



2024 Development Charge Background Study

Town of Grand Valley

For Public Circulation and Comment

May 17, 2024

Watson & Associates Economists Ltd.
905-272-3600
info@watsonecon.ca

Table of Contents

	Page
Executive Summary	i
1. Introduction.....	1-1
1.1 Purpose of this Document.....	1-1
1.2 Summary of the Process.....	1-2
1.3 Changes to the Development Charges Act, 1997	1-3
1.3.1 More Homes for Everyone Act, 2022 (Bill 109)	1-3
1.3.2 More Homes Built Fast Act, 2022 (Bill 23)	1-4
1.3.3 Helping Homebuyers, Protecting Tenants Act, 2023 (Bill 97).....	1-8
1.3.4 Affordable Homes and Good Jobs Act, 2023 (Bill 134).....	1-8
1.3.5 Cutting Red Tape to Build More Homes Act, 2024 (Bill 185) ...	1-10
2. Current Town D.C. Policy.....	2-1
2.1 By-law Enactment.....	2-1
2.2 Services Covered	2-1
2.3 Timing of D.C. Calculation and Payment	2-1
2.4 Indexing	2-2
2.5 Redevelopment Credits	2-2
2.6 Area to Which the By-law Applies and Exemptions	2-2
3. Anticipated Development in the Town.....	3-1
3.1 Requirement of the Act	3-1
3.2 Basis of Population, Household and Non-Residential Gross Floor Area Forecast	3-1
3.3 Summary of Growth Forecast	3-2
4. The Approach to the Calculation of the Charge	4-1
4.1 Introduction	4-1
4.2 Services Potentially Involved	4-1
4.3 Increase in the Need for Service.....	4-1



Table of Contents (Cont'd)

	Page
4.4	Local Service Policy..... 4-6
4.5	Capital Forecast..... 4-6
4.6	Treatment of Credits 4-7
4.7	Eligible Debt and Committed Excess Capacity 4-7
4.8	Existing Reserve Funds 4-7
4.9	Deductions..... 4-8
4.9.1	Reduction Required by Level of Service Ceiling 4-8
4.9.2	Reduction for Uncommitted Excess Capacity 4-9
4.9.3	Reduction for Benefit to Existing Development 4-9
4.9.4	Reduction for Anticipated Grants, Subsidies and Other Contributions..... 4-11
4.10	Town-Wide vs. Area Rating 4-11
4.11	Allocation of Development 4-11
5.	D.C.-Eligible Cost Analysis by Service..... 5-1
5.1	Introduction 5-1
5.2	Service Levels and 10-Year Capital Costs for Municipal-Wide D.C. Calculation 5-1
5.2.1	Parks and Recreation Services..... 5-1
5.2.2	Library Services 5-2
5.3	Service Levels and Buildout Capital Costs for Municipal-Wide Services D.C. Calculations 5-5
5.3.1	Services Related to a Highway 5-5
5.3.2	Fire Protection Services 5-5
5.4	Buildout Capital Costs for Urban Services D.C. Calculation 5-9
5.4.1	Water Services..... 5-9
5.4.2	Wastewater Services 5-9
5.5	Buildout Capital Costs for Rural Services D.C. Calculation 5-12
5.5.1	Septage Services..... 5-12
6.	D.C. Calculation 6-1
7.	D.C. Policy Recommendations and D.C. Policy Rules 7-1
7.1	Introduction 7-1
7.2	D.C. By-law Structure 7-2
7.3	D.C. By-law Rules..... 7-2
7.3.1	Payment in any Particular Case..... 7-2
7.3.2	Determination of the Amount of the Charge..... 7-2
7.3.3	Application to Redevelopment of Land (Demolition and Conversion)..... 7-3
7.3.4	Exemptions (full or partial) 7-4
7.3.5	Transition 7-5



Table of Contents (Cont'd)

	Page
7.3.6	Timing of Collection 7-5
7.3.7	Indexing 7-5
7.3.8	D.C Spatial Applicability 7-6
7.4	Other D.C. By-law Provisions 7-7
7.4.1	Categories of Services for Reserve Fund and Credit Purposes..... 7-7
7.4.2	By-law In-force Date 7-7
7.4.3	Minimum Interest Rate Paid on Refunds and Charged for Inter-Reserve Fund Borrowing 7-7
7.5	Other Recommendations 7-7
8.	Asset Management Plan 8-1
8.1	Introduction 8-1
8.2	Asset Management Plan 8-3
9.	By-law Implementation 9-1
9.1	Public Consultation Process 9-1
9.1.1	Introduction 9-1
9.1.2	Public Meeting of Council..... 9-1
9.1.3	Other Consultation Activity 9-1
9.2	Anticipated Impact of the Charge on Development..... 9-2
9.3	Implementation Requirements 9-3
9.3.1	Introduction 9-3
9.3.2	Notice of Passage 9-3
9.3.3	By-law Pamphlet 9-3
9.3.4	Appeals 9-4
9.3.5	Complaints 9-4
9.3.6	Credits 9-5
9.3.7	Front-Ending Agreements 9-5
9.3.8	Severance and Subdivision Agreement Conditions 9-5
Appendix A	Background Information on Residential and Non-Residential Growth Forecast A-1
Appendix B	Level of Service B-1
Appendix C	Long-Term Capital and Operating Cost Examination C-1
Appendix D	Local Service and Developer Contribution Policy D-1
Appendix E	Proposed Development Charge By-law E-1



List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Full Description of Acronym
D.C.	Development charge
D.C.A.	<i>Development Charges Act, 1997</i> as amended
G.F.A.	Gross floor area
LPAT	Local Planning Appeal Tribunal
N.F.P.O.W.	No Fixed Place of Work
OLT	Ontario Land Tribunal
O.M.B.	Ontario Municipal Board
O. Reg.	Ontario Regulation
P.O.A.	<i>Provincial Offences Act</i>
P.P.U.	Persons per unit
s.s.	Subsection
sq.m.	square metre
sq.ft.	square foot
km	kilometer



Executive Summary



Executive Summary

1. The report provided herein represents the Development Charges (D.C.) Background Study for the Town of Grand Valley (Town) required by the *Development Charges Act, 1997* (D.C.A.). This report has been prepared in accordance with the methodology required under the D.C.A. The contents include the following:
 - Chapter 1 – Introduction and overview of the legislative requirements of the D.C.A.;
 - Chapter 2 – Current Town D.C. policy
 - Chapter 3 – Summary of the residential and non-residential growth forecasts for the Town;
 - Chapter 4 – Approach to calculating the D.C.;
 - Chapter 5 – Review of historical service standards and identification of D.C. recoverable capital costs to service growth;
 - Chapter 6 – Calculation of the D.C.s;
 - Chapter 7 – D.C. policy recommendations and D.C. by-law rules;
 - Chapter 8 – Asset management plan requirements of the D.C.A.; and
 - Chapter 9 – By-law implementation.

2. D.C.s provide for the recovery of growth-related capital expenditures from new development. The D.C.A. is the statutory basis to recover these charges. The methodology is detailed in Chapter 4; a simplified summary is provided below:
 - 1) Identify amount, type and location of growth;
 - 2) Identify servicing needs to accommodate growth;
 - 3) Identify capital costs to provide services to meet the needs;
 - 4) Deduct:
 - Grants, subsidies and other contributions;
 - Benefit to existing development;
 - Amounts in excess of 15-year historical service calculation;
 - D.C. reserve funds;



- 5) Net costs are then allocated between residential and non-residential benefit; and
 - 6) Net costs divided by growth to provide the D.C. calculation.
3. Changes to the D.C.A. were introduced through four bills passed in the Ontario legislature since the Town's last D.C. by-law amendment: Bill 109, Bill 23, Bill 97, and Bill 134. The following provides a brief summary of the recent changes.

Bill 109: *More Homes for Everyone Act, 2022*

On April 14, 2022, Bill 109 received Royal Assent. One of the changes of the Bill and Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 438/22 that took effect upon Royal Assent included amending the D.C.A. and O. Reg. 82/98 related to the requirements for the information which is to be included in the annual Treasurer's statement on D.C. reserve funds and the requirement for publication of the statement. Further information is provided in subsection 1.3.5.

Bill 23: *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022*

On November 28, 2022, Bill 23 received Royal Assent. This Act amends a number of pieces of legislation including the *Planning Act* and the D.C.A. Subsequently, further amendments to these provisions were made through Bills 97 and 134. The following provides a summary of the changes to the D.C.A. (further details are provided in subsection 1.3.6 of this report):

- Additional residential unit exemption: Allowance of a third unit to be exempt from D.C.s in existing and new residential dwellings;
- Removal of housing as an eligible D.C. service;
- New statutory exemptions for affordable units, attainable units (to be in effect upon proclamation by the Lieutenant Governor);
- New statutory exemptions for inclusionary zoning units, and non-profit housing developments;
- Historical level of service extended to 15-year period instead of the prior 10-year period;
- Capital cost definition may be revised to prescribe services for which land or an interest in land will be restricted;
- Capital cost definition has been revised to remove studies;



- Mandatory reduction for new D.C. by-laws passed after November 28, 2022, as follows:
 - Year 1 – 80% of the maximum charge;
 - Year 2 – 85% of the maximum charge;
 - Year 3 – 90% of the maximum charge;
 - Year 4 – 95% of the maximum charge; and
 - Year 5 to expiry – 100% of the maximum charge.
 - D.C. by-law expiry will be 10 years after the date the by-law comes into force (unless repealed earlier);
 - D.C. for rental housing developments to receive a discount as follows:
 - Three or more bedrooms – 25% reduction;
 - Two bedrooms – 20% reduction; and
 - All other bedroom quantities – 15% reduction.
 - Maximum interest rate for installments and determination of charge for eligible site plan and zoning by-law amendment applications to be set at the average prime rate plus 1%; and
 - Requirement to allocate funds received– municipalities will be required to spend or allocate at least 60% of their reserve fund at the beginning of the year for water, wastewater, and services related to a highway.
4. The Town is undertaking a D.C. public process and anticipates passing new by-laws for the eligible services. The mandatory public meeting has been set for June 11, 2024 with adoption of the by-laws anticipated for July 16, 2024, with an effective date of August 6, 2024 in advance of the expiry of the current by-law on August 7, 2024.
5. The growth forecast (Chapter 3) on which the D.C. is based, projects the following population, housing and non-residential floor area for the 10-year (2024 to 2034) period, an urban buildout period (2024 to urban buildout), a rural buildout period (2024 to rural buildout) and a municipal-wide buildout period (2024 to municipal-wide buildout).



Table ES-1
Summary of Growth Forecast by Planning Period

Measure	10 Year 2024 to 2034	Urban Buildout	Municipal- wide Buildout
(Net) Population Increase	2,208	2,456	2,479
Residential Unit Increase	803	862	902
Non-Residential – Gross Floor Area Increase (sq.m.)	247,300	385,600	385,600

Source: Watson & Associates Economists Ltd. forecast 2024.

6. Chapter 5 herein provides, in detail and by service area, the gross capital costs for the increase in need to service new development and the respective deductions that have been made to arrive at the D.C. recoverable costs included in the calculation of the charge. The following Town-wide services are calculated based on a 10-year forecast:

- Parks and recreation services; and
- Library services.

The following Town-wide services are calculated based on a buildout period forecast:

- Fire protection services; and
- Services related to a highway.

The following urban area-specific services are calculated based on a buildout period forecast:

- Water services; and
- Wastewater services.

The following rural area-specific service is calculated based on a buildout period forecast:

- Septage services.



A summary of the total growth-related costs is provided below in Table ES-2.

Table ES-2
Summary of Expenditures Anticipated Over the Respective Forecast Periods

Summary of Expenditures Anticipated Over the Life of the By-laws	Expenditure Amount
Total Gross Capital Costs	\$153,479,000
Less: Benefit to Existing Development	\$10,795,000
Less: Post Planning Period Benefit	\$66,425,000
Less: Other Deductions	\$7,050,000
Less: Grants, Subsidies and Other Contributions	\$37,000
Less: Existing D.C. Reserve Funds	\$4,240,000
Net Costs to be Recovered from Development Charges	\$64,932,000

Based on the above table, the Town plans to spend \$153.5 million over the various planning periods of which \$64.9 million (42%) is recoverable from D.C.s. Of the net \$64.9 million included in the calculation, \$60.2 million is recoverable from residential development and \$4.7 million from non-residential development. It is noted also that any exemptions or reductions in the charges would reduce this recovery further. This suggests that non-D.C. costs over the forecast period will total \$88.5 million.

This report has undertaken a calculation of charges based on the anticipated development summarized in Table ES-1 and the future identified needs presented in Table ES-2. Charges have been provided on a Town-wide basis and area specific basis. The corresponding single detached unit charge in the serviced area is \$75,218. The non-residential charge in the serviced area is \$12.62 per square foot of building area. The calculated schedule of charges is presented in Table ES-3.



Table ES-3
Calculated Schedule of Development Charges

Service	RESIDENTIAL				NON-RESIDENTIAL
	Single and Semi-Detached Dwelling	Other Multiples	Apartments - 2 Bedrooms +	Apartments - Bachelor and 1 Bedroom	(per sq.ft. of Gross Floor Area)
Municipal Wide Services:					
Roads and Related	11,295	9,839	7,378	3,667	4.32
Fire Protection Services	3,847	3,351	2,513	1,249	1.47
Parks and Recreation Services	3,129	2,726	2,044	1,016	0.49
Library Services	2,770	2,413	1,809	899	0.44
Total Municipal Wide Services	21,041	18,329	13,744	6,831	6.72
Urban Services					
Water Services	8,176	7,122	5,341	2,655	0.93
Wastewater Services	46,001	40,071	30,048	14,935	4.97
Total Urban Services	54,177	47,193	35,389	17,590	5.90
Rural Services					
Septage Services	327	285	214	106	0.00
Total Rural Services	327	285	214	106	0.00
GRAND TOTAL URBAN AREA	75,218	65,522	49,133	24,421	12.62
GRAND TOTAL RURAL AREA	21,368	18,614	13,958	6,937	6.72



7. Chapter 7 outlines the D.C. by-law policy recommendations and rules as summarized below:

- Timing of Collection:
 - D.C.s to be calculated and payable at the time of building permit issuance
 - D.C.s for developments proceeding through Site Plan or Zoning By-law Amendment applications will be determined based on the charges in effect on the day of the application (charges to be frozen for a maximum period of two years after planning application approval)
 - Rental housing and institutional developments would pay D.C.s in six equal annual payments, commencing from the date of occupancy
- Statutory D.C. Exemptions:
 - Upper/Lower Tier Governments and School Boards
 - Development of lands intended for use by a university that received operating funds from the Government
 - Existing industrial building expansions (may expand by 50% with no D.C.)
 - Additional residential units in existing and new residential buildings
 - May add up to two apartments for a single detached, semi-detached or row house (only one unit can be in an ancillary structure)
 - One additional unit or 1% of the units in an existing rental residential building with four or more residential units
 - Non-profit housing
 - Inclusionary zoning affordable units
- D.C. discounts for rental housing development based on dwelling unit type:
 - >2 bedrooms - 25% discount
 - 2 bedrooms - 20% discount
 - <2 bedrooms - 15% discount
- Mandatory reduction of the charge:
 - Year 1 – 80% of the maximum charge
 - Year 2 – 85% of the maximum charge



- Year 3 – 90% of the maximum charge
 - Year 4 – 95% of the maximum charge, and
 - Year 5 to expiry – 100% of the maximum charge
 - Non-Statutory Deductions:
 - an accessory use not exceeding 15 square metres;
 - non-residential farm buildings; and
 - places of worship including lands associated with church yards, cemeteries and burial grounds, exempt under section 3 of the *Assessment Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. A31, as amended.
 - Redevelopment credits provided where building permit issuance occurs within three years for conversion or demolitions of existing structures
 - Charges to be indexed annually on the date the by-law comes in to force, in accordance with the D.C.A.
8. Council will consider the findings and recommendations provided in the report and, in conjunction with public input, approve such policies and rates it deems appropriate. These directions will refine the draft D.C. by-law which is appended in Appendix E. These decisions may include:
- adopting the charges and policies recommended herein;
 - considering additional exemptions to the by-laws; and
 - considering reductions in the charge by class of development (e.g., obtained by removing certain services on which the charge is based and/or by a general reduction in the charge).



