

EC2021 - 1489 2021-2032 Long Range Financial Plan NV 64 202 2021 November 9



The City in strong financial condition but facing challenges ¥ā¥

Structural Challenges:

Calgary

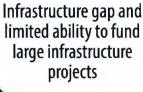


Limited revenue sources

Legal constraints

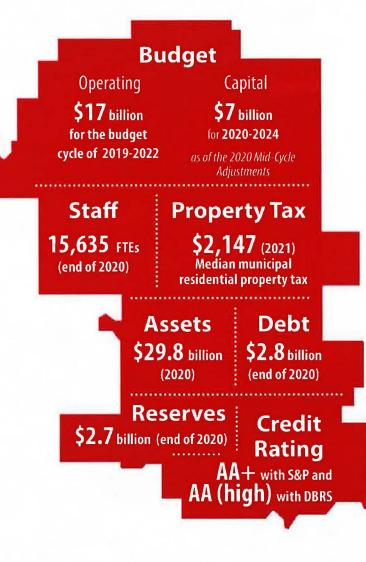


Sharing of the property tax base with the Province

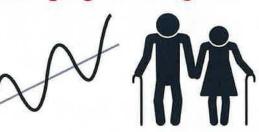




Tax competition from neighbouring municipalities



Emerging Challenges:



Cyclical and structural Demographic shift changes of economy





Technological changes

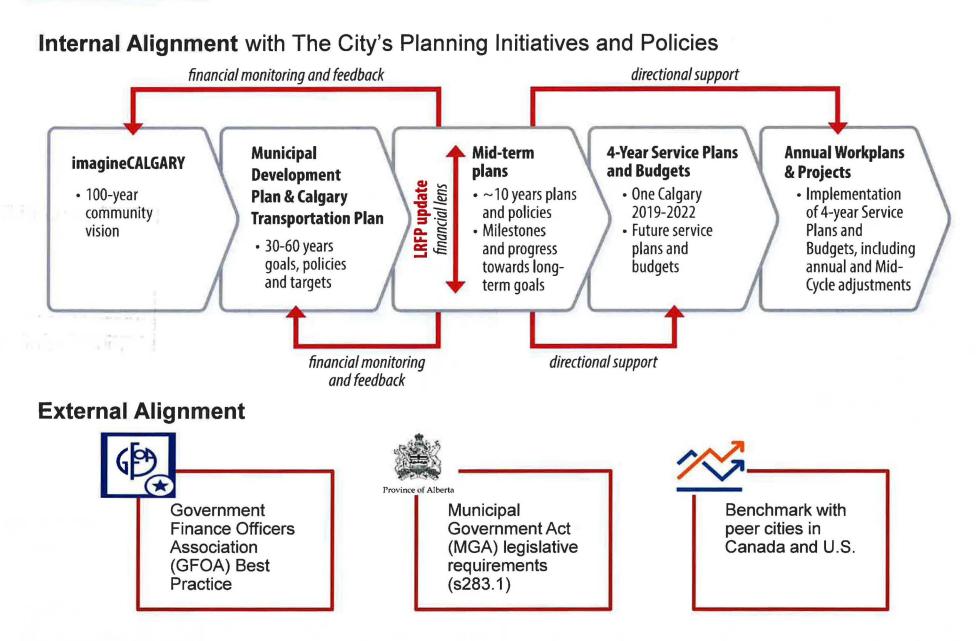
Global economic, political and pandemic impacts



