OPTIONS: CONTINUE OPERATION AS AQUATICS FACILITIES

A: Increase User Base and Generate More Revenue (3 Concepts)

Concept A1	REDESIGN PROGRAM MIX / ALLOCATION Change mix of registered programs, drop-in times, and rental availability. e.g., increase rental hours at Inglewood
Benefits	 Focuses types of programming at certain locations to capitalize on each location's strengths
Disadvantages	 Could impact existing users if the optimal program mix is different than existing use patterns Would put needs of different users and groups in competition Inherent capacity limitations as prime-time hours are already subscribed, some groups would lose access for participation/ revenue to increase using prime time hours if unmet demand existed
What would it take to make it work	 Needs to be an unmet demand for the type of programming that these facilities could meet Program types need to be more financially sustainable than current mix (need to exceed or be near cost recovery) Need to consider impact on other providers in catchment area, cannot just take patrons from another facility
Operating Budget Impact	 Based on historic attempts to increase usage through varied programming, off-prime time hours do not draw users. During prime-time hours, any gains from increasing one aspect of the product mix is offset by losses in other components of the product mix. Therefore, likely a net zero impact on the operational budgets. Unfunded operating budget = \$800,000 required to maintain current service level
Capital Impact	Current lifecycle plan estimates \$5.2 million over next 5 years
Concept A2	INCREASE MARKETTING AND PROMOTIONS e.g., advertising, signage, events
Benefits	 Chance to increase user base by increasing awareness among non-users Market segmentation can reach out to under-represented populations
Disadvantages	 Previously attempted marketing programs have shown it is difficult to achieve attendance increases or sustain long-term given the choice of service options in the vicinity Probability of reaching targets unlikely (i.e., need to approximately double attendance)
What would it take to make it work	 Marketing or promotions that appeal to market segments Ability to translate promotional visit to an ongoing user Fundamental need: drive a non-user to become a user and not just take from another facility (a non-predatory approach)
Operating Budget Impact	 Previous experience has indicated an increase in costs for marketing and promotions with unsustainable long-term increase in attendance. Therefore, net zero impact on the unfunded operating budget. Unfunded operating budget = \$800,000 required to maintain current service level
Capital Impact	Same as concept above

Concept A3	ALTERNATE PRICING MODEL e.g., increased prices (compared to other City direct-delivery facilities), membership model
Benefits	 Could increase revenue if community users/ market will bear costs A more predictable funding stream if memberships are used
Disadvantages	 Existing users could be priced out of access Challenge to generate enough ongoing revenue from membership model without complementary increase in services or offerings Membership fee may not replace service access fees (e.g., registered program / drop in fees would still be required or membership fees would need to cover all revenue targets)
What would it take to make it work	 Enough users willing to pay additional fees for these locations on an ongoing basis Ability for catchment area to support membership numbers Costs must remain competitive with other recreation facilities in the area for this to be viable (e.g. Repsol at \$72/month)
Operating Budget Impact	 \$100,000 increased revenue possible between the two facilities (With the premise of a 25% increase on fees assuming no decrease in attendance). Market response is undetermined for this or any other increase. Unfunded operating budget = \$700,000 required to maintain current service level
Capital Impact	Same as concept above
× Within Cu Budget	rrent × Comparable to × Long-Term ✓ Responsive to City-Wide** Solution Community

^{**} Maintaining service at these two facilities would exceed comparable city-wide service levels in the catchment area.

B: Decrease Hours to Reduce Costs (3 Concepts)*

Concept B1	CHANGE HOURS – REDUCE OPERATING HOURS e.g., stagger daytime hours at both pools, maintain prime time evening hours. Only one pool opens on Sundays.
Benefits	 Align hours with times that are more financially viable Operate two facilities in tandem, so one will always be open Lost hours are those with the least user impact
Disadvantages	 Decrease in service level One location would be closed during the day on any given weekday Full day closures could diminish opportunity for additional revenues such as unique (not recurring) rentals
What would it take to make it work	Adjustments to staffing and scheduling modelsSubject to labour relations considerations
Operating Budget Impact	 \$200,000 net reduction in expenses due to reduction in hours Unfunded operating budget = \$600,000 required for reduced level of service
Capital Impact	Current lifecycle plan estimates \$5.2 million over next 5 years
Concept B2	CHANGE HOURS – SPLIT SHIFTS Split staffing shifts to close during afternoons but be open mornings and evenings.
Benefits	 Align hours with times that are more financially viable Facilities open during peak demand hours
Disadvantages	 Decrease in service level Focusing on mornings and evenings limits access for day-time users

PFC2019-1330 Flatwater Pool Business and Service Continuity Update_ATT1 ISC: UNRESTRICTED

What it would take, Operating Budget Impact, Capital Investment Impact similar or the same as concept B1 above

Concept B3	CLOSE ONE OF THE TWO POOLS
Benefits	 Reduce operating budget by approximately \$400k Possibility of users from closed facility moving over to the facility that remains open
Disadvantages	 These facilities are different in services provided and user groups, users may not have their needs met by the remaining facility
What would it take to make it work	 Determination of decision making criteria: which one to keep open. Weighting of financial variables and social impact variables to be considered.
Operating Budget Impact	 \$400,000 estimated reduction in operational funding Unfunded operating budget = \$400,000 with reduced service level
Capital Impact	 Keep Inglewood Open - Current lifecycle plan estimates over 5 years: \$3.5 million Keep Beltline Open - Current lifecycle plan estimates over 5 years: \$432,000
× Within Curren Budget	t × Comparable to √ Long-Term √ Responsive to City-Wide** Solution*** Community

^{**} Maintaining service at these two facilities would exceed comparable city-wide service levels in the catchment area.

