

LONG TERM CAPITAL PLAN SUBMISSION AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

PURPOSE:

To present the draft 2009 Long Term Capital Plan to the Board.

BACKGROUND:

As outlined in the attached report, this is the fourth in a series of five presentations/reports to the Board on the 2009 Long Term Capital Plan.

COMMENTS:

1. The attached report prepared by Watson & Associates provides a synopsis of the process used to develop the 2009 Long Term Capital Plan thus far. The report identifies the proposed capital expenditure summary for the period 2009/10 to 2022/23, based on certain demographic and enrolment trends, a fiscal analysis yielding a proposed accommodation strategy, and certain underlying assumptions.
2. In particular, the detailed capital expenditure summary for the fifteen year forecast period is referenced on Page 6 and 7 of the report, with the specifics included in Table 2. Section A of Table 2 identifies the projected facility utilization (enrolment vs. capacity) including the effects of Full Day JK/SK (FD45). Section B and C show the additional pupil places that would be generated from new capital projects, both with and without FD45. Section C suggests proposed adjustments by review area that may be required due to declining enrolments and the proposed timing of the formation of an Accommodation Review process under the Board's School Closure/Consolidation policy.
3. The Long Term Capital Plan is a flexible roadmap identifying future school accommodation adjustments that will likely be required based on the enrolment assumptions contained therein. The plan identifies potential new schools and additions as well as possible reductions in pupil places by review area. The timeline for these adjustments included in the plan can and likely will change based on any number of factors, including Ministry policy/program initiatives, enrolment changes different than those forecasted and the economy. Consideration of the implementation of any actual pupil accommodation adjustments will be brought to the Board for approval, well in advance, in accordance with established policies and procedures.

CONCLUSION:

This report will come back to the Board at the March 3, 2009 Board Meeting as an action item, recommending approval in principle of the 2009 Long Term Capital Plan and submission to the Ministry.

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SUPERINTENDENT OF BUSINESS SERVICES AND TREASURER OF THE BOARD

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DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION AND SECRETARY OF THE BOARD

HALTON CATHOLIC DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

January 20, 2009

LONG TERM CAPITAL PLAN SUBMISSION AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

BACKGROUND:

In August 2008, the Ministry of Education issued Memorandum B12 outlining the following request to school boards:

“School boards are asked to review and update their Capital Plans to ensure that current and planned projects, intended to be opened and operating for the 2009/10, 2010/11 and 2011/12 school years are reflected.”

“Boards are also asked to ensure that their Capital Plans reflect up-to-date enrolment projections for all schools.”

“Boards are asked to update their Capital Plans and submit their business cases (outlining their capital priorities for funding consideration) by October 31, 2008.”

In September, 2008, Watson & Associates Economists Ltd. (W&A) were asked to assist Board staff in the preparation of 15-year enrolment projections in order to enable the Board to determine short, medium and long term capital priorities, as well as assess the Board’s ability to fund the priority capital projects under the existing capital funding parameters. In addition, W&A were asked to prepare a business case submission to the Ministry of Education under the Growth Schools funding initiative and to submit this material for funding consideration on October 31, 2008. Finally, the consultants were asked to make a series of four presentations to the Board outlining:

1. Presentation One - Demographic and Enrolment Trends – November 4, 2008;
2. Presentation Two - Long Term Accommodation Requirements – November 18, 2008;
3. Presentation Three - Capital Expenditure Fiscal Impact Analysis – December 2, 2008;
4. Presentation Four - Summary Capital Plan Submission Outlining Proposed Capital Expenditure Priorities and Capital Funding Sources – January 13, 2009.

A summary of the findings presented as part of the first three presentations is outlined below:

Demographic and Enrolment Trends:

Updated enrolment projections for the period 2008/09 to 2022/23 were prepared for each HCDSB school. The student projections took into consideration the school-age demographic trends arising from the 2006 Census undertaking, as well as the more recent enrolment experience of the co-terminous Halton Boards. Municipal planning staff provided insights into the potential timing of new residential

development, as well as any perspectives on the proposed servicing of vacant residential lands. The Halton Region Best Planning Estimates were used to derive a 15-year annual housing forecast by dwelling type. A single year of age projection (i.e., cohort analysis) was prepared for the Region as a whole, in order to cross-check the enrolment projections. Finally, the enrolment projections were modified to take into consideration the potential for full-day learning for 4- and 5-year olds starting in 2010/11. While there is no commitment by the Province to any specific implementation of the full-day learning program, boards are being provided with the capital funds to provide the program space in new school construction in the interim.

The analysis of demographic and enrolment trends for the HCDSB resulted in the following conclusions:

