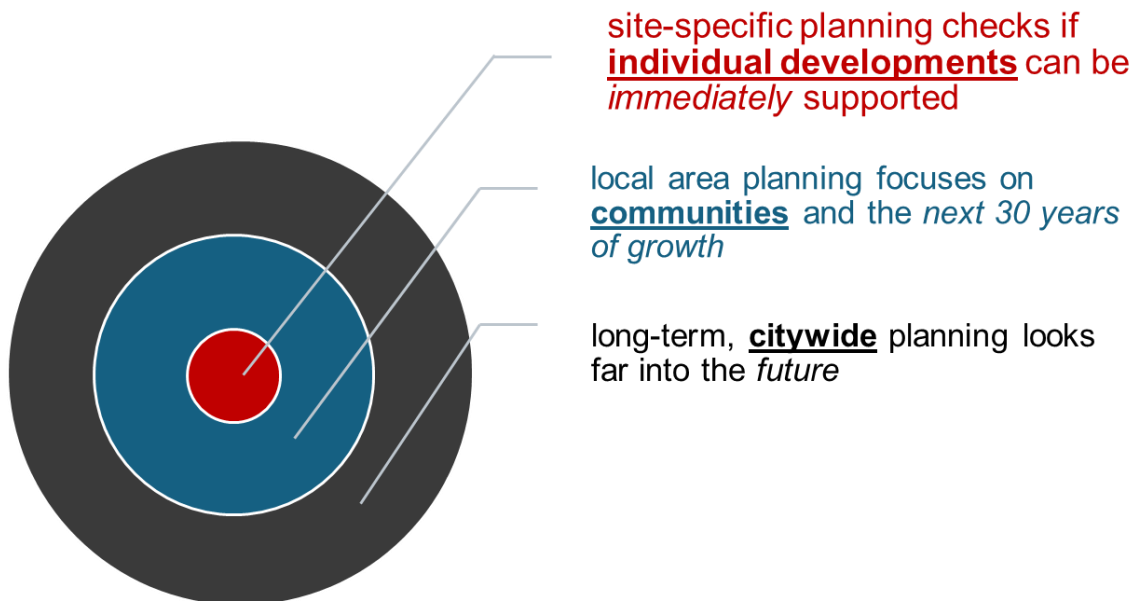


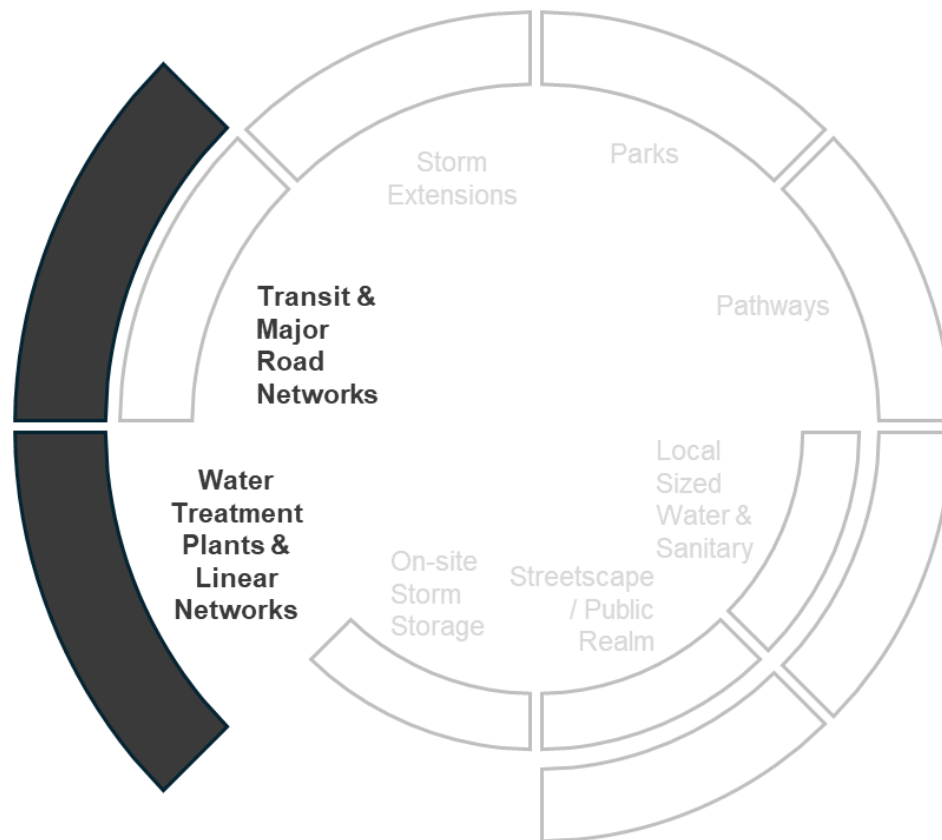
From Big Picture to The Block: How Growth Infrastructure Is Planned

