangay	93,762	63,699	100,098	98,509	87,308
24-01 Emergency Management	89,374	70,027	95,777	89,918	87,779
25-01 Ambulance Services	19,647	19,732	23,913	24,148	14,120
26-01 Regulatory Services	244,244	215,355	213,994	216,856	190,970
27-01 Health & Safety	88,322	71,606	112,802	108,090	96,717
	2,232,901	1,920,111	2,342,879	2,307,528	2,252,249
OPERATING SURPLUS - BEFORE OTHER (EXCLUDING CAPITAL AND TRANSFERS)	\$ (850,730)	\$ (443,017)	\$ (870,165)	\$ (747,123)	\$ (783,656)

DEPARTMENTAL OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

21-01 - Police Protection Services

The RCMP is Canada's national police service. The County has a working relationship with the RCMP which includes leasing a building to them so they may provide service in our area. An objective of this department is to utilize the rental revenues towards future capital replacement.

23-XX - Fire Protection Services

Providing fire protection services to the County and its residents. To work with all stakeholders within the County to provide cost effective efficient emergency services. To manage and provide Fire Life Safety Inspections, Fire Prevention, and Safety training. The County currently has 6 fire protection districts with separate departments to track the costs within each (which assists in determining the special tax levies within each district). Goals of this department include the future regionalization of all of the fire departments, and providing effective and efficient fire services.

24-01 - Emergency Management

Ensures that all municipalities and collaborative groups within the County work together in the prevention, preparedness and response to disasters and emergencies. This ensures the delivery of vital services during a crisis.

25-01 - Ambulance Services

Vulcan County continues to have a working relationship with Ambulance Services provided by Alberta Health Services. By providing the Tri-Services building rental, Vulcan County helps reassure its residents they have these services.

26-01 - Regulatory Services

Responsible for the overall interpretation and enforcement of Provincial Statutes and Municipal Bylaws within the County and other contracted municipalities. Activities include infrastructure protection, road safety, inspections, investigations, and assistance to other municipal and emergency services. Regulatory services achieves success through collaboration, cooperation and communication with other municipal, provincial and federal departments to evaluate and deliver effective law enforcement. A goal of this department is to provide timely services and bylaw enforcement within the County.

27-01 - Health and Safety

Vulcan County supports initiatives that contribute to the overall Health and Safety of the staff within the organization. This area covers purchasing of protective equipment and tools, first aid supplies, safety training and software. An objective of this department is to make improvements to the health and safety program so the County can receive/maintain its Certificate of Recognition (COR) status.

TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

The Transportation Department is responsible for the delivery of municipal public works services relating to the maintenance and construction of roadways and bridges. This department ensures appropriate agreements are in place (i.e. access agreements, pipeline crossings, road and rural addressing signage, etc.) to minimize liability concerns. *This assists with the Strategic Plan's goal of providing the transportation networks.*

The following is the 2022 Transportation Services segment budget:

		Transportation Services
REVENUE		
Net municipal taxes	\$	-
Government transfers (operating)		238,547
Return on investments		-
Sale of goods, services and user charges		278,877
Rental income		-
Community aggregate levy		137,363
Penalties and costs of taxes		-
Other revenues		-
		652,587
EXPENSES		
Salaries, wages and benefits	\$	4,379,620
Contracted and general services		979,554
Materials, goods and utilities		3,693,219
Transfers to local boards and agencies		8,000
Interest and bank charges		-
Amortization of tangible capital assets		3,908,051
Machine expenses capitalized for construction		(1,709,808)
Other expenses		-
		11,256,636
OPERATING SURPLUS - BEFORE OTHER	\$	(10,604,049)

This reporting segment includes the following departments within the County:

- Common Services (31-01)
- Road Transportation (32-00)
- Road Construction (32-01)
- Road Maintenance (32-02)
- Road Graveling (32-03)
- Bridges (32-04)
- Air Transportation (33-01)

Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)			
Transportation Services			
	Budget 2022	Prior year	Change
Management	2.00	2.00	0.00
Transportation Services	37.89	38.24	(0.35)
	39.89	40.24	(0.35)

This segment includes the following staffing: Director of Operations, Manager of Engineering and Infrastructure, construction staff, and repair / maintenance staff.

SEGMENT BUDGET OVERVIEW:

SEGMENT FUNDING:

Transportation Services segment revenues include government transfers (FGTF grant funding) for road construction projects.

Sales of goods/services and user charges include the sale of gravel to the Town/Villages and to individuals/companies, recoveries on the dust abatement program, and providing other services with fees (i.e. driveway maintenance).

This is the only segment that includes the Community Aggregate Levies as these levies are to assist with road maintenance programs.

SEGMENT EXPENDITURES:

The expenditures are the costs required to provide the services included in this segment.

The transfers to local boards and agencies include Vulcan Airport contributions. Machine expenses capitalized for construction relates to the expenditures for internally constructed assets (i.e. road/bridges).

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The following are some of the 2022 budget highlights for this segment:

- Approximately \$1.34 million is budgeted for bridge projects in 2022.
- Approximately \$1.52 million is budgeted for road projects in 2022.
- Staffing has been effectively maintained; however slight reduction with some staff turnover and delays in filling specific staff vacancies.
- Gravel costs have carried over from prior year for the gravel crushing program with a projected cost of \$1,786,550 (funded by the gravel crushing reserve funds).
- Decrease in repair costs as the prior year included a large scraper neck rebuild.



Vulcan County Budget Segments	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
SEGMENT - TRANSPORTATION SERVICES					
REVENUES:					
31-01 Common Services	\$ 1,870	\$ 2,887	\$ 3,740	\$ 3,740	\$ 3,740
32-00 Road Transportation	5,044	2,758,219	6,000	6,000	6,000
32-01 Road Construction	233,734	20,166	247,847	248,047	248,247
32-02 Road Maintenance	240,310	418,237	259,000	264,003	269,107
32-03 Road Graveling	60,000	177,138	136,000	136,000	136,000
32-04 Bridges	-	-	-	-	-
33-01 Air Transport	-	-	-	-	-
	540,958	3,376,648	652,587	657,790	663,094
EXPENSES:					
31-01 Common Services	\$ 1,140,727	\$ 1,070,011	\$ 1,151,619	\$ 1,142,537	\$ 1,144,091
32-00 Road Transportation	4,838,288	5,423,160	5,036,544	4,910,919	4,837,517
32-01 Road Construction	614,381	561,528	520,796	496,801	162,258
32-02 Road Maintenance	1,188,969	1,036,318	1,247,692	1,210,740	1,122,708
32-03 Road Graveling	2,930,412	1,669,336	2,941,716	1,141,635	975,864
32-04 Bridges	379,137	598,385	350,269	347,277	347,791
33-01 Air Transport	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000	8,000
	11,099,914	10,366,740	11,256,636	9,257,909	8,598,229
OPERATING SURPLUS - BEFORE OTHER (EXCLUDING CAPITAL AND TRANSFERS)	\$ (10,558,956)	\$ (6,990,092)	\$ (10,604,049)	\$ (8,600,119)	\$ (7,935,135)

DEPARTMENTAL OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

31-01 - Common Services

Common Services are required to administer fleet maintenance and repair on all Vulcan County Equipment. In contributing to the achievement of this objective, the Director of Operations and the Common Services Department focus on routine and preventative maintenance, promoting a safe work environment and improved communications both with Staff and Management, and externally with the public.

32-00 - Road Transportation

Road Transportation services are required primarily to meet the ongoing maintenance of gravel roads within Vulcan County. Activities include divisional road grading, roadside mowing and snow removal. Rail crossing maintenance and shoulder pulling also fall within the scope of this program. Safe and efficient equipment operation and general workplace safety are a top priority. To achieve this objective, Road Transportation focuses on enhanced customer service and improved communications both internally with Staff and Management, and externally with the public.

32-01 - Road Construction

Road Construction services are required primarily to build or reconstruct roads within the County. Activities include road building, reconstruction, roadway drainage, fence removal and replacement, and crop damage reimbursement. Safe and efficient operation of equipment and general workplace safety are a top priority. To achieve this objective, Road Construction focuses on future road development, assistance with road maintenance, enhanced service, and improved communications with Staff and Management. A goal of this department is to provide long-term cost effective road rehabilitation.

32-02 - Road Maintenance

Road Maintenance services are required primarily to maintain and repair roads within Vulcan County. Activities include repair or replacement of culverts, ditch cleanout, signage installation, dust abatement, asphalt and pothole repairs, and the closing of roads if they become impassable. Road Maintenance is also responsible for working closely with Alberta Transportation's Bridge Inspector to ensure bridges are kept in a good state of repair. Safe and efficient operation of equipment and general workplace safety are a top priority. To achieve this objective, the Road Maintenance department focuses on future road maintenance, assistance with road construction, and continued training. A goal/objective of this department is to provide long-term cost effective road maintenance.

32-03 - Road Graveling

Road Graveling services are required primarily on newly constructed roads or the re-graveling of existing roads. Activities include crushing, application of gravel, and the expansion of new and existing pits. The Director of Operations and the Graveling Department focus on safe and efficient equipment operation and enhanced customer service.

32-04 - Bridges

Bridge services are required to ensure the safety, maintenance and replacement of bridges and bridge culverts within Vulcan County. Activities include working with Alberta Transportation on bridge inspections, minor maintenance, and acquiring engineering and contracting services for major projects. The Director of Operations focuses on bridge inspection and productive partnerships with Alberta Transportation to acquire funding for bridge replacement. A goal for current year is the replacement of 5 bridge projects and to investigate new funding for bridge repairs/replacement.

33-01 - Air Transportation

Includes the contribution to the Airport Board for the operations of the Vulcan Airport. This is jointly owned by County and Town of Vulcan (administration is provided by the Town of Vulcan).

AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

Agricultural Services provides advice and expertise with respect to weed and pest control, as well as soil and water conservation, and rental of specialized equipment. Working in conjunction with Alberta Agriculture, this department also provides field trials (insect counts, disease investigations, etc.).

The following is the 2022 Agricultural Services segment budget:

	Agricultural Services
REVENUE	
Net municipal taxes	\$ -
Government transfers (operating)	123,907
Return on investments	-
Sale of goods, services and user charges	234,175
Rental income	8,000
Community aggregate levy	-
Penalties and costs of taxes	-
Other revenues	-
	386,082
EXPENSES	
Salaries, wages and benefits	\$ 352,317
Contracted and general services	95,013
Materials, goods and utilities	195,387
Transfers to local boards and agencies	24,372
Interest and bank charges	-
Amortization of tangible capital assets	90,640
Machine expenses capitalized for construction	-
Other expenses	-
	757,728
OPERATING SURPLUS - BEFORE OTHER	\$ (391,646)

This reporting segment includes the following departments within the County:

- General Agricultural Services (62-00)
- Training, Tours & Conferences (62-02)
- Roadside Spraying & Weed Control (62-03)
- Roadside Seeding (62-04)
- Pest Control (62-05)
- County Agricultural Lands (69-01)

Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)			
Agricultural Services	Agricultural Services		
	Budget 2022	Prior year	Change
Management	1.00	1.00	0.00
Agricultural Services	2.18	2.14	0.04
	3.18	3.14	0.04

This segment includes the following staffing: Director of Agricultural Services, Agricultural Technician, and various seasonal positions as demand requires.

SEGMENT BUDGET OVERVIEW:

SEGMENT FUNDING:

Agricultural Services segment revenues include government transfers (for the AG Service Board grant for the related costs of providing agricultural services).

Sales of goods/services and user charges include the surface rights/grazing lease income that the County receives on County owned lands, and sale of herbicides/pesticides. Rental income is from the rental of agricultural equipment.

SEGMENT EXPENDITURES:

The expenditures are the costs required to provide the services included in this segment.

The transfers to local boards and agencies include Foothills Forage Association, Farm Safety Center, and other various organizations.

Contracted and general services include the one-third share of the surface rights revenues being provided to the grazing lessees.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The following are some of the 2022 budget highlights for this segment:

- Projected decreases in the sale of strychnine as the County is no longer available to sell due to Federal Requirements.
- Increase in conference/travel costs for the staff and councillors attending the Agricultural Conferences (increased back to pre-COVID attendance).
- Overall staffing is expected to decrease with reduction in projected seasonal staffing (due to budget constraints).

Vulcan County Budget Segments	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
SEGMENT - AGRICULTURAL SERVICES					
REVENUES:					
62-00 General Agriculture Services	\$ 131,407	\$ 155,790	\$ 131,907	\$ 131,907	\$ 131,907
62-02 Training, Tours & Conferences	-	-	-	-	-
62-03 Roadside Spraying & Weed Control	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	10,000
62-04 Roadside Seeding	-	-	-	-	-
62-05 Pest Control	69,750	61,292	2,000	2,000	2,000
62-09 Campgrounds	-	-	-	-	-
69-01 County Agriculture Lands	273,175	309,230	222,175	222,175	24,000
	484,332	526,312	366,082	366,082	167,907
EXPENSES:					
62-00 General Agriculture Services	\$ 338,853	\$ 314,525	\$ 335,749	\$ 338,904	\$ 338,024
62-02 Training, Tours & Conferences	28,281	16,864	40,887	41,525	41,864
62-03 Roadside Spraying & Weed Control	238,455	190,303	250,584	253,232	255,794
62-04 Roadside Seeding	70,765	35,963	62,114	64,213	61,110
62-05 Pest Control	86,270	63,106	17,656	17,656	17,656
62-09 Campgrounds	-	44,114	-	-	-
69-01 County Agriculture Lands	51,779	57,542	50,738	51,559	52,314
	814,403	722,417	757,728	767,089	766,761
OPERATING SURPLUS - BEFORE OTHER (EXCLUDING CAPITAL AND TRANSFERS)	\$ (330,071)	\$ (196,105)	\$ (391,646)	\$ (401,007)	\$ (598,854)

DEPARTMENTAL OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

62-00 - General Agricultural Services

Overall management and administration services required primarily to administer the Agricultural Service Board. Activities include central office operations, and the general areas of our programming that are not funded by the Agricultural Service Board Grant that is administered by Alberta Agriculture.