Development Charge Background Study



Chapter 1

Introduction



1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Document

This background study has been prepared pursuant to the requirements of the *Development Charges Act 1997* (s.10), and accordingly, recommends new Development Charges (D.C.s) and policies for the Town of Grand Valley (Town).

The Town retained Watson & Associates Economists Ltd. (Watson) to undertake the D.C. study process. Watson worked with senior staff of the Town in preparing this D.C. analysis and the policy recommendations.

This D.C. background study, containing the proposed D.C. by-law, will be distributed to members of the public in order to provide interested parties with sufficient background information on the legislation, the study's recommendations, and an outline of the basis for these recommendations.

This report has been prepared, in the first instance, to meet the statutory requirements applicable to the Town's D.C. background study, as summarized in Chapter 4. It also addresses the forecast amount, type, and location of growth (Chapter 3), the requirement for "rules" governing the imposition of the charges (Chapter 7), and the proposed by-law to be made available as part of the approval process (Appendix E).

In addition, the report is designed to set out sufficient background on the legislation and the policies underlying the proposed by-law, to make the exercise understandable to interested parties. Finally, the D.C. background study addresses post-adoption implementation requirements (Chapter 9) which are critical to the successful application of the new policy.

The chapters in the report are supported by appendices containing the data required to explain and substantiate the calculation of the charge. A full discussion of the statutory requirements for the preparation of a background study and calculation of a D.C. is provided herein.



1.2 Summary of the Process

A public meeting required under Section 12 of the D.C.A. has been scheduled for June 11, 2024 at least two weeks after the posting of the D.C. background study and draft D.C. by-laws on the Town's website. Its purpose is to present the background study and draft D.C. by-laws to the public and to solicit public input on the matter. The public meeting is also being held to answer any questions regarding the study's purpose, methodology and the proposed D.C. by-laws for the Town.

In accordance with the legislation, the background study and proposed D.C. by-laws will be available for public review at least 60 days prior to by-law passage.

The process to be followed in finalizing the report and recommendations includes:

- consideration of responses received prior to, at or immediately following the public meeting; and
- finalization of the report and Council consideration of the by-law subsequent to the public meeting.

Table 1-1 outlines the study process to date and the proposed schedule to be followed with respect to the D.C. by-law adoption process.

Table 1-1
Schedule of Key D.C. Process Dates

Process Steps	Dates
1. Project initiation meeting with staff	September 2023
2. Data collection and staff interviews	September 2023 to April 2024
3. Presentation of draft findings and D.C. policy discussion with municipal Staff	May 1 2024
4. D.C. Background Study and draft D.C. by-law available to public	May 17, 2024
5. Public Meeting of Council	June 11, 2024



Process Steps	Dates
6. D.C. By-law passage (anticipated)	July 16, 2024
7. D.C. By-Law effective date	July 17, 2024
8. Newspaper notice given of by-law passage	By 20 days after passage
9. Last day for by-law appeal	40 days after passage
10. Municipality makes available D.C. pamphlet	by 60 days after in force date

1.3 Changes to the Development Charges Act, 1997

Since 2021, when the Town last amended their D.C. by-law, a number of changes to the *Development Charges Act, 1997* have been introduced through various legislation including the following:

- *More Homes for Everyone Act, 2022* (Bill 109)
- *More Homes Built Fast Act, 2022* (Bill 23);
- *Helping Homebuyers, Protecting Tenants Act, 2023* (Bill 97); and
- *Affordable Homes and Good Jobs Act, 2023* (Bill 134).

The following provides an overview of the changes to the D.C.A. that each of these pieces of legislation provided.

It is also noted that on April 10, 2024, the Cutting Red Tape to Build More Homes Act, 2024 (Bill 185), was released and is currently in the legislative process. Section 1.3.5 provides further details of the proposed changes to the D.C.A.

1.3.1 *More Homes for Everyone Act, 2022 (Bill 109)*

On April 14, 2022, Bill 109 received Royal Assent. One of the changes of the Bill and Ontario Regulation (O. Reg.) 438/22 that took effect upon Royal Assent included



amending the D.C.A. and O. Reg. 82/98 related to the requirements for the information which is to be included in the annual Treasurer's statement on D.C. reserve funds and the requirement for publication of the statement. The following additional information must be provided for each D.C. service being collected for during the year:

- a) whether, as of the end of the year, the municipality expects to incur the amount of capital costs that were estimated, in the relevant development charge background study, to be incurred during the term of the applicable development charge by-law;
- b) if the answer to a) is no, the amount the municipality now expects to incur and a statement as to why this amount is expected; and
- c) if no money was spent from the reserve fund during the year, a statement as to why there was no spending during the year.

The changes to the D.C.A. has also been amended to now require that the annual Treasurer's statement be made available to the public on the website of the municipality or, if there is no such website, in the municipal office.

1.3.2 More Homes Built Fast Act, 2022 (Bill 23)

On November 28, 2022, Bill 23 received Royal Assent. This Act amends a number of pieces of legislation including the *Planning Act* and the D.C.A. Subsequently the proposed exemptions for affordable units was further amended through Bill 134 and Bill 97. The following provides a summary of the changes to the D.C.A.:

1.3.2.1 Additional Residential Unit Exemption

The rules for these exemptions are now provided in the D.C.A., rather than the regulations and are summarized as follows:

- Exemption for residential units in existing rental residential buildings – For rental residential buildings with four or more residential units, the greater of one unit or 1% of the existing residential units will be exempt from D.C.
- Exemption for additional residential units in existing and new residential buildings – The following developments will be exempt from a D.C.:
 - A second unit in a detached, semi-detached, or rowhouse if all buildings and ancillary structures cumulatively contain no more than one residential unit;



- A third unit in a detached, semi-detached, or rowhouse if no ancillary buildings or structures contain any residential units; and
- One residential unit in a building or structure ancillary to a detached, semi-detached, or rowhouse on a parcel of land, if the detached, semi-detached, or rowhouse contains no more than two residential units and no other buildings or ancillary structures contain any residential units.
- Bill 97 (*Helping Homebuyers, Protecting Tenants Act*), extended the mandatory exemption from payment of D.C.s for addition residential units new residential buildings or in existing houses to all lands versus just urban lands.

1.3.2.2 *Removal of Housing as an Eligible D.C. Service*

Housing services is removed as an eligible service. Municipalities with by-laws that include a charge for housing services can no longer collect for this service.

1.3.2.3 *New Statutory Exemptions for Affordable Units, Attainable Units, and Inclusionary Zoning Units*

Affordable units, attainable units, inclusionary zoning units and non-profit housing developments will be exempt from the payment of D.C.s, as follows:

- Affordable Rental Units:
 - The rent is no greater than the lesser of,
 - the income-based affordable rent for the residential unit set out in the Affordable Residential Units bulletin, as identified by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing in accordance with subsection (5), and
 - the average market rent identified for the residential unit set out in the Affordable Residential Units bulletin.
- Affordable Owned Units:
 - The price of the residential unit is no greater than the lesser of,
 - the income-based affordable purchase price for the residential unit set out in the Affordable Residential Units bulletin, as identified by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing in accordance with subsection (6), and
 - 90 per cent of the average purchase price identified for the residential unit set out in the Affordable Residential Units bulletin.



- **Attainable Units:** Excludes affordable units and rental units; will be defined as prescribed development or class of development and sold to a person who is at “arm’s length” from the seller.
 - Note: for affordable and attainable units, the municipality shall enter into an agreement that ensures the unit remains affordable or attainable for 25 years. Also exemptions for affordable and attainable units will come into effect on a day to be named by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor.
- **Inclusionary Zoning Units:** Affordable housing units required under inclusionary zoning by-laws are exempt from a D.C.

1.3.2.4 New Statutory Exemption for Non-Profit Housing

Non-profit housing development has been removed from the instalment payment section of the Act (section 26.1), as these units are now exempt from the payment of D.C.s.

1.3.2.5 Rental Housing Discount

The D.C. payable for rental housing development will be reduced based on the number of bedrooms in each unit as follows:

- Three or more bedrooms – 25% reduction;
- Two bedrooms – 20% reduction; and
- All other bedroom quantities – 15% reduction.

1.3.2.6 Historical Level of Service extended to 15-year period instead of the historical 10-year period

Prior to Royal Assent of Bill 23, the increase in need for service was limited by the average historical level of service calculated over the 10-year period preceding the preparation of the D.C. background study. This average historical level of service is now extended to the historical 15-year period.

1.3.2.7 Revised Definition of Capital Costs

The definition of capital costs has been revised to remove studies. Further, the regulations to the Act will prescribe services for which land or an interest in land will be restricted. As at the time of writing, no services have been prescribed for this purpose.



1.3.2.8 Mandatory Phase-in of a D.C.

For all D.C. by-laws passed after January 1, 2022, the charge must be phased-in annually over the first five years the by-law is in force, as follows:

- Year 1 – 80% of the maximum charge;
- Year 2 – 85% of the maximum charge;
- Year 3 – 90% of the maximum charge;
- Year 4 – 95% of the maximum charge; and
- Year 5 to expiry – 100% of the maximum charge.

1.3.2.9 D.C. By-law Expiry

A D.C. by-law now expires ten years after the day it comes into force (unless the by-law provides for an earlier expiry date). This extends the by-law's maximum life from what was previously five years.

1.3.2.10 Maximum Interest Rate for Instalments and Determination of Charge for Eligible Site Plan and Zoning By-law Amendment Applications

The Act allows interest to be charged on D.C.s calculated at the time of Site Plan or Zoning By-law Amendment applications (S.26.2 of the Act) and for mandatory installment payments (S. 26.1 of the Act). No maximum interest rate was previously prescribed, which allowed municipalities to choose the interest rate to impose. As per Bill 23, the maximum interest rate is set at the average prime rate plus 1%. This maximum interest rate provision would apply to all instalment payments and eligible site plan and zoning by-law amendment applications occurring after November 28, 2022.

1.3.2.11 Requirement to Allocate Funds Received

Annually, beginning in 2023, municipalities will be required to spend or allocate at least 60% of the monies in a reserve fund at the beginning of the year for water services, wastewater services, and services related to a highway. Other services may be prescribed by the regulation.



1.3.3 *Helping Homebuyers, Protecting Tenants Act, 2023 (Bill 97)*

The *Helping Homebuyers, Protecting Tenants Act* (Bill 97) received Royal Assent on June 8, 2023. This bill extends the mandatory exemption from payment of D.C.s for additional residential units in new residential buildings or in existing houses to all lands versus just urban lands.

1.3.4 *Affordable Homes and Good Jobs Act, 2023 (Bill 134)*

The exemption for affordable residential units was included in the *More Homes Built Faster Act* (Bill 23), enacted by the Province on November 28, 2022. Under this legislation, affordable residential units were defined within subsection 4.1 of the D.C.A. and exemptions for D.C.s were provided in respect of this definition. While the legislation was enacted in November 2022, the ability for municipalities to implement the exemptions required the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing to publish an “Affordable Residential Units for the Purposes of the *Development Charges Act, 1997* Bulletin.” This bulletin would inform the average market rent and purchase price to be used in determining which developments qualify as affordable residential units. As of the time of writing, this bulletin had not been published by the Minister.

Bill 134 received Royal Assent on December 4, 2023 and provides for a modification to the affordable residential unit definition by:

- Introducing an income-based test for affordable rent and purchase price; and
- Increasing the threshold for the market test of affordable rent and purchase price.

This change provides the exemption based on the lesser of the two measures.

Moreover, the rules in subsection 4.1 of the D.C.A. are unchanged with respect to:

- The tenant and purchaser transacting the affordable unit being at arm’s length;
- The intent of maintaining the affordable residential unit definition for a 25-year period, requiring an agreement with the municipality (which may be registered on title); and
- Exemptions for attainable residential units and associated rules (requiring further regulations).

The following table provides a comparison of the definitions provided through Bill 23 and those provided through Bill 134 (underlining added for emphasis).



Item	Bill 23 Definition	Bill 134 Definition (Current D.C.A. Definition)
Affordable residential unit rent (subsection 4.1 (2), para. 1)	The rent is no greater than <u>80 per cent of the average market rent</u> , as determined in accordance with subsection (5).	The rent is no greater than <u>the lesser of</u> , <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the <u>income-based affordable rent</u> for the residential unit set out in the Affordable Residential Units bulletin, as identified by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing in accordance with subsection (5), and ii. the <u>average market rent</u> identified for the residential unit set out in the Affordable Residential Units bulletin.
Average market rent/rent based on income (subsection 4.1 (5)) for the purposes of subsection 4.1 (2), para. 1	The <u>average market rent for the year in which the residential unit is occupied by a tenant</u> , as identified in the bulletin entitled the “Affordable Residential Units for the Purposes of the Development Charges Act, 1997 Bulletin.”	The Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing shall, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) determine the <u>income of a household</u> that, in the Minister’s opinion, is <u>at the 60th percentile of gross annual incomes for renter households in the applicable local municipality</u>; and (b) identify the <u>rent</u> that, in the Minister’s opinion, is <u>equal to 30 per cent of the income of the household</u> referred to in clause (a).
Affordable residential unit ownership (subsection 4.1 (3), para. 1)	The price of the residential unit is no greater than <u>80 per cent of the average purchase price</u> , as determined in accordance with subsection (6).	The price of the residential unit is no greater than <u>the lesser of</u> , <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. the <u>income-based affordable purchase price</u> for the residential unit set out in the Affordable Residential Units bulletin, as identified by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and



Item	Bill 23 Definition	Bill 134 Definition (Current D.C.A. Definition)
		Housing in accordance with subsection (6), and ii. <u>90 per cent of the average purchase price</u> identified for the residential unit set out in the Affordable Residential Units bulletin.
Average market purchase price/purchase price based on income (subsection 4.1 (6)) for the purposes of subsection 4.1 (3), para. 1	The <u>average purchase price for the year in which the residential unit is sold</u> , as identified in the bulletin entitled the “Affordable Residential Units for the Purposes of the Development Charges Act, 1997 Bulletin,” as it is amended from time to time, that is published by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing on a website of the Government of Ontario.	The Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing shall, (a) determine the <u>income of a household</u> that, in the Minister’s opinion, is at the <u>60th percentile of gross annual incomes for households in the applicable local municipality</u> ; and (b) identify the <u>purchase price</u> that, in the Minister’s opinion, <u>would result in annual accommodation costs equal to 30 per cent of the income of the household</u> referred to in clause (a)

1.3.5 *Cutting Red Tape to Build More Homes Act, 2024 (Bill 185)*

On April 10, 2024, the Ontario Legislature released proposed changes to the D.C.A. which proposes the following changes:

- The removal of the Mandatory Phase-in for D.C. by-laws passed after Bill 185 comes into effect;
- A reduction to the D.C. rate freeze timelines for developments proceeding through site plan and zoning by-law amendment applications under the *Planning Act*. Charges are currently held at rates in place on the date the application is made until building permit issuance, provided the building permit is issued within two (2) years of the approval of the application. This time period is proposed to be



reduced to 18 months under Bill 185 (note that the two (2) year timeline will still apply to applications received prior to Bill 185 receiving Royal Assent);

- Inclusion of growth-related studies, including the D.C. background study, as a D.C.-eligible costs;
- Provide a provision of the D.C. by-law specifying the date the by-law expires or to amend the provision to extend the expiry date;
- To allow minor amendments related to the imposition of studies, removal of the mandatory phase-in, and extension of by-law expiry dates (subject to the 10-year limitations provided in the D.C.A.) to be undertaken for by-laws passed after November 28, 2022 and before Bill 185 takes effect; and
- To modernize public notice requirements.