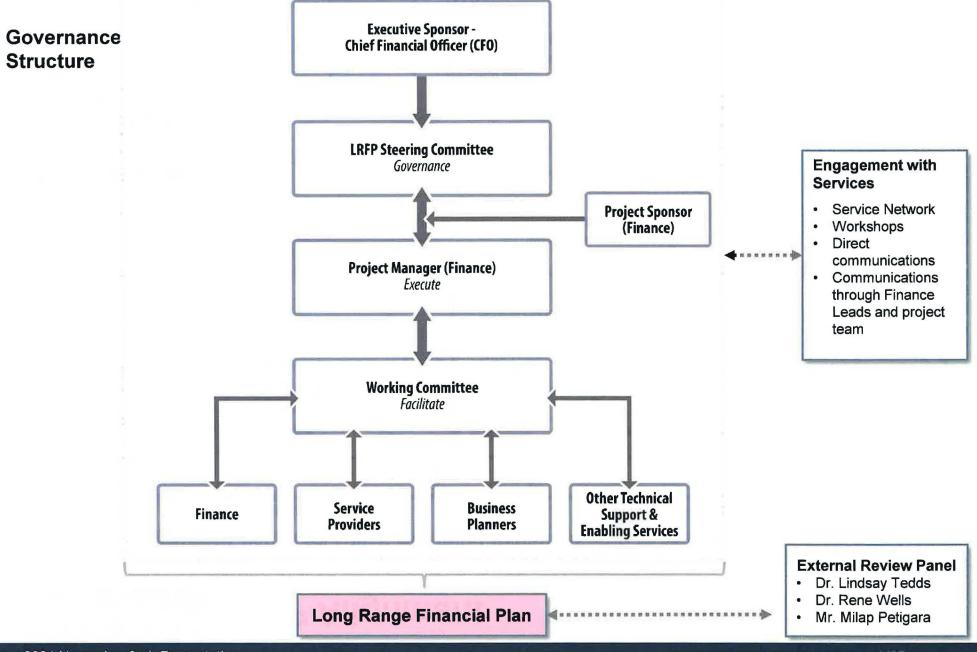
Changing climate and resiliency

Funding uncertainties

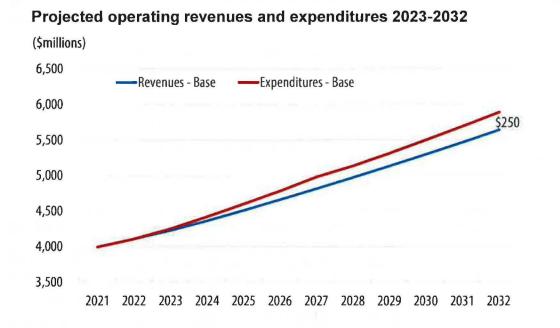




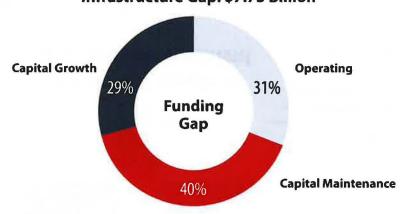
Calgary 🚳 Thorough development and validation process







Projected infrastructure gap for 2020-2030



Infrastructure Gap: \$7.73 Billion

Operating gap:

- Insufficient or inflexible revenueraising tools
- Property tax growth within constraint of public acceptability
- Other revenues not growing at the same rates of expenditures

Capital gap:

- Based on the 2020 Infrastructure Status Report estimation
- Unfunded capital requirement
- Three categories of gap

Data source: The City of Calgary 2020 Infrastructure Status Report.

Scenario Development



Uncertainty on service requirements

Challenges in achieving the right balance

Services hit hardest will take longer to recover

Revenue reduction more than offset saved cost

Rigorous cost control may affect service capacity and guality

• Operating gap bigger than base case given current cost saving efforts

Key Challenges:

Impact on The City:

Key Challenges:

revenue tools

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Key Challenges:

- Challenges to long-term service levels and capacity given demand from growing population
- Capital requirement for service automation

Impact on The City:

 Need to consider overall cost savings from workforce, contractual services, and capital expenditures and incremental operating costs

Key Challenges:

- Property tax base erosion
- Changing demand for municipal services
- Difficulty in adjusting municipal tax regime

Impact on The City:

- Negative impact on property tax revenues
- Services impacted in different ways
- Operating gap bigger than base case

Key Challenges:

- Increasing use of City services and infrastructure by regional users
- Charging regional users causes incremental administration cost
- Potential non-financial impacts

Impact on The City:

- Many City services partially tax-supported indirect subsidy to regional users
- Marginal benefit of sharing regional services cost due to additional administration cost
- Calgary's own competitiveness in the region



Scenario of Transition to New Economy

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Scenario of Regional Service Cost Sharing

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Scenario of Prolonged COVID-19 Recovery

