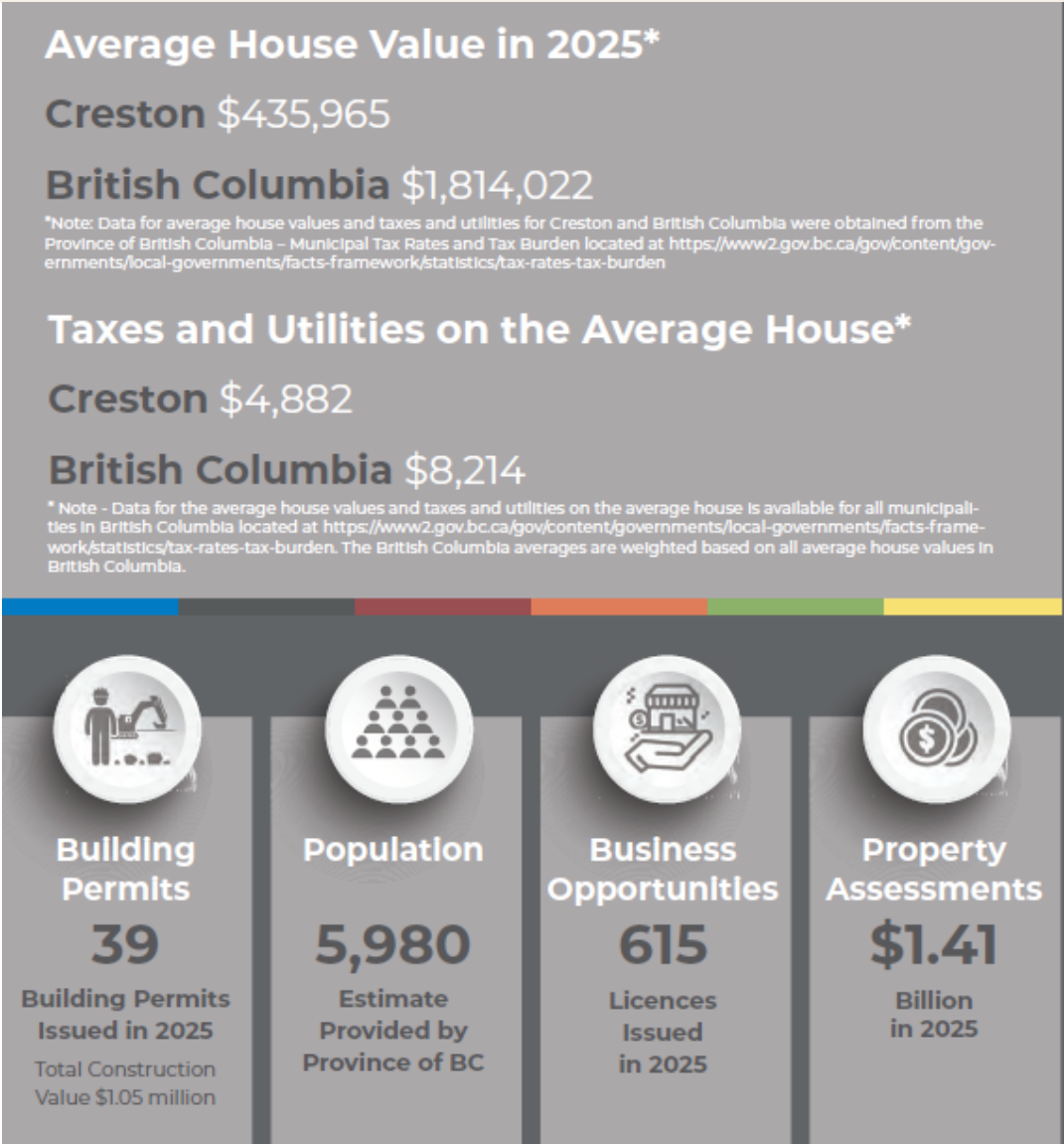


Revenue	Assets	Expenses
Revenue rose 6% and surplus rose 13% in a year that lost \$1.1m in one-time grants. The recurring revenue base is now the engine.	\$24.9m of cash and \$13.3m of net financial assets give Council room to fund the 2026 capital plan internally, without new debt.	Debt is down 19% from its 2022 peak; expenses again grew slower than revenue. The Town is operating within its means.



A strong balance sheet to close out 2025

Cash, surplus, and net financial assets all reached four-year highs.



Revenue rose 6%; expenses 4.7%. The operating gap widened for the third year running.

Four of four key indicators improved year-on-year. A structurally stronger balance sheet puts the Town in a position of strength heading into 2026.

