CORPORATE REPORT

NO: R088 COUNCIL DATE: April 28, 2025

REGULAR COUNCIL

TO:	**Mayor & Council**	DATE:	**April 24, 2025**
FROM:	**General Manager, Finance**	FILE:	**1880-20**
SUBJECT:	**Quarterly Financial Report - First Quarter - 2025**		

RECOMMENDATION

The Finance Department recommends that Council receive this report for information.

INTENT

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an update on the City's financial activity for the first quarter of 2025 and to compare this activity relative to the 2025 Financial Plan.

DISCUSSION

The following discussion provides a summary of the current economic environment including key economic factors globally, nationally, provincially, and within the City, followed by an outline of Surrey's financial performance through the first quarter of 2025, in comparison to the Five-Year (2025-2029) Financial Plan.

Economic Environment and Key Economic Factors

<u>International Overview</u>

The International Monetary Fund ("IMF") is forecasting global growth to come in at 3.2% this year. For 2025, the IMF forecasts the United States ("US") economy advancing by 2.7%, China growing by 4.6%, and a slower expansion of 2.0% and 1.6% for Canada and the United Kingdom ("UK") respectively. The Fund forecasts the European Union ("EU") economy to lag behind with subdued growth of 1.0% this year.

The IMF is forecasting global inflation to decrease to 4.2% in 2025, with a further decline to 3.5% in 2026. The Fund noted that although disinflation continues, with prices increasing at a slower rate and core goods inflation falling, service price inflation is still running above pre-pandemic levels, most notably in the US and Euro area. The next IMF forecast in April will likely downgrade the global economic outlook considering recent trade tariff announcements by the US and the potential counter measures that other countries may apply in response. Economists are warning that inflation and recession risks are on the rise.

The new US administration has upended the world economic order with its recent tariff announcements. President Trump stated that reciprocal tariffs will be applied to countries that trade with the US. Initial predictions forecasted that the US administration would review tariff rates and apply counter tariffs accordingly. In April, President Trump announced sweeping tariffs against dozens of countries around the world, with a baseline 10% tariff applied against countries that the US has a trade surplus with. Countries maintaining a trade deficit with the US will be subject to an additional targeted tariff.

The US administration publicly released their formula which shows that the tariff rate is calculated by taking the US trade deficit with a given country, dividing by the country's total exports to the US, and then dividing by two to arrive at the tariff rate. The US administration believes that trade deficits with other countries are due to unfair trade practices. The US government sees tariffs as sources of government revenue and as a funding source for domestic tax cuts. US trade officials admitted that the aim of the tariffs is to have balanced trade with other countries and to compel companies to invest and create jobs in America as a means to avoid punitive tariffs.

The US government applied the baseline 10% tariffs on April 5th with targeted reciprocal tariffs on other countries taking effect on April 9th. The US announced 34% tariffs on China, 20% tariffs on the EU and 24% tariffs for Japan. In response, China announced counter tariffs of 34%, matching Trump's tariff rate. Canada and Mexico were not assessed additional tariffs as both countries already have targeted tariffs applied on select industries and non-compliant goods that are not covered by the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement ("CUSMA") free trade agreement. On April 9th, the day when reciprocal tariffs were set to come into effect, the US President dramatically reversed course and signed an executive order to pause the country specific tariffs for ninety days and applied a universal 10% tariff all trade partners except for China.

In an escalation of the trade war between the two economies, the US retaliated against counter tariffs and raised the total duties on Chinese imports to 145%. China responded in kind with total duties of 125% against US goods. The Chinese government further directed domestic airlines to stop taking delivery of airplanes manufactured by Boeing, a major American aerospace manufacturer. This led to the US administration threatening a 100% tariff imposition on China, bringing total duties to 245%. It is unclear if the higher duties will apply to all Chinese goods.

The tariffs applied on one another by the two largest world economic powers will have damaging effects on global growth. Stock markets around the world have shed trillions of dollars in value since the US first announced the wide sweeping tariffs. Simultaneously, the bond market also experienced large selloffs which was highly unusual. When stock market selloffs occur, investor capital tends to flee to safe haven investments such as bonds. As demand for US government bonds falls, the yield or interest rate on the bonds increase, which leads to higher financing costs. This increased cost of borrowing will trickle down to consumers, businesses loans and government debt. The US dollar index, which measures the strength of the US dollar against other major currencies, has fallen by 10% since March of this year.

The selloff in the bond market and US dollar depreciation are signals that investors are losing confidence in the US economy. It is widely believed that the bond selloff caused the US administration to put a temporary pause on country specific tariffs. The increased duties will take an economic toll, with consumers expected to delay purchases and businesses likely to delay capital investments.

<u>United States Overview</u>

As of March, the US labour market remained on a strong footing with 228,000 jobs added. The unemployment rate edged up to 4.2%, driven higher in part by new participants in the labour market. March employment data is being described as the "calm before the tariff-related storm" as President Trump's tariff actions could trigger stagflation, where economic growth stagnates and inflation and unemployment rise.

The US Federal Reserve ("Fed") held its key interest rate steady during the March meeting citing concerns over inflation and uncertainties around the economy as reasons for keeping its policy interest rate unchanged. US inflation remained higher than pre-pandemic levels, coming in at 2.8% in February. Inflation remains "sticky" and progress on tempering the pace of price growth appears to be stalling.

