# Council Orientation – Kelowna International Airport

November 21, 2022





## Agenda

Kelowna International Airport

- Background
- Financial Overview
- 10-year Capital Plan





Vision

- "YLW an airport of the future"
- Strategic goals
  - Operate and maintain safe and secure best in class facilities and services
  - Foster economic development for the region
  - Exceed the customers' expectations in all levels of travel health and safety
  - Act in a financially responsible and sustainable manner



- Largest municipally owned airport in Canada
- Ioth busiest airport in Canada

#### Airport

- 1 Toronto Pearson
- 2 Vancouver
- 3 Montreal
- 4 Calgary
- 5 Edmonton
- 6 Halifax
- 7 Winnipeg
- 8 Ottawa
- 9 Toronto Billy Bishop
- 10 Kelowna
- 11 Victoria
- 12 Quebec City
- 13 St. John's
- 14 Saskatoon
- 15 Regina



- More than 60 daily non-stop commercial flights
  - 10 airlines







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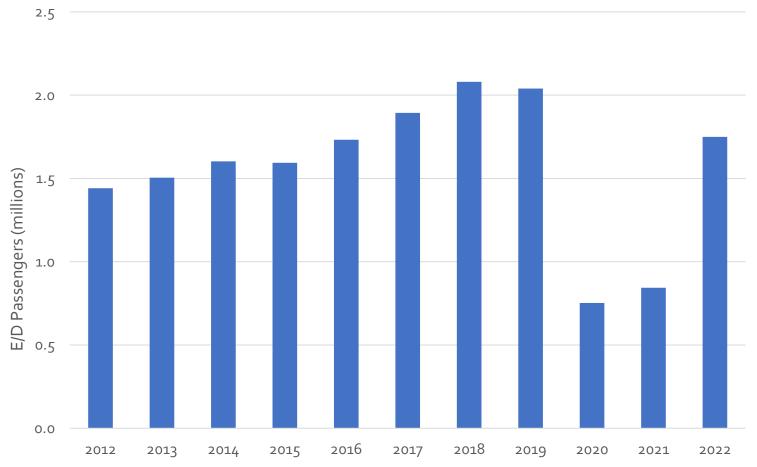








#### Yearly passenger numbers







Funding

- Self-funded through fees and charges
  - Aeronautical
  - Non-aeronautical
- Payment to the City general fund
  - Corporate shared services cost
  - Payment in lieu of taxes



**Financial Principles** 

- Maintain a low-cost business model
- Maintain less than \$40M in debt outstanding
- Move towards a debt-free position in the next 10 years
- Maintain \$10 million in cash for an urgent incident



Fees and Charges

#### International Civil Aviation Organisation Policies on Charges for Airports

- Not legally bound to adhere to
- Morally committed to follow them
- Principles
  - Non-discriminatory
  - Cost-relatedness
  - Transparency
  - Consultation with users



Fees and Charges

- International Civil Aviation Organisation Policies on Charges for Airports
  - Cost-relatedness
    - Users shall pay their share of the cost of providing the airport and its essential ancillary services
    - Users shall not pay charges for facilities and services they don't use
    - Revenues can exceed operating costs and provide a reasonable return on assets to secure financing for airport infrastructure
    - Capacity of users to pay should not be taken into account until all costs are fully assessed and distributed on an objective basis



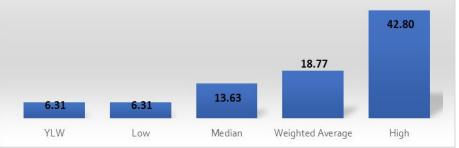
### Fees and Charges

Aeronautical revenues per landed air carrier seat

Tier 2 Aeronautical Revenues per Landed Carrier Seat (12 Months Ended June 30, 2022)



Tier 1 & 2 Aeronautical Revenues per Landed Carrier Seat (12 Months Ended June 30, 2022)