As this legislation has not been enacted at the time of writing this D.C. Background Study, the proposed changes have not been reflected in the D.C. calculations or draft by-laws contained herein.



Chapter 2

Current Town D.C. Policy



2. Current Town D.C. Policy

2.1 By-law Enactment

The Town adopted By-law number 2019-42 on August 7, 2019, which provides for D.C.s to be imposed. By-law 2019-42 was amended by By-law 2021-25 on May 11, 2021. By-law 2019-42, as amended, will expire on August 7, 2024 at 12:01 AM, and the following sections review the current D.C. policies within the by-law.

2.2 Services Covered

The following services are included under By-law 2019-42, as amended:

Municipal-wide Services

- Roads and Related
- Fire Protection
- Parks and Recreation
- Library
- Administrative

Urban Area-Specific Services

- Water
- Wastewater

Rural Serviced Area-Specific Service

- Septage Treatment.

2.3 Timing of D.C. Calculation and Payment

Calculation and payment of D.C.s are due and payable at the time of building permit issuance for the development. The by-law also allows the Town to enter into alternative payment agreements with owners.



2.4 Indexing

The by-law provides for annual indexing of the charges on August 7 of each year. Table 2-1 provides the charges currently in effect as of August 7, 2023, for residential and non-residential development types, as well as the breakdown of the charges by service and service area.

Table 2-1
Town of Grand Valley
2024 Development Charges

Service	RESIDENTIAL: Single and Semi-Detached Dwelling	RESIDENTIAL: Apartments - 2 Bedrooms +	RESIDENTIAL: Apartments - Bachelor and 1 Bedroom	RESIDENTIAL: Other Multiples	NON-RESIDENTIAL: (per sq.ft. of Gross Floor Area)
Municipal Wide Services:					
Roads and Related	9,157	4,692	3,177	7,106	3.76
Fire Protection Services	743	381	257	577	0.31
Parks and Recreation Services	1,055	541	366	818	0.35
Library Services	2,356	1,206	817	1,829	0.76
Total Municipal Wide Services	13,311	6,820	4,617	10,330	5.18
Rural Services					
Septage Services	2,207	1,131	765	1,713	-
Total Rural Services	2,207	1,131	765	1,713	-
Urban Services					
Wastewater Services	21,136	10,831	7,331	16,402	8.37
Water Services	6,865	3,518	2,381	5,328	2.72
Total Urban Services	28,001	14,349	9,712	21,730	11.09
Class of Service for Growth-Related Studies					
Municipal Wide	162	83	54	127	0.04
Rural	23	11	8	18	-
Urban	293	152	101	227	0.12
GRAND TOTAL RURAL AREA	15,703	8,045	5,444	12,188	5.22
GRAND TOTAL URBAN AREA	41,767	21,404	14,484	32,414	16.43

2.5 Redevelopment Credits

D.C. credits for residential and non-residential redevelopments, are provided for demolitions/conversions of development that pre-exists three years prior to the date of payment of the D.C.

2.6 Area to Which the By-law Applies and Exemptions

- Upper/Lower Tier Governments and School Boards
- Development of lands intended for use by a university that received operating funds from the Government
- Existing industrial building expansions (may expand by 50% with no D.C.)
- Additional residential units in existing and new residential buildings



- May add up to two apartments for a single detached, semi-detached or row house (only one unit can be in an ancillary structure)
- One additional unit or 1% of the units in an existing rental residential building with four or more residential units
- Non-profit housing
- Inclusionary zoning affordable units
- D.C. Discounts for rental housing development based on dwelling unit type:
 - >2 bedrooms - 25% discount
 - 2 bedrooms - 20% discount
 - <2 bedrooms - 15% discount

The D.C. by-law also provides non-statutory exemptions from payment of D.C.s with respect to:

- an accessory use not exceeding 10 square metres;
- non-residential farm buildings; and
- places of worship including lands associated with church yards, cemeteries and burial grounds.



Chapter 3

Anticipated Development in the Town



3. Anticipated Development in the Town

3.1 Requirement of the Act

The growth forecast contained in this chapter (with supplemental tables in Appendix A) provides for the anticipated development for which the Town will be required to provide services over a 10-year (2024 to 2033) and a longer-term (2024 to buildout) time horizon.

Chapter 4 provides the methodology for calculating a D.C. as per the D.C.A. Figure 4-1 presents this methodology graphically. It is noted in the first box of the schematic that in order to determine the D.C. that may be imposed, it is a requirement of subsection 5 (1) of the D.C.A. that “the anticipated amount, type and location of development, for which development charges can be imposed, must be estimated.”

3.2 Basis of Population, Household and Non-Residential Gross Floor Area Forecast

The D.C. growth forecast has been derived by Watson in consultation with Town of Grand Valley. In preparing the growth forecast, the following information sources were consulted to assess the residential and non-residential development potential for the Town over the forecast period, including:

- Dufferin County 2022 Official Plan Review and Municipal Comprehensive Review Draft Land Needs Analysis Report, WSP Canada, July 2022;
- Town of Grand Valley 2019 Development Charges Background Study Report, June 6, 2019; Addendum to the 2019 Development Charges Background Study, July 29, 2019, and 2021 Development Charges Update Study, March 11, 2021; by Watson & Associates Economists Ltd.
- 2011, 2016 and 2021 population, household and employment Census data;
- Historical residential building permit data over the 2014 to 2023 period;
- Residential and non-residential supply opportunities as identified by Town of Grand Valley staff; and
- Discussions with Town staff regarding anticipated residential and non-residential development in the Town of Grand Valley.

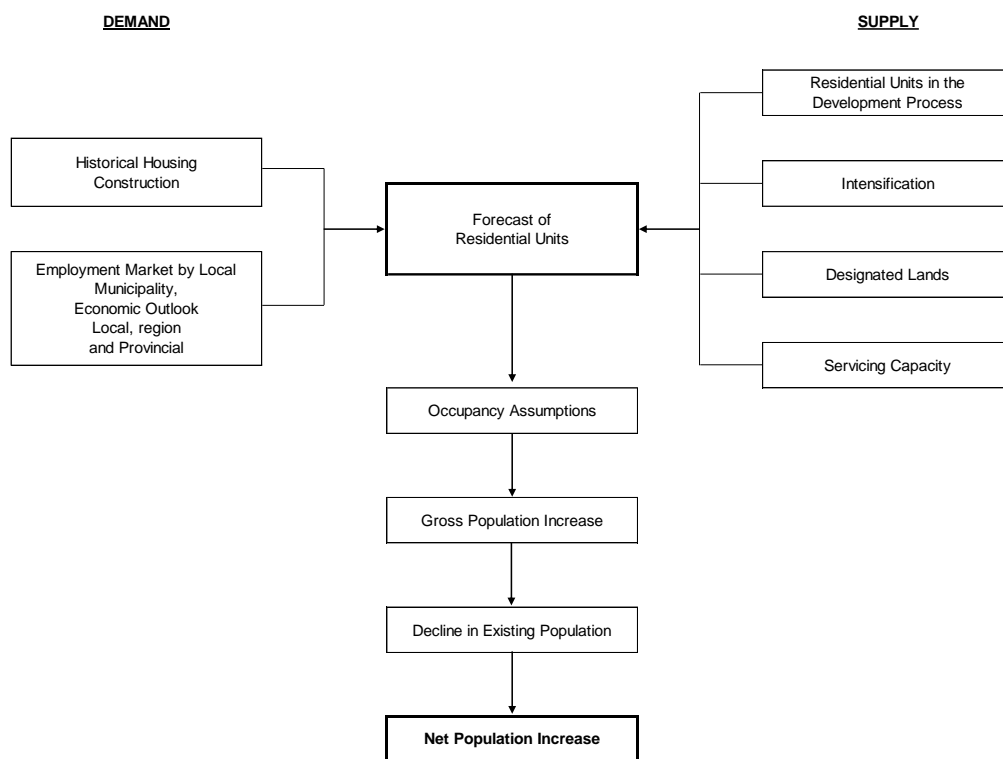


3.3 Summary of Growth Forecast

A detailed analysis of the residential and non-residential growth forecasts is provided in Appendix A and the methodology employed is illustrated in Figure 3-1. The discussion provided herein summarizes the anticipated growth for the Town and describes the basis for the forecast. The results of the residential growth forecast analysis are summarized in Table 3-1 below, and Schedule 1 in Appendix A.

As identified in Table 3-1 and Appendix A – Schedule 1, population in the Town of Grand Valley (excluding census undercount) is anticipated to reach approximately 6,380 by mid-2034 and 6,650 by buildout, resulting in an increase of approximately 2,210 and 2,480 persons, respectively. ^[1]

Figure 3-1
Population and Household Forecast Model



^[1] The population figures used in the calculation of the 2024 D.C. exclude the net Census undercount, which is estimated at approximately 3.2%. Population figures presented herein have been rounded.



**Table 3-1
Town of Grand Valley
Residential Growth Forecast Summary**

	Year	Population (Including Census Undercount) ^[1]	Excluding Census Undercount			Housing Units					Person Per Unit (P.P.U.): Total Population/ Total Households
			Population	Institutional Population	Population Excluding Institutional Population	Singles & Semi- Detached	Multiple Dwellings ^[2]	Apartments ^[3]	Other	Total Households	
Historical	<i>Mid 2011</i>	2,810	2,726	21	2,705	887	16	85	14	1,002	2.721
	<i>Mid 2016</i>	3,050	2,956	1	2,955	975	35	90	5	1,105	2.675
	<i>Mid 2021</i>	3,970	3,851	6	3,845	1,235	40	110	5	1,390	2.771
Forecast	<i>Mid 2024</i>	4,300	4,164	7	4,157	1,327	62	111	5	1,505	2.767
	<i>Mid 2034</i>	6,580	6,375	10	6,365	1,836	277	190	5	2,308	2.762
	<i>Buildout</i>	6,860	6,646	10	6,636	1,899	303	200	5	2,407	2.761
Incremental	Mid 2011 - Mid 2016	240	230	-20	250	88	19	5	-9	103	
	Mid 2016 - Mid 2021	920	895	5	890	260	5	20	0	285	
	Mid 2021 - Mid 2024	330	313	1	312	92	22	1	0	115	
	Mid 2024 - Mid 2034	2,280	2,211	3	2,208	509	215	79	0	803	
	Mid 2024 - Buildout	2,560	2,482	3	2,479	572	241	89	0	902	

^[1] Population includes the Census undercount estimated at approximately 3.2% and has been rounded.

^[2] Includes townhouses and apartments in duplexes.

^[3] Includes bachelor, 1-bedroom, and 2-bedroom+ apartment units.

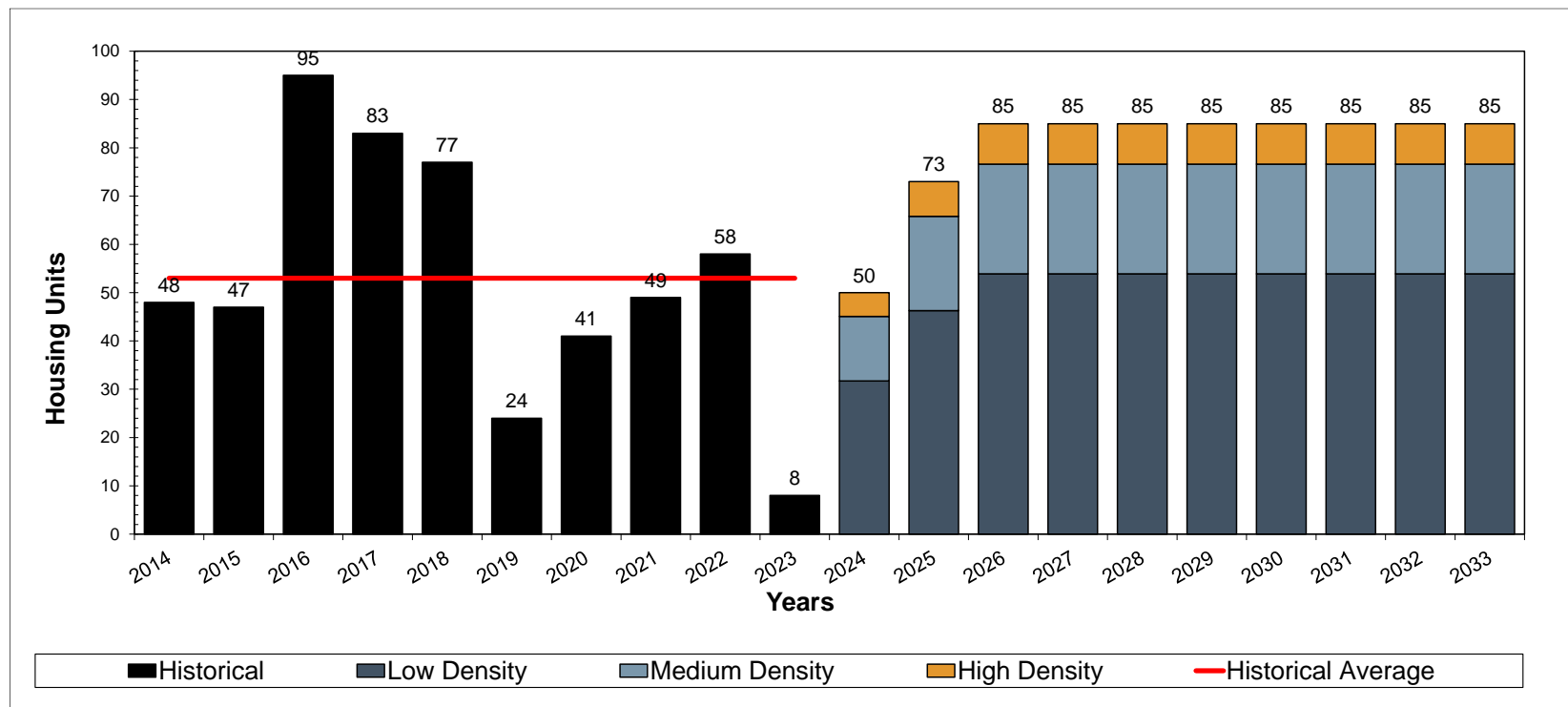
Notes:



Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Source: Derived from the Dufferin County Official Plan Update Municipal Comprehensive Review and discussions with Town of Grand Valley staff, by Watson & Associates Economists Ltd.

Figure 3-2
Township of Grand Valley
Annual Housing Forecast ^[1]



^[1] Growth forecast represents calendar year.

Source: Historical housing activity derived from Town of Grand Valley building permit data, 2014 to 2023.



Provided below is a summary of the key assumptions and findings regarding the Town of Grand Valley D.C. growth forecast:

1. Unit Mix (Appendix A – Schedules 1, 6 and 7)

- The housing unit mix for the Town was derived from a detailed review of historical development activity (as per Schedule 7), as well as active residential development applications (as per Schedule 6) and discussions with Town staff regarding anticipated development trends for the Town of Grand Valley.
- Based on the above indicators, the 2024 to buildout household growth forecast for the Town is comprised of a unit mix of 63% low density units (single detached and semi-detached), 27% medium density (multiples except apartments) and 10% high density (bachelor, 1-bedroom and 2-bedroom apartments).

2. Geographic Location of Residential Development (Appendix A – Schedule 2)

- Schedule 2 summarizes the anticipated amount, type, and location of development by area for the Town of Grand Valley
- In accordance with forecast demand and available land supply, the amount and percentage of forecast housing growth between 2024 and buildout by development location is summarized below.

Table 3-2
Town of Grand Valley
Geographic Location of Residential Development

Development Location	Amount of Housing Growth, 2024 to Buildout	Percentage of Housing Growth, 2024 to Buildout
Urban	860	96%
Rural	40	4%
Town of Grand Valley	900	100%

Note: Figures may not sum precisely due to rounding.



3. Planning Period

- Short- and longer-term time horizons are required for the D.C. process. The D.C.A. limits the planning horizon for transit services to a 10-year planning horizon. All other services can utilize a longer planning period if the municipality has identified the growth-related capital infrastructure needs associated with the longer-term growth planning period.