The Fed previously forecasted inflation at 2.5%, however, due to tariff announcements, it is now revising its prediction higher to 2.7%. The central bank has come under pressure from President Trump who has repeatedly made calls for the Fed to further trim its benchmark interest rate. The Fed Chair warns that US trade policy will lead to higher inflation and the effects from that price growth are expected to be more persistent. The announced tariffs were larger than anticipated, resulting in greater inflation risk. Accordingly, the US central bank is expected to keep its key interest rate unchanged at its next meeting in May. US inflation fell to 2.4% in March. The drop in price growth would normally create optimism that Americans' cost of living is not increasing. However, recent consumer surveys showed consumer expectations of inflation are rising. The US inflation report for April will provide a preview of the effects of recent tariff measures.

Countries around the world have had varying responses to increased US tariffs. The EU, representing 27 countries, attempted negotiations with the US offering a "zero for zero" tariffs scheme where industrial trade between countries would not be subject to any tariffs. This offer was swiftly rejected by President Trump who stated that the EU would need to commit to buying $350.0 billion, an amount equal to the trade deficit between the two trading partners, of American energy before any reprieve from the tariffs was considered. China responded with "tit-for-tat" tariffs, while Canada employed targeted tariffs on select industries. Many countries are choosing to approach the US for trade negotiations in the hopes of receiving tariff relief. The US President has warned countries against enacting retaliatory tariffs, threatening the application of even more US tariffs in response.

US Congress members voiced concerns over the President's application of tariffs and there are plans under way to introduce a bill to rein in the President's tariff authority. The bill, if passed, will require the President to notify Congress of planned tariffs and new tariffs will require Congressional approval. The President announced that he plans to veto the bill should it be passed by Congress.

<u>Canadian Overview</u>

In February, Canada experienced stagnant employment growth with only 1,000 new jobs added. The unemployment rate came in at 6.7% in March, up slightly from February's reading of 6.6%. 33,000 jobs were lost during the month, the biggest drop since January 2022. The labour market loss of 62,000 full-time jobs was offset by gains in part-time employment. The uncertainty caused by US President Trump's trade tariffs is causing consumers and businesses to pull back on spending. The hourly average wage rose by 3.6% in March. As the unemployment rate ticks up, wage growth in the coming months is expected to decelerate.

Canada's Consumer Price Index ("CPI") growth was 2.3% in March, down from February's inflation reading of 2.6%. The March CPI drop was unexpected as February's inflation rate was helped lower by the temporary Goods and Services Tax ("GST") break on qualifying items. Statistics Canada attributed the decline in inflation due to falling gas prices and travel costs, down 1.6% and 4.7% respectively. These declines outweighed the 3.2% rise in food prices.

The Bank of Canada ("BOC") held its key interest rate at 2.75% during the April meeting for the first time since commencing the easing cycle last year. Through seven consecutive cuts, the central bank has lowered its policy rate by a total of 2.25% since last June. The BOC chair cautioned that monetary policy alone cannot offset the effects of US tariffs. He warned that if tariffs are prolonged and broad based, then recession and inflation will likely ensue for Canada.

The Liberal Party of Canada held a leadership election in early March to select a new party leader after Prime Minister Trudeau announced his resignation. The Liberal Party elected Mark Carney, who was sworn in as Canada's new Prime Minister in the middle of March. Prime Minister Carney's first act was to sign a prime ministerial directive to bring an end to the federal consumer carbon tax effective April 1st. The federal industrial carbon tax on large emitters remains in place. The carbon tax repeal is expected to result in lower gas prices and heating costs across the country which should put downward pressure on inflation.

Prime Minister Carney called a snap election a day before Parliament was set to resume, setting the federal election date as April 28th. During the election period, the government is expected to be in "caretaker mode" whereby actions are limited to routine matters. If there are any urgent issues that cannot wait for a possible transfer of power, there is an expectation that opposing party leaders will be consulted.

The US President announced 25% tariffs on Canadian steel and aluminum products soon after taking office in January. In February, President Trump imposed a 25% levy on all imports from Canada and Mexico, only to very quickly provide a one-month reprieve to both countries. In March, after the one-month pause elapsed, the US changed course again by exempting Canadian and Mexican imports that fall under CUSMA. Canada's lumber, automotive, and steel sectors will be significantly impacted as the US is specifically targeting those industries. In response, Canada is preparing for counter-tariffs directed at specific US sectors.

The federal government announced a $6.5 billion aid package that will support businesses affected by the US trade war. The Canadian government plans to utilize revenues collected from counter tariff measures to support businesses. $1.0 billion in loans will be made available to agricultural businesses with $500.0 million available to other businesses. $5.0 billion is earmarked over the next two years to help businesses cope with decreased sales due to tariffs. To support workers, the government is making temporary changes to the federal Work-Sharing Program. Employees, in agreement with their employers, can work reduced hours and collect Employment Insurance benefits when there is a reduction in available work hours due to reduced business activity beyond the employer's control.

The US President's constant threats of tariffs and challenges to Canada's sovereignty has united Canadians who are joining the "Buy Canada" movement whereby consumers are choosing to boycott US products. The tariffs have spurred the provincial and federal governments into action and there is a sense of urgency for all levels of government to remove interprovincial trade barriers to help offset some of the impacts of US tariffs.

British Columbia Overview

The British Columbia ("BC") unemployment rate remained at 6.0% for the first two months of the year. In February, the average hourly wage rose by 3.8% on a yearly basis. BC's inflation rate came in higher than the national average in February at 3.0%, up from January's reading of 2.2%. British Columbians continue to face affordability issues with housing costs continuing to rise. Year-over-year shelter costs included in the CPI increased by 4.3% and transportation was up 4.8%. Effective April 1st, British Columbians will see BC Hydro electricity rates increasing by 3.75% in each of the next two years. The provincial Minister of Energy cites increased operating and infrastructure costs as reasons for the rate hike.