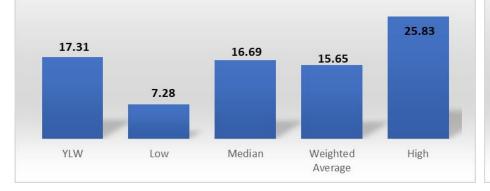




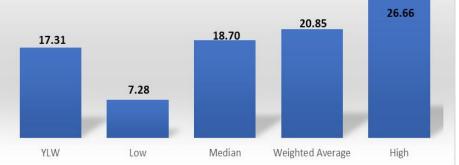
### Fees and Charges

Airport improvement fees per landed air carrier seat

Tier 2 AIF per Landed Air Carrier Seat (12 Months Ended June 30, 2022)



Tier 1 & 2 AIF per Landed Air Carrier Seat (12 Months Ended June 30, 2022)

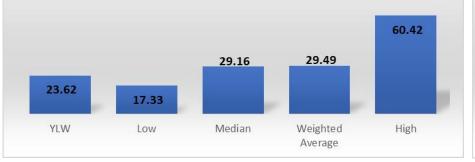




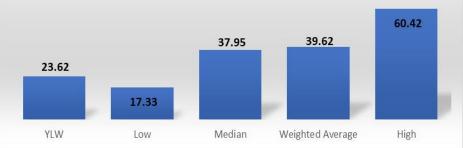
### Fees and Charges

 Aeronautical revenues and airport improvement fees per landed air carrier seat

Tier 2 Aeronautical Revenue and AIF per Landed Air Carrier Seat (12 Months Ended June 30, 2022)



Tier 1 & 2 Aeronautical Revenue and AIF per Landed Air Carrier Seat (12 Months Ended June 30, 2022)





### Fees and Charges (Bylaw 7982)

Fee	Last Change	Description of Last Change	Change Proposed
Airport improvement fee	1-Mar-20	\$5 increase to \$25/enplaned	None
		passenger	
Landing fees	1-Jan-20	2% increase	None
Terminal fees	1-Jan-20	2% increase	None
Parking fees	5-Jan-22	Inflationary and market	Annual CPI-based
		alignment increase	increase effective
			January 2023
Taxi and transportation	1-May-21	Change to pick-up and drop-	None
network services		off fee of \$2.00	



### 10-year Financial Goals

- Stimulate the regional economy
  - Return to medium-growth passenger numbers by 2025
  - Attract additional air service
  - Attract additional business and commercial development
  - Ensure the necessary infrastructure is in place and operating effectively
- Maintain a low-cost business model
  - No more than inflationary increases to landing and terminal fees
  - No more than a \$5 increase to the AIF
  - Inflationary increases to vehicle parking fees



### Financial History, Forecast and Budget

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	2015	2020	2021	Forecast	Budget
Passengers	2,032	737	830	1,700	2,134
Devenues	20.010	20 521	20 520	F2 (70	F2 070
Revenues	39,918	20,531	29,530	52,679	53,879
Operating expenditures	(24,743)	(21,954)	(22,045)	(25,206)	(30,466)
Surplus (deficit)	15,175	(1,423)	7,485	27,473	23,413
Operating cash flows	8,562	8,711	2,211	7,893	7,543
Capital cash flows	(14,761)	(5,369)	(5,926)	(28,545)	(32,318)
Financing cash flows	(2,797)	(1,704)	(3,147)	(2,831)	(2,481)
Net increase in cash, cash equivalents and	6,179	215	623	3,990	(3,843)
portfolio investments					
Cash, cash equivalents and portfolio	26,369	32,548	32,763	33,386	37,376
investments at the beginning of the year					
Cash, cash equivalents and portfolio	32,548	32,763	33,386	37,376	33,533
investments at the end of the year					
Tangible capital assets and work in	153,368	150,989	149,372	177,917	210,235
progress					