62-02 - Training Tours & Conferences

Overall support for training opportunities and to address agricultural issues and to help Agricultural Services perform their programming to the ratepayers as efficiently and effectively as possible. This program is grant funded by Alberta Agriculture.

62-03 - Roadside Spraying & Weed Control

As required by the Weed Control Act of Alberta, the Roadside Spraying Program will ensure that Vulcan County's Agricultural Services control all weed infestations along our right-of-ways, as well as weed inspection along all private land in Vulcan County. Weed control is one of the top priorities within this department and this program is grant funded from Alberta Agriculture.

62-04 - Roadside Seeding

Overall support of the roadside seeding program which includes seeding of all roadsides that have been effected by road construction as well as the seeding of private land effected by the road construction program. Ensures that Agricultural Services follows the Soil Conservation Act in Alberta.

62-05 - Pest Control

Overall management and administration of pest control services to the farm and ranch community within Vulcan County, this program is in place to ensure that producers have proper control options on pest control by providing liquid strychnine to control high infestations of Richardson Ground Squirrels within Vulcan County. This product can only be administered by Agricultural Service Boards within Alberta and is controlled by the Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA). Ensures that Agricultural Services follows the Pests Act. During 2021 this program was shut down by Federal Requirements and Regulations being added (strychnine not available for sale in 2022).

69-01 - County Agricultural Lands

This area deals with the management of the Tax Recovery Properties that have been titled to the County. Management of the grazing leases, surface leases, pipeline agreements and stocking reports are included in this section.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Planning and Development Services facilitates development in accordance with the Land Use Bylaw as approved by County Council. This department ensures compliance of existing development applications with the Land Use Bylaw, offers recommendations to Council for amendments and assists developers with requirements of area structure plans. *This department assists with the Strategic Plan's goals of providing growth and development.*

The following is the 2022 Planning and Development Services segment budget:

	Planning and Development Services	
REVENUE		
Net municipal taxes	\$	-
Government transfers (operating)		-
Return on investments		-
Sale of goods, services and user charges		89,140
Rental income		-
Community aggregate levy		-
Penalties and costs of taxes		-
Other revenues		-
		<u>89,140</u>
EXPENSES		
Salaries, wages and benefits	\$	366,725
Contracted and general services		191,088
Materials, goods and utilities		2,300
Transfers to local boards and agencies		-
Interest and bank charges		-
Amortization of tangible capital assets		-
Machine expenses capitalized for construction		-
Other expenses		-
		<u>562,111</u>
OPERATING SURPLUS - BEFORE OTHER	\$	<u>(472,971)</u>

This reporting segment includes the following departments within the County:

- Planning, Zoning & Development (61-01)
- Subdivision & Land Development (66-01)

Full-Time Equivalents (FTE)			
Development Services			
	Budget 2022	Prior year	Change
Management	0.00	0.00	0.00
Development Services	3.50	3.05	0.45
	<u>3.50</u>	<u>3.05</u>	<u>0.45</u>

This segment includes the following staffing: Manager of Development Services, Development and Legislative Assistant, Development Assistant, and support of the Municipal Assistant position. The CAO currently oversees this department, but no portion of his FTE is allocated here at this time.

SEGMENT BUDGET OVERVIEW:

SEGMENT FUNDING:

The Planning and Development Services segment revenues include government transfers relating to grants for inter-municipal development plans.

The sales of goods & services and user charges revenue comes from development and subdivision fees, permits, road closure fees, and safety codes/compliance fees.

SEGMENT EXPENDITURES:

The expenditures are the costs required to provide the services included in this segment (these costs are identified above).

Contracted services includes the membership to the Oldman River Regional Services Commission (ORRSC), which provides assistance in planning & development, subdivisions, and assistance in developing the County's inter-municipal development plans.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The following are some of the 2022 budget highlights for this segment:

- The intermunicipal development plans (IMDPs) with the Town and Villages were partially completed in 2020/2021; therefore there was a decrease/elimination of the grants and the related contracted/consulting costs in 2022.
- The staffing increased with the addition of the support of the Municipal Assistant position to support the development services.

Vulcan County Budget Segments	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
SEGMENT - PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES					
REVENUES:					
61-01 Planning, Zoning & Development	\$ 248,490	\$ 169,457	\$ 87,340	\$ 88,740	\$ 88,740
66-01 Subdivision & Land Development	1,800	600	1,800	1,800	1,800
	250,290	168,857	89,140	90,540	90,540
EXPENSES:					
61-01 Planning, Zoning & Development	\$ 551,020	\$ 528,375	\$ 425,246	\$ 430,399	\$ 432,360
66-01 Subdivision & Land Development	131,499	114,699	136,865	139,821	141,702
	682,519	643,074	562,111	570,221	574,062
OPERATING SURPLUS - BEFORE OTHER (EXCLUDING CAPITAL AND TRANSFERS)	\$ (432,229)	\$ (474,217)	\$ (472,971)	\$ (479,681)	\$ (483,522)

DEPARTMENTAL OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

61-01 - Planning, Zoning & Development

To administer development permits and regulate land use in an efficient and responsive way, therefore mitigating land use conflicts. Land use planning to manage the development of land within the County as well as the protection of County resources. The contract for Safety Code Permit Services is also contained in this area. Every third year the ORTHO-photo project is conducted.

66-01 - Subdivision & Land Development

To regulate land use in an efficient and responsive way, thereby providing quality service and the mitigation of land use conflicts. Land use planning to manage the development of land within the County as well as the protection of County resources.



A goal in the Strategic Plan is for growth and development in the County, including development of a business park and potential marina development. The Planning and Development Services department has been working towards these goals through collaboration with the Town of Vulcan to undertake a study on the viability of a business park between the Town of Vulcan and the County. This department has also been working with potential developers on land development on the north part of Lake McGregor (west of the Village of Milo). The budget supports this goal by providing the funding necessary to have proper staffing in place to accomplish these objectives.

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Vulcan County contributes to many community service organizations, such as the local Family Community Support Services, daycare and public health, tourism and economic development, recreation boards, cultural programs and library boards. *This assists with the Strategic Plan's goals of improving the overall health of County residents and maintaining doctor retention and recruitment.*

The following is the 2022 Community Services segment budget:

	Community Services
REVENUE	
Net municipal taxes	\$ 482,103
Government transfers (operating)	193,650
Return on investments	-
Sale of goods, services and user charges	-
Rental income	-
Community aggregate levy	-
Penalties and costs of taxes	-
Other revenues	-
	675,753
EXPENSES	
Salaries, wages and benefits	\$ 17,813
Contracted and general services	196,352
Materials, goods and utilities	5,210
Transfers to local boards and agencies	711,057
Interest and bank charges	40,059
Amortization of tangible capital assets	-
Machine expenses capitalized for construction	-
Other expenses	34
	970,525
OPERATING SURPLUS - BEFORE OTHER	\$ (294,772)

This reporting segment includes the following departments within the County:

- FCSS (51-01)
- Daycare (52-01)
- Other Public Health (52-03)
- Tourism & Economic Development (63-01)
- Recreation Boards (71-01)
- Libraries (74-01)
- Cultural Programs & Events (74-02)

This segment has no specific staffing allocated to it in terms of FTEs. Any related staffing is provided though the General Government segment.

SEGMENT BUDGET OVERVIEW:

SEGMENT FUNDING:

The Community Services segment revenues include the special tax levies relating to the Recreational Areas. Government transfers include contributions for the Doctor Retention Program and the MSI operating funding allocated towards the library board.

SEGMENT EXPENDITURES:

Contracted and general services include the Doctor Retention Program and memberships to the Chinook Arch Regional Library System.

The transfers to local boards and agencies include contributions to the Recreation Boards for recreation and cultural activities, libraries, FCSS, and Tourism.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The following are some of the 2022 budget highlights for this segment:

- The library board remained at \$133,500. This is currently being funded 100% by MSI Operating grants.
- Decrease in the staffing costs with the allocation of costs of the Economic Development Officer as the position is vacant and likely not to be filled in 2022.
- Total funding for recreation and culture for 2022 is \$552,972 and is a significant decrease from the prior year as 2021 included a one-time \$300,000 transfer from capital function for capital grants received to fund a contribution to the Town of Vulcan's swimming pool project.

Vulcan County Budget Segments	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
SEGMENT - COMMUNITY SERVICES					
REVENUES:					
51-01 FCSS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
52-01 Daycare	-	-	-	-	-
52-03 Other Public Health	60,150	57,841	60,150	60,150	60,150
63-01 Tourism & Economic Development	47,957	22,668	-	-	-
71-01 Recreation Boards	360,862	786,576	344,793	328,209	329,478
74-01 Libraries	103,711	133,500	133,500	133,500	-
74-02 Cultural Programs & Events	122,400	-	137,310	94,254	87,106
	695,080	1,000,585	675,753	616,113	476,734
EXPENSES:					
51-01 FCSS	\$ 49,757	\$ 49,514	\$ 54,748	\$ 55,133	\$ 35,168
52-01 Daycare	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
52-03 Other Public Health	181,519	184,234	181,519	181,519	181,519
63-01 Tourism & Economic Development	167,043	125,537	44,588	28,875	24,792
71-01 Recreation Boards	709,668	650,475	383,333	361,671	362,476
74-01 Libraries	164,416	164,416	166,527	167,012	-
74-02 Cultural Programs & Events	122,400	122,400	137,310	94,254	87,106
	1,397,303	1,299,076	970,525	890,964	693,561
OPERATING SURPLUS - BEFORE OTHER (EXCLUDING CAPITAL AND TRANSFERS)	\$ (702,223)	\$ (298,491)	\$ (294,772)	\$ (274,851)	\$ (216,827)

DEPARTMENTAL OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

51-01 - FCSS

Vulcan County supports initiatives that contribute to the overall well-being of the County's residents. Family and Community Support Services (FCSS) is a regional initiative with the other area Municipalities and is funded 80% by the Province and 20% by the partner Municipalities. The amount shown above represents the County's 20% of the partnership share (\$35,168), along with the County's share of the Transportation initiative for passengers.

52-01 - Daycare

Vulcan County provides subsidies to the Vulcan Daycare (if available). Those subsidies are recorded in this functional area.

52-03 - Other Public Health

Vulcan County supports initiatives that contribute to the well-being of County Residents by participating in and managing the regional Physician Recruitment and Retention Program. This municipal partnership is administered by Vulcan County. An objective of this department is to maintain the doctor recruitment and retention program.

63-01 - Tourism & Economic Development

Vulcan County participates in and supports regional initiatives which develop and strengthen the area through Tourism and Economic Development. Support for the Tourism Society is in this area.

71-01 - Recreation Boards

The County offers support to Recreation Boards to promote and encourage healthy active lifestyles for the residents within the County. The proceeds go towards the upkeep of recreational facilities as well as recreational programs offered at these facilities and by local area groups.

74-01 - Libraries

Vulcan County supports all regional libraries through the Vulcan County Library Board. Vulcan County is also a member of the Chinook Arch Regional Library System (CARLS) which enhances the libraries within the County and provides greater access to library services and materials to all residents.

74-02 - Cultural Programs & Events

The County offers support through the Recreation Boards to promote and encourage cultural programs, facilities and events within the county. The proceeds go towards the upkeep of cultural facilities as well as cultural programs offered at these facilities and by these community groups.

UTILITY SERVICES

Vulcan County is a member of the Twin Valley Regional Water Commission and the Vulcan District Waste Commission. Operations for the Mossleigh Water Treatment Plant are contracted to Rocky View Utility Corp. *This assists with the Strategic Plan's goals of collaboration for providing water and waste water management, supply and innovation.*

The following is the 2022 Utility Services segment budget:

	Utility Services
REVENUE	
Net municipal taxes	\$ 884,584
Government transfers (operating)	-
Return on investments	-
Sale of goods, services and user charges	2,591
Rental income	-
Community aggregate levy	-
Penalties and costs of taxes	-
Other revenues	-
	887,155
EXPENSES	
Salaries, wages and benefits	\$ 20,444
Contracted and general services	95,908
Materials, goods and utilities	7,914
Transfers to local boards and agencies	888,577
Interest and bank charges	-
Amortization of tangible capital assets	27,014
Machine expenses capitalized for construction	-
Other expenses	89
	1,039,944
OPERATING SURPLUS - BEFORE OTHER	\$ (172,789)

This reporting segment includes the following departments within the County:

- Storm Sewers & Drainage (37-01)
- Water Supply & Distribution (41-01)
- Twin Valley Regional Water (41-02)
- Solid Waste Management (43-03)

This segment has no specific staffing. Any relating staffing is provided through the General Government segment. Minimal charges are allocated to this segment.



SEGMENT BUDGET OVERVIEW:

SEGMENT FUNDING:

The Utility Services segment revenues include the tax levies relating to the contribution to the Vulcan and District Waste Commission.

Sales of goods/services and user charges include the annual charges for garbage pickup in the Hamlet of Brant.

SEGMENT EXPENDITURES:

Contracted and general services include the contract to operate the Mossleigh Water Treatment Plant and legal fees to potentially expropriate land for drainage (if required).

The transfers to local boards and agencies include contributions to the Vulcan and District Waste Commission and to the Twin Valley Regional Water Commission.

BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The following are some of the 2022 budget highlights for this segment:

- There was an increase in the contribution to the Vulcan and District Waste Commission to \$848,029 (previously \$768,389), resulting in an increase in tax levies.
- Increase in equipment repair costs at the Mossleigh Water Treatment Plant.
- Phase One of the Mossleigh drainage project was effectively completed in 2020 (included within the capital budget).

Vulcan County Budget Segments	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024
SEGMENT - UTILITY SERVICES					
REVENUES:					
37-01 Storm Sewers & Drainage	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
41-01 Water Supply & Distribution	16,538	21,375	16,538	16,538	16,538
41-02 Twin Valley Regional Water Commission	240	-	242	247	247
43-03 Solid Waste Management	770,389	767,192	850,375	872,033	872,033
	787,167	788,567	867,155	888,818	888,818
EXPENSES:					
37-01 Storm Sewers & Drainage	\$ 8,376	\$ 9,534	\$ 9,970	\$ 9,209	\$ 9,565
41-01 Water Supply & Distribution	98,882	129,709	133,587	110,553	111,503
41-02 Twin Valley Regional Water Commission	36,481	37,246	38,774	38,774	38,774
43-03 Solid Waste Management	777,253	775,511	857,614	879,524	879,799
	920,992	952,000	1,039,944	1,038,060	1,039,641
OPERATING SURPLUS - BEFORE OTHER (EXCLUDING CAPITAL AND TRANSFERS)	\$ (133,824)	\$ (163,433)	\$ (172,789)	\$ (149,241)	\$ (150,822)

DEPARTMENTAL OBJECTIVES, GOALS, AND PERFORMANCE MEASURES:

37-01 - Storm Sewers & Drainage

This function represents activities related to the provision of services for Storm Facilities and Surface Drainage. An objective of this department includes the completion of the drainage project near the Hamlet of Mossleigh.

41-01 - Water Supply & Distribution

This function reflects the costs and other activities related to the well and water treatment plant in the Hamlet of Mossleigh. The Well and Water Plant are owned and operated by the County, while the water distribution system is owned and operated by the Mossleigh Water Co-op. The waterline connection to the Hamlet of Kirkcaldy is also included in this area. A priority of this department includes recouping the costs of construction of the Kirkcaldy water line and potentially reviewing the feasibility of a northern regional waterline (potentially combined with other goals of waterfront development just west of Milo).

41-02 - Twin Valley Regional Water

Covers the Twin Valley Regional Water Commission (TVRWC). Until or unless this project expands into the rural area, Vulcan County will have minimal involvement in the overall operation of the Commission, other than ensuring that the landowners in the County who have the waterline through their properties are treated fairly. Three members of Council sit on the Commission Board. The County share of administration costs is 25% and share of operations is based on usage, which covers the water consumption of the various rural co-ops connected to the system.

43-03 - Solid Waste Management

Funds are paid directly to the Vulcan District Waste Commission to administer the solid waste management in the County as well as the six urban Municipalities within the County (who also contribute). As this is a locally organized Commission, subsequently approved by the Province, it has requisitioning powers granted under legislation. There is also a small fee charged to the Hamlet of Brant residents as they receive individual garbage pick up. A priority of this department includes the review of the Southern Alberta Energy from Waste Association (SAEWA) project for a waste processing facility.





SECTION FOUR

CAPITAL BUDGET, RESERVES, & DEBT

SECTION FOUR

Capital Budget, Reserves, & Debt

CAPITAL BUDGET

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CAPITAL BUDGET

OVERVIEW

The following is the capital budget (with projections for the following four years):

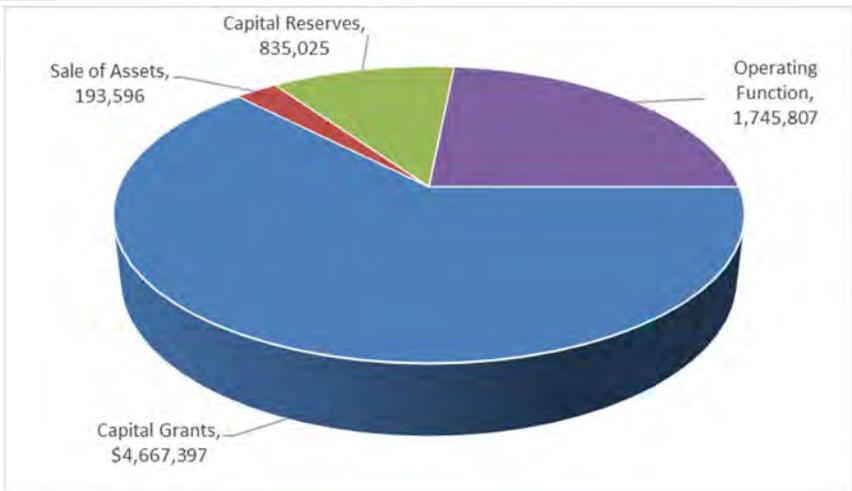
Vulcan County Capital Budget and Projections	Budget 2021	Actual 2021	Budget 2022	Projected 2023	Projected 2024	Projected 2025	Projected 2026
CAPITAL ACQUIRED:							
Land	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Land Improvement	-	352,079	-	-	-	-	-
Buildings	600,335	-	-	-	-	117,981	-
Equipment	1,171,078	1,273,235	1,556,440	2,458,525	1,002,500	1,732,157	487,561
Vehicles	463,500	383,958	620,862	661,288	1,003,793	690,026	52,104
Engineered Structures	3,756,000	2,938,543	5,264,523	1,922,040	6,133,353	9,858,232	6,336,716
TOTAL CAPITAL ACQUIRED	\$ 5,990,913	\$ 4,947,815	\$ 7,441,825	\$ 5,041,899	\$ 8,139,646	\$ 12,398,396	\$ 6,876,381
CAPITAL FUNDING:							
Capital Grants	\$ 2,494,045	\$ 2,672,336	\$ 4,667,397	\$ 2,568,638	\$ 2,568,638	\$ 2,568,638	\$ 2,568,638
Sale of Assets	410,500	2,788,761	193,596	-	-	-	-
Contributed Asset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from Capital Reserves	1,408,010	673,042	835,025	1,230,767	3,825,201	8,083,951	2,561,936
Transfer to Capital Reserves	122,523	2,432,624	-	480,358	-	-	-
Transfer from Operating Function	1,800,881	1,351,472	1,745,807	1,745,807	1,745,807	1,745,807	1,745,807
Transfer to Operating Function	-	105,172	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Lease acquired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL CAPITAL FUNDING	5,990,913	4,947,815	7,441,825	5,041,899	8,139,646	12,398,396	6,876,381



As shown above, these are the total capital acquisitions/construction budgeted for 2022. The majority of the engineered structures relate to the construction of roads and bridges throughout the County.

The majority of the funding for the capital budget is from capital grants followed by transfers from the operating function and capital reserves. These reserves have been built up over time as part of the 20-year capital plan in order to fund these projects.

The MSI Capital grant allocation is fully utilized in these capital projects. These grants have been allocated primarily to bridge projects, but also to certain heavy equipment and vehicle purchases.



The capital budget will be broken down in greater detail in the following sections.

LAND & LAND IMPROVEMENT

Land and Land Improvement include the acquisition of lands for the County and improvements on these County owned lands.

There are no land or land improvement projects budgeted to be constructed or improved in 2022.

Land/land improvements acquisitions are typically non-recurring costs that vary significantly from year-to-year.



BUILDINGS

Buildings include the acquisition and construction of new buildings and additions or upgrades to existing buildings that are owned by the County.

There are no building projects budgeted to be constructed or improved in 2022.

As the 20-year capital plan is a living document, these projects and dates are reviewed annually during the budget process and may be pushed back or moved forward as the dates draw nearer. County priorities at those times will also be taken into account.



EQUIPMENT

Equipment includes the acquisition/development of new pieces of equipment including technology, office equipment, shop/light duty equipment, and heavy duty equipment (i.e. graders, dozer).

The following are the capital budgets of equipment :

Capital Aquired:

Equipment:			
12-02	Administration	2021-VMWare Host replacement	21,000
12-02	Administration	MS Office 365 Migration	30,000
23-01	General Fire Protection	Bunker Gear Replacement	133,596
23-01	General Fire Protection	Fit Test machine	15,000
23-01	General Fire Protection	Rapid Wildland Monitors	60,000
23-01	General Fire Protection	Zoll Auto Pulse	112,200
32-00	Road Transportation	Two 627G Scraper rebuilds	<u>1,184,644</u>
			1,556,440

Capital Funding:

Capital reserves	266,844
Grants	1,060,000
Sale of assets	193,596
Transfer from operating	<u>36,000</u>
	1,556,440

Equipment acquisitions are always required, but the specific items will vary significantly from year-to-year. The only significant reoccurring equipment purchases are for graders; the County typically purchases 2 graders per year.

The 2022 capital budget, includes the following:

- Administration (12-02) - Purchase of a VMWare host and the migration to Microsoft Office 365, are budget for 2022. These items are funded through a combination of operating transfers and capital reserves.
- General Fire Protection (23-01) - The fire departments are replacing the bunker gear over the next two years (part of 20-year capital plan), the general fire is also purchasing a fit-test machine, installing wildfire monitors on rapid response vehicles, and purchasing multiple Auto-pulse Defibrillators. These items are funded through a combination of operating transfers and capital reserves, and proceed on the sale of assets.
- Road Transportation (32-00) - Typically the County funds the replacement of two graders; however, in Budget 2022 the funding was reallocated to the rebuild of two 627G scrapers. These items are funded approximately 89.5% with MSI capital grant funds.

As the 20-year capital plan is a living document, these projects and dates are reviewed annually during the budget process and may be pushed back or moved forward as the dates draw nearer. County priorities at those times will also be taken into account.



VEHICLES

Vehicles acquisitions light duty trucks (i.e. pickups) and heavy duty vehicles (i.e. fire trucks, hi-way tractors).

The following is the capital budget for vehicles:

Capital Aquired:

Vehides:

23-21	Carmangay Fire Protection	New Engine for Station 21	454,327
31-01	Common Services	1/2 ton Pickup Truck	49,117
32-01	Road Construction	3/4 ton Pickup Truck	58,709
32-02	Road Maintenance	3/4 ton Pickup Truck	58,709
			<hr/> 620,862

Capital Funding:

Capital reserves	171,731
Grants	449,131
	<hr/> 620,862

Vehicle acquisitions are required every year, but do vary significantly in their type and purpose.

The 2022 capital budget, includes the following:

- Carmangay Fire Protection District (23-21) – Acquisition of a new fire engine for the fire protection fleet. This will be funded mostly by MSI capital grant funds.
- Common Services (31-01) - A 1/2 ton truck has reached the end of its useful life and is to be replaced by the acquisition of a new capital leased truck; whereas, the lease is effectively funded upfront as 99.9% of cost is funded at time of acquisition using capital reserves.
- Road Construction (32-01) - A 3/4 ton truck has reached the end of its useful life and is to be replaced by the acquisition of a new capital leased truck; whereas, the lease is effectively funded upfront as 99.9% of cost is funded at time of acquisition using capital reserves.
- Road Maintenance (32-02) - A 3/4 ton truck has reached the end of its useful life and is to be replaced by the acquisition of a new capital leased truck; whereas, the lease is effectively funded upfront as 99.9% of cost is funded at time of acquisition using capital reserves.



ENGINEERED STRUCTURES

Engineered structures include the construction/development of infrastructure including roads, bridges, water systems, drainage, and other systems

The following are the capital budgets for engineered structures:

Capital Aquired:

Engineered Structures:

10-00	General Municipal	Industrial park - development	2,399,936
10-00	General Municipal	Mossleigh Mailbox Street Light	5,500
32-01	Road Construction	Capitalization of road construction	1,516,521
32-04	Bridges	Bridge projects (3 projects)	1,342,566
			<u>5,264,523</u>

Capital Funding:

Capital reserves	396,450
Grants	3,158,266
Transfer from operating	1,709,807
	<u>5,264,523</u>

Engineered structure construction/development (specifically bridges) are typically non-recurring costs that vary significantly from year-to-year. The only significant recurring engineered structures are road construction projects; there will virtually always be roads built during the year, but bridges, water lines, drainage and other systems aren't always in progress.

The 2022 capital budget, includes the following:

- General Municipal (10-00) - The County is developing an industrial park located just to the south-east of the Town of Vulcan. The County is developing a total of 78.72 acres, including road, water/waste water, and electrical infrastructure. 2022 include the completion of this project and is funded by \$1.83 million in MSI Capital Grant funds and use of capital reserves. The County is also installing a mailbox street sign in the hamlet of Mossleigh.
- Road Construction (32-01) - These roads are internally constructed by the County's road construction crew. Therefore, the internal costs relating to these roads are capitalized (i.e. salaries, contracted services, materials, etc.). These costs are funded by the operating fund which includes Federal Gas Tax grant funding and general funding through taxation.
- Bridges (32-04) - The three (3) bridge projects that are within the County's ability to complete internally (so no requirements to contracted out for these projects other than the engineering designs). These bridge project costs are funded through MSI Capital and the use of capital reserves.



LONG-TERM CAPITAL FUNDING PLAN

The County currently utilizes a 5 year written capital plan to address the future requirements of the County in upcoming years and to ensure that the County is prepared and has the funding available for these future capital projects and purchases. This ensures that these activities are planned in a fiscally responsible manner. The plan further allows for stability in capital funding requirements so as to avoid significant fluctuations from one year to the next (a goal of the Strategic Plan).