The BC government introduced their budget in March, with the Finance Minister forecasting a deficit of $10.9 billion this fiscal year. The provincial government passed legislation to cancel the BC consumer carbon tax effective April 1st, in line with actions taken by the Federal government. Elimination of the tax will put further pressure on government finances as it is estimated that $2.8 billion of the $3.0 billion carbon tax revenue in the 2025 budget is paid by consumers. April will be the last month where British Columbians receive the Climate Action Tax Credit which was aimed at low-income families and individuals. The government estimates the tax credit cost $1.0 billion per year, thus reducing the revenue loss due to consumer carbon tax elimination to $1.8 billion on a net basis.

In response to looming US tariffs, the BC government has announced the cancellation of a planned grocery rebate that was slated to be disbursed this year. This program was expected to cost the government $1.8 billion. The grocery rebate was pledged by the government to help British Columbians with the high cost of living. Families were due to receive $1,000 and individuals were due to receive $500. To further cut costs, the government is implementing a hiring freeze for some public service positions.

The BC government indicated that it may introduce legislation to place tolls on US commercial trucks and ferries that pass through BC on their way to Alaska. In response to the Premier's threat, Alaska officials threatened to change legislation to allow US cruise ships bound for Alaska to bypass BC ports. The cruise lines and passengers spend over $1.0 billion within Metro Vancouver annually, representing a significant impact if the province were to lose this economic activity. In addition to the tourism sector, the forestry, steel and aluminum sectors in BC will be highly impacted by US tariffs.

In March, the BC government introduced the Economic Stabilization Tariff Response Act, also know as Bill 7, which will give the cabinet sweeping powers to amend any laws enacted by the BC legislature without first going through the legislature for debate. The government stated that the bill is needed so that government can quickly respond to actions from foreign powers that threaten the BC economy and to reduce interprovincial trade barriers. There are limitations placed on the use of this power with the bill expiring no later than the middle of 2027. It will not be used to approve natural resource projects or lift requirements for consultation with Indigenous communities. The bill faced opposition, and in response, the Premier has shortened the sunset clause for Bill 7 and removed the clause that allowed Cabinet to override provincial law and regulation without legislative approval.

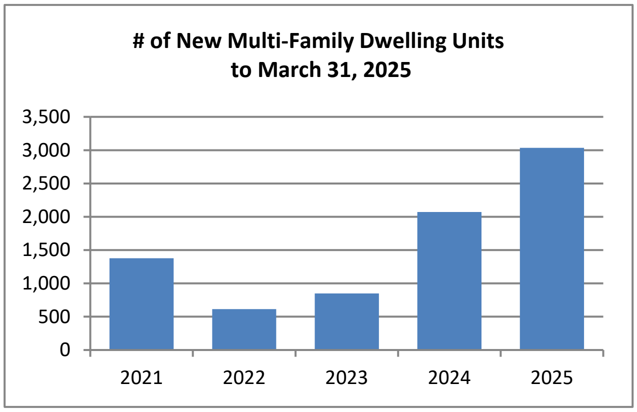
City of Surrey Overview

In Q1 2024, the City experienced a surge in the issuance of building permits due to the 3-Year Phase-In of Metro Vancouver Development Cost Charges ("MVDCCs") which took effect in March 2024.

The second round of MVDCCs increase, effective March 2025, led to a similar effect in 2025 where developers advanced their projects to building permit issuance stage to mitigate the financial impact of higher fees from Metro Vancouver. Similar to 2024, this resulted in an overall increase in the number of dwelling units receiving permits in quarter one of this year.

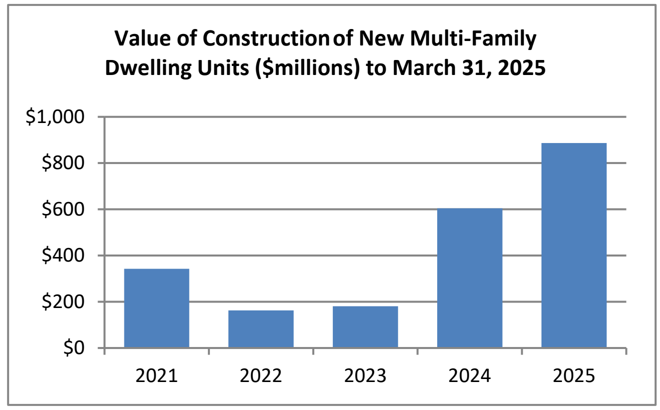
City of Surrey's Key Performance Indicators

The following graphs show data for the first three months of 2025 compared to previous years.



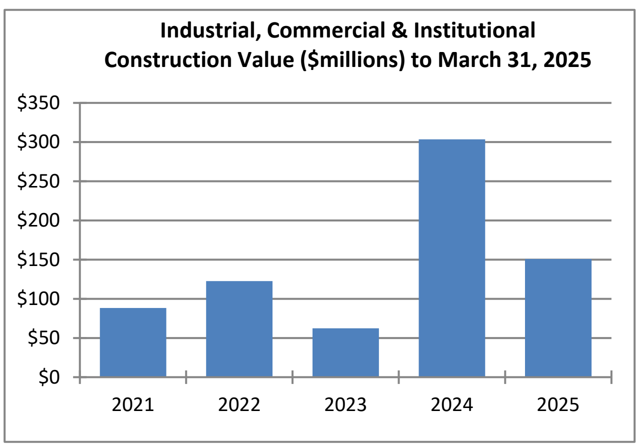
Graph 1

As discussed above, due to the 3-Year Phase-In of MVDCCs, there has been an overall increase in development activity in multi-family residential projects in early 2025. This quarter has seen an increase in permits for multi-family dwelling units by 47%.



