

PURPOSE

The goal of the Municipality's capital financing policy shall be to set out the guiding principles for the financing of future capital expenditures in a manner that considers the infrastructure investment requirements of the Municipality as well as affordability issues for taxpayers.

GLOSSARY

Capital Levy – The amount of money raised through taxation that is transferred to the capital fund or reserves to be used to help pay for the cost of capital projects.

Debt – Any obligation for the payment of money. The Municipality considers debt to consist of debentures, cash loans from financial institutions, capital leases, debenture financing approved through bylaw for which no debt has yet been issued, debenture financing approved through the capital budget for which no bylaw has yet been established, outstanding financial commitments, loan guarantees and any debt issue by, or on behalf of the Municipality, including mortgages, debentures or demand loans.

Long-term Debt – Any Debt for which the repayment of any portion of the principal is due beyond one year.

Municipal Levy – The amount of money raised through taxation by the Municipality for the purposes of funding operating costs as well as the Capital Levy.

POLICY STATEMENTS

1. The Municipality shall increase the Municipal Levy by a minimum of 2% per year for each of the next five years (2014 to 2018 inclusive), with the 2% increase being added to the Capital Levy.
2. The increase in the Capital Levy shall only be used for the following purposes:
 - a. To fund capital expenditures;
 - b. To increase reserve balances in order to finance future capital expenditures; or
 - c. To finance the annual costs associated with Long-term Debt issued in connection with capital projects.
3. Subsequent to the five year phase-in period for increases to the Municipal Levy, the Municipality shall increase the Capital Levy by at least the Consumer Price Index, as published by Statistics Canada.