



AQUATIC FACILITY OPTIONS

Looking Beyond Construction Costs



All tax impact figures shown are calculated using a 40% cost-recovery rate. Cost recovery is the portion of annual operating costs covered by revenue from admissions, memberships, rentals, lessons and programs. **Lower revenues would result in a higher tax impact.**

2023 Operating Baseline

\$324,445

Annual Revenue

\$1,243,034

Annual Operating Expenses

\$918,589

Total Annual Municipal
Operating Funding Required

26%

Cost Recovery



Single-Tank Facility

\$30 MILLION

Capital Cost

\$575,599

Annual Revenue

\$1,438,997

Annual Operating Expenses

\$505,575

Annual Life Cycle Budgeting

\$1,368,973

Total Annual Municipal
Funding Required

40%

Cost Recovery

TAX IMPACT

+4.5%

Dual-Tank Facility

\$45.8 MILLION

Capital Cost

\$900,520

Annual Revenue

\$2,251,301

Annual Operating Expenses

\$770,175

Annual Life Cycle Budgeting

\$2,120,956

Total Annual Municipal
Funding Required

40%

Cost Recovery

TAX IMPACT

+12%

Life Cycle Budgeting

Annual funding planned for future major repairs and replacement of facility components.

These estimates may change based on the City's long-term asset-management approach.

- \$ Pool repairs and renewals**
- \$ Mechanical replacement**
- \$ Roof and structural repairs**
- \$ Major renovations**

Helps reduce reliance on future borrowing or significant tax increases when major repairs are required.

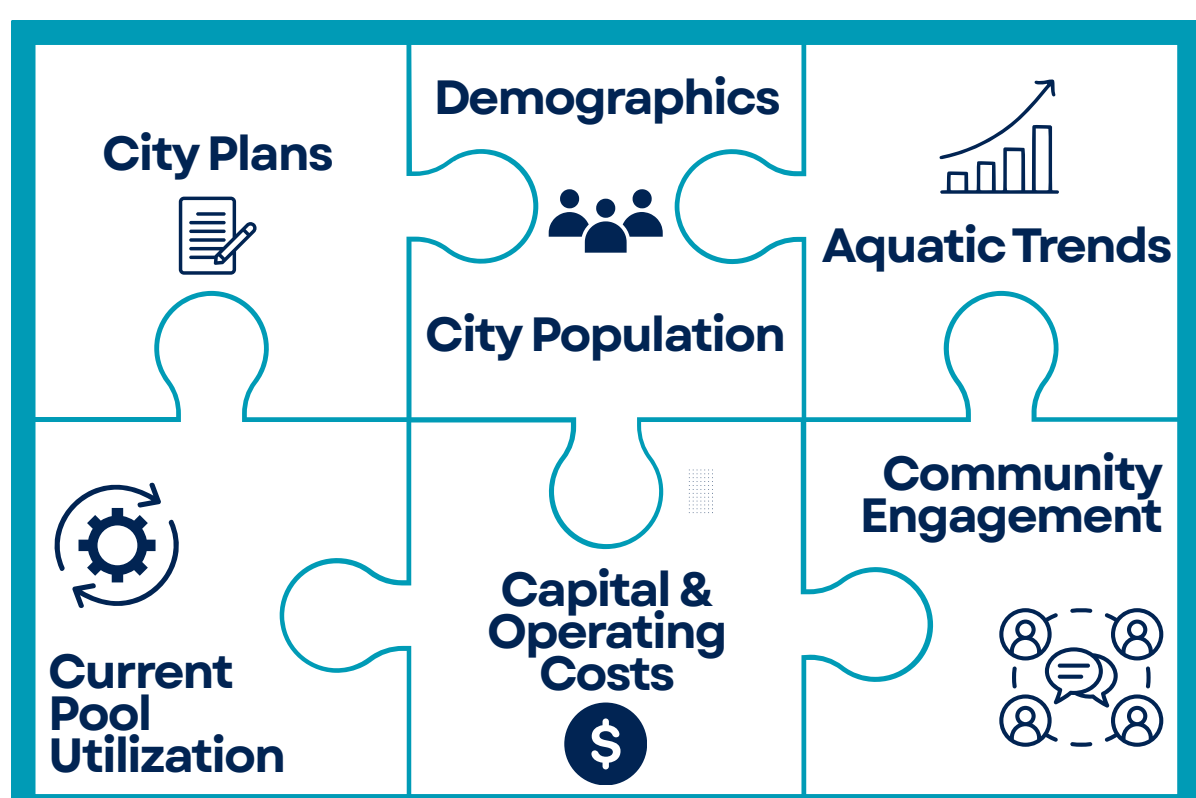


The Recreation Facilities Tax Levy is separate from the tax impacts shown above.



Achieving 40% cost recovery would require nearly twice the 2023 facility revenue for a single-tank facility and nearly three times the revenue for a dual-tank facility.

What informed the estimates?



A dual-tank facility could not be delivered within the approved \$30 million budget based on the professional estimates in the feasibility study.

Additional things to consider

• More water requires more staff.

Operating two tanks safely requires more qualified lifeguards and aquatic staff year-round. Weyburn already faces recruitment challenges, particularly in winter when fewer student lifeguards are available.

• A second tank expands more than the pool.

It is not just the cost of adding more water. Operating two tanks at once requires more change-room and washroom capacity, spectator space, circulation areas and parking.

• Annual costs would also be significantly higher with a dual-tank.

Municipal funding required would increase by about \$752,000 per year compared with the single-tank option.

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