4. Population in New Units (Appendix A – Schedules 3, 4 and 5)

- The number of housing units to be constructed by buildout in the Town of Grand Valley over the forecast period is presented in Table 3-1. Over the 2024 to Buildout forecast period, the Town is anticipated to average approximately 80 new housing units per year.
- Institutional population ^[1] is anticipated to increase by approximately 3 people between 2024 to buildout.
- Population in new units is derived from Schedules 3, 4 and 5, which incorporate historical development activity, anticipated units (see unit mix discussion) and average persons per unit (P.P.U.) by dwelling type for new units.
- Schedule 8a summarizes the average P.P.U. assumed for new housing units by age and type of dwelling based on Statistics Canada 2021 custom Census data for the Town of Grand Valley. Due to data limitations high density P.P.U. data was derived from the County of Dufferin which includes the Town of Grand Valley, and is outlined in Schedule 8b . The total calculated P.P.U. for all density types has been adjusted accordingly to account for the P.P.U. trends which has been recently experienced in both new and older units. Forecasted 15-year average P.P.U.s by dwelling type are as follows:
 - Low density: 3.388
 - Medium density: 2.951
 - High density: 2.065

^[1] Institutional population largely includes special care facilities such as nursing home or residences for senior citizens. A P.P.U. of 1.100 depicts 1-bedroom and 2-or-more-bedroom units in collective households.



5. Existing Units and Population Change (Appendix A – Schedules 3, 4, and 5)

- Existing households for mid-2024 are based on the 2021 Census households, plus estimated residential units constructed between mid-2021 to the beginning of the growth period, assuming a minimum six-month lag between construction and occupancy (see Schedule 3).
- The change in average occupancy levels for existing housing units is calculated in Schedules 3 through 5.^[1] The forecast population change in existing households over the 2024 to buildout forecast period is forecast to decline by approximately 350.

6. Employment (Appendix A – Schedules 10a, 10b and 10c)

- The employment projections provided herein are largely based on the activity rate method, which is defined as the number of jobs in the Town divided by the number of residents. Key employment sectors include primary, industrial, commercial/population-related, institutional, and work at home, which are considered individually below.
- 2016 employment data ^{[2],[3]} (place of work) for the Town of Grand Valley is outlined in Schedule 10a. The 2016 employment base is comprised of the following sectors:
 - 20 primary (3%);
 - 180 work at home employment (30%);
 - 100 industrial (17%);
 - 195 commercial/population-related (33%); and
 - 105 institutional (18%).

^[2] Change in occupancy levels for existing households occurs due to aging of the population and family life cycle changes, lower fertility rates and changing economic conditions.

^[3] 2016 employment is based on Statistics Canada 2016 Place of Work Employment dataset by Watson & Associates Economists Ltd.

^[4] Statistics Canada 2021 Census place of work employment data has been reviewed. The 2021 Census employment results have not been utilized due to a significant increase in work at home employment captured due to Census enumeration occurring during the provincial COVID-19 lockdown from April 1, 2021 to June 14, 2021.



- The 2016 employment by usual place of work, including work at home, is 600. An additional 170 employees have been identified for the Town of Grand Valley in 2016 that have no fixed place of work (N.F.P.O.W.).^[1]
- Total employment, including work at home and N.F.P.O.W. for the Town of Grand Valley is anticipated to reach approximately 1,520 by mid-2034 and 1,650 by buildout. This represents an employment increase of approximately 600 for the 10-year forecast period and 740 for the longer-term forecast period.
- Schedule 10b, Appendix A, summarizes the employment forecast, excluding work at home employment and N.F.P.O.W. employment, which is the basis for the D.C. employment forecast. The impact on municipal services from work at home employees has already been included in the population forecast. The need for municipal services related to N.F.P.O.W. employees has largely been included in the employment forecast by usual place of work (i.e., employment and gross floor area generated from N.F.P.O.W. construction employment). Furthermore, since these employees have no fixed work address, they cannot be captured in the non-residential G.F.A. calculation. Accordingly, work at home and N.F.P.O.W. employees have been removed from the D.C.A. employment forecast and calculation.
- Total employment for the Town of Grand Valley (excluding work at home and N.F.P.O.W. employment) is anticipated to reach approximately 780 by mid-2034 and 880 by buildout. This represents an employment increase of approximately 320 for the 10-year forecast period and 420 for the longer-term forecast period.

7. Non-Residential Sq.ft. Estimates (G.F.A.), Appendix A – Schedule 10b)

- Square footage estimates were calculated in Schedule 10b based on the following employee density assumptions:
 - 1,500 sq.ft. per employee for industrial;
 - 500 sq.ft. per employee for commercial/population-related; and

^[2] No fixed place of work is defined by Statistics Canada as "persons who do not go from home to the same workplace location at the beginning of each shift. Such persons include building and landscape contractors, travelling salespersons, independent truck drivers, etc."



- 700 sq.ft. per employee for institutional employment.
- The Town-wide incremental G.F.A. is anticipated to increase by 247,300 sq.ft. over the 10-year forecast period and 385,600 sq.ft. over the longer-term forecast period.
- In terms of percentage growth, the 2024 to buildout incremental G.F.A. forecast by sector is broken down as follows:
 - industrial – 62%;
 - commercial/population-related – 23%; and
 - institutional – 15%.

8. Geographic Location of Non-Residential Development (Appendix A, Schedule 10c)

- Schedule 10c summarizes the anticipated amount, type and location of non-residential development by servicing area for the Town of Grand Valley by area.
- The amount and percentage of forecast total non-residential growth between 2024 and buildout by development location is summarized below.

Table 3-3
Town of Grand Valley
Geographic Location of Non-Residential Development

Development Location	Amount of Non-Residential G.F.A. (sq.ft.), 2024 to Buildout	Percentage of Non-Residential G.F.A., 2024 to Buildout
Urban	385,600	100%
Rural	-	0%
Town of Grand Valley	385,600	100%

Note: Figures may not sum precisely due to rounding



Chapter 4

The Approach to the Calculation of the Charge



4. The Approach to the Calculation of the Charge

4.1 Introduction

This chapter addresses the requirements of subsection 5 (1) of the D.C.A. with respect to the establishment of the need for service which underpins the D.C. calculation. These requirements are illustrated schematically in Figure 4-1.

4.2 Services Potentially Involved

Table 4-2 lists the full range of municipal services that are provided by the Town.

A number of these services are not listed as eligible services for inclusion in a D.C. by-law as per subsection 2 (4) of the D.C.A. These are shown as “ineligible” on Table 4-2. Two ineligible costs defined in subsection 5 (3) of the D.C.A. are “computer equipment” and “rolling stock with an estimated useful life of (less than) seven years.” Furthermore, studies are also no longer an eligible capital cost. In addition, local roads are covered separately under subdivision agreements and related means (as are other local services). Services which are potentially eligible for inclusion in the Town’s D.C. are indicated with a “Yes.”

4.3 Increase in the Need for Service

The D.C. calculation commences with an estimate of “the increase in the need for service attributable to the anticipated development,” for each service to be covered by the by-law. There must be some form of link or attribution between the anticipated development and the estimated increase in the need for service. While the need could conceivably be expressed generally in terms of units of capacity, subsection 5 (1) 3, which requires that Council indicate that it intends to ensure that such an increase in need will be met, suggests that a project-specific expression of need would be most appropriate.



Figure 4-1
The Process of Calculating a Development Charge under the Act that must be followed

The Process of Calculating a Development Charge under the Act that must be followed

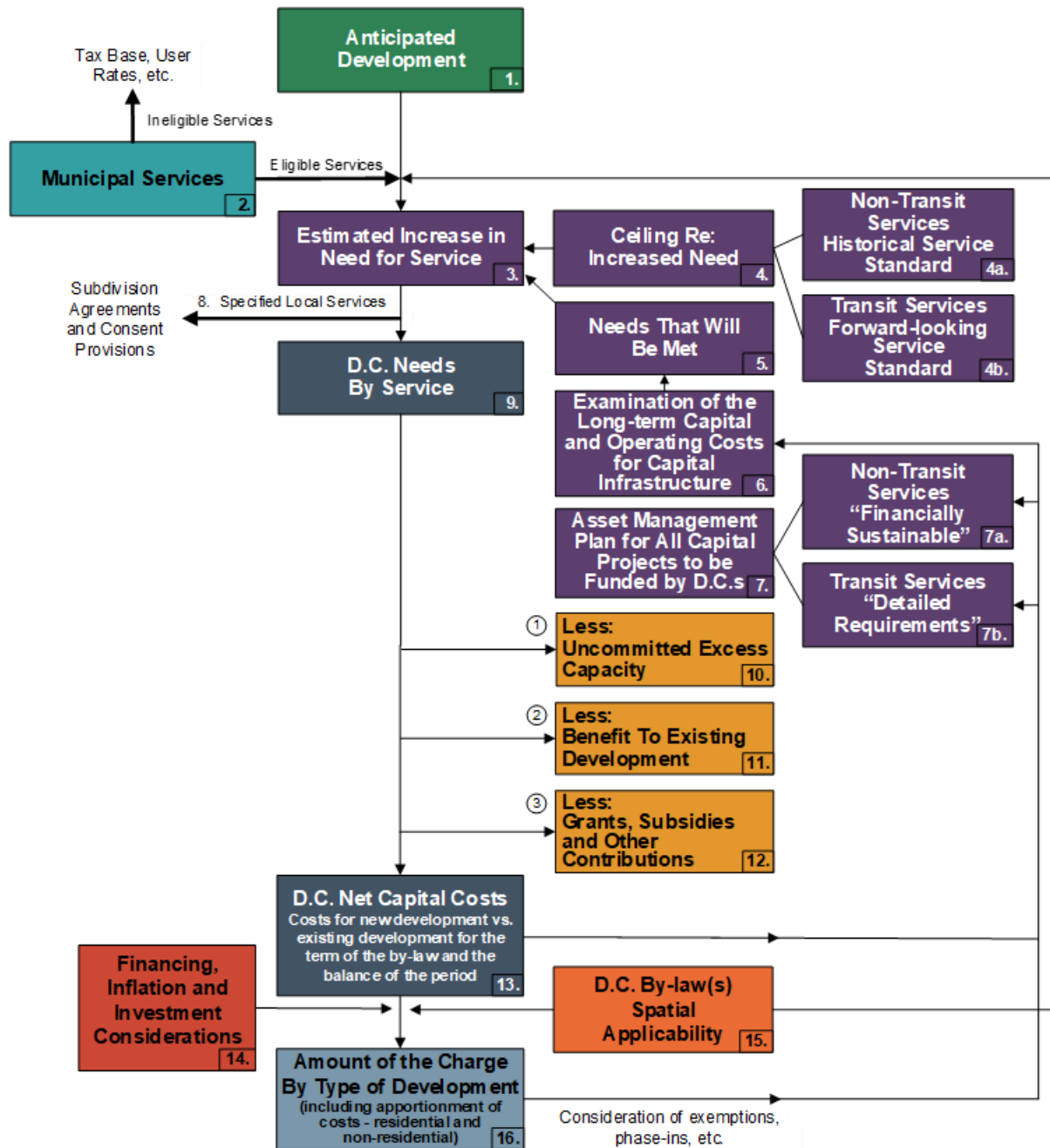




Table 4-1
Categories of Municipal Services to be Addressed as Part of the Calculation – Eligibility Legend

Eligibility for Inclusion in the D.C. Calculation	Description
Yes	Municipality provides the service – service has been included in the D.C. calculation.
No	Municipality provides the service – service has not been included in the D.C. calculation.
n/a	Municipality does not provide the service.
Ineligible	Service is ineligible for inclusion in the D.C. calculation.

Table 4-2
Categories of Municipal Services to be Addressed as Part of the Calculation

Categories of Municipal Services	Inclusion in the D.C. Calculation	Service Components
1. Water supply services, including distribution and treatment services	Yes	1.1 Treatment plants
	Yes	1.2 Distribution systems
	n/a	1.3 Local systems
	Yes	1.4 Vehicles and equipment ¹
2. Wastewater services, including sewers and treatment services	Yes	2.1 Treatment plants
	Yes	2.2 Sewage trunks
	n/a	2.3 Local systems
	Yes	2.4 Vehicles and equipment ¹
3. Stormwater Drainage and Control Services	No	3.1 Main channels and drainage trunks
	No	3.2 Channel connections
	No	3.3 Retention/detention ponds

¹ with a 7+ year useful life



Categories of Municipal Services	Inclusion in the D.C. Calculation	Service Components
4. Services Related to a Highway	Yes Yes Yes No Yes Yes Yes Yes Yes	4.1 Arterial roads 4.2 Collector roads 4.3 Bridges, Culverts and Roundabouts 4.4 Local municipal roads 4.5 Traffic signals 4.6 Sidewalks and streetlights 4.7 Active Transportation 4.8 Works Yard 4.9 Rolling stock ¹
5. Electrical Power Services	n/a n/a n/a	5.1 Electrical substations 5.2 Electrical distribution system 5.3 Electrical system rolling stock ¹
6. Transit Services	n/a n/a	6.1 Transit vehicles ¹ & facilities 6.2 Other transit infrastructure
7. Waste Diversion Services	n/a n/a	7.1 Waste diversion facilities 7.2 Waste diversion vehicles and equipment ¹
8. Policing Services	No No No	8.1 Police detachments 8.2 Police rolling stock ¹ 8.3 Small equipment and gear
9. Fire Protection Services	Yes Yes Yes	9.1 Fire stations 9.2 Fire Vehicles ¹ 9.3 Fire Equipment and gear
10. Ambulance Services	n/a	10.1 Ambulance station space 10.2 Vehicles ¹
11. Services provided by a board within the meaning of the <i>Public Libraries Act</i>	Yes n/a Yes	11.1 Public library space (incl. furniture and equipment) 11.2 Library vehicles ¹ 11.3 Library materials
12. Services Related to Long-Term Care	n/a n/a	12.1 Long-Term Care space 12.2 Vehicles ¹

¹ with a 7+ year useful life



Categories of Municipal Services	Inclusion in the D.C. Calculation	Service Components
13. Parks and Recreation Services	Ineligible Yes Yes Yes Yes	13.1 Acquisition of land for parks, woodlots and E.S.A.s 13.2 Development of municipal parks 13.3 Parks rolling stock ¹ and yards 13.4 Facilities, such as arenas, indoor pools, fitness facilities, community centres, etc. 13.5 Recreation vehicles and equipment ¹
14. Services Related to Public Health	n/a n/a	14.1 Public Health department space 14.2 Public Health department vehicles ¹
15. Child Care and Early Years Programs and Services within the meaning of Part VI of the <i>Child Care and Early Years Act, 2014</i> and any related services.	n/a n/a	15.1 Childcare space 15.2 Vehicles ¹
16. Services related to proceedings under the <i>Provincial Offences Act, including by-law enforcement services and municipally administered court services</i>	n/a n/a	16.1 P.O.A. space, including by-law enforcement and municipally administered court services 16.2 Vehicles ¹
17. Services Related to Emergency Preparedness	No No	17.1 Emergency Preparedness Space 17.2 Equipment
18. Services Related to Airports	n/a Ineligible	18.1 Airports (in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo) 18.2 Other Airports
19. Other	Yes	19.1 Interest on money borrowed to pay for growth-related capital

¹ with a 7+ year useful life



4.4 Local Service Policy

Some of the need for services generated by additional development consists of local services related to a plan of subdivision. As such, they will be required as a condition of subdivision agreements or consent conditions. The Town's Local Service and Developer Contribution Policy is included in Appendix D.

4.5 Capital Forecast

Paragraph 7 of subsection 5 (1) of the D.C.A. requires that “the capital costs necessary to provide the increased services must be estimated.” The Act goes on to require potential cost reductions and the regulation sets out the way in which such costs are to be presented. These requirements are outlined below.