C: Shift to Partner Operated (2 Concepts)

Concept C1 Benefits	GRANT-FUNDED COMMUNITY OPERATOR Build on partnership model for Social Recreation Groups. Other groups under this model include: Vecova, COSPA (Calgary Outdoor Swimming Pools Association), Rotary Challenger Park • Potential to reduce salary and wage costs
Disadvantages	 Age of assets and the associated routine work to keep facilities operational and safe may be unreasonable to ask from a community organization Completion of all outstanding lifecycle capital investment may be required to secure a proponent
What would it take to make it work	 Request for Proposals and due diligence proposal reviews to select proponent A validated, viable long-term operator Capital investment to ready facilities Based on experience with community partners on aquatics-focused facilities an ongoing operating grant would be required. Negotiations with operator and labour relations (financial modelling assumes no succession rights) Likely 2-3 years to implement based on previous experience to prepare Request for Proposal, go to market, select proponent, negotiate contract, create and execute the transition, and complete any capital work necessary prior to take over.
Operating Budget Impact	Unfunded operating budget = \$600,000 to maintain current service level
Capital Impact	 Current lifecycle plan estimates \$5.2 million over next 5 years, will remain City financial liability

^{***}Long-term solution with an ongoing increase to budget.

Concept C2	NOMINAL TRIPLE-NET LEASE Regional Recreation Centre model where partner is responsible for all operating and capital costs.	
Benefits	 All operating and capital responsibility rests with one operator. For this concept to be viable, a positive cash flow would be required (which these facilities do not currently deliver). Costs of facility lifecycle maintenance recovered through revenue 	
Disadvantages	 Model is better suited to multi amenity new build facility with a long-range agreement Limited revenue potential due to facility configuration unable to offset increased costs of aged assets and the required lifecycle capital work 	
What would it take to make it work	Same as concept above	
Operating Budget Impact	 Projected loss to third party operator under this model up to \$1M. Liability would likely remain with the City due to low operational cashflow. 	
Capital Impact	 Projected incurred lifecycle expense by operator estimated at \$5.2 million over next 5 years. Liability would likely remain with the City due to low operational cashflow. 	
× Within Current Budget	× Comparable to ✓ Long-Term ✓ Responsive to City-Wide** Solution*** Community	

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OPTIONS TO GENERATE COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL BENEFITS

D: Support Need for Community and Social Benefits, Investigate Repurposing of Facilities / Sites. (1 Concept, with add ons)

Concept D1	INVESTIGATE METHODS TO MEET COMMUNITY NEEDS Community needs that do not involve a pool Including identifying how/if these sites could be used
Benefits	 Allows fulsome understanding of broader community need No pool would mean less expensive assets to program and maintain assuming additional services, yet to be defined are needed
Disadvantages	 Time and cost for community engagement and to develop plan, which would displace other prioritized work Scale of possible capital investment and operating budget requirement is unknown.
What would it take to make it work	Negotiation to extend, revise or remove restrictive covenant at Inglewood site
Operating Budget Impact	Identified solutions may have future operating budget impacts
Capital Impact	 Identified solutions may have future capital budget impacts.
✓ Within Current Budget	Comparable to ✓ Long-Term ✓ Responsive to City-Wide Solution Community****

^{****} in principle meets the service benefits identified by the community that are not necessarily derived from the pools themselves, but from opportunities for community gathering and building connections.

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^{***}Long-term solution with an ongoing increase to budget.

Concept D1.1	REPURPOSE BELTLINE INTO A FITNESS-ONLY FACILITY
Benefits	No pool would mean less expensive asset to program and maintain
Disadvantages	 All lifecycle capital and operating funding needs at the Beltline facility remain unchanged except for those associated with aquatics
What would it take to make it work	 12-16 months for project planning and construction (unfunded) Identification and assignment of capital funding source (unfunded)
Operating Budget Impact	 Unfunded operating budget = up to \$350,000 (Beltline only). Expenses decrease with no pool but there is a decrease in revenues as well. Dropin admission and passes have lower cost recovery than programs. Even with the configuration change there would be little fitness programming to generate revenue in a congested marketplace.
Capital Impact	 \$1.2 million to repurpose pool area (2019 estimate) Current lifecycle plan estimates over 5 years: \$432,000
× Within Curren Budget	t × Comparable to √ Long-Term × Responsive to City-Wide** Solution*** Community*****

^{**} Maintaining service at these two facilities would exceed comparable city-wide service levels in the catchment area.

^{*****}Only partially responsive as it's only one facility (Beltline)

Concept D 1.2	PLAN AND BUILD NEW RECREATION FACILITY
Benefits	Focus effort and funding on aligning with long term service delivery plans
Disadvantages	No set timeline or date since dependent on catchment area population growth
What would it take to make it work	 Catchment area population growth numbers met. Identifications and assignment of capital funding source (unfunded) 48-60 months for project planning and construction (unfunded) Identification of service delivery model and operator.
Operating Budget Impact	Operating model selected may have future operating budget impacts.
Capital Impact	 Dependent on type of facility and amenity mix. In the range of \$100 million excluding demolition and land acquisition costs
× Within Curren Budget	t ✓ Comparable to ✓ Long-Term ✓ Responsive to City-Wide Solution Community

^{***}Long-term solution with an ongoing increase to budget.