Three balance-sheet measures

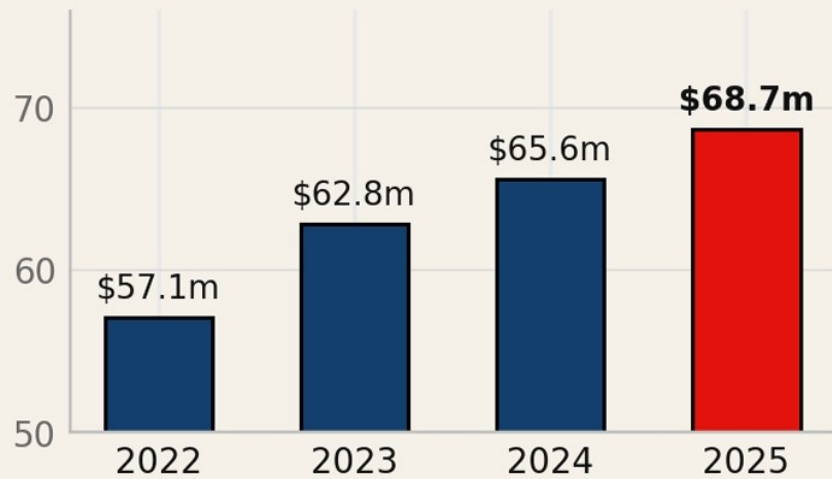
Every key indicator of financial strength has grown in each of the last four years.