1. Between 2001/02 and 2007/08 elementary enrolment increased by 1,285 pupil places (i.e., based on average daily enrolment (ADE) plus the full-day learning initiative commencing in 2010/11), for an average growth rate of 1.3%. This growth rate is expected to continue over the next fifteen years provided that: the full-day learning initiative is fully implemented; new housing development in Milton continues to generate the type of occupancy it has experienced since 2001; and there is sufficient housing demand to support the servicing and development of North Oakville within the next five years.
2. Between 2001/02 and 2007/08 secondary enrolment increased by 2,310 pupil places for an average growth rate of 5.5% per annum. Over the next 15 years, enrolment growth is expected to add an additional 2,216 pupil places, for an average growth rate of 1.6% per annum. This decreased growth rate is reflective of the change in the structure of the elementary grades since 2002/03. That is, there are fewer pupils entering the elementary system than graduating from Grade 8. In fact, between 2002/03 and 2007/08 the total number of JK registrations increased by 6%, while the number of students leaving Grade 8 increased by 20%.
3. New housing construction between 2001 and 2006 (Census periods) resulted in 23,300 new residences being added to the housing inventory. During 1996 to 2001, this figure was 15,500 additional homes.
4. Between 2001 and 2006, all municipalities experienced an increase in elementary school-age population (i.e., 4- to 13-year olds), with the Town of Milton exhibiting the largest increase of 2,850 persons.
5. Both the Town of Milton and the Town of Halton Hills exhibited the largest increases in secondary school-aged population (i.e., 14- to 17-year olds) at 32.5% and 26.1%, respectively.
6. Females are having children later in life and fewer in number. In fact, females between the ages of 30 to 35 accounted for 48% of the total births in 1994, compared to 61% of the total births in 2004.
7. Net migration has accounted for a significant influx of school-aged children. This increase offsets the decline that the Board would otherwise have experienced from maturing communities in the Region.
8. The HCDSB's share of total elementary enrolment (i.e., apportionment share between HDSB and HCDSB) declined by 1.6% between 2002/03 to 2007/08. Secondary apportionment, however, has increased by 3.5% during the same time frame.

9. **There are distinctive areas of enrolment growth and decline within the Board's jurisdiction.** Areas of enrolment decline include Burlington south of the QEW and north-west Burlington, Oakville south of the QEW and north-central Oakville, as well as the mature communities of Milton. Areas of significant enrolment growth include the Milton Urban Expansion area, north-west Oakville and the new development area north of Dundas St. In Oakville and, to a lesser extent, Georgetown West.

The foregoing information was presented to Trustees during the November 4, 2008 Board meeting.

Long Term Accommodation Requirements:

The second presentation was held on November 18, 2008 and dealt with the impact of projected enrolment on facility utilization within each elementary and secondary review area, and offers perspectives on the number of surplus and deficit pupil spaces that will be generated in each area, given projected enrolment. Review areas are artificial constructs used by the Ministry to assess growth-related land and building needs. They generally comprise one or more elementary/secondary attendance boundaries.

The presentation also provided perspectives on capital infrastructure and program needs Province-wide, indicating that:

- There are fewer Ontario school boards with overall enrolment growth; the anticipated decline in secondary enrolments in 2010/11 will impact the number of school boards with overall enrolment growth;
- There are an increased number of school boards with areas of significant enrolment decline, offset by fewer pockets of enrolment growth;
- The school inventory is aging and a large percentage of the smallest schools (i.e., less than 350 pp in size) will have the lowest utilization rates and highest facility renewal needs over the next 15 years;
- Consolidate/replace accommodation strategies will likely result in an inventory of fewer/larger schools;
- Most boards have sufficient building capacity to accommodate full-day learning programs and the introduction of this program initiative takes a significant step towards one-stop shopping for parents;
- There is increased interest in single track French Immersion and regional programs; parents will seek more specialization of programs as a way to achieve the private school experience in a publicly funded setting.

In addition, the presentation looked at the areas of enrolment growth and decline within the Board's jurisdiction and concluded that:

1. There is potential to construct one (1) new secondary school to serve new housing development in Milton;
2. There is potential to construct three (3) new elementary schools; one each in Oakville, Milton and Halton Hills;
3. There is potential to construct additions at three (3) elementary schools and one (1) secondary school;
4. In the areas of significant enrolment decline, there is potential to consolidate seven (7) elementary schools in Oakville and Burlington, or 8 to 9 elementary schools if the full-day learning program is not initiated by the Province;

5. In areas of enrolment decline, a number of the schools are less than 350 pupil places in size and their facility renewal needs are higher than the Board's asset inventory norm.

Capital Expenditure and Fiscal Impact Analysis:

The third presentation was made during the December 2, 2008 Board meeting and provided a fiscal impact analysis of the accommodation strategies outlined during the November 18th presentation (and noted above).

There are a multitude of considerations in assessing the types of accommodation strategies that would provide enhanced learning opportunities, improve buildings and program spaces, and do so in a cost effective manner. A fiscal impact analysis enables a school board to determine the long-term impact of various accommodation options on school operations, school administration and facility renewal, and assess this impact against the status quo (i.e., the existing inventory of schools). Further, the fiscal impact analysis enables a board to test various accommodation strategies from the perspective of:

- The number of surplus or deficit classroom spaces over a 15-year period;
- Facility utilization (the number of pupil spaces divided into the total number of classroom spaces);
- Net school operations costs (i.e., operations revenue less expenditures);
- Net school administration costs (i.e., administration revenue less expenditures);
- Impact on facility renewal needs over the forecast period and beyond;
- Potential impact on program viability and the ability to provide inspirational, safe and green learning spaces.

A fiscal impact analysis provides an understanding of how demographic shifts, the size of schools and their utilization rates affect a board's ability to operate within the Provincial funding parameters. From a macro level, it provides a longer term view of the potential level of program and facility upgrades that could be made Province-wide, if the majority of the schools were fully utilized.

From a methodological perspective, the Board's elementary and secondary review areas have been divided into areas of enrolment growth from areas of enrolment stability and/or decline. The analysis provides a 15-year simulation of the accommodation strategy outlined on November 18th, in assessing:

- The status quo (i.e., no changes to the number of schools or the number of classroom spaces);
- The status quo removing all "holding" pupils and returning them to their resident area, where feasible, in order to demonstrate the true impact of projected enrolment within the holding area;
- The proposed accommodation strategy presented on November 18th, including new school construction, additions to existing schools, facility replacement, facility relocation and the consolidation of surplus spaces.