This attachment explains how The City plans infrastructure *for the established area* at three levels—citywide, local area and site-specific—to support growth. It shows what is planned at each level, how they work together and why this approach is both proactive and responsive.

Infrastructure is planned at three levels to support growth across Calgary:



Planning for the Whole City



What is evaluated?

Long-term forecasts (20+ years) are used to plan major infrastructure like:

- Water and wastewater treatment plants and major linear networks
- Citywide transit system
- Road networks and interchanges

What informs this work?

These forecasts and evaluations are shaped by regional plans and citywide policies.

How is it paid for?

Funding comes from levies, utility rates, taxes and other levels of government.

When are funding decisions made and by who?

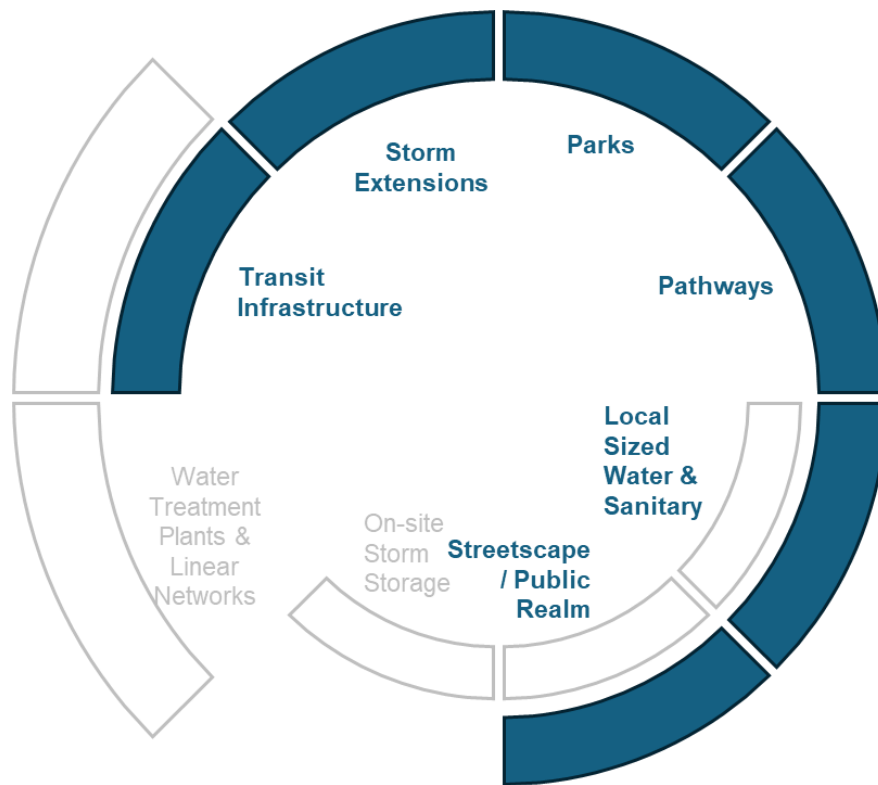
Long range capital plans like the Calgary Transportation Plan as well as the Water Long Range Plan and Sanitary District Studies help guide the delivery of big capital projects, 10-Year Capital Investment Plans and 4 Year Service Plans and Budgets. Council approves funding through the budget process.

Who delivers this infrastructure?

The City is responsible for delivering this infrastructure.

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Planning for Communities



What is evaluated?