These estimates involve capital costing of the increased services discussed above. This entails costing actual projects or the provision of service units, depending on how each service has been addressed.

The capital costs include:

- a) costs to acquire land or an interest therein (including a leasehold interest);
- b) costs to improve land;
- c) costs to acquire, lease, construct or improve buildings and structures;
- d) costs to acquire, lease or improve facilities, including rolling stock (with a useful life of 7 or more years), furniture and equipment (other than computer equipment), materials acquired for library circulation, reference, or information purposes; and
- e) interest on money borrowed to pay for the above-referenced costs.

In order for an increase in need for service to be included in the D.C. calculation, municipal Council must indicate “that it intends to ensure that such an increase in need will be met” (subsection 5 (1) 3). This can be done if the increase in service forms part of a Council-approved Official Plan, capital forecast, or similar expression of the intention of Council (O. Reg. 82/98 section 3). The capital program contained herein reflects the Town 's approved and proposed capital budgets and master servicing/needs studies.



4.6 Treatment of Credits

Section 8, paragraph 5, of O. Reg. 82/98 indicates that a D.C. background study must set out “the estimated value of credits that are being carried forward relating to the service.” Subsection 17, paragraph 4, of the same regulation indicates that, “...the value of the credit cannot be recovered from future D.C.s,” if the credit pertains to an ineligible service. This implies that a credit for eligible services can be recovered from future D.C.s. As a result, this provision should be made in the calculation, in order to avoid a funding shortfall with respect to future service needs.

Outstanding credit obligations have been included in the calculation of the charge for water and wastewater services.

4.7 Eligible Debt and Committed Excess Capacity

Section 66 of the D.C.A. states that for the purposes of developing a D.C. by-law, a debt incurred with respect to an eligible service may be included as a capital cost, subject to any limitations or reductions in the Act. Similarly, s.18 of O. Reg. 82/98 indicates that debt with respect to an ineligible service may be included as a capital cost, subject to several restrictions.

In order for such costs to be eligible, two conditions must apply. First, they must have funded excess capacity which is able to meet service needs attributable to the anticipated development. Second, the excess capacity must be “committed,” that is, either before or at the time it was created, Council must have expressed a clear intention that it would be paid for by D.C.s or other similar charges. For example, this may have been done as part of previous D.C. processes.

4.8 Existing Reserve Funds

Section 35 of the D.C.A. states that:

“The money in a reserve fund established for a service may be spent only for capital costs determined under paragraphs 2 to 8 of subsection 5(1).”



There is no explicit requirement under the D.C.A. calculation method set out in s.s.5(1) to net the outstanding reserve fund balance as part of making the D.C. calculation; however, s.35 does restrict the way in which the funds are used in future.

The Town's D.C. Reserve Funds balances, by service, are presented in Table 4-3 below. 2023 year-end reserve fund balances have been adjusted to account for eligible and actual reserve fund draws and commitments occurring over the 2019 to 2023 and internal D.C. credits granted against all services for water infrastructure. These balances have been applied against future spending requirements for all services.

Table 4-3
Town of Grand Valley
Estimated D.C. Reserve Funds Balances

Service	Total
Roads and Related	2,189,868
Fire Protection Services	(105,996)
Parks and Recreation Services	724,565
Library Services	566,933
Water Services	(504,213)
Wastewater Services	1,315,151
Septage Services	53,311
Total	4,239,619

4.9 Deductions

The D.C.A. potentially requires that four deductions be made to the increase in the need for service. These relate to:

- the level of service ceiling;
- uncommitted excess capacity;
- benefit to existing development; and
- anticipated grants, subsidies, and other contributions.

The requirements behind each of these reductions are addressed as follows:

4.9.1 Reduction Required by Level of Service Ceiling

This is designed to ensure that the increase in need included in 4.3 does "...not include an increase that would result in the level of service (for the additional development



increment) exceeding the average level of the service provided in the Municipality over the 15-year period immediately preceding the preparation of the background study...”

O. Reg. 82.98 (s.4) goes further to indicate that, “...both the quantity and quality of a service shall be taken into account in determining the level of service and the average level of service.”

In many cases, this can be done by establishing a quantity measure in terms of units as floor area, land area or road length per capita, and a quality measure in terms of the average cost of providing such units based on replacement costs, engineering standards or recognized performance measurement systems, depending on circumstances. When the quantity and quality factors are multiplied together, they produce a measure of the level of service which meets the requirements of the Act, i.e., cost per unit.

The average service level calculation sheets for each service component in the D.C. calculation are set out in Appendix B.

4.9.2 Reduction for Uncommitted Excess Capacity

Paragraph 5 of subsection 5 (1) requires a deduction from the increase in the need for service attributable to the anticipated development that can be met using the municipality’s “excess capacity,” other than excess capacity which is “committed.”

“Excess capacity” is undefined, but in this case must be able to meet some or all of the increase in need for service, in order to potentially represent a deduction. The deduction of uncommitted excess capacity from the future increase in the need for service would normally occur as part of the conceptual planning and feasibility work associated with justifying and sizing new facilities, e.g., if a road widening to accommodate increased traffic is not required because sufficient excess capacity is already available, then widening would not be included as an increase in need, in the first instance.

4.9.3 Reduction for Benefit to Existing Development

Section 5 (1) 6 of the D.C.A. provides that, “The increase in the need for service must be reduced by the extent to which an increase in service to meet the increased need would benefit existing development.” The general guidelines used to consider benefit to existing development included:



- the repair or unexpanded replacement of existing assets that are in need of repair;
- an increase in average service level of quantity or quality (compare water as an example);
- the elimination of a chronic servicing problem not created by growth; and
- providing services where none previously existed (generally considered for water or wastewater services).

This step involves a further reduction in the need by the extent to which such an increase in service would benefit existing development. The level of service cap in section 4.9.1 is related but is not the identical requirement. Sanitary, storm, and water trunks are highly localized to growth areas and can be more readily allocated in this regard than other services such as services related to a highway, which do not have a fixed service area.

Where existing development has an adequate service level which will not be tangibly increased by an increase in service, no benefit would appear to be involved. For example, where expanding existing library facilities simply replicates what existing residents are receiving, they receive very limited (or no) benefit as a result. On the other hand, where a clear existing service problem is to be remedied, a deduction should be made accordingly.

In the case of services such as recreation facilities, community parks, libraries, etc., the service is typically provided on a Town-wide system basis. For example, facilities of the same type may provide different services (i.e., leisure pool vs. competitive pool), different programs (i.e., hockey vs. figure skating), and different time availability for the same service (i.e., leisure skating available on Wednesdays in one arena and Thursdays in another). As a result, residents will travel to different facilities to access the services they want at the times they wish to use them, and facility location generally does not correlate directly with residence location. Even where it does, displacing users from an existing facility to a new facility frees up capacity for use by others and generally results in only a very limited benefit to existing development. Further, where an increase in demand is not met for a number of years, a negative service impact to existing development is involved for a portion of the planning period.



4.9.4 Reduction for Anticipated Grants, Subsidies and Other Contributions

This step involves reducing the capital costs necessary to provide the increased services by capital grants, subsidies, and other contributions (including direct developer contributions required due to the local service policy) made or anticipated by Council and in accordance with various rules such as the attribution between the share related to new vs. existing development. That is, some grants and contributions may not specifically be applicable to growth or where Council targets fundraising as a measure to offset impacts on taxes (O. Reg. 82/98, section 6).

4.10 Town-Wide vs. Area Rating

This step involves determining whether all the subject costs are to be recovered on a uniform Town-wide basis or whether some or all are to be recovered on an area-specific basis. Under the D.C.A., it is now mandatory to “consider” area-rating of services (providing charges for specific areas and services), however, it is not mandatory to implement area-rating. Further discussion is provided in section 7.3.8.

4.11 Allocation of Development

This step involves relating the costs involved to anticipated development for each period under consideration and using allocations between residential and non-residential development and between one type of development and another, to arrive at a schedule of charges.



Chapter 5

D.C.-Eligible Cost Analysis by Service



5. D.C.-Eligible Cost Analysis by Service

5.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the basis for calculating eligible costs for the D.C.s to be applied on a uniform and area specific basis. In each case, the required calculation process set out in subsection 5 (1) paragraphs 2 to 7 in the D.C.A. and described in Chapter 4 was followed in determining D.C. eligible costs.

The nature of the capital projects and timing identified in this chapter reflects Council's current intention. Over time, however, Town projects and Council priorities change; and accordingly, Council's intentions may alter, and different capital projects (and timing) may be necessary to meet the need for services required by new growth.

5.2 Service Levels and 10-Year Capital Costs for Municipal-Wide D.C. Calculation

This section evaluates the development-related capital requirements for select services over the 10-year planning period (2024-2034). Each service is evaluated on two format sheets: the average historical 15-year level of service calculation (see Appendix B), which "caps" the D.C. amounts; and the infrastructure cost calculation, which determines the potential D.C. recoverable cost.

5.2.1 Parks and Recreation Services

The Town currently provides Parks and Recreation Services through the utilization of various parkland amenities, shared vehicles with public works (Parks and Recreation Services is responsible for a total of 1.5 vehicles) and 18,815 sq.ft of facility space. The Arena & Community Centre is shared with the Township of Amaranth and Township of East Garafaxa and only the Town's portion of the facility has been included in the historical level of service calculations. This total historical level of investment results in an average level of service of \$4,894 per capita over the past 15-years.

To provide service to new development over the 10-year forecast period, \$27.1 million in gross capital costs of growth-related projects have been identified including the construction of an addition to the community centre and additional ice pad. \$1.3 million has been deducted to recognize the share of the community centre expansion



attributable the Township of Amaranth and Township of East Garafaxa and \$22.6 million has been deducted as a post period benefit for the additional ice pad. After deducting \$724,600 to account for the current D.C. reserve fund balance, \$2.5 million has been included in the calculation of the charge.

These D.C.-eligible costs are then attributed 95% to residential development as they are the primary uses of Parks and Recreation Services. These growth-related projects and costs are detailed in Table 5-1.

5.2.2 Library Services

The Town provides Library Services utilizing a 4,356 sq.ft. facility. This facility is shared with the Township of Amaranth and Township of East Garafaxa and, as such, only the portion of the facility the Town is responsible for has been included in the historical levels of service (i.e., 2,831 square feet on average over the last 15-year period). The collection materials that the Town is responsible for equates to approximately 15,421 collection items and subscriptions in 2023. These assets produce an average per capita level of investment of \$1,240 which, when applied to the anticipated 10-year population growth of 2,208, results in a maximum of \$2.7 million that could be included in the calculation of the charge.

To service growth in the next 10-year period, a provision for new facility space and collection materials have been identified. The gross capital costs of these projects are \$18.2 million from which the following deductions have been made

- \$10.5 million for post period benefits;
- \$5.7 million for the recognition of the share of the facility the Township of Amaranth and Township of East Garafaxa will be responsible for;
- \$566,900 recognizing the existing reserve fund balance.

This results in \$2.2 million being included in the calculation of the charge.

These D.C. eligible costs are then attributed 95% to residential development as they are the primary users for Library Services. These growth-related projects and costs are detailed in Table 5-2.



**Table 5-1
Infrastructure Costs Covered in the D.C. Calculation – Parks and Recreation Services**

Prj.No	Increased Service Needs Attributable to Anticipated Development 2024 to 2034	Timing (year)	Gross Capital Cost Estimate (2024\$)	Post Period Benefit	Other Deductions	Net Capital Cost	Less:		Potential D.C. Recoverable Cost		
							Benefit to Existing Development	Grants, Subsidies and Other Contributions Attributable to New Development	Total	Residential Share 95%	Non-Residential Share 5%
1	Addition to Community Centre (4,000 sq.ft.)	2024-2034	3,492,000	-	1,332,520	2,159,480	-	-	2,159,480	2,051,506	107,974
2	Future Park Development South East Quadrant (Moco)	2024-2034	200,000	-	-	200,000	-	-	200,000	190,000	10,000
3	Future Park in South West Quadrant (Upper Grand Trailway)	2024-2034	200,000	-	-	200,000	-	-	200,000	190,000	10,000
4	Future Park in North West Quadrant (River's Edge)	2024-2034	485,000	-	-	485,000	-	-	485,000	460,750	24,250
5	Pickup Truck (2)	2024-2034	114,000	-	-	114,000	-	-	114,000	108,300	5,700
6	Additional Ice Pad	2024-2034	22,607,200	22,607,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Trails Network	2024-2034	17,600	-	-	17,600	-	-	17,600	16,720	880
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Reserve Fund Adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-	(724,565)	(688,337)	(36,228)
	Total		27,115,800	22,607,200	1,332,520	3,176,080	-	-	2,451,515	2,328,939	122,576



**Table 5-2
Infrastructure Costs Covered in the D.C. Calculation – Library Services**

Prj.No	Increased Service Needs Attributable to Anticipated Development	Timing (year)	Gross Capital Cost Estimate (2024\$)	Post Period Benefit	Other Deductions	Net Capital Cost	Less:		Potential D.C. Recoverable Cost		
							Benefit to Existing Development	Grants, Subsidies and Other Contributions Attributable to New Development	Total	Residential Share	Non-Residential Share
	2024 to 2034									95%	5%
1	Provision for Additional Space	2024-2034	18,152,800	10,463,291	5,717,059	1,972,451	-		1,972,451	1,873,828	98,623
2	Provision for Collection Materials	2024-2034	764,940	-		764,940	-		764,940	726,693	38,247
			-	-		-	-		-	-	-
	Reserve Fund Adjustment		-	-		-	-		(566,933)	(538,586)	(28,347)
	Total		18,917,740	10,463,291	5,717,059	2,737,390	-	-	2,170,457	2,061,934	108,523



5.3 Service Levels and Buildout Capital Costs for Municipal-Wide Services D.C. Calculations

This section evaluates the development-related capital requirements for select municipal-wide services over the buildout forecast period.

5.3.1 Services Related to a Highway

The Town currently provides services related to a highway utilizing an inventory of 129 km of roads and 17 bridges and culverts. The services are also managed through the use of 13,620 sq.ft. of facility space and 16.1 vehicles and equipment items. This total historical level of investment results in an average level of service of \$12,312 per capita over the past 15-years. When applied against the anticipated population growth over the municipal-wide buildout forecast period (i.e., 2,479 persons), this results in a maximum D.C. eligible amount of \$30.5 million that could be included in the calculation of the charge.

The capital needs, which have been factored into the calculation of the charge over the buildout forecast period, were determined through review of the Town's 2019 D.C. Background Study and Transportation Master Plan and discussions with staff. In total, \$32.8 million in gross capital costs of growth-related projects have been identified. \$10.4 million has been deducted as a benefit to existing development and \$9.3 million removed for growth-related costs that benefit growth beyond the buildout forecast period. After deducting \$2.1 million to account for the current D.C. reserve fund surplus, \$10.9 million is included in the calculation of the charge.

These D.C. eligible costs are then attributed 85% to residential development and 15% to non-residential development based on the relationship of population to employment growth anticipated over the buildout forecast period (i.e., 2,479 population and 421 employment). These growth-related projects and costs are detailed in Table 5-3.

5.3.2 Fire Protection Services

Fire protection services in the Town are provided in a similar fashion to other services where they are shared with the Township of Amaranth and Township of East Garafaxa. The portion of the assets that the Town is responsible for includes 6,789 square feet of facility space, 5.6 vehicles and 87.8 pieces of equipment. This total historical level of



investment results in an average level of service of \$1,527 per capita over the past 15-years. When applied against the anticipated population growth over the buildout forecast period (i.e., 2,479 persons), this results in a maximum D.C. eligible amount of \$3.8 million that could be included in the calculation of the charge.

To provide service to new development over the forecast period, \$3.7 million in gross capital costs have been identified. After adding \$106,000 to account for the current D.C. reserve fund deficit, \$3.8 million is included in the calculation of the charge.