Table 1, which is attached, sets out the fiscal impact analysis of the HCDSB Long Term Capital Plan. All of the dollar values shown in the table are expressed in current dollars; therefore, the values shown assume that Provincial grants will increase proportionately to expenditures, over time. If grant rates fail to increase proportionately to expenditures, then the financial results will be less optimistic than shown. As well, if the Board spends more on the capital projects than the Provincial funding benchmarks, then the financial results are less optimistic than shown.

The projected enrolments shown on Table 1 are reflective of average daily enrolment, plus the expectation of full-day learning for 4-and 5-year olds. All costs are reflective of the existing space per pupil and construction benchmarks.

The upper portion of Table 1 assesses the 15-year fiscal impact of school operations (i.e., heating, lighting and cleaning), school administration (i.e., principals, vice-principals and school support staff) and facility condition (i.e., expressed as "Facility Renewal Condition Index," or FCI¹) of the existing school inventory. The upper portion of the table also assesses the fiscal impact of each area where holding pupils are returned to their resident area (e.g., Area E1 Excluding Alton holding – Burlington).

The lower portion of Table 1 assesses the fiscal impact of the proposed accommodation strategy that would see the construction of four (4) new schools and additions to four (4) existing schools to serve enrolment growth. The analysis assumes the implementation of the full-day learning initiative in 2010/11 and seeks to reduce the number of surplus classroom spaces in the areas of enrolment decline through the consolidation and/or consolidation/replacement of up to seven (7) elementary schools.

The following observations are made about the analysis:

Fiscal Impact Analysis – Status Quo:

- Total enrolment (ADE plus FD 45) is expected to increase by 5,568 pupil spaces, which will result in a shortfall of 6,974 classroom spaces if no additional classroom spaces are constructed over the 15-year forecast period;
- In 2007/08, school operations expenditures exceeded Provincial grants for all elementary areas with the exception of Halton Hills; 4 of 6 secondary areas operated at a surplus;
- In 2022/23, the shortfall in school operations will grow from 3.0% to 16.4% and school operations expenditures will exceed revenues in all areas of the Board's jurisdiction;
- While school administration costs operated at a surplus in all areas of the Board's jurisdiction in 2007/08 (i.e., a 10.5% surplus), it is expected that the Board will generate a 4.1% shortfall in funding these costs by 2022/23;
- In accordance with the Provincial Condition Assessment,² the Board's facility renewal needs will grow from \$30.6 million in 2007/08 to \$109.6 million in 2018/19. The Board's annual facility renewal grant entitlement is in the range of \$3.1 million.

Fiscal Impact Analysis – Proposed Accommodation Strategy:

- The proposed accommodation strategy would enable the Board to reduce the utilization rate from 127.4% to 106.2% in 2022/23 (i.e., reduce the number of pupils that would have to be accommodated in portables, portapaks, etc.);
- In 2022/23, the proposed accommodation strategy would generate a 3.6% surplus in *school operations* rather than the 16.4% deficit generated under the status quo scenario;
- In 2022/23, the proposed accommodation strategy would generate an 8.6% surplus in *school administration* rather than the 4.1% deficit generated under the status quo scenario;
- Facility renewal costs to 2018/19 would be reduced from \$109.6 million to \$57.7 million.

Finally, it is noted that the proposed accommodation strategy frees up \$7.2 million annually (i.e., by the Year 2022/23) that could be used to invest in program and facility revitalization, although it is recognized that \$4.8 million of this total is resultant taxpayer savings, while only \$2.4 million is Board savings.

¹ Facility Condition Index is measured as the cumulative costs of facility and renewal repair needs divided into the facility replacement cost in current dollars).

² In 2003/04, the Ministry of Education hired a consulting firm to assess school condition. Building professionals inspected Ontario schools in order to develop estimates of the value of facility renewal work required in each facility on a life cycle asset replacement basis.

Capital Expenditure Summary 2009/10 to 2022/23:

Tables 2 and 3 set out an annual capital expenditure summary for the Board and for the elementary and secondary panels respectively. The capital expenditure summary covers the 15-year period 2009/10 through 2022/23. The information is expressed in terms of the number of pupil places to be added or removed from the inventory under the proposed accommodation scenario and during the forecast period.

Section A provides a summary of the existing On-the-Ground (OTG) capacity of the Board's inventory of active schools, or 16,612 elementary and 8,811 secondary pupil places as of 2008/09. For the period 2009/10 and beyond, these figures reflect the opening of the replacement St. Peter facility and Milton #4 in Milton, along with a 210-pupil place addition at St. Ignatius of Loyola and the construction of 300 additional pupil places at St. Thomas Aquinas (i.e., through the construction of a replacement facility) in Oakville.

Section A also provides a summary of projected average daily enrolment over the forecast period plus the number of projected pupil spaces to be added if the full-day learning initiative is implemented. The number of surplus or deficit pupil spaces for each year of the forecast period is shown at the bottom of this section.

Sections B, C and D in Tables 2 and 3 set out an annual capital expenditure forecast for the Board's consideration. Capital projects are delineated by projects for which the timing of implementation of the full-day learning initiative has, or does not have, an impact on the timing of the proposed capital project. It is noted, the construction of a 400-pupil place replacement elementary school in north-central Oakville does not have a specific funding source under the existing Provincial funding model.

Section E proposes reductions to the Board's inventory over the forecast period. A total of six (6) Pupil Accommodation Review Consultation processes are recommended in areas of significant enrolment decline. These processes would be undertaken in compliance with the Ministry of Education's Pupil Accommodation Review policies, as well as the Board's Generic School Valuation Framework and HCDSB Policy I-9. The recommended timing of the reviews is delineated by an "x" beside each area for consideration.