Local area planning looks 2–30 years ahead and focuses on:

- Transit networks and infrastructure
- Stormwater management
- Local-sized streets, water and wastewater pipes
- Parks, public realm and mobility options

What informs this work?

These analyses are based on plans and strategies like the Established Area Growth Strategy and Local Area Plans.

How is it paid for?

Funding comes from taxes, utility rates and other levels of government, including the federal Housing Accelerator Fund.

When are funding decisions made and by who?

Funding decisions to support this delivery are made by Council during the budget process.

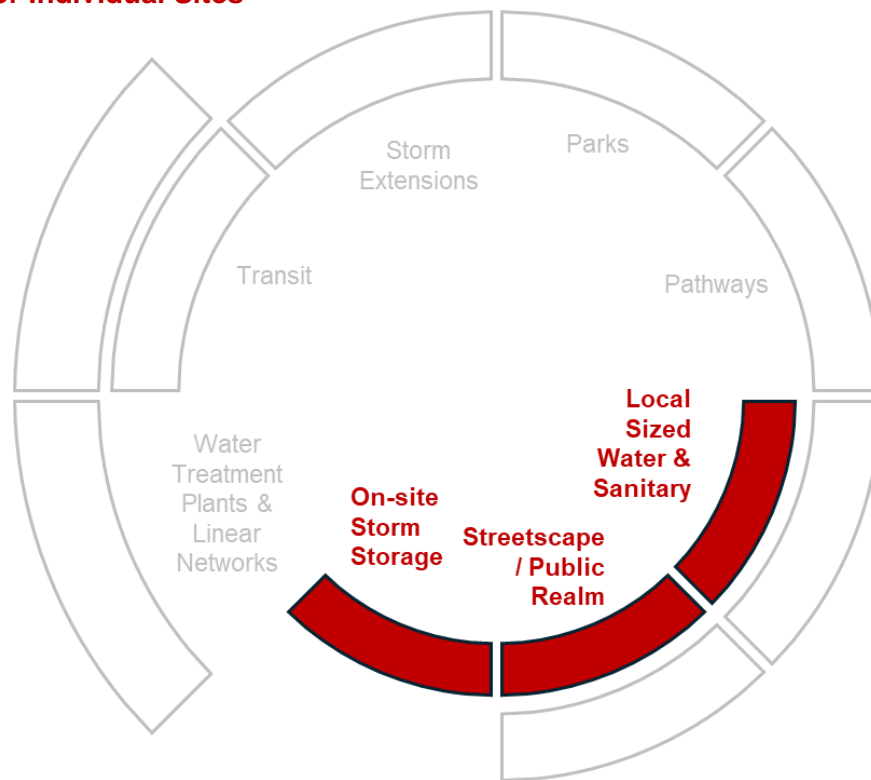
Who delivers this infrastructure?

The City is responsible for delivering this infrastructure at this planning stage. Examples of programs that support delivery:

- Established Area Growth and Change Strategy
- Water, Sanitary and Stormwater Redevelopment Programs
- Parks and Playground Amenities Program

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Planning for Individual Sites



What is evaluated?

Site-specific planning happens when a development is proposed. The City evaluates:

- if any water, wastewater and/or storm infrastructure is needed to service it
- If sidewalks and street access meet standards

What informs this work?

Review of development permits, land use re-designations and subdivision proposals.

How is it paid for?

Costs for site infrastructure is a developer obligation. The City is currently off-setting these costs through the federal Housing Accelerator Fund. Pilots that support delivery:

- On-Site Stormwater Storage Pilot
- Storm Extension Pilot
- Established Area Linear Levy Pilot

When are funding decisions made and by who?

Developers must commit to paying for and delivering triggered infrastructure to proceed with development approval.

Who delivers this work?

