

## Scenario 6:

## Apply base budget reduction or efficiencies of \$90 million to the Non-residential over 2020 - 2022

	Residential			Non-residential				Chiff to Dog	Efficiency	Coat to fund
	Rate	Tax bill (\$)	Tax impact (\$)	Rate	Tax bill (\$)	Tax impact (\$)	Ratio	Shift to Res from NR	Efficiency or Reduction	Cost to fund PTP at 10%
2019: Approved One Calgary Budget	3.45%	\$1,940	\$65	1.01%	\$87,587	\$10,970	4.47 : 1	\$8 million		\$44 million*
2020 - 2022 Projected										
2020: 3.03% and \$30 million contribution to Non-residential	3.03%	\$1,999	\$59	-0.41%	\$87,228	-\$359	4.32 :1		\$30 million	
2021: 3.03% and \$30 million contribution to Non-residential	3.03%	\$2,059	\$60	-0.26%	\$87,004	-\$224	4.18 :1		\$30 million	
2022: 3.03% and \$30 million contribution to Non-residential	3.03%	\$2,121	\$62	-0.08%	\$86,932	-\$72	4.06 :1		\$30 million	

- In 2019, use up to \$XX M, funded from the Opportunity Calgary Investment Fund, to create a program to assist small business.
- Develop a strategy to sell City owned land and real estate, as well as aggregate and asphalt operations to assist with additional non-residential relief programs.
- \* approximate funding required to limit increases in non-residential municipal property taxes to 10% for the qualified properties.





## Scenario 6:

## Apply base budget reduction or efficiencies of \$90 million to the Non-residential over 2020 - 2022

Risks	Pros	Cons			
Reconsideration for 2019 required	Maintains the current service levels and capital projects for 2019	Share of taxes is not addressed			
Strategy required to raise one time funds	Residential property taxes are maintained as previously communicated	Does not directly address the tax ratio or shift issue over the longer term			
Expectation for permanent solution is not met given this just continues the same temporary solution	Non-residential property taxes are capped for 2019	Efficiencies are not guaranteed therefore service levels may be impacted for 2020-2022			