The bottom of Tables 2 and 3 indicates the change in OTG capacity if the proposed strategy were to be undertaken in the timing set out in the capital expenditure summary, along with the total number of portables that would be required jurisdiction-wide, given the number of available classroom spaces.

Tables 4 and 5 set out the Capital Expenditure Summary, expressed in terms of the cost to construct the individual projects. The timing of expenditures approximates 10% of the total project for design two years in advance of school opening, 80% of total costs for construction during the year prior to school opening, and the 10% construction holdback during the year of opening. Secondary construction costs are spread over an additional year given the size of the project.

The Board's Ability to Fund the Capital Expenditure Program 2009/10 to 2022/23:

Capital projects requiring the construction of new schools or additions attributed to enrolment growth may be funded from the Board's grant entitlement under Grants for New Pupil Places (NPP), provided that the Board is in a position to fund its existing capital debt and still generate sufficient NPP funds to construct additional pupil spaces (i.e., determined as the gap between enrolment and capacity on an annual basis). The Minister's permission is not required in order to proceed with the design and construction of

new pupil places where the project can be funded from NPP grants. If, however, the Board is not in a position to construct additional pupil spaces under the NPP grant, then it must submit a Business Case to the Ministry of Education requesting "Growth Schools" funding and approval to undertake the project. To date, the Ministry of Education has approved "Growth Schools" funding for Milton #4, St. Peter, Corpus Christi, St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Ignatius of Loyola.

On October 31, 2008, Priority Capital Project Business Cases were submitted on the Board's behalf requesting "Growth Schools" funding for:

1. Milton #7 elementary school;
2. Georgetown West elementary school;
3. West Oak Trails elementary school;
4. Iroquois Ridge #2 elementary school;
5. Milton new secondary school.

W&A and Board staff will follow-up with Ministry of Education staff in order to ensure that these projects are still under Priority Capital funding consideration.

In 2007, the Ministry of Education established a financial template that would enable school boards to determine their ability to fund capital-related debt pre-2006 and post-2006 under the existing capital funding parameters. This template, known as the "Liquidity Template," was updated by HCDSB Finance staff to determine the potential to fund the capital projects listed under Sections B and C of the Capital Expenditure Summary. The updated template suggests that the Board could afford to undertake all of the projects outlined in the Capital Expenditure Summary provided that actual enrolment approximates the projected enrolment in each year of the forecast period. However, it is noted that the Ministry's liquidity template does not take into consideration the number of additional pupil spaces funded under "Growth Schools" funding for St. Peter, Milton #4, St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Ignatius of Loyola and Corpus Christi in determining future Grants for New Pupil Places. Therefore the future revenue stream is overstated by the number of pupil spaces funded under "Growth Schools."

It is recommended that Board staff meet with Ministry staff to clarify the Board's current liquidity position in advance of proceeding with any of the recommended capital projects.

TABLE 1
HCDSB Fiscal Impact Analysis - Long Term Capital Plan

Stipend Code	Enrollment Change 2022/23	(Surplus)/Deficit 2022/23	Utilization Rate 2022/23	Utilization Rate 2017/18	Utilization Rate 2022/23	(Surplus/Shortage) in School Operations 2017/18	% of Shortage	% of Surplus	(Surplus/Shortage) in School Operations 2022/23	% of Surplus/Shortage
Area E1 (CEB1, E2, E3, E4 and B7) - Burlington	(458.0)	(738.0)	92.6%	92.6%	92.6%	(\$42,438)	21.0%	14.0%	\$ (51,833)	14.0%
Area E1 Excluding Alton holding - Burlington	(688.0)	(961.0)	92.6%	92.6%	92.6%	(\$42,438)	21.0%	14.0%	(\$62,866)	14.0%
Area E1 Excluding Milton holding - Burlington	188.0	(181.0)	100.9%	100.9%	100.9%	(\$24,766)	14.4%	4.4%	(\$25,765)	4.4%
Area E2 including Alton holding - Burlington	411.0	494.0	100.9%	100.9%	100.9%	(\$24,766)	14.4%	4.4%	(\$25,765)	4.4%
Area E2 including Milton holding - Burlington	(130.0)	181.0	106.8%	106.8%	104.0%	\$ (1,238,968)	35.5%	30.0%	\$ (1,496,271)	35.5%
Area E3 Excluding Incoque Ridge and North of Dundas holding - Milton	(1,498.0)	(1,088.0)	106.8%	106.8%	75.4%	(\$79,372)	35.5%	30.0%	(\$238,160)	35.5%
Area E3 Excluding Incoque Ridge and North of Dundas holding - Milton	1,346.0	1,671.0	113.1%	113.1%	175.1%	(\$131,027)	8.0%	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Area E4 (CE2, CE3 and east portion of CE5) - Oakville	2,625.0	2,000.0	113.1%	113.1%	235.2%	(\$131,027)	8.0%	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Area E4 including West Oak Trk, Incoque Ridge and North of Dundas holding - Oakville	1,671.0	1,843.0	116.3%	116.3%	274.5%	(\$4,268)	0.3%	1.9%	(\$60,862)	1.9%
Area E5 Excluding Milton Urban Expansion - Milton	(141.0)	31.0	95.7%	95.7%	131.1%	(\$19,858)	5.6%	10.8%	\$ -	0.0%
Area E5 including Milton Urban Expansion - Milton	2,203.0	2,156.0	95.7%	95.7%	295.3%	(\$19,858)	5.6%	10.8%	\$ -	0.0%
Area E7 (CE1) - Milton	261.0	373.0	113.4%	113.4%	113.4%	(\$11,684)	32.5%	5.8%	(\$20,310)	5.8%
Area E7 (CE1) - Burlington	261.0	373.0	113.4%	113.4%	113.4%	(\$11,684)	32.5%	5.8%	(\$20,310)	5.8%
Area E7 (CE1) - South Burlington	(375.0)	(208.0)	117.4%	117.4%	76.2%	(\$12,347)	20.5%	1.2%	(\$6,635)	1.2%
Area E4 (pt CE2 and pt CE3) - Central Oakville	(238.0)	316.0	124.2%	124.2%	113.6%	(\$205,987)	9.4%	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Area E4 (pt CE2 and pt CE3) - Central Oakville	(466.0)	336.0	124.2%	124.2%	135.5%	(\$138,502)	6.4%	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Area E5 (CS5) - Milton	1,768.0	1,929.0	116.4%	116.4%	294.8%	(\$111,672)	6.8%	14.2%	(\$90,840)	14.2%
Area E5 (CS5) - Milton Hills	398.0	542.0	116.0%	116.0%	140.8%	(\$74,976)	17.4%	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Total Jurisdiction	5,883.0	6,274.0	102.8%	102.8%	127.2%	(\$24,766)	102.0%	102.0%	(\$4,168,527)	102.0%

