# THORIE I

#### KENSINGTON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

**DATE:** February 9, 2022

**TO:** Board of Directors

Kensington Fire Protection District

RE: Agenda Item 6c

Public Safety Building Renovation – NHA Financial Analysis Update

**SUBMITTED BY:** Bill Hansell, General Manager

#### **Background**

The following addendum to my PSB Progress Update was received late on Tuesday, February 8, 2022. It is a revision by NHA Advisors of the analysis they presented at the Board of Directors meeting on November 10, 2021. The changes include the following:

Page 3 - Interest Rates Reference Chart showing changes from 2002 to 2022.

Page 4 – Assumptions: Note on construction inflation and feasibility pending project delay.

Page 5 – Cash Flows Chart for Alternative 01 showing revenues/bond proceeds (blue line) over expenses, including building outlays (orange bars), operating expenses (dark gray bars), rolling stock outlays (light gray bards), and debt service amount (green bars)

Page 6 – Cash Flows Chart for Alternative 02 showing revenues/grant proceeds (blue line) over expenses, including building outlays (orange bars), operating expenses (dark gray bars), rolling stock outlays (light gray bards), and debt service amount (green bars)

Page 7 – Reserves Chart for Alternative 01 showing reserves projections.

Page 8 – Reserves Chart for Alternative 02 showing reserves projections.

Page 9 – Conclusions: Pros and Cons of Alternative 01 vs. Alternative 02.

# KENSINGTON FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

FACILITIES FUNDING DISCUSSION

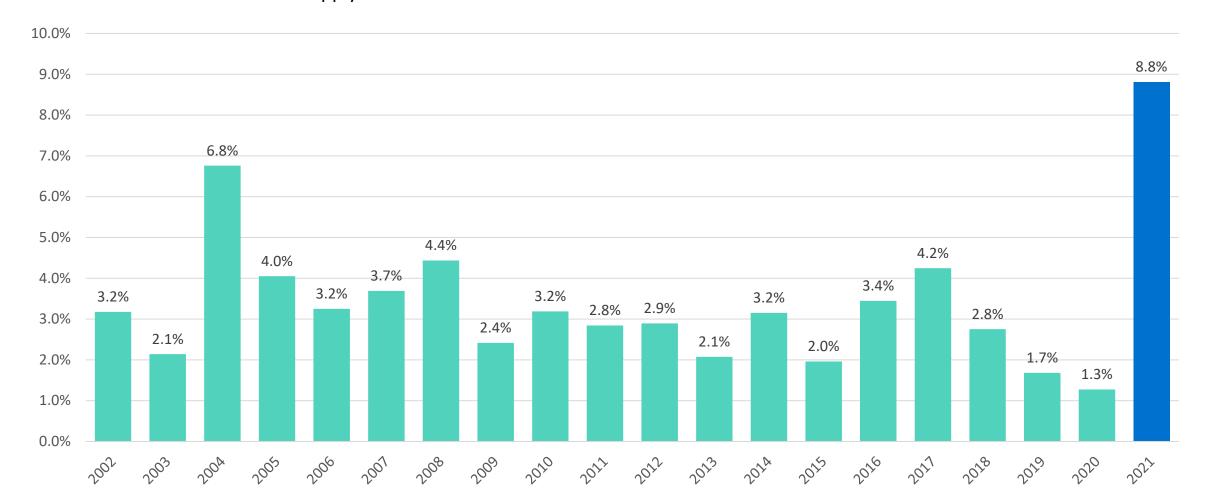




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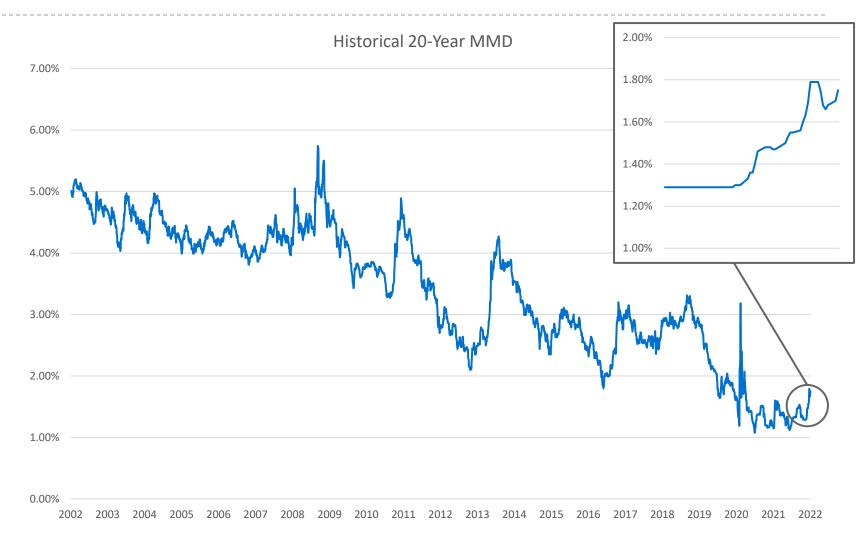
## **ENR Construction Cost Index (September - August)**