The County also utilizes a 20 year capital funding program. All the costs and estimated replacement dates for the County's capital assets are projected forward. When an asset is due to be either purchased or constructed, the total projected replacement costs (using inflation rates) is effectively "saved up" through the building of the capital reserves over this period of time. For example: a grader with an estimated replacement cost of \$550,000 is scheduled to be replaced in 5 years; therefore, a total of \$110,000 of funds are allocated to a capital reserve each year, so that when the grader is to be purchased after 5 years, the funds will be available.



This methodology is used to "level out" the annual funding requirements to avoid the highs and lows in capital requirements from year-to-year. The scheduled replacement of the capital is based on the estimated useful lives of the assets which takes into account the costs/benefits of replacing the asset vs. the costs to maintain the assets. A goal in the Strategic Plan is to have a long-term, effective road maintenance and rehabilitation program (including maintaining the equipment replacement program); therefore, the utilization of the 20-year capital funding plan aligns with the goals of the Strategic Plan.

This 20-year capital funding program already takes into account the projected non-recurring capital requirements. As such, the County already has plans (and reserves) to fund these capital items. This assists the County with its priority to keep its tax rates competitive. If the funding plan were not in place, tax rates could spike in years with higher capital requirements, leading to less competitive taxes and uncertainty for ratepayers. The capital reserve balances are closely monitored so that the County is aware of any potential issues long in advance.

The 20 year capital funding program is considered a "living" document and is updated on an annual basis to take into account changes in capital reserve levels, changes in years of replacement, and projected replacement costs. As the year of replacement gets closer to the current year, the estimations of replacement costs typically become more accurate.

The capital reserves have been built up over the past few years as part of this 20 year capital funding program, which will allow the County to fund these projects without radical changes in tax rates or taking on additional debt. County Council approves the road and bridge capital programs. They cooperate with Administration in determining priorities and years of replacement, and the plan is reviewed by Council every 4 years.

The following pages include charts for the replacement of the capital currently included in the twenty 20 year capital funding program. Some departments have significant spikes in certain years. These years of high expenditure are timing issues from the useful lives of different types of assets dictating replacement all at once. These will be reviewed and 'smoothed out' where possible closer to those years.

EFFECT OF CAPITAL PURCHASES ON OPERATIONS

The capital budget can have a material effect on the operating budget due to the costs of maintaining and operating new assets, as well as potential required training on proper usage of new assets. The 2021 budget includes several capital additions, but few are expected to have an effect on operating costs.

The County currently maintains 2,677 kilometer (km) of roadways. Operating costs in the road maintenance department, which include staff wages, materials, contractors and other costs required to keep roads functional, are budgeted to reach \$976,016, not including amortization (a non-cash expense). Therefore, road maintenance can be expected to average approximately \$365/year/km of roadway. When the County constructs new roads, this will affect operating costs. In 2022, road projects consist of road reconstruction rather than new roads, so no impact on operating costs is expected.

Bridge construction has primarily changed from concrete span bridges to large culvert installation which has had a positive impact on operations while increasing the service level to area farmers. The 2018 overland flooding event revealed that the new culvert installations were not as easily damaged by flooding events, and therefore incurred fewer maintenance and repair costs on the operational side.

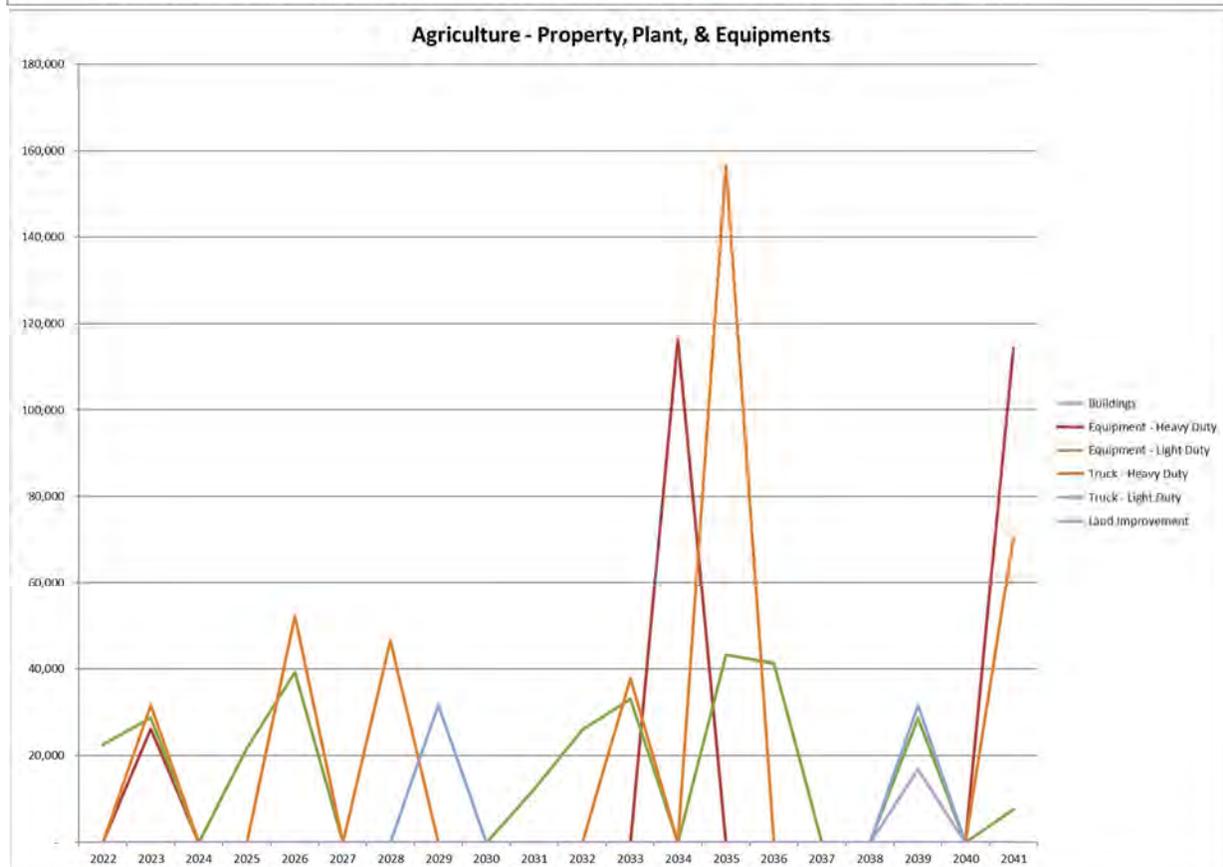
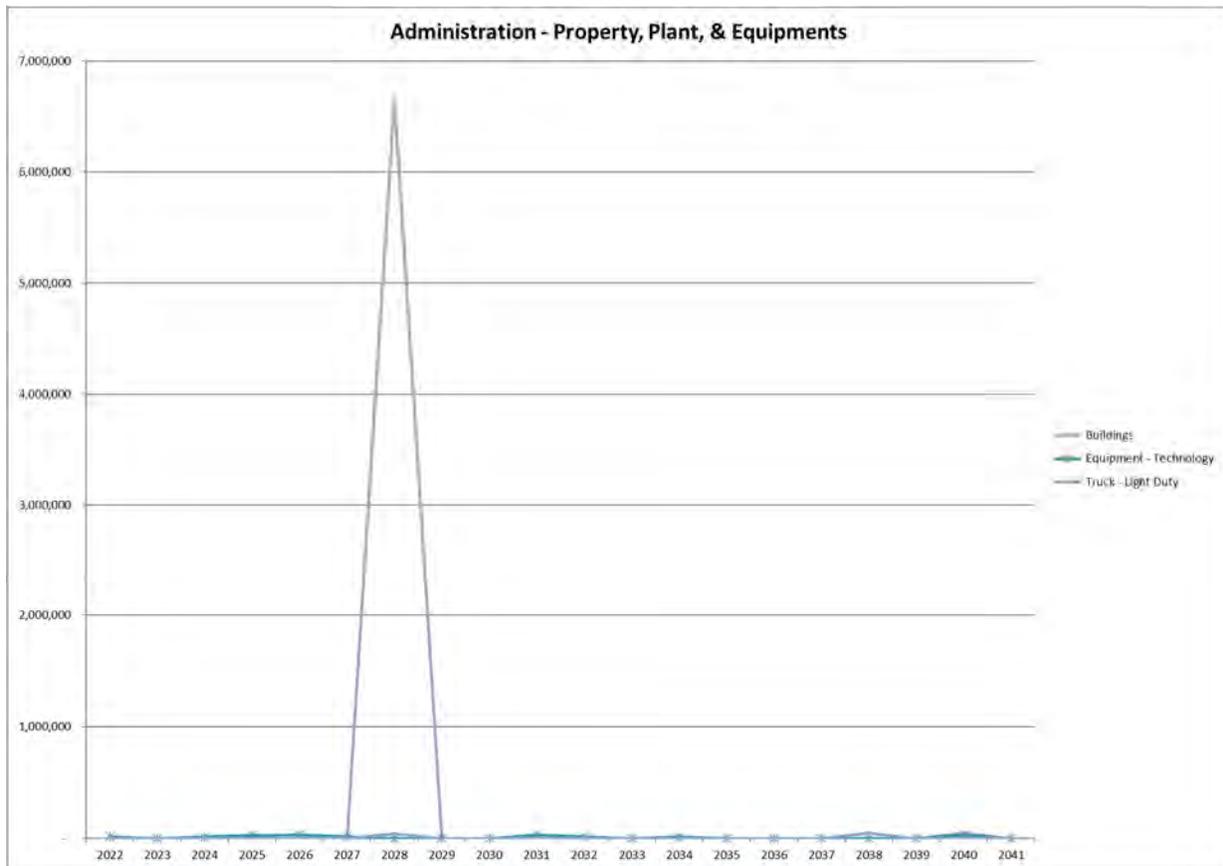
In terms of equipment additions, the majority of the 2022 acquisitions are replacements of other pieces of equipment in accordance with the 20-year capital plan. Those that aren't simple replacements include the budgeting software in Administration, which are expected to incur some training costs. Those costs are fairly quantifiable and have been included in the budget where appropriate.