Stipend Code	Enrollment Change 2022/23	(Surplus)/Deficit 2022/23	Utilization Rate 2022/23	Utilization Rate 2017/18	Utilization Rate 2022/23	(Surplus/Shortage) in School Operations 2017/18	% of Shortage	% of Surplus	(Surplus/Shortage) in School Operations 2022/23	% of Surplus/Shortage
Area E1 Excluding Alton holding - Burlington	(688.0)	(961.0)	92.6%	92.6%	92.6%	(\$42,438)	21.0%	14.0%	\$ (51,833)	14.0%
Area E2 including Alton holding - Burlington	411.0	494.0	100.9%	100.9%	100.9%	(\$24,766)	14.4%	4.4%	(\$25,765)	4.4%
Area E2 including Milton holding - Burlington	(130.0)	181.0	106.8%	106.8%	104.0%	(\$1,238,968)	35.5%	30.0%	\$ (1,496,271)	35.5%
Area E3 Excluding Incoque Ridge and North of Dundas holding - Milton	(1,498.0)	(1,088.0)	106.8%	106.8%	75.4%	(\$79,372)	35.5%	30.0%	(\$238,160)	35.5%
Area E3 Excluding Incoque Ridge and North of Dundas holding - Milton	1,346.0	1,671.0	113.1%	113.1%	175.1%	(\$131,027)	8.0%	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Area E4 (CE2, CE3 and east portion of CE5) - Oakville	2,625.0	2,000.0	113.1%	113.1%	235.2%	(\$131,027)	8.0%	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Area E4 including West Oak Trk, Incoque Ridge and North of Dundas holding - Oakville	1,671.0	1,843.0	116.3%	116.3%	274.5%	(\$4,268)	0.3%	1.9%	(\$60,862)	1.9%
Area E5 Excluding Milton Urban Expansion - Milton	(141.0)	31.0	95.7%	95.7%	131.1%	(\$19,858)	5.6%	10.8%	\$ -	0.0%
Area E5 including Milton Urban Expansion - Milton	2,203.0	2,156.0	95.7%	95.7%	295.3%	(\$19,858)	5.6%	10.8%	\$ -	0.0%
Area E7 (CE1) - Milton	261.0	373.0	113.4%	113.4%	113.4%	(\$11,684)	32.5%	5.8%	(\$20,310)	5.8%
Area E7 (CE1) - Burlington	261.0	373.0	113.4%	113.4%	113.4%	(\$11,684)	32.5%	5.8%	(\$20,310)	5.8%
Area E7 (CE1) - South Burlington	(375.0)	(208.0)	117.4%	117.4%	76.2%	(\$12,347)	20.5%	1.2%	(\$6,635)	1.2%
Area E4 (pt CE2 and pt CE3) - Central Oakville	(238.0)	316.0	124.2%	124.2%	113.6%	(\$205,987)	9.4%	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
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Area E5 (CS5) - Milton	1,768.0	1,929.0	116.4%	116.4%	294.8%	(\$111,672)	6.8%	14.2%	(\$90,840)	14.2%
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Total Jurisdiction	5,883.0	6,274.0	102.8%	102.8%	127.2%	(\$24,766)	102.0%	102.0%	(\$4,168,527)	102.0%

Proposed Accommodation Strategy:

Stipend Code	Enrollment Change 2022/23	(Surplus)/Deficit 2022/23	Utilization Rate 2022/23	Utilization Rate 2017/18	Utilization Rate 2022/23	(Surplus/Shortage) in School Operations 2017/18	% of Shortage	% of Surplus	(Surplus/Shortage) in School Operations 2022/23	% of Surplus/Shortage
Area E1 Excluding Alton holding - Burlington	(688.0)	(961.0)	92.6%	92.6%	92.6%	(\$42,438)	21.0%	14.0%	\$ (51,833)	14.0%
Area E2 including Alton holding - Burlington	411.0	494.0	100.9%	100.9%	100.9%	(\$24,766)	14.4%	4.4%	(\$25,765)	4.4%
Area E2 including Milton holding - Burlington	(130.0)	181.0	106.8%	106.8%	104.0%	(\$1,238,968)	35.5%	30.0%	\$ (1,496,271)	35.5%
Area E3 Excluding Incoque Ridge and North of Dundas holding - Milton	(1,498.0)	(1,088.0)	106.8%	106.8%	75.4%	(\$79,372)	35.5%	30.0%	(\$238,160)	35.5%
Area E3 Excluding Incoque Ridge and North of Dundas holding - Milton	1,346.0	1,671.0	113.1%	113.1%	175.1%	(\$131,027)	8.0%	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Area E4 (CE2, CE3 and east portion of CE5) - Oakville	2,625.0	2,000.0	113.1%	113.1%	235.2%	(\$131,027)	8.0%	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Area E4 including West Oak Trk, Incoque Ridge and North of Dundas holding - Oakville	1,671.0	1,843.0	116.3%	116.3%	274.5%	(\$4,268)	0.3%	1.9%	(\$60,862)	1.9%
Area E5 Excluding Milton Urban Expansion - Milton	(141.0)	31.0	95.7%	95.7%	131.1%	(\$19,858)	5.6%	10.8%	\$ -	0.0%
Area E5 including Milton Urban Expansion - Milton	2,203.0	2,156.0	95.7%	95.7%	295.3%	(\$19,858)	5.6%	10.8%	\$ -	0.0%
Area E7 (CE1) - Milton	261.0	373.0	113.4%	113.4%	113.4%	(\$11,684)	32.5%	5.8%	(\$20,310)	5.8%
Area E7 (CE1) - Burlington	261.0	373.0	113.4%	113.4%	113.4%	(\$11,684)	32.5%	5.8%	(\$20,310)	5.8%
Area E7 (CE1) - South Burlington	(375.0)	(208.0)	117.4%	117.4%	76.2%	(\$12,347)	20.5%	1.2%	(\$6,635)	1.2%
Area E4 (pt CE2 and pt CE3) - Central Oakville	(238.0)	316.0	124.2%	124.2%	113.6%	(\$205,987)	9.4%	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Area E4 (pt CE2 and pt CE3) - Central Oakville	(466.0)	336.0	124.2%	124.2%	135.5%	(\$138,502)	6.4%	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Area E5 (CS5) - Milton	1,768.0	1,929.0	116.4%	116.4%	294.8%	(\$111,672)	6.8%	14.2%	(\$90,840)	14.2%
Area E5 (CS5) - Milton Hills	398.0	542.0	116.0%	116.0%	140.8%	(\$74,976)	17.4%	0.0%	\$ -	0.0%
Total Jurisdiction	5,883.0	6,274.0	102.8%	102.8%	127.2%	(\$24,766)	102.0%	102.0%	(\$4,168,527)	102.0%

Stipend Code	Surplus (Shortage) in Administration 2017/18	% of Surplus (Shortage)	Surplus (Shortage) in Administration 2022/23	% of Surplus (Shortage)	Facility Renewal Condition Index (FCI) 2017/18	Facility Renewal Condition Index (FCI) 2018/19
Area E1 (CEB1, E2, E3, E4 and B7) - Burlington	\$ 244,502	16.0%	\$ 20,978	35.712%	8.5%	38.5%
Area E1 Excluding Alton holding - Burlington	\$ 244,502	16.0%	\$ 20,978	35.712%	8.5%	38.5%
Area E1 Excluding Milton holding - Burlington	\$ 68,572	4.3%	\$ (42,048)	5.3%	0.1%	5.1%
Area E2 including Alton holding - Burlington	\$ 68,572	4.3%	\$ (42,048)	5.3%	0.1%	5.1%
Area E2 including Milton holding - Burlington	\$ (146,262)	-	\$ (146,262)	-	13.5%	43.9%
Area E3 Excluding Incoque Ridge and North of Dundas holding - Milton	\$ 242,202	15.8%	\$ (238,160)	35.8%	13.5%	43.9%
Area E3 Excluding Incoque Ridge and North of Dundas holding - Milton	\$ 41,857	2.7%	\$ -	0.0%	2.8%	9.8%
Area E4 (CE2, CE3 and east portion of CE5) - Oakville	\$ 14,887	1.0%	\$ (10,156)	0.0%	14.1%	34.3%
Area E4 including West Oak Trk, Incoque Ridge and North of Dundas holding - Oakville	\$ 14,887	1.0%	\$ (10,156)	0.0%	14.1%	34.3%
Area E5 Excluding Milton Urban Expansion - Milton	\$ 51,065	3.3%	\$ -	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Area E5 including Milton Urban Expansion - Milton	\$ 51,065	3.3%	\$ -	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Area E7 (CE1) - Milton	\$ 58,813	3.5%	\$ (31,358)	4.7%	6.8%	32.6%
Area E7 (CE1) - Burlington	\$ 58,813	3.5%	\$ (31,358)	4.7%	6.8%	32.6%
Area E7 (CE1) - South Burlington	\$ (69,181)	-	\$ (200,765)	-	1.3%	10.7%
Area E4 (pt CE2 and pt CE3) - Central Oakville	\$ 286,421	18.6%	\$ -	0.0%	3.2%	15.9%
Area E4 (pt CE2 and pt CE3) - Central Oakville	\$ 44,009	2.9%	\$ -	0.0%	5.0%	20.8%
Area E5 (CS5) - Milton	\$ 97,854	6.4%	\$ -	0.0%	25.1%	59.9%
Area E5 (CS5) - Milton Hills	\$ 1,550,818	103.8%	\$ (683,688)	102.0%	10.8%	30.0%
Total Jurisdiction	\$ 30,804,927	100.0%	\$ (4,168,527)	102.0%	\$ 30,804,927	\$ 30,804,927