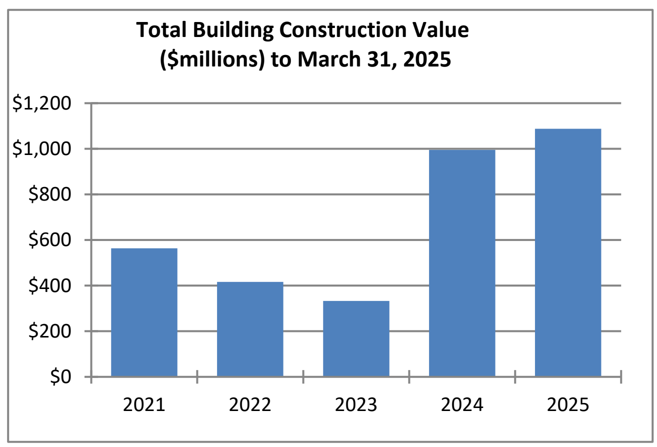
Graph 2

Consistent with the increase in the number of permits for new multi-family dwelling units in this period as compared to the same period last year, the value of construction for these units has increased by 47% when compared to the same period last year.



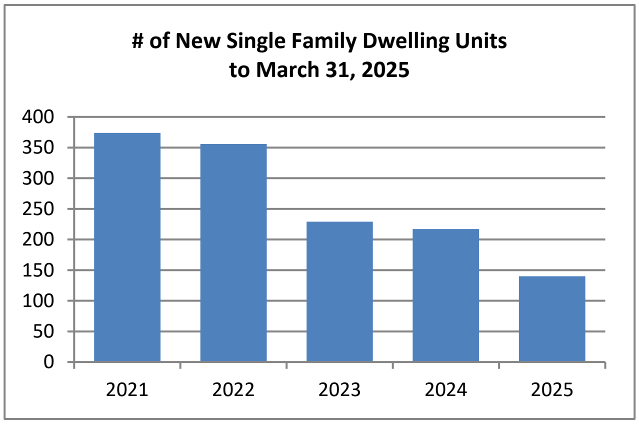
Graph 3

Construction value of ICI permits for the first three months of 2025 is lower by 50% as compared to the same period in 2024. This is primarily due to a slowdown in commercial and industrial projects, offset by an increase in institutional projects. A key institutional project that received permit in the first quarter of 2025 is Kwantlen Park Secondary School addition in Whalley.



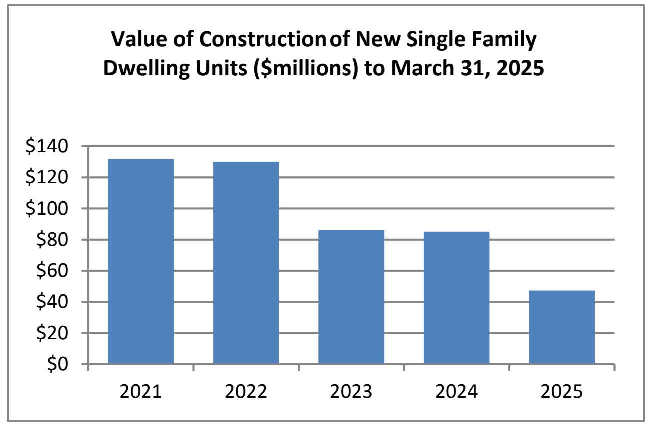
Graph 4

Due to an increase in multi-family residential permits and escalating costs for construction related supplies and materials, the total building construction value in the City year-to-date is higher by 9% compared to the same period last year.



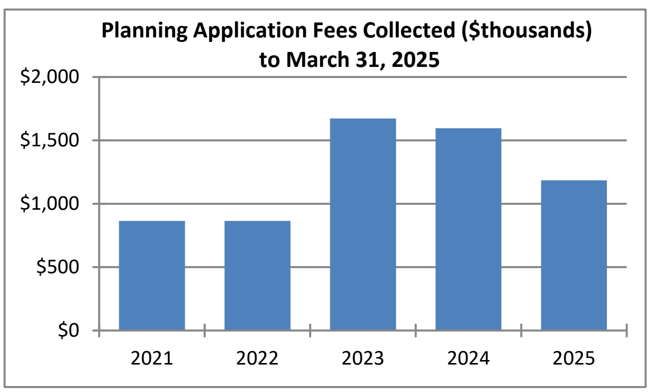
Graph 5

Due to a continued shift in residential development activity from single-family to multi-family, new single family dwelling units have declined by 35% in this quarter, as compared to the same quarter in 2024.



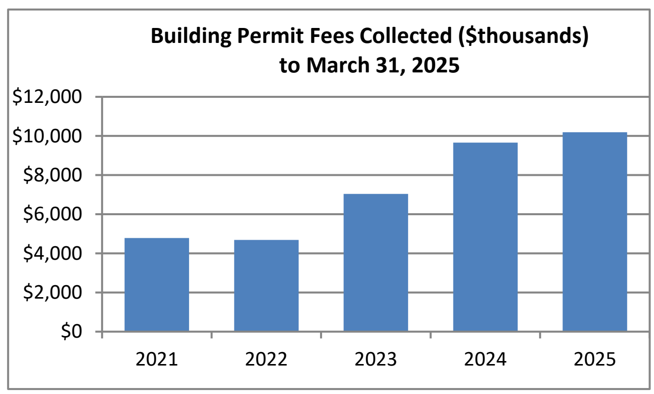
Graph 6

Due to a decline in the number of new single-family dwelling unit permits issued in this quarter as compared to the same period last year, the value of construction of these units has correspondingly decreased by 45% when compared to the same period last year.