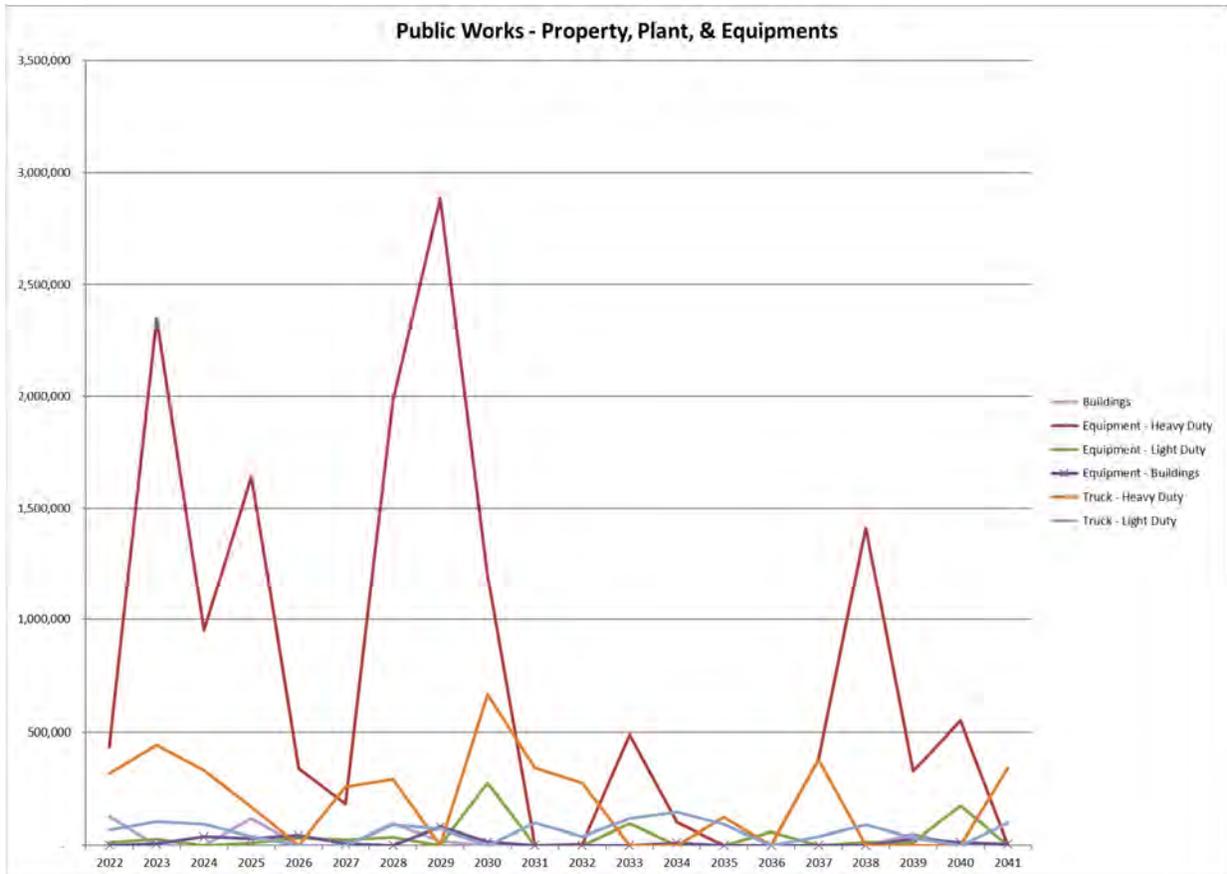
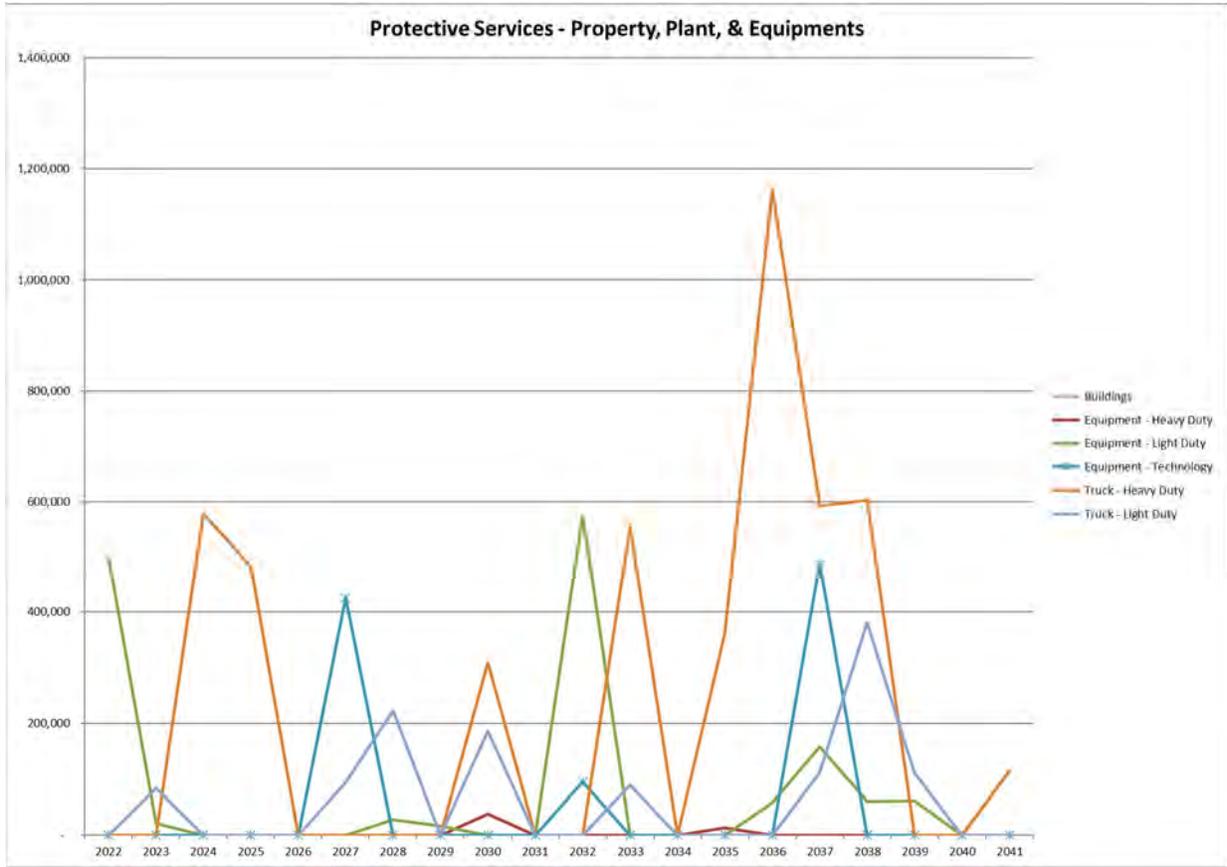
Vehicles are being added in 2022 which will bring additional fuel, maintenance, and insurance costs into operations. One example is the New Trucks and the New Fire Engine in Protective Services. While newer vehicles tend to be more fuel efficient and reliable, the increase to these costs from a new vehicle can still be estimated and has been included in the operating budget.



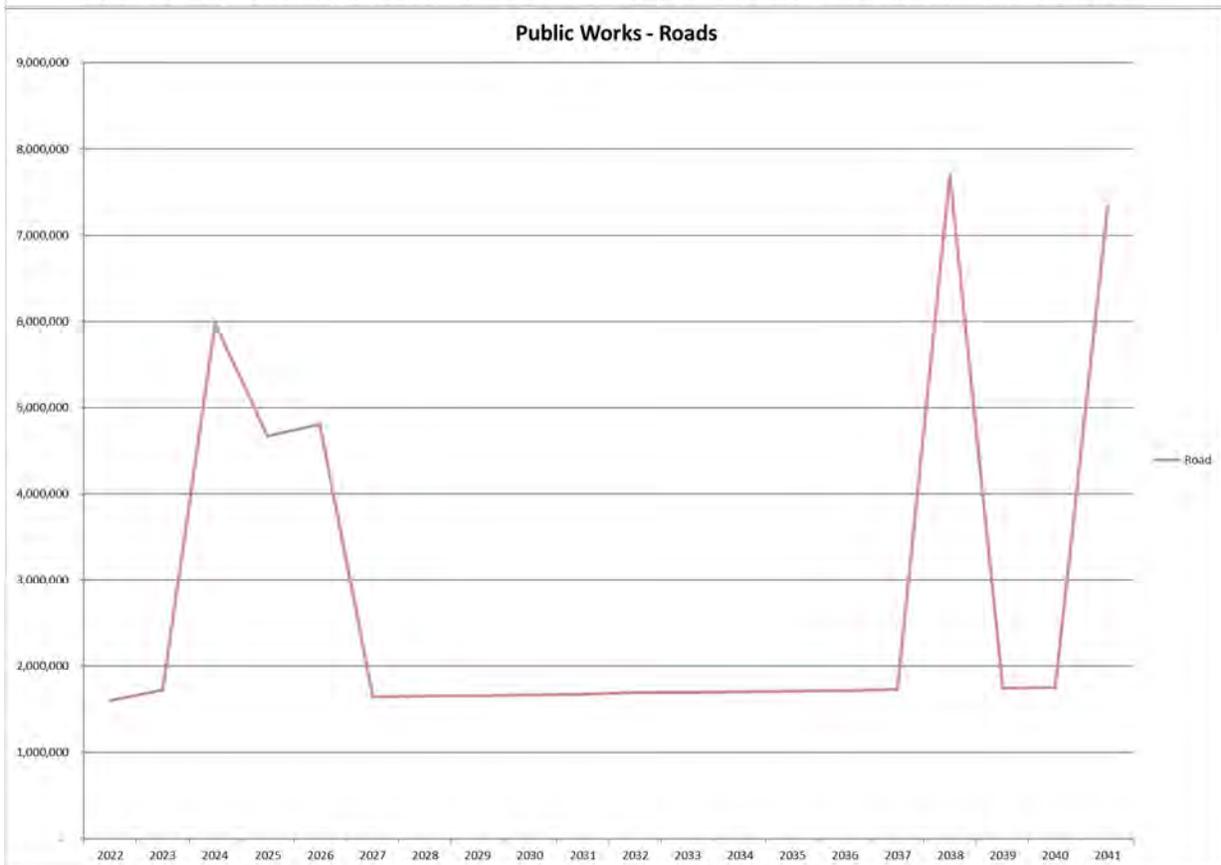
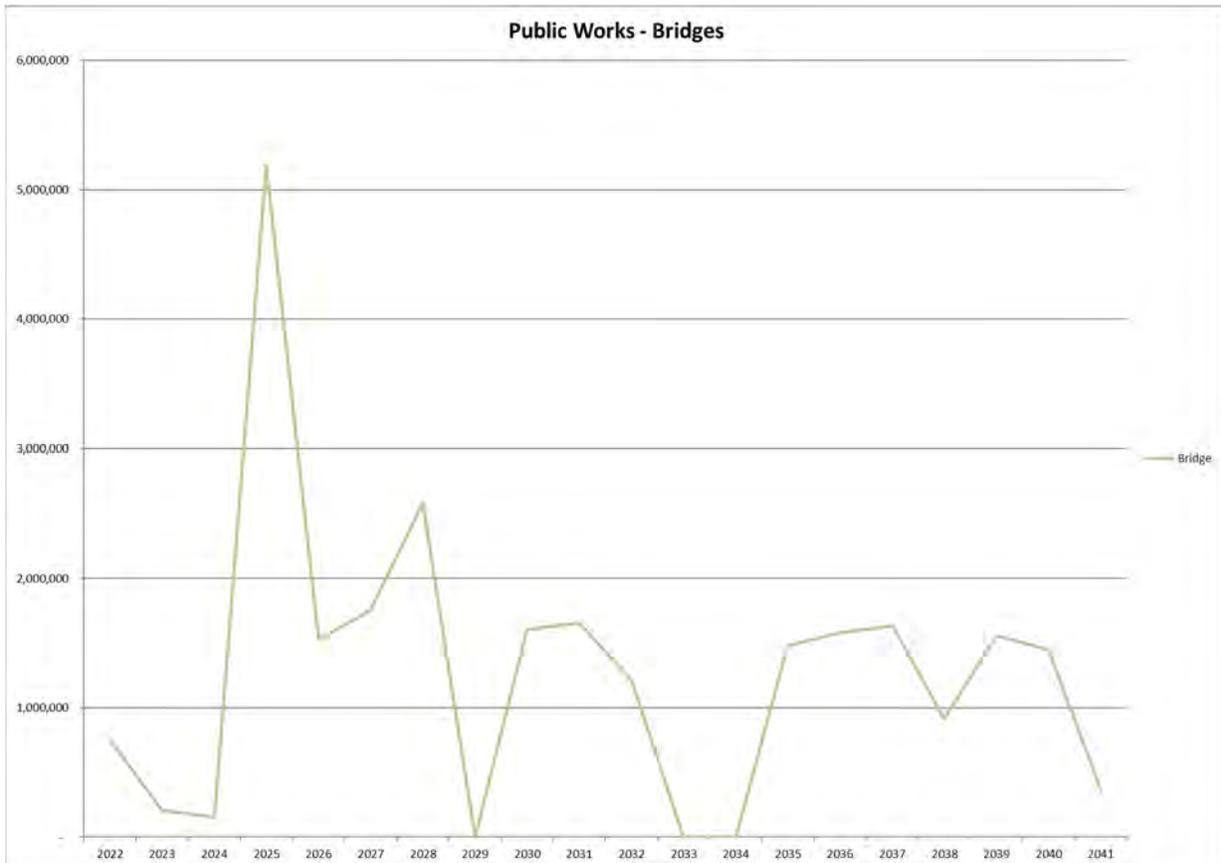
LONG-TERM CAPITAL FUNDING PLAN - Continued

* The Administration Building is projected to be replaced by 2027, but this will be reviewed on an ongoing basis.





LONG-TERM CAPITAL FUNDING PLAN - Continued



RESERVES & FUND BALANCES

OPERATING & CAPITAL RESERVES

The following is the projected changes in the operating and capital reserves:

RESTRICTED SURPLUS Budget 2022	Budgeted Council 2022 Opening	Budgeted Council Reallocation	Operating		Capital	Projecte d 2022 Closing
			Transfer to Reserves	Transfer from Reserves	Transfer from Reserves	
Capital Restricted Surplus						
General Government	66,560	0	0	0	0	66,560
Protective Equipment	7,565,965	0	451,396	0	-117,396	7,899,965
Transportation Equipment	1,335,283	0	140,758	0	-179,261	1,296,780
Road Construction	1,499,560	0	88,240	0	-58,709	1,529,111
Bridge Construction	4,091,756	0	1,154,903	-156,337	-61,911	5,028,411
Gravel Crushing	148,249	0	75,544	0	-8,439	215,354
Mossleigh Water Treatment Plant - Recovery	-454,793	0	16,538	0	0	-438,255
Agriculture Services	59,953	0	38,053	0	0	98,006
Air Transportation	20,000	0	0	0	0	20,000
Capital Acquisition	9,230,371	0	1,012,500	0	-30,000	10,212,871
Capital Contingency	970,682	0	0	0	0	970,682
Total Capital Restricted Surplus	24,533,626	0	2,977,932	-156,337	-455,716	26,899,505
Operating Restricted Surplus						
Assessment Appeal	5,508	0	0	0	0	5,508
Community Enhancement	14,841	0	0	0	0	14,841
General Government Service	359,606	0	0	-51,500	0	308,106
Protective Services	1,254,180	0	8,320	-157,594	0	1,104,906
Transportation Contingency	1,674,544	0	0	-4,000	0	1,670,544
Road Construction	903,366	0	0	-37,850	0	865,516
Road Maintenance	645,378	0	30,593	-11,400	-58,709	605,862
Gravel Crushing	5,428,208	0	279,240	-1,806,270	0	3,901,178
Uncrushed Gravel Inventory	4,351,891	0	0	0	0	4,351,891
Bridges	19,912	0	0	0	0	19,912
Water Management	38,829	0	0	0	0	38,829
Environment Treatment	45	0	0	0	0	45
Vulcan Hospital Project - Debenture Recovery	-1,382,720	0	124,346	0	0	-1,258,374
Planning and development	42,459	0	0	0	0	42,459
Agriculture Services	389,639	0	0	-18,250	0	371,389
Campground	0	0	0	0	0	0
Recreation and Culture	752,515	0	90,840	0	0	843,355
Operating Contingency	2,218,093	0	743,177	-208,748	-320,599	2,431,923
Total Operating Restricte d Surplus	16,716,290	0	1,276,516	-2,295,612	-379,308	15,317,886
Total Restricte d Surplus	41,249,916	0	4,254,448	-2,451,949	-835,024	42,217,391

The changes in the reserve funds are a result of the net reserve transfers to and from the operating and capital fund accounts. There are also budgeted transfers between the reserve accounts projected to be reallocated during the year (the majority relates to use of the general capital acquisition reserve).