Stipend Code	Surplus (Shortage) in Administration 2017/18	% of Surplus (Shortage)	Surplus (Shortage) in Administration 2022/23	% of Surplus (Shortage)	Facility Renewal Condition Index (FCI) 2017/18	Facility Renewal Condition Index (FCI) 2018/19
Area E1 (CEB1, E2, E3, E4 and B7) - Burlington	\$ 244,502	16.0%	\$ 20,978	35.712%	8.5%	38.5%
Area E1 Excluding Alton holding - Burlington	\$ 244,502	16.0%	\$ 20,978	35.712%	8.5%	38.5%
Area E1 Excluding Milton holding - Burlington	\$ 68,572	4.3%	\$ (42,048)	5.3%	0.1%	5.1%
Area E2 including Alton holding - Burlington	\$ 68,572	4.3%	\$ (42,048)	5.3%	0.1%	5.1%
Area E2 including Milton holding - Burlington	\$ (146,262)	-	\$ (146,262)	-	13.5%	43.9%
Area E3 Excluding Incoque Ridge and North of Dundas holding - Milton	\$ 242,202	15.8%	\$ (238,160)	35.8%	13.5%	43.9%
Area E3 Excluding Incoque Ridge and North of Dundas holding - Milton	\$ 41,857	2.7%	\$ -	0.0%	2.8%	9.8%
Area E4 (CE2, CE3 and east portion of CE5) - Oakville	\$ 14,887	1.0%	\$ (10,156)	0.0%	14.1%	34.3%
Area E4 including West Oak Trk, Incoque Ridge and North of Dundas holding - Oakville	\$ 14,887	1.0%	\$ (10,156)	0.0%	14.1%	34.3%
Area E5 Excluding Milton Urban Expansion - Milton	\$ 51,065	3.3%	\$ -	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Area E5 including Milton Urban Expansion - Milton	\$ 51,065	3.3%	\$ -	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Area E7 (CE1) - Milton	\$ 58,813	3.5%	\$ (31,358)	4.7%	6.8%	32.6%
Area E7 (CE1) - Burlington	\$ 58,813	3.5%	\$ (31,358)	4.7%	6.8%	32.6%
Area E7 (CE1) - South Burlington	\$ (69,181)	-	\$ (200,765)	-	1.3%	10.7%
Area E4 (pt CE2 and pt CE3) - Central Oakville	\$ 286,421	18.6%	\$ -	0.0%	3.2%	15.9%
Area E4 (pt CE2 and pt CE3) - Central Oakville	\$ 44,009	2.9%	\$ -	0.0%	5.0%	20.8%
Area E5 (CS5) - Milton	\$ 97,854	6.4%	\$ -	0.0%	25.1%	59.9%
Area E5 (CS5) - Milton Hills	\$ 1,550,818	103.8%	\$ (683,688)	102.0%	10.8%	30.0%
Total Jurisdiction	\$ 30,804,927	100.0%	\$ (4,168,527)	102.0%	\$ 30,804,927	\$ 30,804,927

TABLE 3

HALTON CATHOLIC DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE SUMMARY 2009/10 to 2022/23 - SECONDARY
(NUMBER OF PUPIL PLACES TO BE ADDED)

Capital Expenditure Summary	2008 /2008	Year 1 2009 /2010	Year 2 2010 /2011	Year 3 2011 /2012	Year 4 2012 /2013	Year 5 2013 /2014	Year 6 2014 /2015	Year 7 2015 /2016	Year 8 2016 /2017	Year 9 2017 /2018	Year 10 2018 /2019	Year 11 2019 /2020	Year 12 2020 /2021	Year 13 2021 /2022	Year 14 2022 /2023	Totals
SECONDARY PANEL																
A. PROJECTED FACILITY UTILIZATION¹:																
Existing OTG Capacity (includes SL, Inmate addition & replacement STA):	8,811	9,321	9,321	9,321	9,321	9,321	9,321	9,321	9,321	9,321	9,321	9,321	9,321	9,321	9,321	9,321
Projected Enrolment (ADE):	9,760	10,098	10,386	10,709	10,864	10,970	10,883	11,128	11,139	11,356	11,650	11,873	12,014	11,847	11,529	11,529
Surplus/(Deficit) Permanent Pupil Spaces:	(949)	(777)	(1,065)	(1,388)	(1,543)	(1,649)	(1,562)	(1,807)	(1,818)	(2,035)	(2,329)	(2,502)	(2,693)	(2,526)	(2,208)	(2,208)
B. CAPITAL PROJECTS FOR WHICH CAPITAL FUNDING IS AVAILABLE																
1. Construct 1,350 sq. Metre Phase 3 Catholic SS				1,350.0												1,350.0
Sub Total - OTG spaces Proposed to be Added to Inventory				1,350.0												1,350.0
Net OTG	8,811.0	9,321.0	9,321.0	10,671.0	10,671.0	10,671.0	10,671.0	10,671.0	10,671.0	10,671.0	10,671.0	10,671.0	10,671.0	10,671.0	10,671.0	10,671.0
Surplus/(Deficit) Permanent Pupil Spaces:	(949.0)	(777.0)	(1,065.0)	(98.0)	(193.0)	(299.0)	(212.0)	(457.0)	(463.0)	(685.0)	(1,179.0)	(1,152.0)	(1,343.0)	(1,175.0)	(659.0)	(659.0)
Number of Portables Required (@ 21 per classroom on average)	85	40	50	-	10	10	10	20	20	30	60	50	60	60	40	40

Notes:

Short term Accommodation Needs (2009/10 through 2011/12)

Long term Accommodation Needs (2012/13 through 2022/23)

It is noted that the projected enrolment suggests more than 540 surplus pupil spaces in CS01 (Burlington) unless there are program enhancements to increase HCDSB apportionment share

TABLE 4
HALTON CATHOLIC DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD
 CAPITAL EXPENDITURE SUMMARY 2009/10 to 2022/23 - ELEMENTARY