Calgary



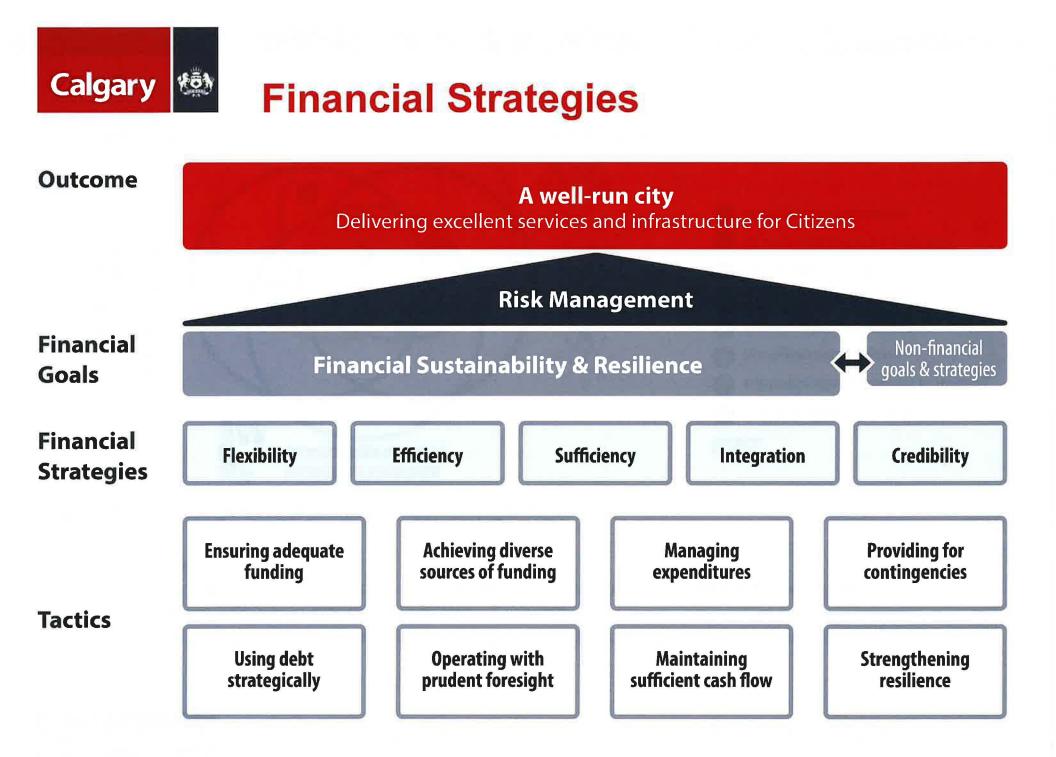
Property Tax Growth

- Decreasing ability and willingness to pay by taxpayers
 Pressures to maintain tax competitiveness
 Impact on The City:
- Low/zero property tax growth won't absorb enough expenditure increase

Property taxes not growing proportionally with economic

Lack of autonomy in municipal tax regime and alternative

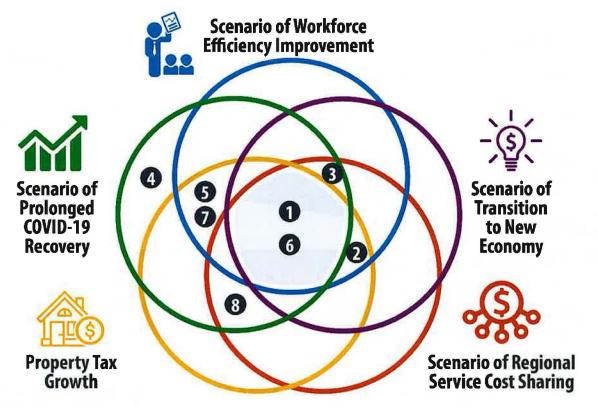
 Aggressive property tax growth reduce competitiveness and property tax base in the long run



Calgary 🐼 Overlap of Scenarios and Tactics

- The City may face challenges from overlap of scenarios, therefore needs to implement multiple strategies and tactics as responding toolkits.
- The City needs to focus on some tactic areas that have the most overlap across different scenarios.

The City's Tactics to Respond to the Overlap of Multiple Scenarios







That the Executive Committee Recommends Council:

- 1. Receive the 2021-2032 Long Range Financial Plan in Attachment 3 for information; and
- 2. Approve the strategies articulated in the Long Range Financial Plan in pages 36-37 of Attachment 3 as directional support for future cycles of the Service Plans and Budget planning process.