- Construction inflation has been hard to predict historically
- The election and COVID delayed a lot of projects
- This has led to the current supply and demand imbalance and elevated construction inflation



#### **Interest Rates**

- Interest rates are near historical lows, but rates have risen significantly since mid-December 2021
- Market projecting multiple rate increases by the Fed in 2022







### **Assumptions**

- If construction is delayed, we would assume an 8% construction inflation rate
  - Depending on the length of the delay, the project could become infeasible
- Beginning revenues and expenditures from the FY 2021-22 budget
- ▶ 4% inflation factor for revenues, expenditures, and rolling stock
- 30-year financing
- ▶ 4% interest rate

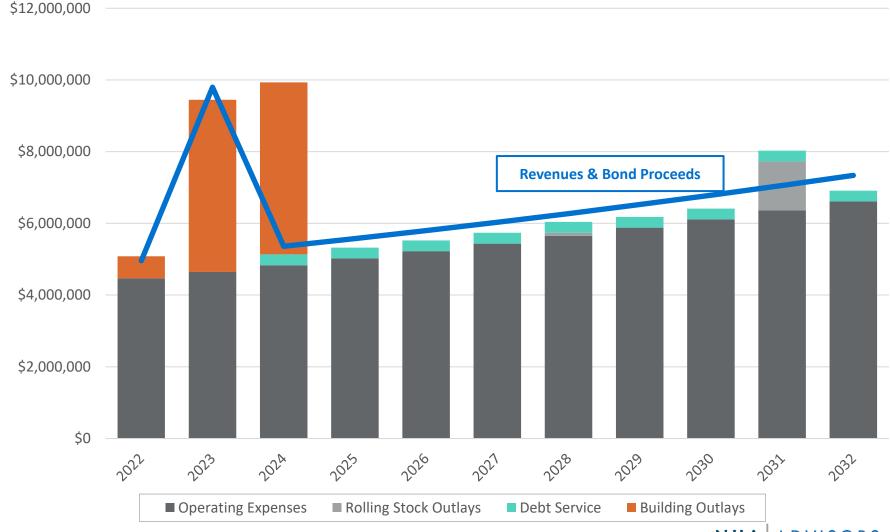




# Cash Flows – Alternative 1 (Financing – \$300K Annual Debt Service)

 \$300K of annual debt service is estimated to generate \$4.64M for projects

Increased interest rates since
November 2021
reduces bond
proceeds available
for projects by
~\$300k

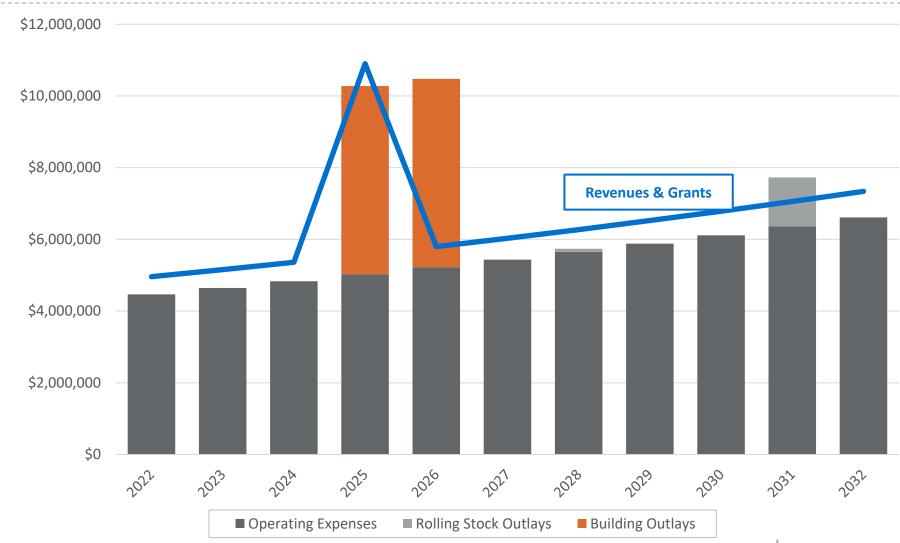






## Cash Flows – Alternative 2 (Use of Reserves & FEMA Grant)

- FEMA Grant adds ~\$1M to the project cost and ~21 months or more to the schedule
- Project funding assumptions:
  - \$5.2M from reserves
  - \$5.3M from FEMA
     Grant