ACCUMULATED SURPLUS

Total Town equity, all funds

\$68.7m

+20% since 2022

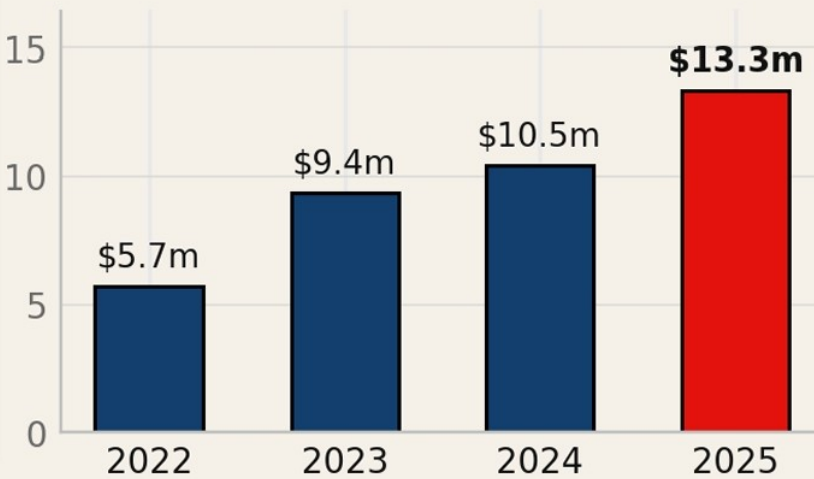


NET FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets less liabilities

\$13.3m

+133% since 2022

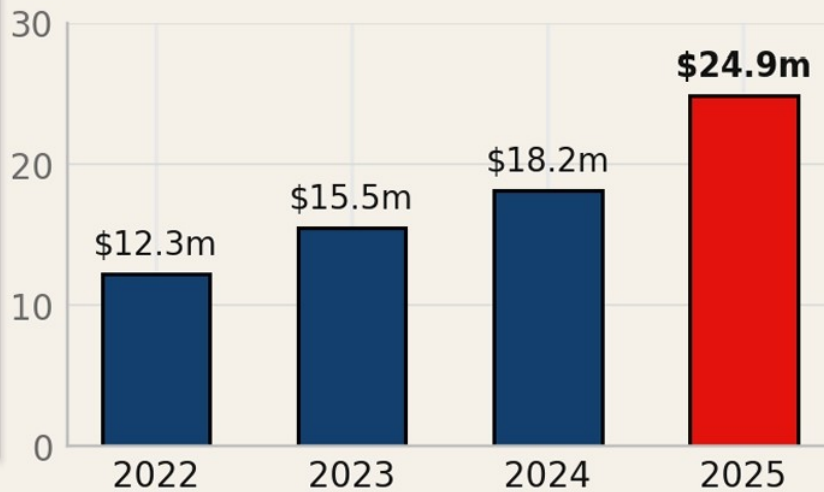


CASH & INVESTMENTS

Liquid funds available to deploy

\$24.9m

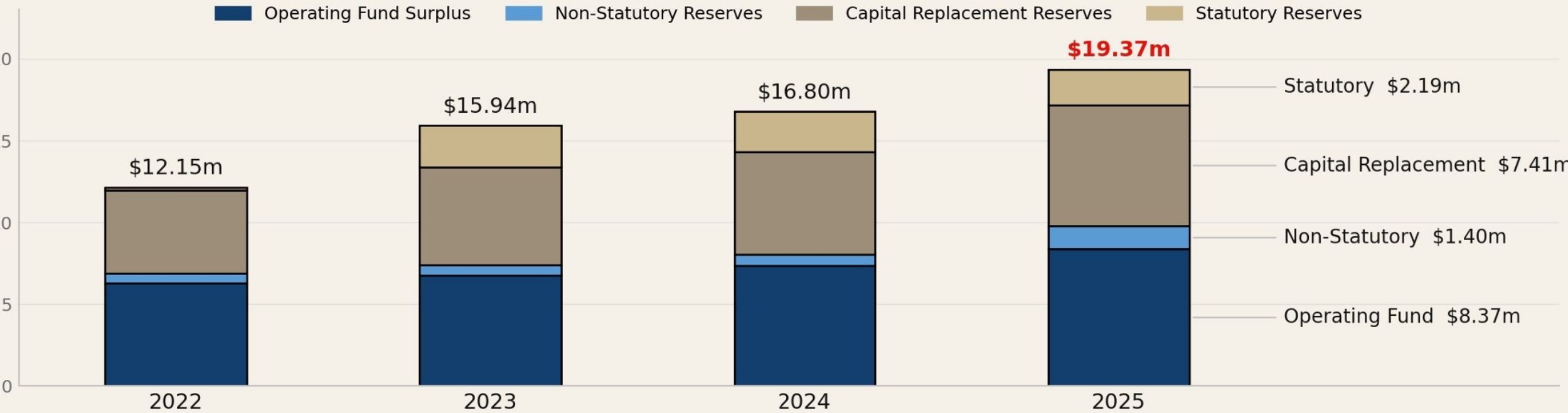
+103% since 2022



Every measure of financial strength has roughly doubled in four years — Council is governing a fundamentally healthier organization than it was in 2022.

Reserve balances have climbed 59% in four years

Total surplus and reserves stand at \$19.4m at year-end 202.



Reserves grew \$7.2m since 2022. Capital Replacement Reserves alone, the funds available for infrastructure, have grown from \$5.0m to \$7.4m, a 47% increase.

Where the money came from in 2025

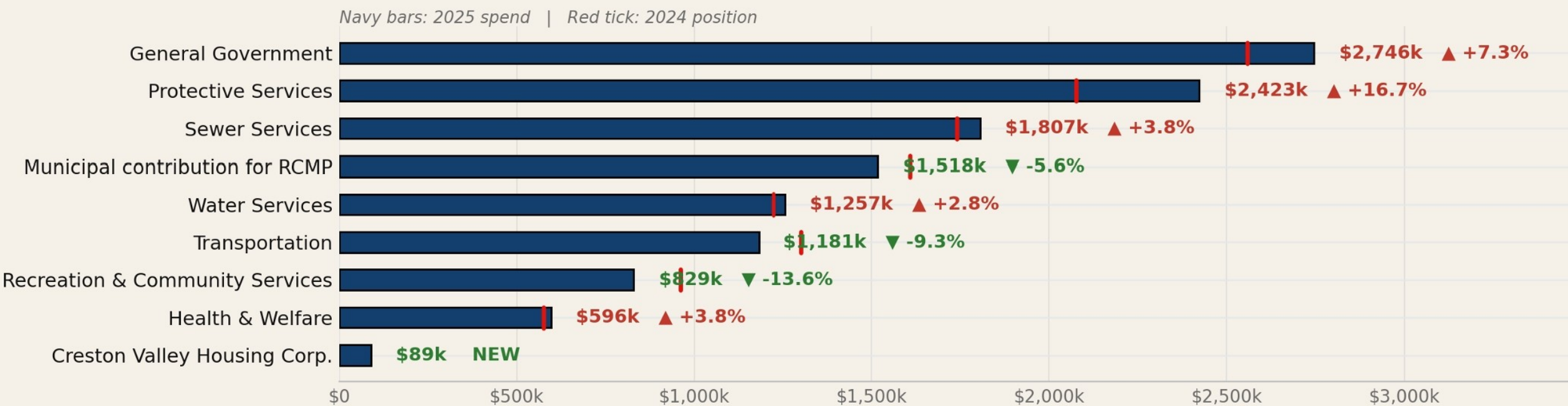
Seven revenue lines totaling \$18.2m. Property taxes and utility fees grew; government transfers fell with the end of the grant cycle.