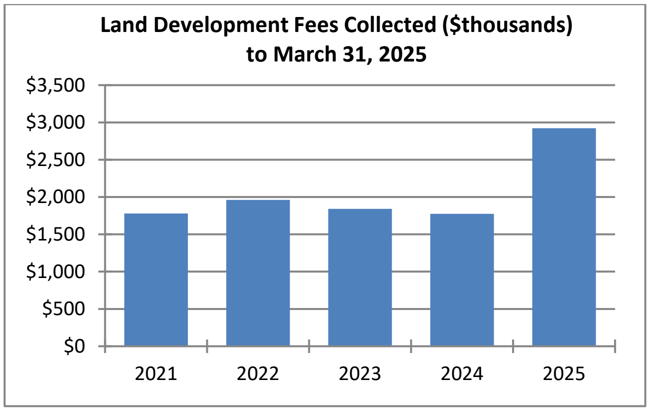
Graph 7

Due to economic uncertainties associated with potential United States tariffs, accompanied by headwinds in the real estate sector resulting from the uncertainty around BOC interest rates; overall planning activity for future development projects within the City has declined, resulting in the Planning Application fees to be lower by 26% as compared to the same period last year.

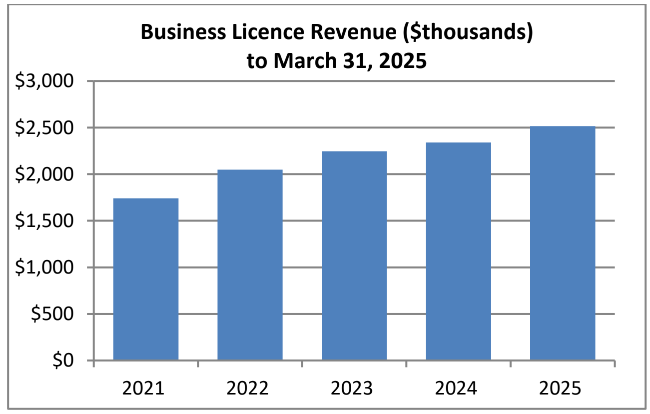


Graph 8

Due to a 9% increase in total values of construction, building permit fees collected in the first three months of the year saw a 6% increase as compared to those collected in the same period last year.



Graph 9



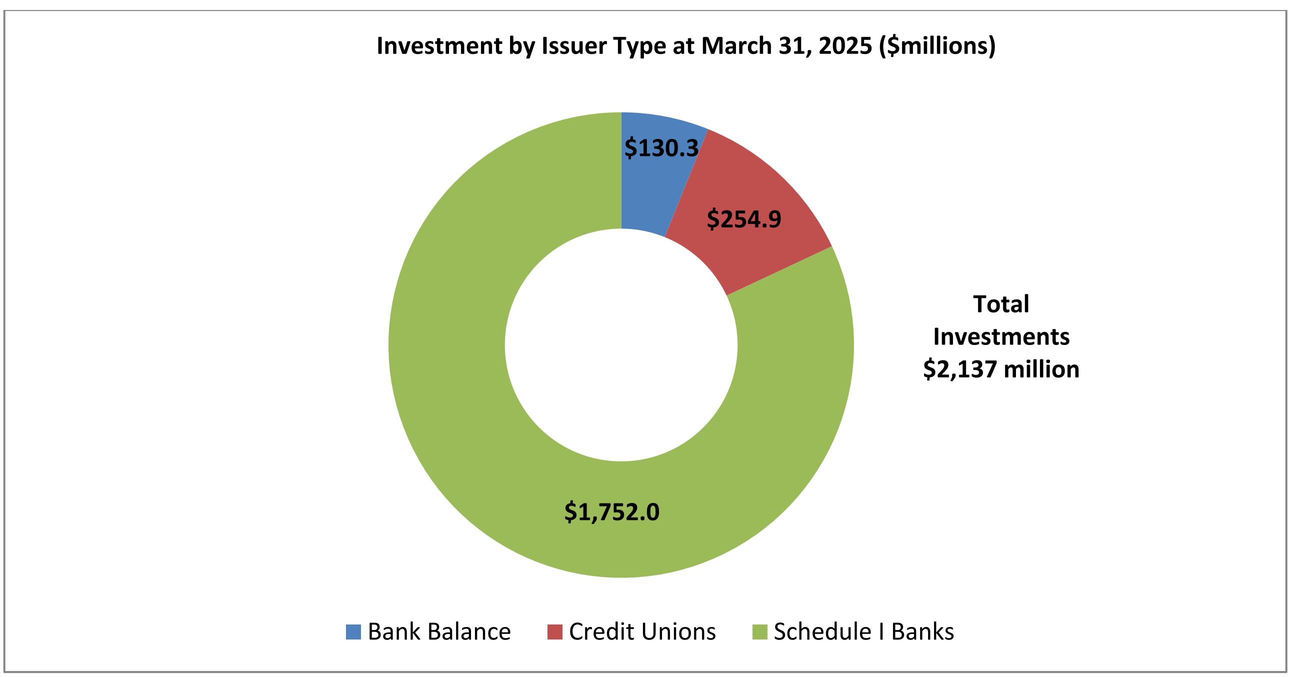
Graph 10

As discussed above, due to the 3-Year Phase-In of MVDCCs and the corresponding increase in the number of projects getting permits, there has been an overall increase in the number of servicing agreements finalized by the City, resulting in a 65% increase in land development fees collected in the first three months of 2025, compared to the same period in 2024.

Consistent with first quarter increases in the last few years, business license revenue in the first three months of 2025 increased by 7% as compared to the same period last year. This is indicative of ongoing confidence expressed by the business community, which continues to expand their enterprises in Surrey.