Capital Expenditure Summary	Review Area	2008 /2009	Year 1 2010 /2011	Year 2 2010 /2011	Year 3 2011 /2012	Year 4 2012 /2013	Year 5 2013 /2014	Year 6 2014 /2015	Year 7 2015 /2016	Year 8 2016 /2017	Year 9 2017 /2018	Year 10 2018 /2019	Year 11 2019 /2020	Year 12 2020 /2021	Year 13 2021 /2022	Year 14 2022 /2023	Totals
A. PROJECTED FACILITY UTILIZATION (assumes FD 45 commencing in 2010/11):																	
Existing OTC Capacity (assumes St. Peter & Milton #4 opening in 2009/10)		16,612	17,445	17,445	17,445	17,445	17,445	17,445	17,445	17,445	17,445	17,445	17,445	17,445	17,445	17,445	
Projected Enrolment (ADE)		17,656	18,197	18,522	18,789	18,987	19,154	19,395	19,376	19,343	19,162	19,049	19,108	19,012	19,049	19,135	
Assumed Implementation of FD 45		-	1,698	1,698	1,684	1,653	1,631	1,630	1,649	1,680	1,697	1,713	1,739	1,763	1,840	1,873	
Projected Enrolment (ADE) including FD 45 commencing in 2010/11		17,656	18,197	20,220	20,473	20,620	20,785	21,025	21,025	21,122	21,040	20,875	20,847	20,795	20,889	21,008	
Surplus/(Deficit) Permanent Pupil Spaces		(1,246)	(929)	(2,775)	(3,028)	(3,175)	(3,340)	(3,580)	(3,580)	(3,677)	(3,595)	(3,430)	(3,402)	(3,350)	(3,444)	(3,563)	
B. CAPITAL PROJECTS FOR WHICH CAPITAL FUNDING IS AVAILABLE AND FOR WHICH PROJECT TIMING IS NOT DEPENDENT UPON IMPLEMENTATION OF FD 46:																	
1 Construct 659 pp Georgetown Catholic ES ¹	CEH1	\$ 1,130,000	\$ 1,190,000	\$ 9,520,000	\$ 1,190,000												\$ 11,900,000
2 Construct 612 pp West Oak Trails #5 (Richview site)	CE02	\$ 1,130,000	\$ 9,040,000	\$ 1,130,000													\$ 11,300,000
3 Construct 612 pp North of Dundas #1 Catholic ES ²	CE06			\$ 1,130,000	\$ 9,040,000	\$ 1,130,000											\$ 11,300,000
4 Construct 612 pp North of Dundas #2 Catholic ES ²	CE06																\$ 11,300,000
5 Construct 612 pp North of Dundas #3 Catholic ES ²	CE06																\$ 11,300,000
6 Construct 612 pp Milton #6 Catholic ES ¹	CEM2B		\$ 1,130,000	\$ 9,040,000	\$ 1,130,000												\$ 11,300,000
7 Construct 450 pp Milton #7 Catholic ES ²	CEM2B																\$ 8,400,000
Sub-Total Capital Expenditure Requirements		\$ 1,130,000	\$ 10,230,000	\$ 12,810,000	\$ 18,270,000	\$ 2,260,000		\$ 840,000	\$ 6,720,000	\$ 840,000				\$ 1,130,000	\$ 9,040,000	\$ 1,130,000	\$ 76,800,000
C. CAPITAL PROJECTS FOR WHICH CAPITAL FUNDING IS AVAILABLE AND FOR WHICH PROJECT TIMING IS DEPENDENT UPON IMPLEMENTATION OF FD 46:																	
8 Construct 526 pp Incocks Ridge #2 ¹	CE05	\$ 980,000	\$ 7,840,000	\$ 980,000													\$ 9,800,000
9 Construct 4 classroom addition @ St. Elizabeth Seton	CEB5		\$ 1,570,000														\$ 1,570,000
10 Construct 6 classroom addition @ St. Catherine of Alexandria ¹	CEH1			\$ 2,400,000													\$ 2,400,000
11 Construct 4 classroom addition @ St. Brigid ¹	CEH1																\$ 1,570,000
Sub-Total Capital Expenditure Requirements		\$ 980,000	\$ 7,840,000	\$ 2,550,000	\$ 2,400,000			\$ 1,570,000									\$ 13,340,000
D. UNFUNDED FACILITY REPLACEMENT COSTS:																	
12 Construct 400 pp replacement facility north central Oakville ¹	CEMRS							\$ 740,000	\$ 5,920,000	\$ 740,000							\$ 7,400,000
Sub-Total Capital Expenditure Requirements		\$ 2,110,000	\$ 18,070,000	\$ 15,460,000	\$ 21,670,000	\$ 3,060,000	\$ 7,490,000	\$ 2,710,000	\$ 15,760,000	\$ 1,970,000				\$ 1,130,000	\$ 9,040,000	\$ 1,130,000	\$ 98,640,000
Total Capital Expenditure Requirements		\$ 2,110,000	\$ 18,070,000	\$ 15,460,000	\$ 21,670,000	\$ 3,060,000	\$ 7,490,000	\$ 2,710,000	\$ 15,760,000	\$ 1,970,000				\$ 1,130,000	\$ 9,040,000	\$ 1,130,000	\$ 98,640,000

Notes:
 Short term Accommodation Needs (2009/10 through 2011/12)
 Long term Accommodation Needs (2012/13 through 2022/23)

1. Size of facility should be reviewed in context of proposed Pupil Accommodation Review process
2. Capital expenditure timing is dependent upon timing of development
3. Number of pupil places to be consolidated needs to be reviewed in context of potential new HCSSB elementary school in Clearview