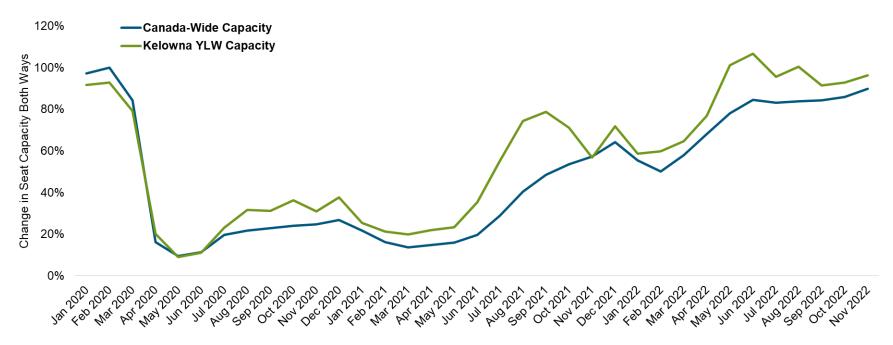


### Second fastest recovering Canadian Airport

Montreal is number one

Seat Capacity Recovery at YLW vs. Canadian Average

Capacity Levels Compared to Same Month in 2019



Source: Innovata Schedules via Diio by Cirium. Future capacity based on schedules filed as of May 30th, 2022.





### 10-Year Capital Plan

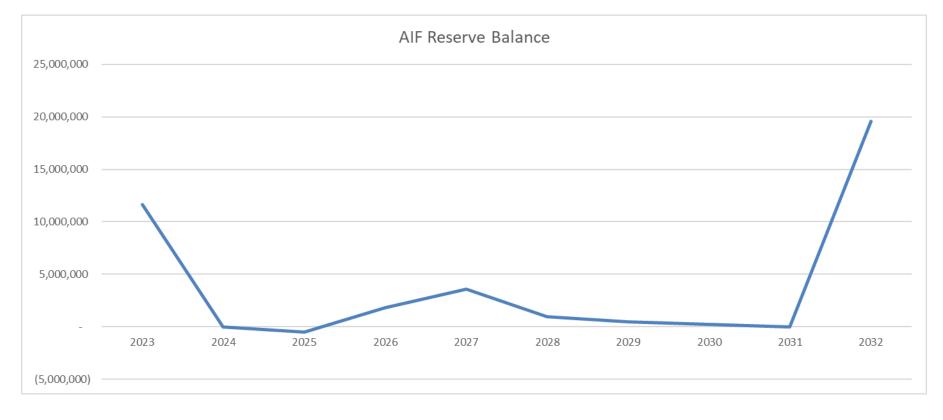
	Total	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032
Soaring Beyond 2.5 Million Passengers AIF Proc	ram										
Terminal expansion	162.9	12.3	30.9	34.0	11.1	9.5	-	3.7	28.1	33.3	-
Runway end safety area	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CUSS/CUTE replacement	1.6	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Combined operations building	14.9	2.9	5.8	6.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airside pavement rehab	61.1	5.3	0.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	21.1	22.8	-	-	-
Airside equipment	17.8	3.6	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.5	2.7	1.2	0.9	0.2	5.3
Self-serve baggage drop	2.1	-	0.7	0.7	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Airside lighting and supporting infrastructure	10.3	-	-	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apron 1 south expansion	24.6	-	-	-	0.8	7.9	8.2	-	-	3.0	4.7
Passenger boarding bridges	6.2	-	-	-	0.3	2.7	0.3	2.9	-	-	-
Passenger boarding bridge PLC upgrades	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-AIF											
Airside	4.6	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Groundside	35.2	0.3	1.8	1.2	13.3	14.8	3.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Terminal	12.8	4.3	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
Total	355-5	32.4	42.8	58.6	32.1	41.4	36.6	32.5	30.1	37.7	11.2