City Investment Portfolio

The City invests public funds in a prudent manner, providing investment return and long-term security while meeting daily cash flow needs. The investment portfolio is currently valued at $2,137 million. Most of these funds have either been committed to specific capital projects or are funds that have been invested until they are needed to pay current operating expenses. Graph 11 shows the City's Investment Portfolio by issuer type.

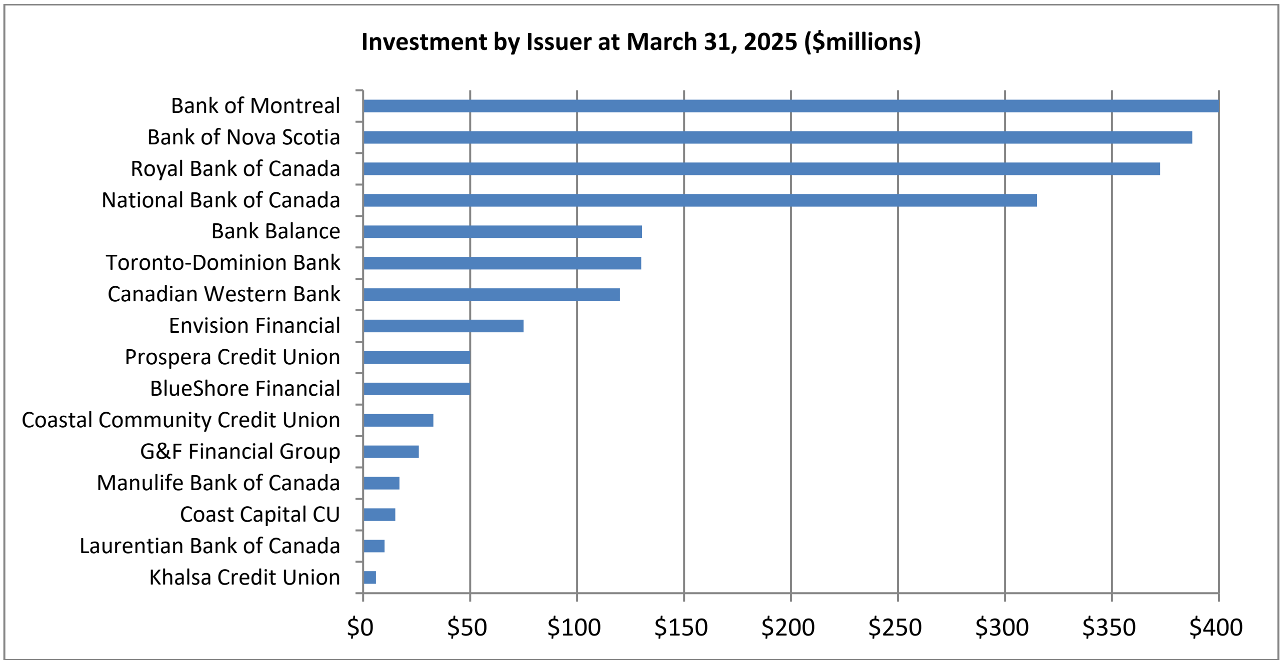


Graph 11

Investments within the portfolio are managed within the framework of the City's Investment Policy. Objectives of the Policy include:

Diversification

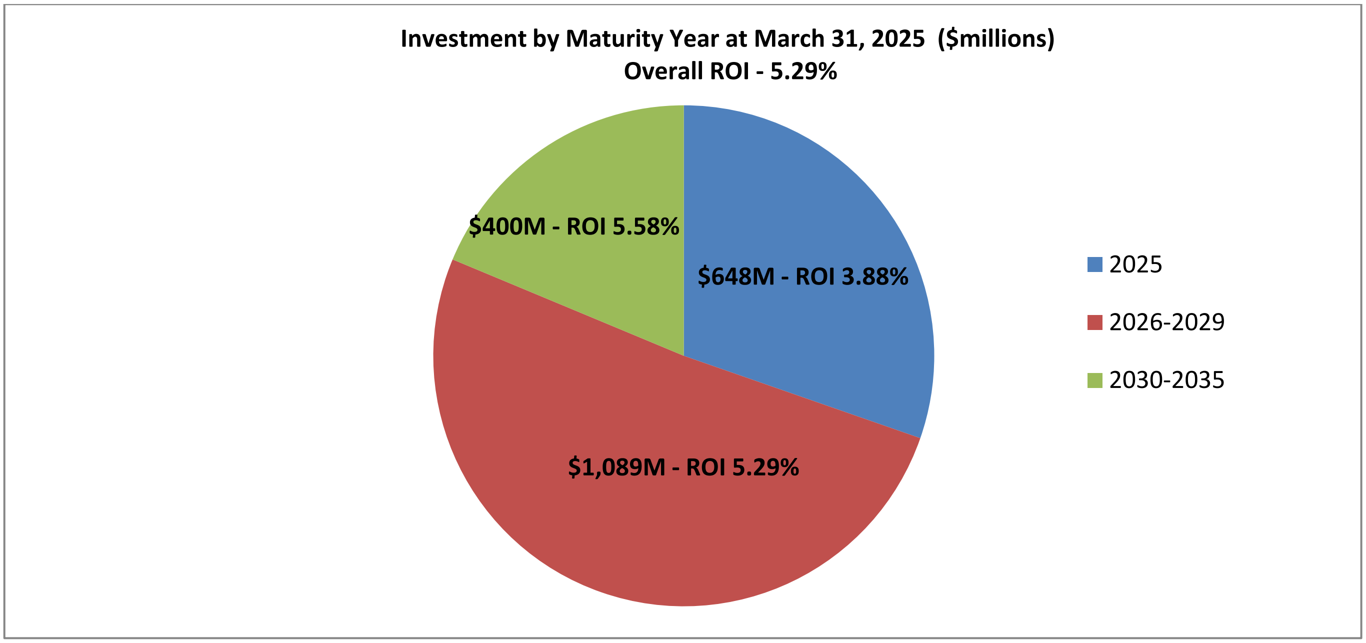
In order to reduce overall portfolio risk, the City diversifies its investment holdings across a range of security types and financial institutions. Graph 12 shows a listing of the City's portfolio by Financial Institution.