The operating fund account provides \$4,254,448 towards the operating and capital reserves to be used for future use or specific purposes. A total of \$2,977,932 is transferred into capital reserves; including \$2.5 million to fund the 20 year capital funding program. A total of \$1,276,516 is transferred into the operating reserves, including \$279,240 for the 2023-2024 gravel crushing program and a total of \$743,177 to the operating contingency reserve (to mitigate potential future write-offs of taxes, and to provide for future economic development).

There is \$2,451,949 of reserves used for the operating fund. The largest transfer from reserves relates to the 2021/2022 gravel crushing program. Other transfers from reserves includes carry-forward funding from prior years to support projects that were delayed into the 2022 budget year.

OPERATING & CAPITAL RESERVES - Continued

There is \$835,024 of reserves used for the capital fund, including \$449,131 from capital reserves to fund the vehicle purchases for protective services.

Overall, there is an increase in capital reserve balances of \$2,365,879 planned by the end of 2022. While several capital acquisitions are planned for the year (a total of \$7,441,825 worth of acquisitions), the vast majority of the acquisitions are funded with grants such as the Municipal Sustainability Initiative (MSI) and other applicable grants. These grants lessen the burden on County reserves and allow an increase in the overall balance. The increase in capital reserve balances is in line with the 20-year capital plan.

There is also an overall decrease of \$1,398,404 expected in operating reserve balances which mostly relates to the reserves used for the gravel crushing program and the use of carry forward amounts from surpluses in prior years.

FUND BALANCES

The 3 major types of funds are the Operating Fund, the Capital Fund and the Reserve Fund. The following are the projected fund balances based on the 2022 budgets:

ACCUMULATED SURPLUS (FUND BALANCES)

2022 BUDGET EFFECTS

	Unrestricted Surplus (Operating Funds)	Restricted Surplus (Reserve Funds)	Equity in Tangible Capital Assets (Capital Funds)	Total Funds
2022 Opening Balance	\$ 952,521	\$ 41,249,916	\$ 107,104,734	\$ 149,307,171
Operating Income (Deficit)	(1,135,960)		4,667,397	3,531,437
Transfer to/from Reserves	(3,548,308)	967,475	2,580,833	-
Amortization of TCA	4,684,267		(4,684,267)	-
Proceeds on Disposals	193,596		(193,596)	-
Transfer to/from Funds accounts	(193,595)		193,595	-
2022 Budget Effects	-	967,475	2,563,962	3,531,437
Projected 2022 Closing Balance	952,521	42,217,391	109,668,696	152,838,608

As shown above, there is no net effect on the Operating Funds as the County is operating on a balanced budget. The Reserve Funds have a net increase of \$967,475 resulting from the net transfers to and from the operating and capital funds. There is an overall \$2,563,962 increase in the Capital Funds as the capital additions exceed the reduction of the capital through amortization.

Note: the net deficit from operations of \$1,135,960 (including amortization expense), plus the capital grants of \$4,667,397 results in a total increase in the accumulated surplus (total funds) of \$3,531,437 (Annual Surplus).

The 2022 budget effects are also shown in both the Budgeted Schedule of Change in Accumulated Surplus (Schedule 1) and the Budgeted Schedule of Tangible Capital Assets (Schedule 2), as presented in the approved Operating and Capital Budget. These schedules are included in the next section of this document.

DEBT AND DEBT LIMITS

The County currently has two long-term debts: a debenture with Alberta Capital Finance Authority (ACFA), and an obligation under capital lease of the Community Peace Officer's vehicle. The total debt and annual repayments are significantly less than the County's debt limits.

Debt/Debentures

2022 Budget Effects

	ACFA	Capital Lease	Total Debt
2022 Opening Debt Balances	1,382,720	0	1,382,720
Loan Payments	-164,405	0	-164,405
Interest Portion	33,729	0	33,729
Principle Portion	-130,676	0	-130,676
Projected 2022 Closing Debt	1,252,044	0	1,252,044

	Total Debt Limit	Debt Servicing Limit
Debt Limits (per 2021 F/S)	30,280,400	5,046,733
Total Debt	1,382,720	164,405
Amount of debt limit unused	28,897,680	4,882,328
% Used	4.6%	3.3%

The County's debt limits are legislated in Alberta Regulation 255/00. Per the regulation, the total debt limit (total maximum principle debt) is calculated at 1.5 times the municipal revenues and the debt servicing limit (total maximum annual debt payments) is calculated at 0.25 times the municipal revenues. As shown above, based on the debt limits calculated in the 2021 Audited Financial Statements, the County has only used a small portion of its maximum debt and debt servicing (4.6% of total available debt and 3.3% of annual debt servicing).

The debenture received from ACFA related to funding the County's share of the Vulcan Hospital Expansion Project. In March 2016, the County borrowed a total of \$2,046,224 over 15 years at a rate of 2.498% interest. These rates are locked in for the duration of the term. The County recuperates the loan payments through the general tax rate, with the principal portion being a recovery on the reserves that were used (creating a transfer to the reserve account).



The capital lease of the CPO vehicle was entered into during 2016. The terms of the lease required it to be classified as capital, with the County showing both the asset value and debt on its Statement of Financial Position. The lease payments effectively become loan payments on the obligation under the capital lease (including the imputed interest rate of 6.15% - term of 5 years). The total value of the lease when it was acquired was \$62,764 in February 2016. The lease was completed in 2021.

Currently, with the utilization of the 20-year capital funding program, building of specific reserves for large operating projects and the use of long-term budgeting should assist the County in mitigating the requirements to take on additional debt.

Although it may not be the intention of the County to take on additional debt in the future, having borrowing ability is an option which could prove to be beneficial, should an unexpected event or opportunity present itself in the future. Depending on market conditions, borrowing could even make financial sense should interest rates on borrowing vs. cashing in investments for purchases shift.

The following is the Alberta Capital Finance Authority (ACFA) repayment schedule:

Principal and interest repayments are as follows:

	Principal	Interest	Total
2022	\$ 130,676	\$ 33,729	\$ 164,405
2023	133,960	30,445	164,405
2024	137,327	27,077	164,404
2025	140,779	23,626	164,405
2026	144,318	20,087	164,405
Thereafter	695,660	44,163	739,823
	<u>\$ 1,382,720</u>	<u>\$ 179,127</u>	<u>\$ 1,561,847</u>

Debenture debt is repayable to the Alberta Capital Finance Authority and bears interest at 2.498% per annum and matures on March 15, 2031. Debenture debt is issued on the credit and security of the County at large.



SECTION FIVE

APPENDIX AND GLOSSARY

SECTION FIVE
Appendix and Glossary

APPENDIX AND GLOSSARY

- 100 Appendix 1 - 2022 Approved Operating and Capital Budget
- 104 Appendix 2 - MSI Grant Allocations
- 105 Appendix 3 - 5-Year Statistics
- 110 Appendix 4 - Performance Measures
- 112 Glossary and Acronyms



APPENDIX AND GLOSSARY

APPENDIX 1 - 2022 APPROVED OPERATING AND CAPITAL BUDGETS

VULCAN COUNTY

BUDGETED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	<u>Final Budget 2022</u>
REVENUE	
Net municipal taxes (schedule 3)	\$ 14,710,373
Government transfers (schedule 4)	919,889
Return on investments	277,876
Sale of goods, services and user charges	1,861,501
Rental income	318,980
Community aggregate levy	137,363
Penalties and costs of taxes	194,000
Other revenues	-
	<hr/>
TOTAL REVENUE	<u>18,419,983</u>
EXPENSES	
Legislative	496,092
Administration	2,097,574
Protection services	2,342,879
Transportation services	11,256,636
Environmental use and protection	1,039,944
Family and community support	238,767
Community planning and development	562,111
Agricultural services	757,728
Tourism and economic development	44,588
Parks and recreation	687,170
Other	32,453
	<hr/>
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>19,555,942</u>
EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES - BEFORE OTHER	(1,135,959)
OTHER	
Contributed tangible capital assets	
Government transfers for capital (schedule 4)	<u>4,667,397</u>
EXCESS OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES	<u><u>\$ 3,531,437</u></u>

VULCAN COUNTY

BUDGETED SCHEDULE OF CHANGE IN ACCUMULATED SURPLUS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

SCHEDULE 1

	Unrestricted Surplus	Restricted Surplus	Equity in Tangible Capital Assets	Final Budget 2022
Excess of revenues over expenses	\$ 3,531,437	-	-	\$ 3,531,437
Unrestricted funds designated for future use	(6,000,256)	6,000,256	-	-
Restricted funds used for operations	2,451,949	(2,451,949)	-	-
Restricted funds used for tangible capital assets	-	(2,580,833)	2,580,833	-
Current year funds used for tangible capital assets	(4,860,993)	-	4,860,993	-
Contributed tangible capital assets	-	-	-	-
Disposal of tangible capital assets	193,596	-	(193,596)	-
Annual amortization expense	4,684,267	-	(4,684,267)	-
Long term capital debt repaid	-	-	-	-
Increase (decrease) in accumulated surplus	\$ -	967,475	2,563,962	\$ 3,531,437

VULCAN COUNTY

BUDGETED SCHEDULE OF TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

SCHEDULE 2

	Land	Land Improvements	Buildings	Equipment	Vehicles	Engineered Structures	Final Budget 2022
COST:							
Acquisition of tangible capital assets	\$ -	-	-	1,556,440	620,862	5,264,523	\$ 7,441,825
New construction-in-progress	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposition of tangible capital assets	-	-	-	(193,596)	-	-	(193,596)
TOTAL	-	-	-	1,362,844	620,862	5,264,523	7,248,229
ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION:							
Annual amortization	\$ -	34,860	270,843	1,544,686	525,151	2,308,727	\$ 4,684,267
Accumulated amortization on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	34,860	270,843	1,544,686	525,151	2,308,727	4,684,267
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) TO TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	\$ -	(34,860)	(270,843)	(181,842)	95,711	2,955,797	\$ 2,563,962

APPENDIX 1 - Continued

VULCAN COUNTY

BUDGETED SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY AND OTHER TAXES YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	<i>SCHEDULE 3</i>
	<u>Final Budget 2022</u>
TAXATION	
Real property taxes	\$ 8,792,583
Linear taxes	7,393,591
Commercial taxes	1,238,078
Government grants in lieu of taxes	21,310
Special levy	1,350,047
Well drilling tax	156
	<u>18,795,765</u>
REQUISITIONS	
School requisitions	3,283,609
Seniors foundation	500,406
RCMP policing requisition	247,331
Provincial DIP assessment requisition	54,046
	<u>4,085,392</u>
NET MUNICIPAL TAXES	<u>\$ 14,710,373</u>

VULCAN COUNTY

BUDGETED SCHEDULE OF GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

	<i>SCHEDULE 4</i>
	<u>Final Budget 2022</u>
TRANSFERS FOR OPERATING	
Local government transfers	\$ 172,551
Provincial government transfers	508,791
Federal government transfers	238,547
	<u>919,889</u>
TRANSFERS FOR CAPITAL	
Provincial government transfers	4,667,397
Federal government transfers	-
	<u>4,667,397</u>
TOTAL GOVERNMENT TRANSFERS	<u>\$ 5,587,286</u>

VULCAN COUNTY

BUDGETED SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES BY OBJECT YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

SCHEDULE 5

Final Budget 2022

EXPENSES BY OBJECT

Salaries, wages and benefits	\$	7,216,498
Contracted and general services		2,871,368
Materials, goods and utilities		4,517,365
Transfers to local boards and agencies		1,881,623
Interest and bank charges		54,468
Amortization of tangible capital assets		4,684,267
Machine expenses capitalized for construction		(1,709,808)
Other expenses		40,162
		19,555,942
	\$	19,555,942

VULCAN COUNTY

BUDGETED SCHEDULE OF SEGMENTED DISCLOSURE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022

SCHEDULE 6

	General Government	Protective Services	Transportation Services	Agricultural Services	Planning and Development Services	Community Services	Utility Services	Final Budget 2022 Total
REVENUE								
Net municipal taxes	\$ 12,512,300	851,406	-	-	-	482,103	864,564	\$ 14,710,373
Government transfers (operating)	216,076	147,709	238,547	123,907	-	193,650	-	919,889
Return on investments	277,876	-	-	-	-	-	-	277,876
Sale of goods, services and user charges	1,089,200	169,718	276,677	234,175	89,140	-	2,591	1,861,501
Rental income	7,100	303,880	-	8,000	-	-	-	318,980
Community aggregate levy	-	-	137,363	-	-	-	-	137,363
Penalties and costs of taxes	194,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	194,000
Other revenues	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14,296,552	1,472,713	652,587	366,082	89,140	675,753	867,155	18,419,983
EXPENSES								
Salaries, wages and benefits	\$ 1,374,309	703,270	4,379,620	352,317	368,725	17,813	20,444	\$ 7,216,498
Contracted and general services	739,998	573,459	979,554	95,013	191,086	196,352	95,906	2,871,368
Materials, goods and utilities	283,014	330,320	3,693,219	195,387	2,300	5,210	7,914	4,517,365
Transfers to local boards and agencies	76,144	173,473	8,000	24,372	-	711,057	888,577	1,881,623
Interest and bank charges	14,409	-	-	-	-	40,059	-	54,468
Amortization of tangible capital assets	98,299	562,263	3,906,051	90,640	-	-	27,014	4,684,267
Machine expenses capitalized for construction	-	-	(1,709,808)	-	-	-	-	(1,709,808)
Other expenses	39,945	94	-	-	-	34	89	40,162
	2,626,118	2,342,879	11,256,636	757,728	562,111	970,525	1,039,944	19,555,942
EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES - BEFORE OTHER	\$ 11,670,434	(870,165)	(10,604,049)	(391,646)	(472,971)	(294,772)	(172,789)	\$ (1,135,959)
OTHER								
Government transfers (capital)	-	449,131	4,218,266	-	-	-	-	4,667,397
EXCESS (SHORTFALL) OF REVENUE OVER EXPENSES	\$ 11,670,434	(421,034)	(6,385,783)	(391,646)	(472,971)	(294,772)	(172,789)	\$ 3,531,437

