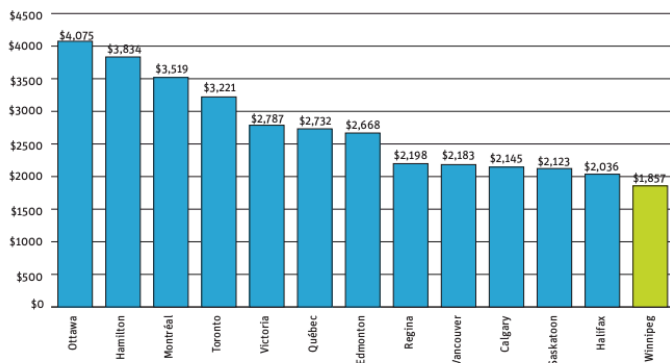


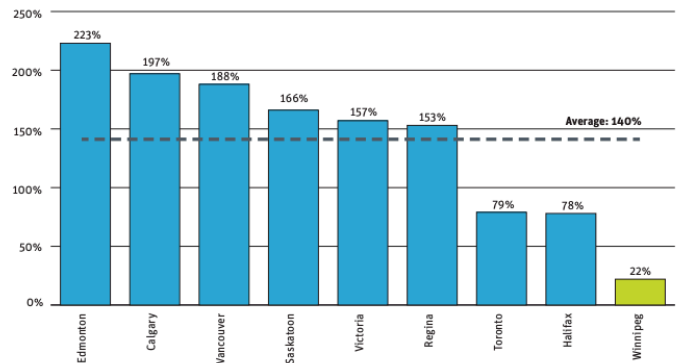
Winnipeg Fiscal Framework

FIGURE 2 Average Residential Municipal Property Tax Across Major Canadian Cities in 2021



Source: City of Winnipeg Community Trends and Performance Report Volume 1 for 2022 Budget.

FIGURE 3 % Increase in Average Homeowner's Municipal Tax Bill, 1998 to 2020



Source: City of Winnipeg Community Trends and Performance Report Volume 1 for 2021 Budget.

TABLE 3 City of Winnipeg Spending

	2021		2022		2022	
	Adopted	% of budget	Projection	% of budget	AMB	% of budget
Police	301.2	25.5	310.6	26.0	279.6	21.5
Public Works	153.2	13.0	154.1	12.9	169.0	13.0
Fire and Paramedic	210.8	17.9	215.0	18.0	215.0	16.5
Community Services	109.9	9.3	111.1	9.3	145.9	11.2
Planning Property and Development	42.4	3.6	43.2	3.6	50.5	3.9
Water and Waste	24.6	2.1	22.4	1.9	47.4	3.6
Contribution to Transit	104.3	8.8	97.6	8.2	154.5	11.9
Debt and Finance Charges	39.2	3.3	39.8	3.3	39.8	3.1
Other	194.7	16.5	200.8	16.8	200.8	15.4
Total	1180.3	100.0	1194.6	100.0	1302.5	100.0

Note: The 2022 budget line for PPandD also includes Assets and management.
 Note: Spending is based on departmental operating expenditures and are net of capital related expenditures – pg 239–240 of the 2022 Preliminary Operating Budget.

TABLE 4 Revenue

Nominal \$ millions	2021		2022		2022	
	Adopted	% of budget	Preliminary	% of budget	AMB	% of budget
Property Tax	658.7	55.8	682.2	57.1	715.0	54.9
Business Tax	57.9	4.9	57.0	4.8	57.0	4.4
Frontage Levy and other tax	90.3	7.6	92.4	7.7	167.8	12.9
Government Transfers	149.2	12.6	150.8	12.6	150.8	11.6
Regulations and Fees	69.3	5.9	79.5	6.7	79.5	6.1
Sales of Goods and Services	50.9	4.3	51.8	4.3	51.8	4.0
Interest	7.5	0.6	7.3	0.6	7.3	0.6
Transfers from other Funds	37.7	3.2	17.9	1.5	17.9	1.4
Utility Dividends	36	108.1	37.3	3.1	37.3	2.9
Other	23.3	2.0	18.4	1.5	18.4	1.4
Total	1180.4	100.0	1194.6	100.0	1302.7	100.0

If the City is going to get serious about confronting the challenges it faces both a new financial strategy and a new policy approach are required. The provincial government has not helped given its cuts to financial support and leaving federal infrastructure money on the table. The City starved itself through a 14-year tax freeze between 1998-2012. Since 2012 almost all new property tax revenue has gone to roads and policing, leaving programming and other infrastructure to deteriorate.

The Alternative Municipal Budget proposes:

- Increase property taxes by 7.33% to offset the effects of the 14 year tax freeze with a refund for low-income homeowners for an additional \$32.64 million in revenue
- Institute an impact fee on new developments with the stipulation that revenue raised be earmarked for development costs for an additional \$17.06 million in revenue
- Institute a commuter charge so that people who live outside the perimeter but travel into Winnipeg for work or recreation are contributing to the upkeep of City infrastructure and services for an additional \$22.2 million in revenue
- Institute a surface parking space levy to both encourage owners to consider converting these properties into something more useful such as housing or retail and for an estimated additional \$17 million in revenue
- Institute a digital platform fee to level the playing field between traditional businesses and the new sharing economy such as Airbnb and Vrbo and for an additional \$1.68 million in revenue.

Questions for your candidate:

- How are you proposing to raise the necessary income to better meet the City Charter responsibilities?
- Would you support a 7.33% property tax increase if there was a refund built in for low-income homeowners? If not, why not?
- Would you support instituting an impact fee so that the City can afford to provide sewer etc... services to new developments and curb sprawl?

There are alternatives. Budgets are about choices.
 See the Alternative Municipal Budget at policyalternatives.ca