These D.C. eligible costs are then attributed 85% to residential development and 15% to non-residential development based on the relationship of population to employment growth anticipated over the 10-year forecast period (i.e., 2,479 population and 421 employment). These growth-related projects and costs are detailed in Table 5-4.



**Table 5-3
Infrastructure Costs Covered in the D.C. Calculation – Services Related to a Highway**

Prj. No	Increased Service Needs Attributable to Anticipated Development	Timing (year)	Gross Capital Cost Estimate (2024\$)	Post Period Benefit	Other Deductions	Net Capital Cost	Less:		Potential D.C. Recoverable Cost		
							Benefit to Existing Development	Grants, Subsidies and Other Contributions Attributable to New Development	Total	Residential Share 85%	Non-Residential Share 15%
2024 to Buildout - Municipal Wide											
Northwest Quadrant											
1	Northwest of Town - Upgrade to Collector	Post Buildout	1,843,800	1,843,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southwest Quadrant											
2	Oversizing to Collector (1,000m)	2024-Buildout	1,356,200	1,057,800	-	298,400	298,400	-	-	-	-
3	Oversizing to Collector in Mayberry 3	2024-Buildout	135,000	19,500	-	115,500	29,700	-	85,800	72,930	12,870
4	Collector (80m) from Greenfield	2024-Buildout	457,700	66,000	-	391,700	100,700	-	291,000	247,350	43,650
5	Oversizing to Collector in Corseed Plan	2024-Buildout	609,800	88,000	-	521,800	134,200	-	387,600	329,460	58,140
Northeast Quadrant											
6	Northeast of Town - Upgrade to Collector	2024-Buildout	1,233,900	178,000	-	1,055,900	271,500	-	784,400	666,740	117,660
Southeast Quadrant											
7	Southeast of Town - Box Culvert	2024-Buildout	1,054,800	152,200	-	902,600	232,100	-	670,500	569,925	100,575
8	Southeast of Town - Collector	2024-Buildout	2,290,100	330,400	-	1,959,700	503,800	-	1,455,900	1,237,515	218,385
9	Upgrade Industrial Drive Local to Collector	2024-Buildout	602,700	86,900	-	515,800	132,600	-	383,200	325,720	57,480
10	130m of Greenfield Construction through Buffer Lands for WWTP	2024-Buildout	744,900	107,500	-	637,400	163,900	-	473,500	402,475	71,025
11	Oversizing through Moco (400m)	2024-Buildout	543,000	78,300	-	464,700	119,500	-	345,200	293,420	51,780
12	Oversizing through Current Employment Lands (750m)	2024-Buildout	1,016,400	508,200	-	508,200	223,600	-	284,600	241,910	42,690
13	Intersection Upgrades - Signals (3)	2024-Buildout	1,130,100	163,000	-	967,100	248,600	-	718,500	610,725	107,775
14	Intersection Upgrades - Left Turn Lanes (3)	2024-Buildout	2,260,300	326,100	-	1,934,200	497,300	-	1,436,900	1,221,365	215,535
Along East Luther Townline - Upgrade and Hard Surface											
15	Highway 109 to E/W Collector	2024-Buildout	949,600	137,000	-	812,600	208,900	-	603,700	513,145	90,555
16	E/W Collector to Amaranth	2024-Buildout	3,194,200	798,550	-	2,395,650	1,597,100	-	798,550	678,768	119,783
17	Amaranth to Concession 5	2024-Buildout	4,294,500	2,147,300	-	2,147,200	2,147,200	-	-	-	-
18	Box Culvert	2024-Buildout	1,054,800	263,700	-	791,100	527,400	-	263,700	224,145	39,555
19	County 109/East Luther Intersection - Implement Signal	2024-Buildout	1,130,100	163,000	-	967,100	248,600	-	718,500	610,725	107,775
Amaranth Street East											
20	Bielby to Bridge	2024-Buildout	540,000	49,900	-	490,100	270,000	-	220,100	187,085	33,015
Amaranth Street West											
21	Amaranth St. W. - Main St. to Urban Boundary (reconstruction to full urban services)	2024-Buildout	\$1,394,700	193,400	-	1,201,300	348,700	-	852,600	724,710	127,890
Vehicles											
22	Single Axle Snow Plow (2)	2024-Buildout	739,200	106,600	-	632,600	162,600	-	470,000	399,500	70,500
23	One Ton	2024-Buildout	140,000	20,200	-	119,800	30,800	-	89,000	75,650	13,350
24	Sidewalk Maint Vehicle	2024-Buildout	226,600	32,700	-	193,900	49,900	-	144,000	122,400	21,600
Facilities											
25	Additional 4 Bay Facility	2024-Buildout	113,600	16,400	-	97,200	25,000	-	72,200	61,370	10,830
26	Additional Salt Storage	2024-Buildout	142,000	20,500	-	121,500	31,200	-	90,300	76,755	13,545
27	Snow Storage Facility	2024-Buildout	3,602,000	333,100	-	3,268,900	1,801,000	-	1,467,900	1,247,715	220,185
	Reserve Fund Adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,189,868)	(1,861,388)	(328,480)
	Total		32,800,000	9,288,050	-	23,511,950	10,404,300	-	10,917,782	9,280,115	1,637,667



**Table 5-4
Infrastructure Costs Covered in the D.C. Calculation – Fire Protection Services**

Prj. No	Increased Service Needs Attributable to Anticipated Development 2024 to Buildout - Municipal Wide	Timing (year)	Gross Capital Cost Estimate (2024\$)	Post Period Benefit	Net Capital Cost	Less:		Potential D.C. Recoverable Cost		
						Benefit to Existing Development	Grants, Subsidies and Other Contributions Attributable to New Development	Total	Residential Share 85%	Non-Residential Share 15%
1	Provision for Additional Facility Space	2024-Buildout	1,887,188	-	1,887,188	-		1,887,188	1,604,110	283,078
2	Provision for Additional Vehicles	2024-Buildout	1,604,657	-	1,604,657	-		1,604,657	1,363,958	240,699
3	Provision for Additional Firefighters & Equipment	2024-Buildout	186,824	-	186,824	-		186,824	158,800	28,024
			-	-	-	-		-	-	-
	Reserve Fund Adjustment		-	-	-	-		105,996	90,097	15,899
	Total		3,678,669	-	3,678,669	-	-	3,784,665	3,216,965	567,700



5.4 Buildout Capital Costs for Urban Services D.C. Calculation

This D.C. Background Study provides for the uniform application of water and wastewater services within the municipally serviced urban area. The anticipated development-related capital requirements for these services have been considered over the build-out forecast period (i.e. current urban boundary).

5.4.1 Water Services

Capital needs forecast for water services include an elevated water storage facility, watermains and D.C. credits related to the funding of Well #5. The capital costs for these projects total \$21.7 million. After deducting \$15.3 to recognize the benefits development beyond the forecast period will receive and including existing reserve fund deficits of \$504,200 the growth-related included in the calculation amounts to \$6.9 million.

The allocation of this cost to residential and non-residential development is 95% and 5% respectively, based on forecast incremental growth in daily residential and non-residential water flows over the forecast period.

5.4.2 Wastewater Services

The forecast needs for Wastewater services include the outstanding principle and interest debt payments associated with the Wastewater Treatment Plant, expansions to the Water Pollution Control Plant, a sewer pumping station, various sewer upgrades and outstanding D.C. credits for work that was undertaken by a developer on behalf of the municipality. In total, the gross capital cost estimate amounts to \$49.2 million. After applying deductions in recognition of the benefits to growth beyond the forecast period (\$8.9 million), benefits to existing development (\$391,000) and existing reserve fund balances (\$1.3 million), the net capital costs identified for inclusion in the calculation of the charge total \$38.5 million.

The allocation of this cost to residential and non-residential development is 95% and 5% respectively, based on forecast incremental growth in daily wastewater flows over the forecast period.



**Table 5-5
Infrastructure Costs Covered in the D.C. Calculation – Water Services**

Prj.No	Increased Service Needs Attributable to Anticipated Development 2024 to Buildout - Urban	Timing (year)	Gross Capital Cost Estimate (2024\$)	Post Period Benefit	Net Capital Cost	Less:		Potential D.C. Recoverable Cost		
						Benefit to Existing Development	Grants, Subsidies and Other Contributions Attributable to New Development	Total	Residential Share 95%	Non-Residential Share 5%
1	Elevated Water Storage	2024-Buildout	17,000,000	13,131,900	3,868,100	-		3,868,100	3,666,104	201,996
2	Employment Lands Watermain	Post Buildout	2,200,000	2,200,000	-	-		-	-	-
3	Production Well 5 Credits	2024-Buildout	2,494,696	-	2,494,696	-		2,494,696	2,364,420	130,276
			-	-	-	-		-	-	-
	Reserve Fund Adjustment		-	-	-	-		504,213	477,883	26,331
	Total		21,694,696	15,331,900	6,362,796	-	-	6,867,009	6,508,407	358,602



**Table 5-6
Infrastructure Costs Covered in the D.C. Calculation – Wastewater Services**

Prj.No	Increased Service Needs Attributable to Anticipated Development 2024 to Buildout - Urban	Timing (year)	Gross Capital Cost Estimate (2024\$)	Post Period Benefit	Net Capital Cost	Less:		Potential D.C. Recoverable Cost		
						Benefit to Existing Development	Grants, Subsidies and Other Contributions Attributable to New Development	Total	Residential Share 95%	Non-Residential Share 5%
1	Wastewater Treatment Plant - Debt Principal	2024-2033	1,717,652	316,500	1,401,152	-		1,401,152	1,331,518	69,634
2	Wastewater Treatment Plant - Debt Interest	2024-2033	320,431	59,000	261,431	-		261,431	248,438	12,992
3	Complete Schedule C EA for WPCP Expansion to Design, Tender, and Build	2024-Buildout	37,670,000	6,941,400	30,728,600	-		30,728,600	29,201,460	1,527,140
4	SPS in Southeast Quadrant	2024-Buildout	5,123,000	944,000	4,179,000	-		4,179,000	3,971,313	207,687
5	Upgrade Sewer Trunk North Bielby St to Emma St. SPS	2024-Buildout	2,990,000	495,900	2,494,100	299,000		2,195,100	2,086,009	109,091
6	Emma St Sewer	2024-Buildout	920,000	152,600	767,400	92,000		675,400	641,834	33,566
			-	-	-	-		-	-	-
7	Outstanding Credits - Moco Farms Ltd.	2024-Buildout	408,222	-	408,222	-		408,222	387,934	20,288
			-	-	-	-		-	-	-
	Reserve Fund Adjustment		-	-	-	-		(1,315,151)	(1,249,791)	(65,360)
	Total		49,149,305	8,909,400	40,239,905	391,000	-	38,533,754	36,618,716	1,915,038



5.5 Buildout Capital Costs for Rural Services D.C. Calculation

This D.C. Background Study provides for the application of septage treatment services within rural areas of the Town. The anticipated development-related capital requirements for this service have been considered over the buildout forecast period.

5.5.1 Septage Services

The capital costs related to Septage Services relates entirely to outstanding principal and interest payments related to the Septage Receiving Facility. Gross capital costs remaining for this project are \$122,500 of which \$18,900 relates to benefits outside of the forecast period. Further deductions were made in relation to external septage (\$37,200) and existing reserve fund balances (\$53,300) resulting in \$13,140 being included in the calculation of the charge.

These costs are allocated 100% to residential development based on the demand of the service being entirely related to residents.



**Table 5-7
Infrastructure Costs Covered in the D.C. Calculation – Septage Services**

Prj.No	Increased Service Needs Attributable to Anticipated Development 2024 to Buildout - Rural	Timing (year)	Gross Capital Cost Estimate (2024\$)	Post Period Benefit	Net Capital Cost	Less:		Potential D.C. Recoverable Cost		
						Benefit to Existing Development	Grants, Subsidies and Other Contributions Attributable to New Development	Total	Residential Share 100%	Non-Residential Share 0%
1	Septage Receiving Facility - Principal	2024-Buildout	103,262	15,900	87,362	-	37,174	50,187	50,187	-
2	Septage Receiving Facility - Interest	2024-Buildout	19,264	3,000	16,264	-		16,264	16,264	-
			-	-	-	-		-	-	-
	Reserve Fund Adjustment		-	-	-	-		(53,311)	(53,311)	-
	Total		122,525	18,900	103,625	-	37,174	13,140	13,140	-



Chapter 6

D.C. Calculation



6. D.C. Calculation

Table 6-1 presents the calculation of the D.C.s to be imposed for Water and Wastewater Services in the municipally serviced area. Table 6-2 present the calculation of the D.C. to be imposed for Septage Treatment Services in the rural area. Table 6-3 shows the proposed D.C.s for Services Related to a Highway, and Fire Protection Services to be imposed on development in the Town over the municipal-wide buildout forecast period. Similarly, the calculation of the D.C.s for all remaining services over the 2024-2034 forecast period are presented in Table 6-4.

The calculation for residential development is generated on a per capita basis and is based upon four forms of housing types (single and semi-detached, apartments 2+ bedrooms, apartment's bachelor and 1 bedroom, and all other multiples). The non-residential D.C. has been calculated uniformly on a per sq.ft. of G.F.A. basis.

Table 6-5 summarizes the recommended schedule of charges, reflecting the maximum D.C.s by residential dwelling type and per sq.ft. of G.F.A. for non-residential development.

Table 6-6 compares the Town's existing charges to the charges proposed herein (Table 6-5), for a single detached residential dwelling unit and per sq.ft. of G.F.A. for non-residential development.

The calculated charges for developments in the urban serviced area are \$75,022 for a single detached residential dwelling unit and \$12.55 per sq.ft. of non-residential G.F.A. The residential charges for a single detached dwelling unit represent an 80% increase (+\$33,255) over the current charges of \$41,767. The non-residential charges per sq.ft. of G.F.A. represent a 23% decrease (-\$3.72) from the current charges of \$16.27 per sq.ft. of G.F.A.