Graph 12

Liquidity

The City ensures that the investment portfolio remains sufficiently liquid in order to meet all reasonably anticipated operating and capital cash flow requirements. Maturities coincide with cash requirements, as much as reasonably possible. The investment portfolio is managed through the laddering of investment maturities to account for the timing of cashflow demands. The City's forecasted cash balances are currently in a healthy position with efforts ongoing to remain prepared as new information is incorporated into the cashflow forecast. In the event the City's cash flow requirements change drastically, we are well positioned to add liquidity as necessary. Graph 13 shows the portfolio by maturity terms.



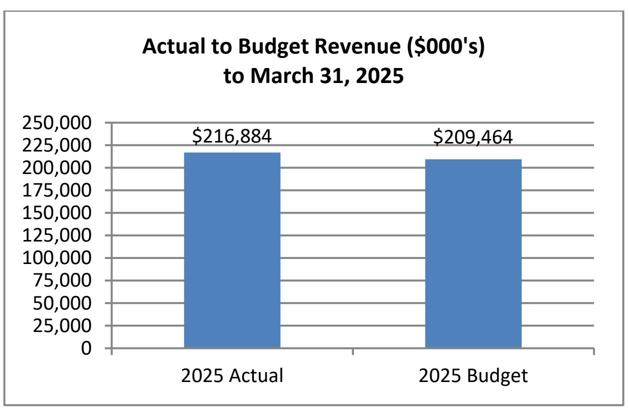
Graph 13

Return on Investment

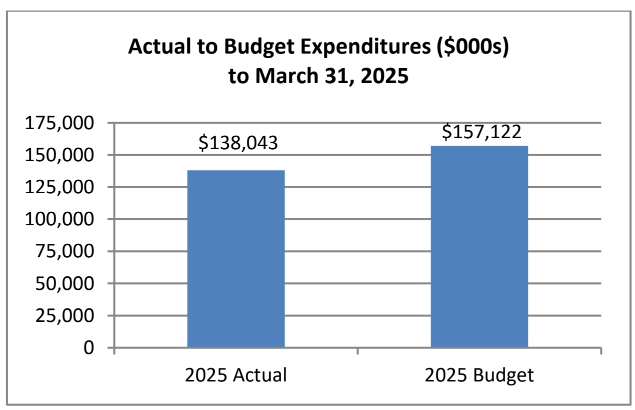
During the three-month period ending March 31, 2025, the City's investment portfolio earned a combined return of approximately 5.29% (during the three-month period ending March 31, 2024 – 5.38%) while maintaining investment security as outlined in the City's investment policy. The City strives to earn a reasonable rate of return on the investment portfolio throughout varying budgetary and economic cycles, taking into account investment risk constraints and liquidity needs.

Actual Revenues and Expenditures Relative to the Budget (Financial Plan)

The following graphs illustrate the variances between the actual and the budgeted operating revenues and expenditures respectively, excluding transfers, for the first quarter of 2025.



Graph 14



Graph 15

Appendix "I" documents the General Operating Fund's revenues and expenditures at the end of the first quarter of 2025 at a more detailed level. Departments are proactively monitoring their actual results on a monthly basis. The following section provides an explanation on a Department-by-Department basis of year-to-date variances in relation to the 2024 budget and as shown in Appendix "II".

Police Services

The current Police Services Operating budget reflects a combined policing strength (between SPS and Provisional Operations Support Unit members) of 810 sworn members by the end of 2025. In accordance with Provincial legislation, the *Police Act*, the Board submitted their 2025 provisional and revised budgets to the City, inclusive of three main components: Surrey Police Service Operations, Lower Mainland Integrated Police Services, and the Provincial Operations Support Unit (comprised of RCMP members supporting SPS and civilian support staff who are employees of the Surrey Police Board, seconded to provide administrative support to these RCMP members).

In relation to the Q1 budget, Police Services currently has a favourable variance of $12.66 million, primarily due to the timing of hiring of budgeted staff, and the timing of operating and one-time expenditures.

Fire Department currently has a favourable variance of $1.30 million as a result of timing of hiring of additional staff in the 2025 budget, and operating expenditures.

Engineering Services-General Operating currently has a favourable variance of $1.33 million, primarily due to the 3-Year Phase-In of MVDCCs and the corresponding increase in the number of projects getting permits, resulting in an overall increase in the number of servicing agreements finalized by the City.

Parks, Recreation & Culture Department currently has a favourable variance of $1.06 million. This is primarily due to higher than budgeted membership revenues and vacancies and timing of expenditures.

Planning & Development Department currently has a favourable variance of $1.71 million. This is attributable to a surge in the issuance of building permits due to the 3-Year Phase-In of MVDCCs which took effect in March 2024.

Surrey Public Library currently has a favourable variance of $0.38 million. This is primarily due to higher than budgeted sponsorship and donation revenues, and vacancies and timing of expenditures.

Mayor and Council currently has a favourable variance of $0.04 million.

City Grants has a favourable variance of $0.05 million, primarily due to the timing of grant disbursements.

City Manager's Department has a favourable variance of $0.05 million, primarily due to the timing of expenditures and savings from vacancies.

Corporate Services Department has a favourable variance of $1.16 million, due to the timing of expenditures and savings from vacancies.

Finance Department currently has a favourable variance of $0.16 million, primarily due to timing of expenditures.