APPENDIX 2 - MSI GRANT ALLOCATIONS

Municipal Sustainability Initiative (MSI) Operating Grant

	<u>2022 Budget</u>
Carry-forward balance	25,996
2022 Grant Allocation (estimated)	<u>177,958</u>
Available MSI Funds	203,954

	<u>Budgeted cost</u>	<u>Grant Funded</u>
Libraries	133,500	133,500
Public Security and Safety	44,458	44,458
	<u>177,958</u>	<u>177,958</u>

Unallocated MSI Funds	<u><u>25,996</u></u>
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Municipal Sustainability Initiative (MSI) Capital Grant

	<u>2022 Budget</u>
Carry-forward balance	3,993,621
2022 Grant Allocation (estimated)	<u>1,058,930</u>
Available MSI Funds	5,052,551

	<u>Budgeted cost</u>	<u>Grant Funded</u>
Industrial Park - Water/Wastewater	2,399,935	1,830,354
Station 21 - New Fire Engine	454,327	449,131
Rebuild 2 Scrappers	1,184,644	1,060,000
Bridge Program - BF 70833 & 80085	1,094,921	1,078,930
	<u>5,133,827</u>	<u>4,418,415</u>

Unallocated MSI Funds	<u><u>634,136</u></u>
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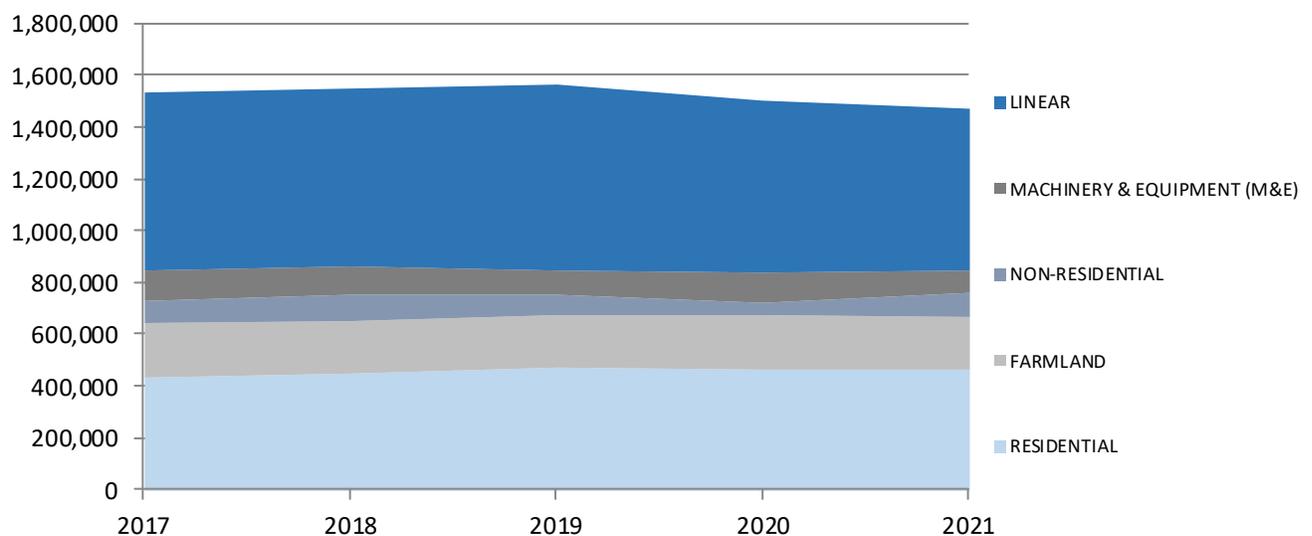
APPENDIX 3 - FIVE-YEAR STATISTICS (Actuals)

DEMOGRAPHICS, AREA, & OTHER

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
POPULATION	3,984	3,984	3,984	3,984	4,237
NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS	2,145	2,189	2,218	2,249	2,286
AREA OF MUNICIPALITY IN HECTARES	556,342	556,342	554,574	554,574	554,574
NUMBER OF HAMLETS	8	8	8	8	8
ROAD MAINTAINED (Km)	2,672	2,672	2,672	2,672	2,670
WATER PIPELINE (Km)	455	455	455	455	455
DEVELOPMENT PERMITS	60	48	45	57	132
SUBDIVISIONS APPLICATIONS	18	21	11	8	13
FULL TIME STAFF	49	51	49	49	49

PROPERTY ASSESSMENT (in thousands)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
RESIDENTIAL	439,255	453,456	473,806	469,990	468,930
FARMLAND	204,306	204,838	204,893	204,924	204,911
NON-RESIDENTIAL	87,609	98,060	78,916	46,161	92,825
MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT (M&E)	116,822	108,158	89,905	120,002	84,490
LINEAR	689,076	686,522	723,770	662,745	626,613
TOTAL ASSESSMENT	1,537,068	1,551,034	1,571,290	1,503,822	1,477,769



TAX RATES (expressed in mills)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
MUNICIPAL					
Residential	5.7600	5.2100	5.2100	5.3660	5.3660
Farmland	10.0769	10.5075	10.5075	10.8230	10.8230
Non-Residential, M&E, and Linear	9.1400	9.1400	9.1400	9.4140	9.4140
WASTE COMMISSION	0.3980	0.4113	0.4334	0.4690	0.5197
EDUCATION REQUISITION					
Residential and Farmland	2.5229	2.5585	2.6079	2.5500	2.6137
Non-Residential and Linear	4.6660	3.8612	3.8532	3.7500	4.0890
SENIOR FOUNDATION REQUISITION	0.1662	0.1601	0.2556	0.2682	0.3399
SPECIAL LEVY - FIRE PROTECTION AREA					
Carmangay and District	2.2602	1.8685	1.8324	1.4430	0.7673
Champion and District	1.5369	1.3935	1.4412	1.1067	0.8920
Lomond and District	0.6584	0.6503	0.6102	0.6864	0.4328
Milo and District	0.6649	0.6942	0.6454	1.2271	1.1928
Vulcan and District	0.4071	0.3730	0.1872	0.2896	0.2665
Northwest	0.6917	0.8504	0.8748	0.6261	0.8495
Linear	0.3411	0.3513	0.3618	0.3618	0.3618
SPECIAL LEVY - RECREATIONAL AREA					
Carmangay and District	0.0000	0.3061	0.6230	0.8548	0.6411
Champion and District	0.5720	0.3518	0.5261	0.5490	0.6420
Lomond and District	0.2436	0.1681	0.4521	0.3172	0.1623
Milo and District	0.5046	0.7426	0.7625	0.7724	0.6345
Vulcan and District	0.6131	0.7873	0.8070	0.7233	0.6580
Northwest	0.0167	0.2840	0.2814	0.2209	0.2835
Linear	0.1348	0.1348	0.1388	0.1388	0.1388

TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Net Municipal Taxes	14,658,890	14,777,202	15,720,229	15,373,853	14,189,795
School Requisitions	3,717,875	3,408,081	2,401,454	2,614,518	3,404,742
Seniors Requisitions	252,098	248,237	401,515	402,387	502,326
Other Requisitions	0	28,588	66,063	59,007	178,708
TOTAL TAX COLLECTIONS	18,628,863	18,462,108	18,589,261	18,449,765	18,275,571

ASSETS, LIABILITIES, & SURPLUS

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TAX RECEIVABLE AS % OF TAXES					
Tax Receivables	3,969,857	2,913,837	1,462,178	3,475,225	913,671
Total Tax Levies	18,628,863	18,462,108	18,589,261	18,449,765	18,275,571
Tax Receivable as % of Taxes	21.3%	15.8%	7.9%	18.8%	5.0%
Financial Assets	33,513,546	32,703,043	35,188,822	37,719,297	42,083,056
Financial Liabilities	(9,054,418)	(7,755,554)	(8,138,857)	(5,003,095)	(7,965,347)
NET FINANCIAL ASSET	24,459,128	24,947,489	27,049,965	32,716,202	34,117,709
Tangible Capital Assets	107,659,792	107,455,248	108,371,002	107,985,733	107,104,734
Inventory Held for Consumption	8,522,618	8,244,446	7,729,636	7,253,675	7,847,867
Prepaid Expenses	182,065	193,446	262,965	262,666	236,861
ACCUMULATIVE SURPLUS	140,823,603	140,840,629	143,413,568	148,218,276	149,307,171
Unrestricted Surplus	1,091,769	1,493,730	4,340,307	954,934	952,521
Restricted Surplus (Reserves)	32,112,991	31,920,158	30,717,537	39,278,821	41,249,916
Equity in Tangible Capital Assets	107,618,843	107,426,741	108,355,724	107,984,521	107,104,734
ACCUMULATIVE SURPLUS	140,823,603	140,840,629	143,413,568	148,218,276	149,307,171

REVENUES (by source)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Net Municipal Taxes	14,658,890	14,777,202	15,720,229	15,373,853	14,189,795
Government Transfers	624,347	958,531	813,131	1,185,684	535,535
Return on Investments	579,400	570,401	706,124	491,125	353,865
Sale of Goods, Services, and User Charges	1,052,435	1,148,512	1,482,349	932,209	1,562,870
Rental Income	352,634	353,265	311,900	311,783	338,373
Community Aggregate Levy	222,955	203,956	193,941	134,670	241,318
Penalties and Costs of Taxes	484,573	739,321	610,397	417,452	502,498
Gain on Disposal of Capital Assets	101,059	209,326	330,186	2,306,556	2,427,982
Other Revenue	676,208	134,498	388,583	86,871	34,697
OPERATING REVENUES	18,752,501	19,095,012	20,556,840	21,240,203	20,186,933
Contributed Tangible Capital Assets	0	284,792	0	0	0
Government Transfers for Capital	767,378	2,717,012	2,953,380	533,134	2,672,336
TOTAL REVENUES	19,519,879	22,096,816	23,510,220	21,773,337	22,859,269

EXPENSES (by function and object)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
EXPENSES BY FUNCTION					
Legislative	324,110	388,098	402,227	369,215	399,079
Administration	1,806,441	1,807,970	1,787,966	1,712,655	1,743,816
Protection services	2,746,165	2,403,045	1,808,897	1,856,185	1,918,900
Transportation services	9,948,597	10,575,050	9,916,821	9,257,939	10,366,739
Agricultural services	803,018	689,459	735,985	694,700	722,417
Planning and development services	414,237	599,308	577,232	640,093	643,074
Family and community support	956,894	447,923	220,570	218,639	236,248
Parks and recreation	671,616	842,564	879,716	877,590	937,291
Tourism and economic development	236,010	40,844	129,408	255,514	125,537
Utility Services	768,346	772,690	833,851	1,008,446	952,000
Other	36,083	3,512,840	3,644,608	77,653	3,725,273
TOTAL EXPENSES	18,711,517	22,079,791	20,937,281	16,968,629	21,770,374

* The term "function" refers to the grouping of expenses by department or service

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EXPENSE BY OBJECT					
Salaries, wages and benefits	6,158,349	6,271,331	6,310,622	5,950,731	6,470,017
Contracted and general services	2,960,101	3,367,611	2,703,769	2,539,268	2,602,679
Materials, goods and utilities	2,987,785	2,450,240	2,473,000	2,171,230	2,606,601
Transfers to local boards and agencies	3,150,296	2,370,354	1,824,107	2,004,802	2,020,901
Interest and bank charges	65,821	62,460	55,706	51,505	48,758
Amortization of tangible capital assets	4,480,221	4,684,268	4,763,530	4,746,635	4,615,232
Machine expenses capitalized for construction	(1,174,071)	(817,561)	(1,175,224)	(1,046,934)	(1,351,472)
Loss on disposal of capital assets	87,080	217,929	274,491	416,189	852,803
Other expenses	(4,065)	3,473,159	3,707,280	135,203	3,904,855
TOTAL EXPENSES	18,711,517	22,079,791	20,937,281	16,968,629	21,770,374

* The term "object" refers to the grouping by the nature or type of expense

DEBT SUPPORTED BY TAXES

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Net Long-Term Debt (supported by tax)	1,915,106	1,784,341	1,649,815	1,511,404	1,382,720
County Population	3,984	3,984	3,984	3,984	4,237
LONG-TERM DEBT PER CAPITA	481	448	414	379	326

* Note: Net debt, defined as the difference between debt and "cash & cash equivalents", is zero for all years

TRANSFERS TO LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TRANSFERS TO OTHER LOCAL GOVERNMENTS					
Vulcan District Waste Commission	605,702	631,808	674,640	696,573	768,040
Twin Valley Regional Water Commission	50,069	21,348	35,385	36,096	37,246
Vulcan Business Development Society	127,200	0	0	0	0
Vulcan and District Tourism Society	86,595	25,000	0	0	0
Vulcan Library Board	109,000	126,000	133,500	133,500	133,500
Fire Area Contributions	779,244	530,570	135,945	148,330	156,310
Recreation Area Contributions	442,774	584,748	628,806	711,541	772,875
Other local governments and organizations	949,712	450,880	215,831	278,762	152,930
	3,150,296	2,370,354	1,824,107	2,004,802	2,020,901

Note: The 2018 transfer to other local governments and organizations includes approximately \$225,000 in matching contributions for the Vulcan Hospital Expansion project.