Table 6-1
Urban Area Services D.C. Calculation
2024 to Buildout (Urban)

SERVICE/CLASS	2024\$ D.C.-Eligible Cost		2024\$ D.C.-Eligible Cost	
	Residential	Non-Residential	S.D.U.	per sq.ft.
1. Water Services	\$ 6,508,407	\$ 358,602	\$ 8,176	\$ 0.93
2. Wastewater Services	36,618,716	1,915,038	46,001	4.97
TOTAL	\$43,127,123	\$2,273,640	\$54,177	5.90
D.C.-Eligible Capital Cost	\$43,127,123	\$2,273,640		
Buildout Gross Population/GFA Growth (sq.ft.)	2,697	385,600		
Cost Per Capita/Non-Residential GFA (sq.ft.)	\$15,990.78	\$5.90		
By Residential Unit Type	P.P.U.			
Single and Semi-Detached Dwelling	3.388	\$54,177		
Other Multiples	2.951	\$47,194		
Apartments - 2 Bedrooms +	2.213	\$35,389		
Apartments - Bachelor and 1 Bedroom	1.100	\$17,590		

Table 6-2
Rural Area Services D.C. Calculation
2024 to Buildout (Rural)

SERVICE/CLASS	2024\$ D.C.-Eligible Cost		2024\$ D.C.-Eligible Cost	
	Residential	Non-Residential	S.D.U.	per sq.ft.
3. Septage Services	13,140	-	327	-
TOTAL	\$13,140	\$0	\$327	-
D.C.-Eligible Capital Cost	\$13,140	\$0		
Buildout Gross Population/GFA Growth (sq.ft.)	136	-		
Cost Per Capita/Non-Residential GFA (sq.ft.)	\$96.62	\$0.00		
By Residential Unit Type	P.P.U.			
Single and Semi-Detached Dwelling	3.388	\$327		
Other Multiples	2.951	\$285		
Apartments - 2 Bedrooms +	2.213	\$214		
Apartments - Bachelor and 1 Bedroom	1.100	\$106		



**Table 6-3
Municipal-Wide Services D.C. Calculation
2024 to Buildout (Municipal-Wide)**

SERVICE/CLASS	2024\$ D.C.-Eligible Cost		2024\$ D.C.-Eligible Cost	
	Residential	Non-Residential	S.D.U.	per sq.ft.
4. Roads and Related	9,280,115	1,637,667	11,099	4.25
5. Fire Protection Services	3,216,965	567,700	3,847	1.47
TOTAL	\$12,497,079	\$2,205,367	\$14,946	5.72
D.C.-Eligible Capital Cost	\$12,497,079	\$2,205,367		
Buildout Gross Population/GFA Growth (sq.ft.)	2,833	385,600		
Cost Per Capita/Non-Residential GFA (sq.ft.)	\$4,411.25	\$5.72		
By Residential Unit Type	P.P.U.			
Single and Semi-Detached Dwelling	3.388	\$14,946		
Other Multiples	2.951	\$13,019		
Apartments - 2 Bedrooms +	2.213	\$9,762		
Apartments - Bachelor and 1 Bedroom	1.100	\$4,852		

**Table 6-4
Municipal-Wide Services D.C. Calculation
2024 to 2034**

SERVICE/CLASS	2024\$ D.C.-Eligible Cost		2024\$ D.C.-Eligible Cost	
	Residential	Non-Residential	S.D.U.	per sq.ft.
6. Parks and Recreation Services	\$ 2,328,939	\$ 122,576	\$ 3,129	\$ 0.49
7. Library Services	2,061,934	108,523	2,770	0.44
TOTAL	\$4,390,873	\$231,099	\$5,899	0.93
D.C.-Eligible Capital Cost	\$4,390,873	\$231,099		
10-Year Gross Population/GFA Growth (sq.ft.)	2,522	247,300		
Cost Per Capita/Non-Residential GFA (sq.ft.)	\$1,741.03	\$0.93		
By Residential Unit Type	P.P.U.			
Single and Semi-Detached Dwelling	3.388	\$5,899		
Other Multiples	2.951	\$5,138		
Apartments - 2 Bedrooms +	2.213	\$3,853		
Apartments - Bachelor and 1 Bedroom	1.100	\$1,915		



Table 6-5
Schedule of Calculated D.C.s

Service	RESIDENTIAL				NON-RESIDENTIAL
	Single and Semi-Detached Dwelling	Other Multiples	Apartments - 2 Bedrooms +	Apartments - Bachelor and 1 Bedroom	(per sq.ft. of Gross Floor Area)
Municipal Wide Services:					
Roads and Related	11,099	9,668	7,250	3,604	4.25
Fire Protection Services	3,847	3,351	2,513	1,249	1.47
Parks and Recreation Services	3,129	2,726	2,044	1,016	0.49
Library Services	2,770	2,413	1,809	899	0.44
Total Municipal Wide Services	20,845	18,158	13,616	6,768	6.65
Urban Services					
Water Services	8,176	7,122	5,341	2,655	0.93
Wastewater Services	46,001	40,071	30,048	14,935	4.97
Total Urban Services	54,177	47,193	35,389	17,590	5.90
Rural Services					
Septage Services	327	285	214	106	0.00
Total Rural Services	327	285	214	106	0.00
GRAND TOTAL URBAN AREA	75,022	65,351	49,005	24,358	12.55
GRAND TOTAL RURAL AREA	21,172	18,443	13,830	6,874	6.65



**Table 6-6
Comparison of Current and Calculated D.C.s**

Service	Current	Calculated	Change (\$)	Change (%)
Municipal Wide Services:				
Roads and Related	9,157	11,099	1,942	21%
Fire Protection Services	743	3,847	3,104	418%
Parks and Recreation Services	1,055	3,129	2,074	197%
Library Services	2,356	2,770	414	18%
Total Municipal Wide Services	13,311	20,845	7,534	57%
Urban Services				
Water Services	6,865	8,176	1,311	19%
Wastewater Services	21,136	46,001	24,865	118%
Total Urban Services	28,001	54,177	26,176	93%
Rural Services				
Septage Services	2,207	327	(1,880)	-85%
Total Rural Services	2,207	327	(1,880)	-85%
Class of Service for Growth-Related Studies				
Municipal Wide	162		(162)	-100%
Rural	23		(23)	-100%
Urban	293		(293)	-100%
Grand Total - Rural Area	15,703	21,172	5,469	35%
Grand Total - Urban Area	41,767	75,022	33,255	80%

Non-Residential (per sq.ft.) Comparison

Service	Current	Calculated	Change (\$)	Change (%)
Municipal Wide Services:				
Roads and Related	3.76	4.25	0.49	13%
Fire Protection Services	0.31	1.47	1.16	374%
Parks and Recreation Services	0.35	0.49	0.14	40%
Library Services	0.76	0.44	(0.32)	-42%
Total Municipal Wide Services	5.18	6.65	1.47	28%
Urban Services				
Water Services	2.72	0.93	(1.79)	-66%
Wastewater Services	8.37	4.97	(3.40)	-41%
Total Urban Services	11.09	5.90	(5.19)	-47%
Rural Services				
Septage Services	-	-	-	-
Total Rural Services	-	-	-	-
Class of Service for Growth-Related Studies				
Municipal Wide	0.04		(0.04)	-100%
Rural	-		-	-
Urban	0.12		(0.12)	-100%
Grand Total - Rural Area	5.18	6.65	1.47	28%
Grand Total - Urban Area	16.27	12.55	(3.72)	-23%



Chapter 7

D.C. Policy Recommendations and D.C. Policy Rules



7. D.C. Policy Recommendations and D.C. Policy Rules

7.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the D.C. policy recommendations and by-law rules.

Subsection 5 (1) 9 of the D.C.A. states that rules must be developed:

“to determine if a development charge is payable in any particular case and to determine the amount of the charge, subject to the limitations set out in subsection 6.”

Paragraph 10 of the section goes on to state that the rules may provide for exemptions, phasing in and/or indexing of D.C.s.

Subsection 5 (6) establishes the following restrictions on the rules:

- the total of all D.C.s that would be imposed on anticipated development must not exceed the capital costs determined under subsection 5 (1) 2-7 for all services involved;
- if the rules expressly identify a type of development, they must not provide for it to pay D.C.s that exceed the capital costs that arise from the increase in the need for service for that type of development; however, this requirement does not relate to any particular development; and
- if the rules provide for a type of development to have a lower D.C. than is allowed, the rules for determining D.C.s may not provide for any resulting shortfall to be made up via other development.

With respect to “the rules,” section 6 states that a D.C. by-law must expressly address the matters referred to above re subsection 5 (1) paragraphs 9 and 10, as well as how the rules apply to the redevelopment of land.

The rules provided give consideration for the recent changes to the D.C.A. resulting from Bills 109, 23, 97, and 134. However, these policies are provided for Council’s consideration and may be refined prior to adoption of the by-law.



7.2 D.C. By-law Structure

It is recommended that:

- the Town uses a uniform municipal-wide D.C. calculation for all municipal services except Water, Wastewater, and Septage services
- the Town's D.C.s for Water and Wastewater Services be imposed in the municipal services area only;
- the Town's D.C. for Septage Services be imposed in the unserved area of the Town; and
- one municipal D.C. by-law be used for all services.

7.3 D.C. By-law Rules

The following sets out the recommended rules governing the calculation, payment and collection of D.C.s in accordance with subsection 6 of the D.C.A.

7.3.1 Payment in any Particular Case

In accordance with the D.C.A., s.2(2), a D.C. be calculated, payable and collected where the development requires one or more of the following:

- (a) the passing of a zoning by-law or of an amendment to a zoning by-law under section 34 of the Planning Act;
 - (b) the approval of a minor variance under section 45 of the Planning Act;
 - (c) a conveyance of land to which a by-law passed under subsection 50 (7) of the Planning Act applies;
 - (d) the approval of a plan of subdivision under section 51 of the Planning Act;
 - (e) a consent under section 53 of the Planning Act;
 - (f) the approval of a description under section 9 of the Condominium Act, 1998;
- or
- (g) the issuing of a permit under the Building Code Act, 1992 in relation to a building or structure.

7.3.2 Determination of the Amount of the Charge

The following conventions be adopted:



- 1) -Costs allocated to residential uses will be assigned to different types of residential units based on the average occupancy for each housing type constructed during the previous 15-year period. Costs allocated to non-residential uses will be assigned based on the amount of square feet of G.F.A. constructed for eligible uses (i.e., primary, industrial, commercial, and institutional).
- 2) Costs allocated to residential and non-residential uses are based upon a number of conventions, as may be suited to each municipal circumstance, as follows:
 - For Parks and Recreation Services, and Library Services, a 5% non-residential attribution has been made to recognize use by the non-residential sector;
 - For Fire Protection Services, and Services Related to a Highway an 85% residential and 15% non-residential attribution has been made based on a population vs. employment growth ratio over the Town-wide forecast period.
 - For Septage Services a 100% residential attribution has been made;
 - For Water Services a 95% residential and 5% non-residential attribution has been made based on a residential vs non-residential water flows over the 2024 to Urban Buildout forecast period; and
 - For Wastewater Services a 95% residential and 5% non-residential attribution has been made based on a residential vs non-residential wastewater flows over the 2024 to Urban Buildout forecast period.

7.3.3 Application to Redevelopment of Land (Demolition and Conversion)

If a development involves the demolition and replacement of a building or structure on the same site, or the conversion from one principal use to another, the developer shall be allowed a credit equivalent to:

- the number of dwelling units demolished/converted multiplied by the applicable residential D.C. in place at the time the D.C. is payable; and/or
- the G.F.A. of the building demolished/converted multiplied by the current non-residential D.C. in place at the time the D.C. is payable.



The demolition credit is allowed only if the land was improved by occupied structures, and if the demolition permit related to the site was issued less than 36 months (3 years) prior to the issuance of a building permit.

The credit can, in no case, exceed the amount of D.C.s that would otherwise be payable. No credit shall be given where they existing building or structure would have been exempt from D.C.s in accordance with the by-law.

7.3.4 Exemptions (full or partial)

Statutory

- The municipality or local board thereof;
- A board of education;
- Industrial additions of up to and including 50% of the existing G.F.A. of the building – for industrial additions which exceed 50% of the existing G.F.A., only the portion of the addition in excess of 50% is subject to D.C.s. Exemptions will only apply to 50% of the G.F.A. prior to the first expansion for which there was an exemption to the payment of D.C.s.
- An enlargement to an existing dwelling unit;
- Additional units in existing and new residential buildings:
 - May add up to two apartments for a single detached, semi-detached or row house (only one unit can be in an ancillary structure)
 - One additional unit or 1% of the units in an existing rental residential building with four or more residential units
- Affordable Units, Attainable Units, and Inclusionary Zoning Units;
- Non-Profit Housing; and
- Universities.

Non-Statutory

- an accessory use not exceeding 15 square metres;
- non-residential farm buildings; and
- places of worship including lands associated with church yards, cemeteries and burial grounds, exempt under section 3 of the *Assessment Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. A31, as amended.



7.3.5 Transition

At the time of writing, s.s. 5(8) of the D.C.A. identifies the maximum charge shall be reduced over the first five years of the by-law as follows:

- Year 1 - 80% of the maximum charge;
- Year 2 - 85% of the maximum charge;
- Year 3 - 90% of the maximum charge;
- Year 4 - 95% of the maximum charge; and
- Year 5 to expiry - 100% of the maximum charge.

7.3.6 Timing of Collection

The D.C.s for all services and classes are payable upon issuance of a building permit for each dwelling unit, building, or structure, subject to early or late payment agreements entered into by the Town and an owner under s. 27 of the D.C.A.

Rental housing and institutional developments will pay D.C.s in six equal annual payments commencing at occupancy. Moreover, the D.C. amount for all developments occurring within the prescribed time period (current 2-years) of a Site Plan or Zoning By-law Amendment planning approval (for applications submitted after January 1, 2020), shall be determined based on the D.C. in effect on the day of the applicable Site Plan or Zoning By-law Amendment application.

Installment payments and payments determined at the time of Site Plan or Zoning By-law Amendment application are subject to annual interest charges. The maximum interest rate the Town can impose is the average prime rate plus 1% as defined in s.s. 26.3(1) of the Act.

7.3.7 Indexing

Indexing of the D.C.s shall be implemented on a mandatory basis annually on August 7th each year in accordance with the Statistics Canada Quarterly, Non-Residential



Building Construction Price Index (Table 18-10-0135-01)¹ for the most recent year-over-year period.

7.3.8 D.C Spatial Applicability

The D.C.A. historically has provided the opportunity for a municipality to impose municipal-wide charges or area specific charges. Sections 2(7) and 2(8) of the D.C.A. provide that a D.C. by-law may apply to the entire municipality or only part of it and more than one D.C. by-law may apply to the same area. The D.C.A. now requires municipalities to consider the application of municipal-wide and area-specific D.C.s. s.10(2)(c.1) requires Council to consider the use of more than one D.C. by-law to reflect different needs from services in different areas. Most municipalities in Ontario have established uniform, municipal-wide D.C.s. When area-specific charges are used, it is generally to underpin master servicing and front-end financing arrangements for more localized capital costs.

Based on the foregoing and discussions with Town staff, area-specific D.C.s are suitable for urban (water and wastewater) and rural (septage) services. The recommendations are:

- to continue to apply municipal-wide D.C.s for services related to a highway, fire protection, and parks and recreation, library; and.
- to continue to apply area-specific D.C.s for water, wastewater, and septage services.

¹ O. Reg. 82/98 referenced “The Statistics Canada Quarterly, Construction Price Statistics, catalogue number 62-007” as the index source. Since implementation, Statistics Canada has modified this index twice and the above-noted index is the most current. The draft by-laws provided herein refers to O. Reg. 82/98 to ensure traceability should this index continue to be modified over time.



7.4 Other D.C. By-law Provisions

It is recommended that:

7.4.1 Categories of Services for Reserve Fund and Credit Purposes

It is recommended that the Town's D.C. collections be contributed into seven (7) separate reserve funds, including:

- Services Related to a Highway;
- Fire Protection Services;
- Parks and Recreation Services;
- Library Services;
- Water Services;
- Wastewater Services; and
- Septage Services.

7.4.2 By-law In-force Date

The by-law will come into force on July 17, 2024.

7.4.3 Minimum Interest Rate Paid on Refunds and Charged for Inter-Reserve Fund Borrowing

The minimum interest rate is the Bank of Canada rate on the day on which the by-laws come into force (as per s.11 of O. Reg. 82/98).

7.5 Other Recommendations

It is recommended that Council:

“Approve the capital project listing set out in Chapter 5 of the D.C. Background Study dated May 17, 2024, subject to further annual review during the capital budget process”.

“Approve the D.C. Background Study dated May 17, 2024.”

“Determine that no further public meeting is required.” and



“Approve the D.C. By-law as set out in Appendix E”.