Legal, Bylaw and Risk Services Department currently has a favourable variance of $0.98 million, primarily due to better-than-expected business license revenues and the timing of expenditures.

CONCLUSION

Staff will continuously monitor the City's financial status relative to budget and will take proactive measures to address any unplanned financial challenges.

Kam Grewal
CFO / General Manager, Finance

Appendix "I": 2025 First Quarter Council Report, Executive Summary - Revenues & Expenditures
Appendix "II": 2025 First Quarter Council Report, Departmental Detail

Appendix "I"

2025 1st QUARTER COUNCIL REPORT
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY - REVENUES & EXPENDITURES
$ 000's

REVENUE SUMMARY	2025: 1st Qtr YTD Actual	2025 YTD BUDGET	2025: 1st Qtr YTD Variance	2025 ANNUAL BUDGET
Net Taxation	144,528	144,528	-	578,228
Secondary Suite Infrastructure Fee	9,669	9,123	546	36,492
Other Corporate Fees	2,415	1,224	1,191	3,646
Investment Interest	17,204	15,088	2,116	62,390
Provincial Casino Revenue Sharing	741	741	-	2,962
Other Trsf from Government	6,403	5,978	425	60,923
Penalties & Interest on Taxes	161	231	(70)	8,000
Corporate Leases	3,751	3,348	403	13,392
Non-Tax Revenues	40,344	35,733	4,611	187,805
Program Revenues	32,012	29,204	2,808	116,870
TOTAL REVENUES	216,884	209,464	7,420	882,903

EXPENDITURE SUMMARY	2025: 1st Qtr YTD Actual	2025 YTD BUDGET	2025: 1st Qtr YTD Variance	2025 ANNUAL BUDGET
Program Expenditures, net of transfers	135,176	153,227	18,051	655,915
Council Priorities	33	33	-	260
Fiscal Services	106	346	239	1,383
Debt Interest & Principal	2,301	2,301	-	18,719
Other	426	1,215	789	11,673
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	138,043	157,122	19,080	687,950

CORPORATE TRANSFER SUMMARY	2025: 1st Qtr YTD Actual	2025 YTD BUDGET	2025: 1st Qtr YTD Variance	2025 ANNUAL BUDGET
Transfer to /(from) Operating Sources	5,759	5,815	56	(23,541)
Transfer to /(from) Reserve Sources	8,450	8,450	-	33,800
Transfer to /(from) Surplus	47,580	45,698	(1,882)	184,694
TOTAL TRANSFERS	61,789	59,963	(1,826)	194,953
Surplus (Deficit)	17,053	(7,621)	24,674	-
Trsf (To)From Unapprop Surplus	(17,053)	7,621	(24,674)	-
BALANCED BUDGET	-	-	-	-

1st Quarter YTD Actual to Budget Variance: $ 24,674

Appendix “II”

2025 1st QUARTER COUNCIL REPORT
DEPARTMENTAL DETAIL
$ 000's

PROGRAM REVENUES	2025: 1st Qtr YTD ACTUAL	2025 YTD BUDGET	2025: 1st Qtr YTD Variance	2025 ANNUAL BUDGET
Police Services	3,130	2,857	273	10,508
Fire	435	406	29	5,352
Engineering Services	2,717	2,120	597	8,477
Parks, Recreation & Culture	10,176	9,554	622	37,696
Planning & Development	10,044	9,145	899	31,379
Surrey Public Library	204	99	106	1,455
Mayor & Council	-	-	-	-
City Grants	-	-	-	-
City Manager	600	600		2,400
Corporate Services	694	653	41	6,920
Finance	323	386	(63)	1,544
Legal, Bylaw & Risk Services	3,689	3,385	304	11,139
TOTAL PROGRAM REVENUES	**32,012**	**29,204**	2,808	**116,870**

PROGRAM EXPENDITURES NET OF TRANSFERS	2025: 1st Qtr YTD ACTUAL	2025 YTD BUDGET	2025: 1st Qtr YTD Variance	2025 ANNUAL BUDGET
Police Services	47,606	59,993	12,388	250,649
Fire	20,374	21,640	1,266	97,193
Engineering Services	2,052	2,781	729	10,575
Parks, Recreation & Culture	25,494	25,934	440	120,980
Planning & Development	6,989	7,795	807	30,724
Surrey Public Library	5,927	6,199	272	24,957
Mayor & Council	516	553	38	2,181
City Grants	200	252	53	5,203
City Manager	1,640	1,685	46	6,526
Corporate Services	16,530	17,648	1,117	71,227
Finance	2,722	2,944	221	12,993
Legal, Bylaw & Risk Services	5,128	5,803	675	22,707
TOTAL PROGRAM EXPENDITURES	**135,176**	**153,227**	18,051	**655,915**

NET PROGRAM	2025: 1st Qtr YTD ACTUAL	2025 YTD BUDGET	2025: 1st Qtr YTD Variance	2025 ANNUAL BUDGET
Police Services	44,476	57,137	12,661	240,141
Fire	19,939	21,234	1,296	91,841
Engineering Services	(665)	662	1,326	2,098
Parks, Recreation & Culture	15,318	16,379	1,062	83,284
Planning & Development	(3,055)	(1,350)	1,705	(655)
Surrey Public Library	5,722	6,100	378	23,502
Mayor & Council	516	553	38	2,181
City Grants	200	252	53	5,203
City Manager	1,040	1,085	46	4,126
Corporate Services	15,837	16,995	1,158	64,307
Finance	2,399	2,558	159	11,449
Legal, Bylaw & Risk Services	1,439	2,418	979	11,568
NET PROGRAM TOTAL	**103,164**	**124,024**	20,860	**539,045**