ANNUAL SURPLUS

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
TOTAL REVENUES	19,519,879	22,096,816	23,510,220	21,773,337	22,859,269
TOTAL EXPENSES	(18,711,517)	(22,079,791)	(20,937,281)	(16,968,629)	(21,770,374)
ANNUAL SURPLUS	808,362	17,025	2,572,939	4,804,708	1,088,895
ADD: Proceeds from Sale of Tangible Capital Assets	101,262	161,075	355,305	1,366,244	1,213,582
ADD: Transfer from Restricted Surplus to Operations	3,097,216	4,579,162	6,140,143	4,584,950	6,897,047
ADD: Amortization of Tangible Capital Assets	4,480,221	4,684,268	4,763,530	4,746,635	4,615,232
LESS: Transfers to Restricted Surplus	(7,998,816)	(5,539,875)	(4,937,522)	(13,146,234)	(8,868,142)
LESS: Capital Expenditures	(584,419)	(3,499,695)	(6,047,818)	(5,741,676)	(4,949,027)
ALLOCATION TO UNRESTRICTED SURPLUS	(96,174)	401,960	2,846,577	(3,385,373)	(2,413)

APPENDIX 4 - PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Performance Measures help to indicate how the County is doing over time and alert management to any issues or concerns that should be addressed. Through Provincial data on all municipalities, the County is able to compare specific indicators to other Alberta municipalities and compare to specific municipalities that are in comparable size and in close proximity in geological locations.

PERFORMANCE MEASURE DASHBOARD

The following is an extract of the County's Performance Measure Dashboard, which allows for an interactive review of the County's performance measures:



Currently, the County has focussed on three (3) main areas for performance measures:

1) FINANCIAL POSITION

The financial position of the County is important for ensuring that the County is in a strong financial position, which allows for the County to provide stability in the services that provided and can better respond to rapidly changing circumstances. The performance measures include Current Ratio (Liquidity Ratio), Debt ratios, and amount of Accumulated Surplus (compared to expenses).

2) ASSET AGING

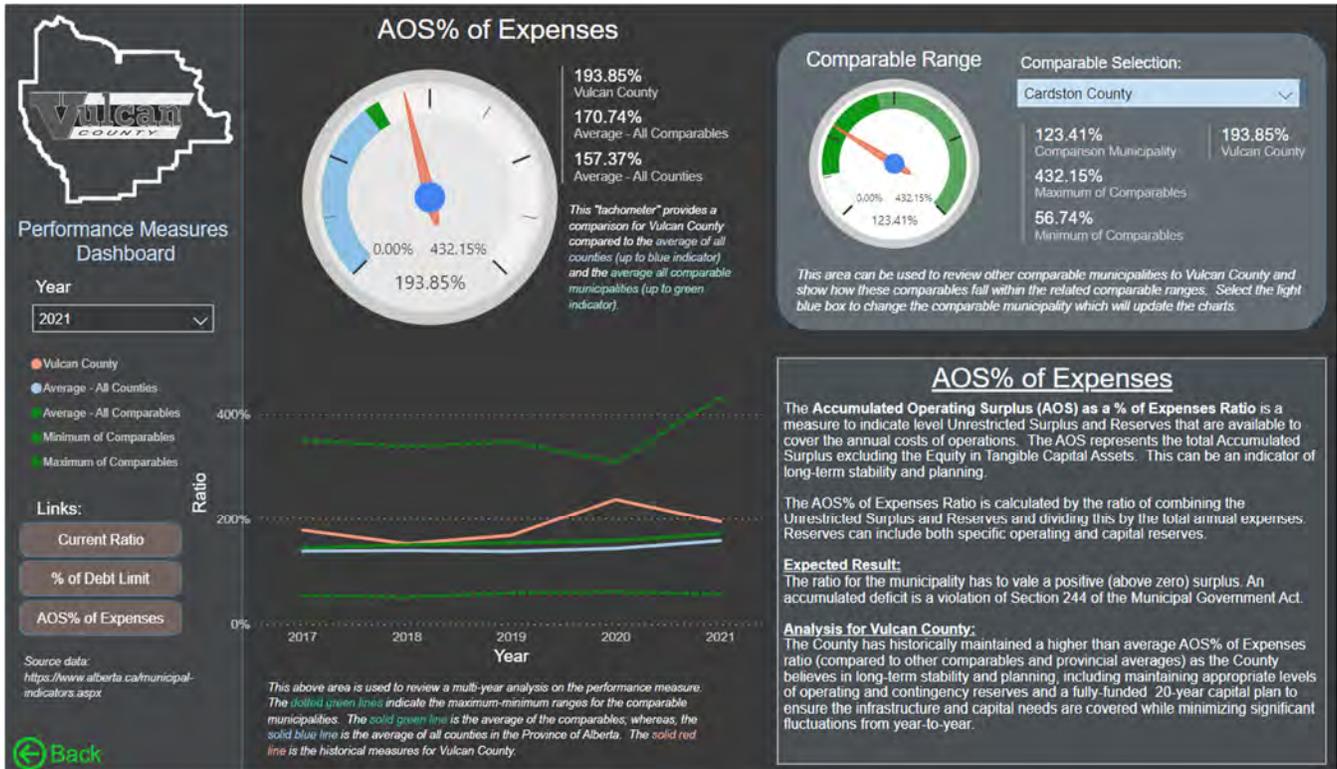
The capital assets and infrastructure of the County is critical to be maintained, especially for a County the serves a large geographical area as the road and bridge infrastructure is one of the largest services that we provide to our ratepayers. The performance measures include asset aging on Infrastructure/Building, Vehicles/Machinery/Equipment, and a review on all capital assets.

3) TAX ANALYSIS

Property taxes is the primary source of revenues for the County and accounts for over 80% of operating revenues. Diversification of the County's assessment tax bases reduces the risk of reliance on specific industries and the collection of the taxes will support in ensuring that the County maintains it financial position. The performance measures include analysis on Tax Base Balance and the County's Tax Collection Rate.

ANALYSIS - ACCUMULATED SURPLUS

The following is an analysis on the Accumulated Operating Surplus (AOS) as a % of Expenses:



As noted above, the Accumulated Operating Surplus (AOS) as a % of Expenses Ratio is a measure to indicate level Unrestricted Surplus and Reserves that are available to cover the annual costs of operations. The AOS represents the total Accumulated Surplus excluding the Equity in Tangible Capital Assets. This can be an indicator of long-term stability and planning.

The above is an example analysis of the County's performance measures; whereas, this provides an interactive review of the County's key performance measures. These Dashboards allow individuals to click on the specific information within the dashboard and the report will be adjusted to focus in on the selected information. We also provide a comparison analysis (top right corner) to compare Vulcan County's ratios/measures with that of specific comparable municipalities.

For additional information on the AOS% of Expenses and the other Performance Measures for the County please visit our website:

www.vulcancounty.ab.ca > YOUR COUNTY > Corporate Services > Financial Statement & Reporting

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

GLOSSARY:

ACCRUAL BASIS ACCOUNTING

Accrual basis of accounting for recognizing transactions that occur over a longer time period; typically, extending over multiple budget years. These transactions are recognized in the budget based on when the transaction or service is provided (not based on exchange of cash).

AMORTIZATION

The systematic allocation of an asset to expense over a certain period of time. This is a non-cash transaction, in which, an asset is expensed over its projected useful life.

APPROPRIATION

The act of setting money aside by formal action for a specific use, such as is the case with reserve allocations.

APPROVED BUDGET

The budget(s) that have been presented and have been approved by Council by way of Council Motion, which will govern the County's operations for the budget year. This may include interim or final budgets.

ASSESSMENT

The value established for property for use as a basis of levying taxes for municipal purposes. Assessment can be valued by market or regulated rates.

BALANCED BUDGET

A budget where the total budgeted revenues/transfers in match the total budgeted expenditures/transfers out.

BASE BUDGET

The base budget is the budget carried forward from the prior year to maintain the same service levels and is at the same rates/costs as budgeted in the prior year.

BUDGET

An estimate of revenue and a plan for expenditures of an organization, either for a specific time period or for a specific project.

CAPITAL BUDGET

The planned capital revenues, expenditures, and transfers required for the acquisition/construction of the tangible capital assets for the County in the current budget year.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Expenditures to acquire, develop or construct tangible capital assets.

CAPITALIZATION

The inclusion of expenditures into the cost of a tangible capital asset. Internally constructed capital assets include the capitalization of the related costs.

CASH BASIS ACCOUNTING

Cash basis of accounting for recognizing transactions that occur in a short time period (based on the exchange of cash). These include revenues and expenses that will typically be completed in the budget year and are not expected to occur over multiple years.

COUNCIL/COUNCILLORS

The governing body that is elected to represent the ratepayers of the County. Councillors are the individual members that make up the Council; in which, there are currently seven (7) Councillors on Council. Elections for Councillors occur every four (4) years.

CONTINGENCY FUNDS

The budgetary reserve/account set aside for emergencies or unforeseen expenditures (not otherwise budgeted).

CONTRACTED SERVICES

Services provided to the County by external organizations, individuals, or agencies. The County contracted out these services as the County does not have the expertise or resources to complete the work internally (i.e. engineering and legal services).

DEBT/DEBENTURE

A financial obligation resulting from the borrowing of money. A debenture is a certificate of indebtedness; typically issued by another governmental body (i.e. ACFA).

DEBT LIMITS

The regulated limits on the amount of debt that a municipality may borrow or the amount of annual repayment imposed to a municipality. Regulated by forms of legislation (i.e. MGA, Alberta Regulations).

DEFICIT

The result of expenditures/transfers out exceeding the revenues/transfers in (costs greater than revenues). The MGA requires that a municipality can not budget a deficit and if a deficit results in a period of three years that it has to be recovered in the following budget year.

DEPARTMENTS

The management responsible for an operation program or a group of related activities within a functional area. The County has multiple departments for the operations of the County; whereas, there may be multiple departments held within an operating segment.

EXPENDITURES/EXPENSE

The use of financial resources for cash outflows or transactions resulting in current or future cash outflows.

FEES FOR SERVICE

User charges and fees for services provided by the County.

FUND ACCOUNTING

The use of specific groups of funds/activities which are a self-balancing set of accounts containing inflows and outflows; which is tracked and funded separately. The County's fund accounting includes the Operating (general) funds, the Capital funds, and the Reserve funds.

GENERAL OPERATING FUND

The general operating fund provides the resources necessary to complete the day-to-day activities of a municipality, which includes operational and administrative activities.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS

A monetary contribution by a governmental unit to another governmental unit. Typically, the grants received by the County are from larger governmental bodies that are higher forms of government (i.e. Provincial and Federal).

INFLATION

The increase in price levels/costs caused by economic factors.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The facilities and assets used by the County to deliver the programs and services. These include (but are not limited to) roads, bridges, land, and buildings.

LINEAR ASSESSMENT

The assessment on properties such as cable, electrical power/generation, telecommunications, pipelines, and wells. These types of properties are assessed by the Provincial assessor's office.

OPERATING BUDGET

The planned operating revenues, expenditures and transfers required to deliver the programs and services that the County provides.

RATEPAYER

An individual or organization that owns assessable property in the County and as such, is taxed by the County.

RESERVES

The operating and capital funds held for a future use or for a specific purpose. These reserves are typically held for multiple budget years.

REVENUES

The financial resources received from cash inflows or transactions resulting in current or future cash inflows.

SPECIAL TAX LEVY

The tax levies issued for specific purposes under Section 382 of the MGA. The County currently utilizes the levies for fire protection, recreational areas, and waterworks.

SEGMENT

The overall management responsibility for an operation or a group of related operations within a functional area. An operating segment may include multiple departments.

SURPLUS

The result of revenues/transfers in exceeding the expenditures/transfers out (revenues greater than expenses). Surpluses are often transferred to reserves at the yearend to be used in future budget years.

TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

A capital asset that has a physical form. These tangible capital assets (TCA) include (but are not limited to) land, infrastructure, vehicles, and equipment.

TAXES

The compulsory charges levied by a government for the purpose of financing services for the common benefit of the government's ratepayers.



ACRONYMS:

ORGANIZATIONS:

ACFA - Alberta Capital Finance Authority
AHS - Alberta Health Services
CARLS - Chinook Arch Regional Library System
FCSS - Family and Community Support Services
RCMP - Royal Canadian Mounted Police
SAEWA - Southern Alberta Energy from Waste Association
TVRWC - Twin Valley Regional Water Commission
VBDS - Vulcan Business Development Society

GRANTS:

ACP - Alberta Community Partnership grant
ASB - Agricultural Service Board grant
FGTF - Federal Gas Tax Fund grant
MSI - Municipal Sustainability Initiative grants (Operating and Capital)

OPERATIONS:

A/P - Accounts Payable
A/R - Accounts Receivable
CAO - Chief Administrative Officer
COLA - Cost of Living Adjustment
CPO - Community Peace Officer
FTE - Full-Time Equivalent
GIS - Geographical Information Systems
HR - Human Resources
IMDP - Inter-Municipal Development Plans
IT - Information Technology
TCA - Tangible Capital Assets
MGA - Municipal Government Act
M&E - Machinery and Equipment



CONTACT INFORMATION

VULCAN COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
BOX 180, 102 CENTRE STREET,
VULCAN, ALBERTA, CANADA T0L 2B0

PHONE: 1-403-485-2241
TOLL FREE: 1-877-485-2299
FAX: 1-403-485-2920

www.vulcancounty.ab.ca

Special thanks to Rick Beck, EDF EN Canada, and various other photographers for providing pictures of the County used in this report.