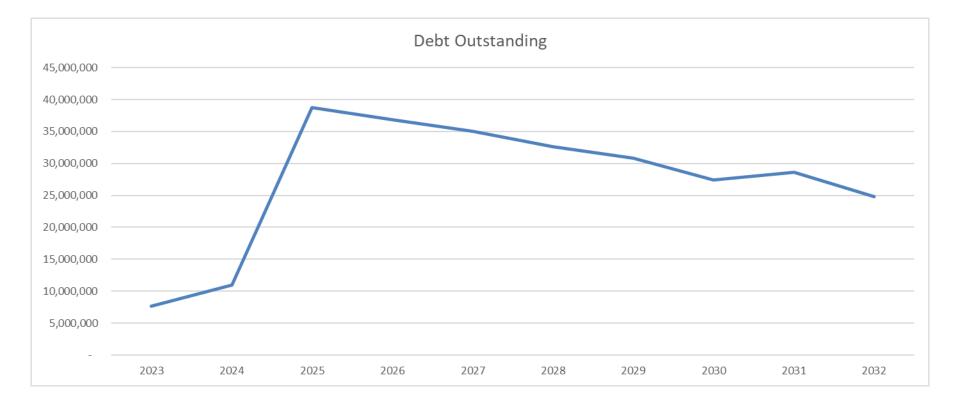
Kelowna International Airport

### Financial Overview 10-Year Capital Plan AIF program





### Financial Overview 10-Year Capital Plan AIF program





### 10-Year Capital Plan

### AIF program

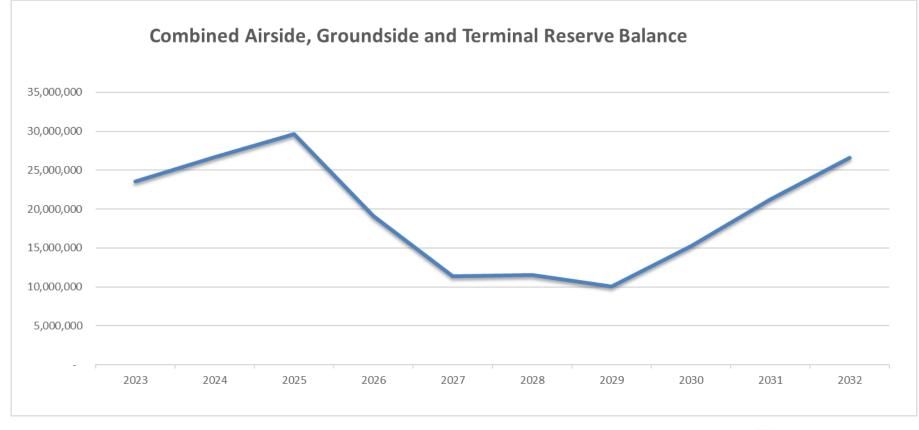
#### Debt outstanding (Municipal Finance Authority)

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	Total
Principal	1,897,000	1,897,000	1,897,000	1,258,000	698,000	7,647,000
Interest	584,000	584,000	584,000	333,000	112,000	2,197,000
Total	2,481,000	2,481,000	2,481,000	1,591,000	810,000	9,844,000

- ▶ \$7.5M (2.75%) October 2015
- \$3.5M (2.60%) April 2016
- \$3.0M (2.10%) October 2016
- \$8.0M (2.80%) April 2017
- Paid in 2022
  - Principal: \$1,897,000
  - Interest: \$584,000



### Financial Overview 10-Year Capital Plan Non-AIF Program





- Terminal expansion
  - Phase 1



- 10-Year Capital Plan
  - Terminal expansion
    - Phase 1
      - Expansion of pre-board screening and the departures lounge is crucial to YLW's operational ability to accept additional air service
      - Budget approved \$67.3M
      - COVID-19 pandemic
        - Project put on hold
      - Commencement planned for 2023
      - Inflation cost now forecasted to be \$90.2M



- 10-Year Capital Plan
  - Terminal expansion
    - Phase 2
      - Commencement planned for 2029
      - Construction of arrivals area at the south end of the building
        - Crucial to YLW's operational ability to accept additional air service



- Common use self serve and common use terminal equipment
  - Life-cycle replacement of existing equipment
  - Transition to full common use equipment at check-in and departures



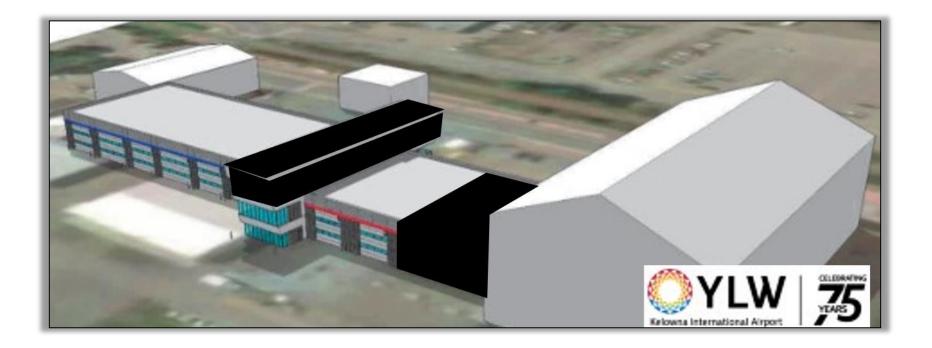


### **Combined Operations Building**

- Purpose
  - House all Airport Operations Specialist Firefighters, Mechanics and certain Management
  - House all equipment used to provide emergency and maintenance services at YLW
- Current building
  - Nearing the end of its useful life
  - Equipment has outgrown the building capacity
- Scope
  - Expansion of the existing facility