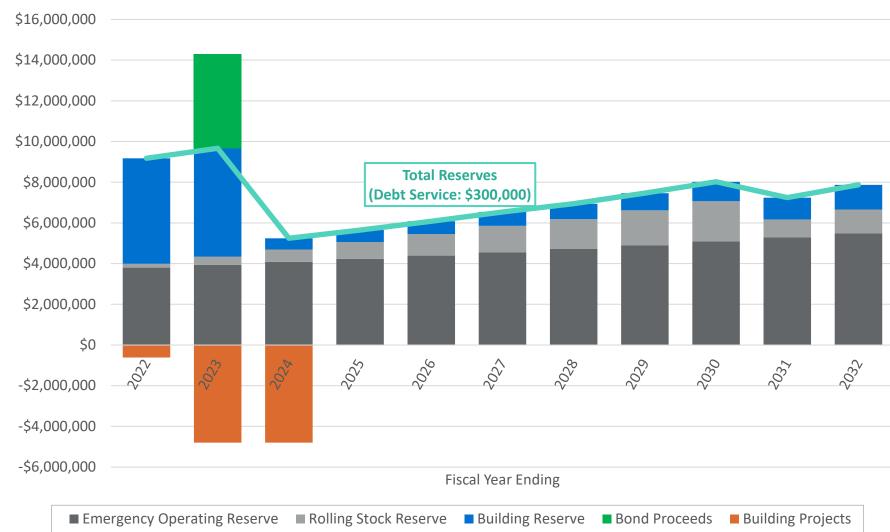






# Reserves – Alternative 1 (Financing – \$300K Annual Debt Service)

- Annual debt service of \$300K would:
  - Fund \$4.64M of building projects
  - Higher interest rates require use of ~\$300k more reserves

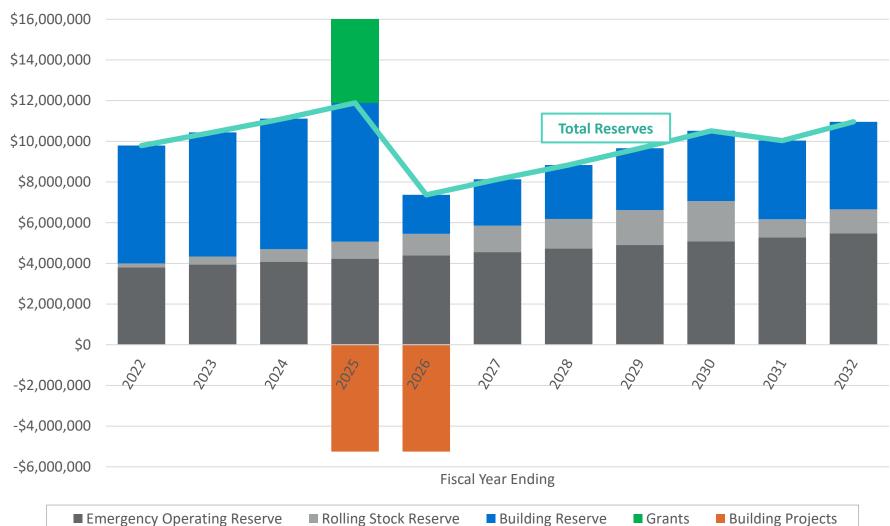






# Reserves – Alternative 2 (Use of Reserves & FEMA Grant)

- \$5.3M FEMA Grant is expected to delay the project and increase project costs
- District to push an additional \$300k into reserves annually and maintain significantly higher reserves







#### Conclusion

Alternative 01: Reserve Plus Loan

▶ **Pro:** Relatively quick process with standard timeline

**Con:** Higher borrowing costs than grants

Alternative 02: Reserve Plus Grant

Pro: Free money

- Con: Award uncertain; Lengthy process; Higher building cost due to Buy American Act
- Issuing debt is a tradeoff between annual budget surpluses and reserves
- Maintain sufficient reserves to cover:
  - Emergency Operating Reserve (El Cerrito Contract)
  - Rolling stock reserves
  - Additional reserves