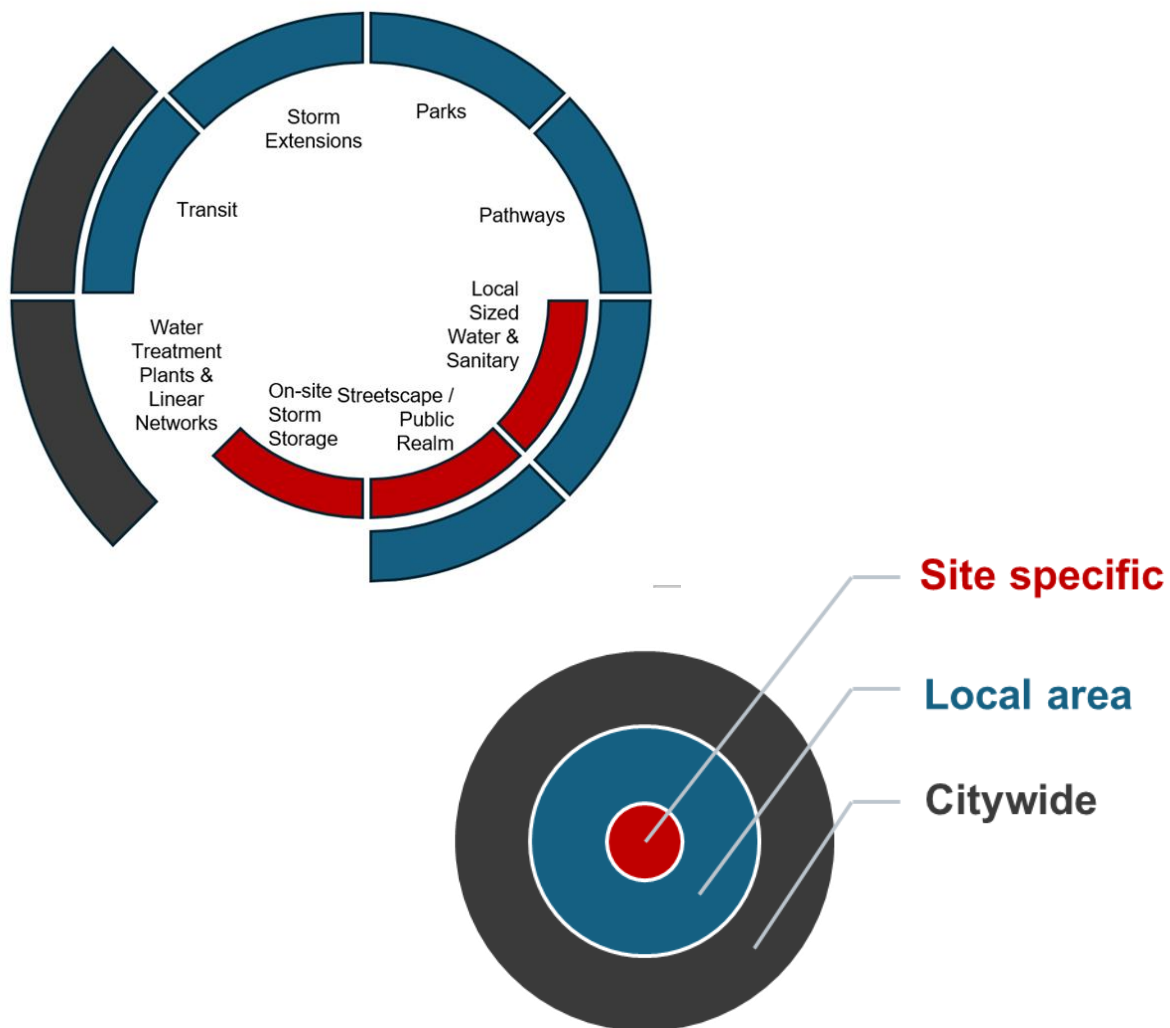
Developers must deliver required infrastructure before getting approval. Many developments benefit from prior City investment in local utilities and public spaces, which helps support housing and policy objectives.

Planning at Every Level

We plan infrastructure at all levels to support growth:

- Citywide: Big projects and long-term needs
- Local Area: Community services and near-term growth
- Site-Specific: Detailed checks for each development

This mix of planning helps The City stay proactive, flexible and ready to support new and existing residents. Each level informs the others: site-specific approvals provide real data that improve future forecasts, while local area plans guide individual site proposals, ensuring they align with broader community objectives and infrastructure strategies. Local area planning also identifies where citywide growth could be enabled. This allows us to prepare infrastructure ahead of time—not just react after development happens. At the same time, checks and balances in the planning process ensure that no development is approved until servicing is confirmed and in place.



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