### **Combined Operations Building**





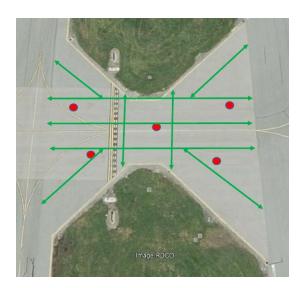
### **Combined Operations Building**

- Benefits
  - Provide infrastructure for projected resources and fleet plan to 2045
  - More direct access to the runway for aircraft rescue and firefighting vehicles
  - Maximize visibility to airside surfaces
  - Addition of an alternate Emergency Coordination Center
  - Potential relocation of non-passenger screening for vehicles (NPS-V) facility



- Airside pavement rehabilitation
  - Runway, taxiways and aprons
    - End of useful life rehabilitation
    - Mitigate increased risk of safety issue and closure
  - > 2023
    - Structural rehab of base with asphalt pavement
      - Apron 3
      - Taxiway Charlie West







- Airside equipment
  - Equipment used for snow clearing and firefighting
  - End of lifecycle replacement
  - Fleet increase due to increased operations
  - ► 2023
    - Two runway snowplow sweeper combos



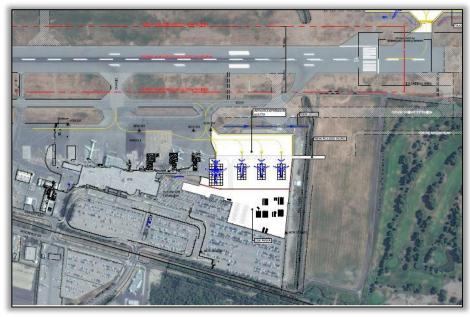


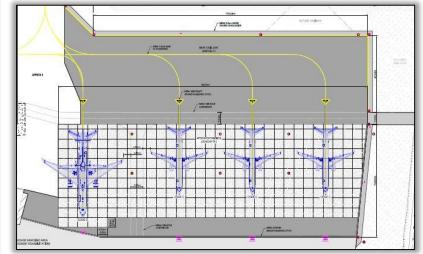
- Airside lighting and supporting infrastructure
  - Adoption of high-intensity lighting for both approaches and the runway
  - Anticipated regulation
  - Will require land to the north of Old Vernon Road





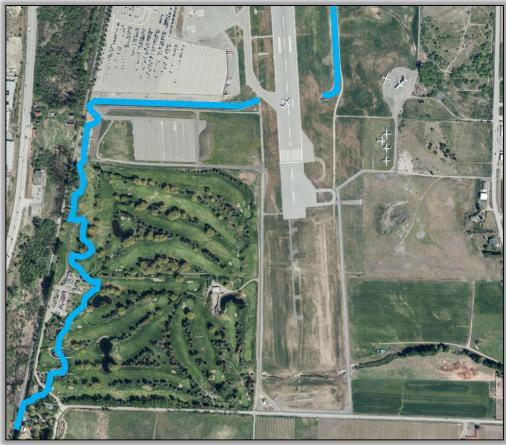
- Apron 1 south expansion
  - Addition of gates 11, 12 and 13







- Airside projects
  - Mill Creek







- Groundside projects
  - Airport quick turn-around facility
  - Airport Way roundabout









- Terminal projects
  - Rehabilitation
    - Roof
  - Replacements
    - HID to LED
    - Air handling units
  - Upgrades
    - PA system
    - Office allocation



### 10-Year Capital Plan

### Environmental, Social and Governance Initiatives

- Commitment
  - Carbon neutral by 2030
  - Carbon net zero or net negative by 2040
- Airport Carbon Accreditation
  - Level 2 achieved





### Questions?