Recurring revenue is now 87% of the total — up from 67% in 2023. Property taxes (+5.6%) and utility fees (+27.2%) led recurring growth, while new developer asset contributions of \$868k offset much of the expected 39% fall in government grants.

Where the money was spent in 2025

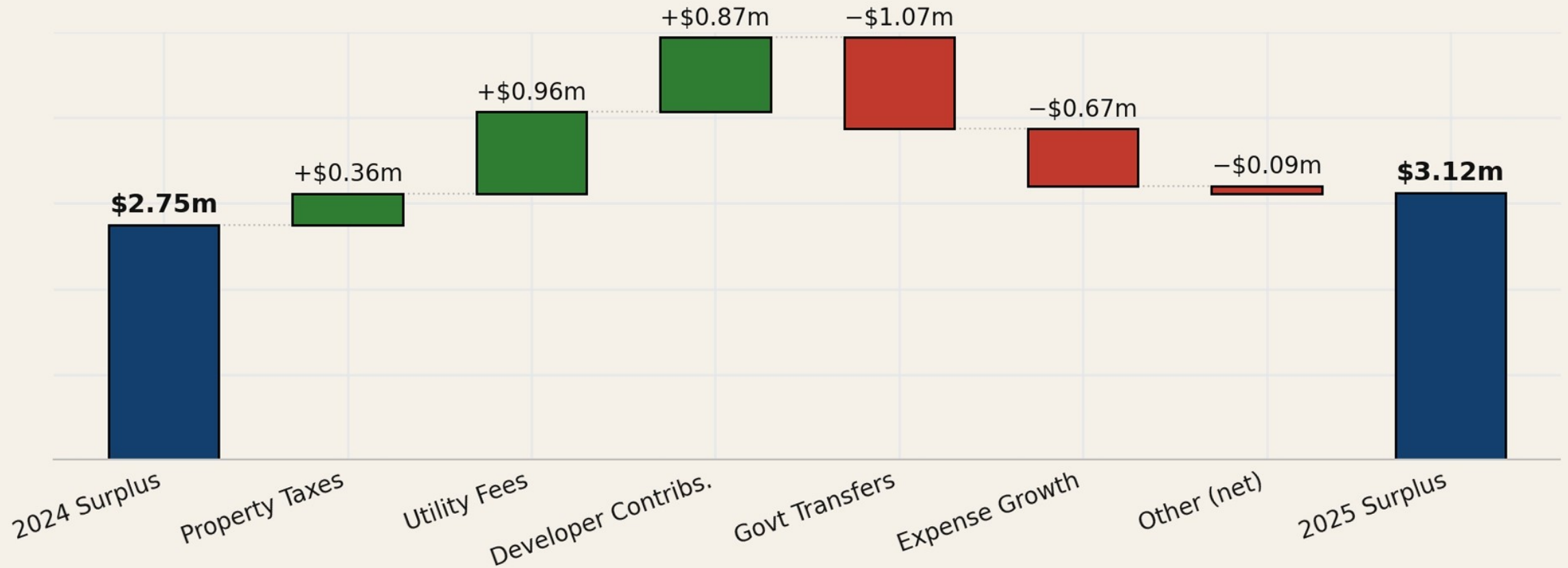
Nine departmental operating lines totaling \$12.4m before amortization, financing, and other costs.



Protective Services (+17%) and General Government (+7%) drove most of the cost growth. RCMP came in 6% under 2024 and Recreation fell 14% — offsetting much of the increases. CVHC added \$89k as a new line.

What moved the needle

Recurring revenue and developer contributions more than offset the expected fall in government grants.



Recurring revenues and developer contributions did the work that one-time grants used to do — a sign of underlying operating strength, not windfall accounting.

Four-year financial highlights

All figures in C\$ thousands.

Metric	2022	2023	2024	2025	Δ 24→25
Revenue	16,497	19,316	17,209	18,245	+6.0%
Expenses	12,571	13,576	14,456	15,129	+4.7%
Annual Surplus	3,925	5,740	2,753	3,116	+13.2%
Accumulated Surplus	57,086	62,825	65,578	68,694	+4.7%
Cash & Investments	12,274	15,527	18,173	24,872	+36.9%
Net Financial Assets	5,726	9,381	10,459	13,345	+27.6%
Total Reserves	12,149	15,941	16,794	19,367	+15.3%
Long-term Debt	5,594	5,069	4,800	4,523	▼ 5.8%