Chapter 8

Asset Management Plan



8. Asset Management Plan

8.1 Introduction

The D.C.A. (new section 10(c.2)) requires that the background study must include an Asset Management Plan (A.M.P) related to new infrastructure. Section 10 (3) of the D.C.A. provides:

The A.M.P. shall,

- a) deal with all assets whose capital costs are proposed to be funded under the development charge by-law;**
- b) demonstrate that all the assets mentioned in clause (a) are financially sustainable over their full life cycle;**
- c) contain any other information that is prescribed; and**
- d) be prepared in the prescribed manner.**

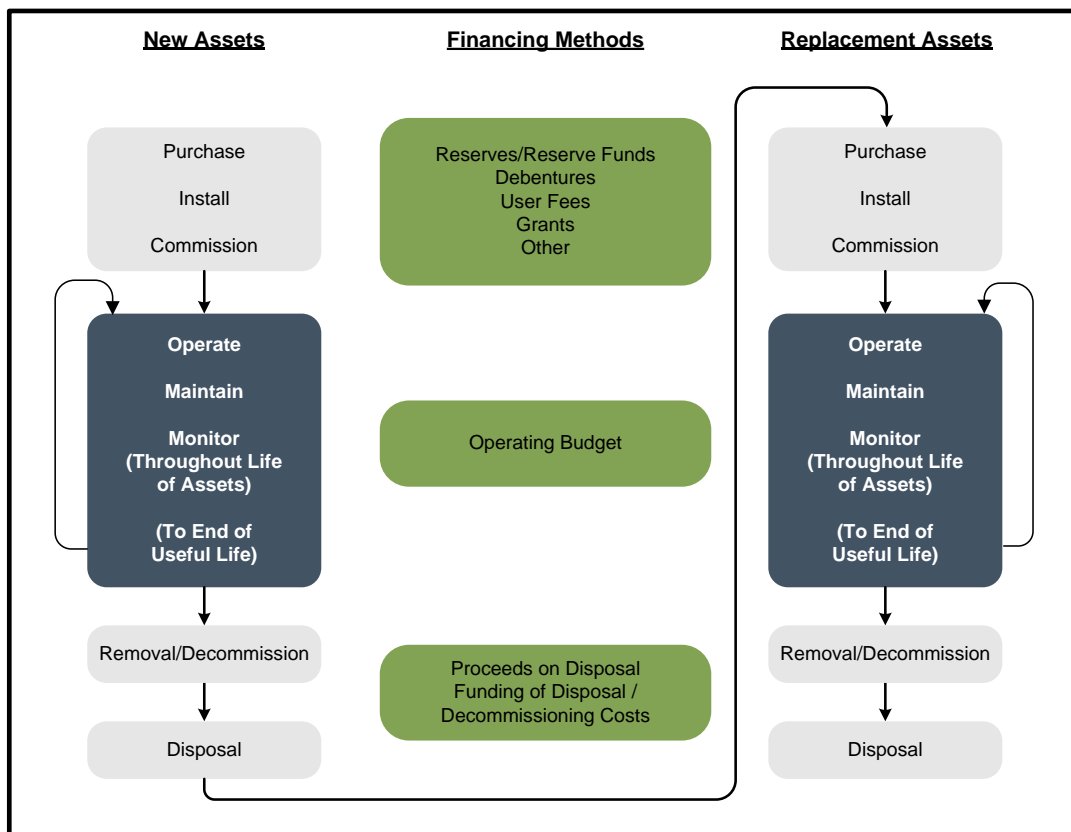
At a broad level, the A.M.P. provides for the long-term investment in an asset over its entire useful life along with the funding. The schematic below identifies the costs for an asset through its entire lifecycle. For growth-related works, the majority of capital costs will be funded by the D.C. Non-growth-related expenditures will then be funded from non-D.C. revenues as noted below. During the useful life of the asset, there will be minor maintenance costs to extend the life of the asset along with additional program related expenditures to provide the full services to the residents. At the end of the life of the asset, it will be replaced by non-D.C. financing sources.

The Province's Infrastructure for *Jobs and Prosperity Act, 2015* (IJPA) was proclaimed on May 1, 2016. This legislation detailed principles for evidence-based and sustainable long-term infrastructure planning. The IJPA also gave the Province the authority to guide municipal asset management planning by way of regulation. In late 2017, the Province introduced O. Reg. 588/17 under the IJPA. The intent of O. Reg. 588/17 is to establish standard content for municipal asset management plans. Specifically, the regulations require that asset management plans be developed that define the current levels of service, identify the lifecycle activities that would be undertaken to achieve these levels of service, and provide a financial strategy to support the levels of service and lifecycle activities. The requirements of O. Reg. 588/17 generally align with previous provincial AMP requirements, as follows:



State of local infrastructure: asset types, quantities, age, condition, financial accounting valuation and replacement cost valuation.

Desired levels of service: defines levels of service through performance measures and discusses any external trends or issues that may affect expected levels of service or the municipality’s ability to meet them (for example, new accessibility standards, climate change impacts).



Asset management strategy: the asset management strategy is the set of planned actions that will seek to generate the desired levels of service in a sustainable way, while managing risk, at the lowest lifecycle cost.

Financing strategy: having a financial plan is critical for putting an A.M.P. into action. By having a strong financial plan, municipalities can also demonstrate that they have made a concerted effort to integrate the A.M.P. with financial planning and municipal budgeting and are making full use of all available infrastructure financing tools.



The asset management requirement for this D.C. Background Study has been undertaken independently of any Town A.M.P.s.

8.2 Asset Management Plan

In recognition to the schematic in Section 8.1, the following table (presented in 2024\$) has been developed to provide the annualized expenditures and revenues associated with new growth. Note that the D.C.A. does not require an analysis of the non-D.C. capital needs or their associated operating costs so these are omitted from the table below. Furthermore, as only the present infrastructure gap has been considered at this time within the A.M.P., the following does not represent a fiscal impact assessment (including future tax/rate increases) but provides insight into the potential affordability of the new assets:

1. The non-D.C. recoverable portion of the projects which will require financing from Town financial resources (i.e., taxation, rates, fees, etc.). This amount has been presented on an annual debt charge amount based on 20-year financing.
2. Lifecycle costs for the 2024 D.C. capital works have been presented based on a sinking fund basis. The assets have been considered over their estimated useful lives.
3. Incremental operating costs for the D.C. services (only) have been included.
4. The resultant total annualized expenditures are \$8.2 million. Of this total, \$1.3 million relates the annual debt payment costs for benefit to existing development of growth-related needs.
5. Consideration was given to the potential new taxation and user fee revenues which will be generated as a result of new growth. These revenues will be available to finance the expenditures above. The new operating revenues are \$3.7 million. This amount, totalled with the existing operating revenues of \$10.1 million, provides annual revenues of \$13.8 million by the end of the period.
6. In consideration of the above, the capital plan is deemed to be financially sustainable.



Table 8-1
Asset Management – Future Expenditures and Associated Revenues (2024\$)

	Buildout Total
Expenditures (Annualized)	
Annual Debt Payment on Non-Growth Related Capital ¹	1,313,057
Annual Debt Payment on Post Period Capital ²	2,911,876
Lifecycle:	
Annual Lifecycle - Municipal-wide Services	701,784
Annual Lifecycle - Area-specific Services ³	700,530
Sub-Total - Annual Lifecycle	\$1,402,314
Incremental Operating Costs (for D.C. Services)	\$2,572,730
Total Expenditures	\$8,199,977
Revenue (Annualized)	
Total Existing Revenue ⁴	\$10,059,577
Incremental Tax and Non-Tax Revenue (User Fees, Fines, Licences, etc.)	\$3,698,828
Total Revenues	\$13,758,405

¹ Non-Growth Related component of Projects

² Interim Debt Financing for Post Period Benefit

³ All infrastructure costs included in Area Specific by-laws have

⁴ As per Sch. 10 of FIR



Chapter 9

By-law Implementation



9. By-law Implementation

9.1 Public Consultation Process

9.1.1 Introduction

This chapter addresses the mandatory, formal public consultation process (section 9.1.2), as well as the optional, informal consultation process (section 9.1.3). The latter is designed to seek the co-operation and participation of those involved, in order to produce the most suitable policy. Section 9.2 addresses the anticipated impact of the D.C. on development from a generic viewpoint.

9.1.2 Public Meeting of Council

Section 12 of the D.C.A. indicates that before passing a D.C. by-law, Council must hold at least one public meeting, giving at least 20 clear days' notice thereof, in accordance with the Regulation. Council must also ensure that the proposed by-law and background report are made available to the public at least two weeks prior to the (first) meeting.

Any person who attends such a meeting may make representations related to the proposed by-law.

If a proposed by-law is changed following such a meeting, Council must determine whether a further meeting (under this section) is necessary (i.e., if the proposed by-law which is proposed for adoption has been changed in any respect, Council should formally consider whether an additional public meeting is required, incorporating this determination as part of the final by-law or associated resolution). It is noted that Council's decision, once made, is final and not subject to review by a Court or the Ontario Land Tribunal (OLT).

9.1.3 Other Consultation Activity

There are three broad groupings of the public who are generally the most concerned with municipal D.C. policy:

1. The first grouping is the residential development community, consisting of land developers and builders, who are typically responsible for generating the majority



of the D.C. revenues. Others, such as realtors, are directly impacted by D.C. policy. They are, therefore, potentially interested in all aspects of the charge, particularly the quantum by unit type, projects to be funded by the D.C. and the timing thereof, and municipal policy with respect to development agreements, D.C. credits and front-ending requirements.

2. The second public grouping embraces the public at large and includes taxpayer coalition groups and others interested in public policy.
3. The third grouping is the industrial/commercial/institutional/primary development sector, consisting of land developers and major owners or organizations with significant construction plans, such as hotels, entertainment complexes, shopping centres, offices, industrial buildings, institutional buildings, and buildings on agricultural lands. Also involved are organizations such as Industry Associations, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and the Economic Development Agencies, who are all potentially interested in Town D.C. policy. Their primary concern is frequently with the quantum of the charge, gross floor area exclusions such as basements, mechanical or indoor parking areas, or exemptions and phase-in or capping provisions in order to moderate the impact.

9.2 Anticipated Impact of the Charge on Development

The establishment of sound D.C. policy often requires the achievement of an acceptable balance between two competing realities. The first is that high non-residential D.C.s can, to some degree, represent a barrier to increased economic activity and sustained industrial/commercial growth, particularly for capital intensive uses. Also, in many cases, increased residential D.C.s can ultimately be expected to be recovered via housing prices and can impact project feasibility in some cases (e.g., rental apartments).

On the other hand, D.C.s or other municipal capital funding sources need to be obtained in order to help ensure that the necessary infrastructure and amenities are installed. The timely installation of such works is a key initiative in providing adequate service levels and in facilitating strong economic growth, investment, and wealth generation.



9.3 Implementation Requirements

9.3.1 Introduction

Once the Town has calculated the charge, prepared the complete background study, carried out the public process and passed a new by-law, the emphasis shifts to implementation matters. These include notices, potential appeals and complaints, credits, front-ending agreements, subdivision agreement conditions and finally the collection of revenues and funding of projects.

The sections that follow present an overview of the requirements in each case.

9.3.2 Notice of Passage

In accordance with section 13 of the D.C.A., when a D.C. by-law is passed, the Town's Clerk shall give written notice of the passing and of the last day for appealing the by-law (the day that is 40 days after the day it was passed). Such notice must be given no later than 20 days after the day the by-law is passed (i.e., as of the day of newspaper publication or the mailing of the notice).

Section 10 of O. Reg. 82/98 further defines the notice requirements which are summarized as follows:

- notice may be given by publication in a newspaper which is (in the Clerk's opinion) of sufficient circulation to give the public reasonable notice, or by personal service, fax, or mail to every owner of land in the area to which the by-law relates;
- subsection 10 (4) lists the persons/organizations who must be given notice; and
- subsection 10 (5) lists the eight items that the notice must cover.

9.3.3 By-law Pamphlet

In addition to the "notice" information, the Town must prepare a "pamphlet" explaining each D.C. by-law in force, setting out:

- a description of the general purpose of the D.C.s;



- the "rules" for determining if a charge is payable in a particular case and for determining the amount of the charge;
- the services to which the D.C.s relate; and
- a description of the general purpose of the Treasurer's statement and where it may be received by the public.

Where a by-law is not appealed to the OLT, the pamphlet must be readied within 60 days after the by-law comes into force. Later dates apply to appealed by-laws.

The Town must give one copy of the most recent pamphlet without charge, to any person who requests one.

9.3.4 Appeals

Sections 13 to 19 of the D.C.A. set out the requirements relative to making and processing a D.C. by-law appeal and OLT hearing in response to an appeal. Any person or organization may appeal a D.C. by-law to the OLT by filing a notice of appeal with the Town Clerk, setting out the objection to the by-law and the reasons supporting the objection. This must be done by the last day for appealing the by-law, which is 40 days after the by-law is passed.

The Town is conducting a public consultation process in order to address the issues that come forward as part of that process, thereby avoiding or reducing the need for an appeal to be made.

9.3.5 Complaints

A person required to pay a D.C., or his agent, may complain to the Town Council imposing the charge that:

- the amount of the charge was incorrectly determined;
- the reduction to be used against the D.C. was incorrectly determined; or
- there was an error in the application of the D.C.

Sections 20 to 25 of the D.C.A. set out the requirements that exist, including the fact that a complaint may not be made later than 90 days after a D.C. (or any part of it) is payable. A complainant may appeal the decision of Town Council to the OLT.



9.3.6 Credits

Sections 38 to 41 of the D.C.A. set out a number of credit requirements, which apply where a municipality agrees to allow a person to perform work in the future that relates to a service in the D.C. by-law.

These credits would be used to reduce the amount of D.C.s to be paid. The value of the credit is limited to the reasonable cost of the work which does not exceed the average level of service. The credit applies only to the service to which the work relates unless the municipality agrees to expand the credit to other services for which a D.C. is payable.

9.3.7 Front-Ending Agreements

The Town and one or more landowners may enter into a front-ending agreement that provides for the costs of a project that will benefit an area in the Town to which the D.C. by-law applies. Such an agreement can provide for the costs to be borne by one or more parties to the agreement who are, in turn, reimbursed in future by persons who develop land defined in the agreement.

Part III of the D.C.A. (sections 44 to 58) addresses front-ending agreements and removes some of the obstacles to their use which were contained in the *Development Charges Act, 1989*. Accordingly, the Town assesses whether this mechanism is appropriate for its use, as part of funding projects prior to Town funds being available.

9.3.8 Severance and Subdivision Agreement Conditions

Section 59 of the D.C.A. prevents a municipality from imposing directly or indirectly, a charge related to development or a requirement to construct a service related to development, by way of a condition or agreement under section 51 or section 53 of the *Planning Act*, except for:

- "local services, related to a plan of subdivision or within the area to which the plan relates, to be installed or paid for by the owner as a condition of approval under section 51 of the *Planning Act*;" and
- "local services to be installed or paid for by the owner as a condition of approval under section 53 of the *Planning Act*."



It is also noted that subsection 59 (4) of the D.C.A. requires that the municipal approval authority for a draft plan of subdivision under subsection 51 (31) of the *Planning Act*, use its power to impose conditions to ensure that the first purchaser of newly subdivided land is informed of all the D.C.s related to the development, at the time the land is transferred.

In this regard, if the municipality in question is a commenting agency, in order to comply with subsection 59 (4) of the D.C.A. it would need to provide to the approval authority information regarding the applicable municipal D.C.s related to the site.

If the Town is an approval authority for the purposes of section 51 of the *Planning Act*, it would be responsible to ensure that it collects information from all entities that can impose a D.C.

The most effective way to ensure that purchasers are aware of this condition would be to require it as a provision in a registered subdivision agreement, so that any purchaser of the property would be aware of the charges at the time the title was searched prior to closing a transaction conveying the lands.



Appendices



Appendix A

Background Information on Residential and Non- Residential Growth Forecast



Schedule 1 Town of Grand Valley Residential Growth Forecast Summary

	Year	Population (Including Census Undercount) ^[1]	Excluding Census Undercount			Housing Units					Person Per Unit (P.P.U.): Total Population/ Total Households
			Population	Institutional Population	Population Excluding Institutional Population	Singles & Semi-Detached	Multiple Dwellings ^[2]	Apartments ^[3]	Other	Total Households	
Historical	Mid 2011	2,810	2,726	21	2,705	887	16	85	14	1,002	2.721
	Mid 2016	3,050	2,956	1	2,955	975	35	90	5	1,105	2.675
	Mid 2021	3,970	3,851	6	3,845	1,235	40	110	5	1,390	2.771
Forecast	Mid 2024	4,300	4,164	7	4,157	1,327	62	111	5	1,505	2.767
	Mid 2034	6,580	6,375	10	6,365	1,836	277	190	5	2,308	2.762
	Buildout	6,860	6,646	10	6,636	1,899	303	200	5	2,407	2.761
Incremental	Mid 2011 - Mid 2016	240	230	-20	250	88	19	5	-9	103	
	Mid 2016 - Mid 2021	920	895	5	890	260	5	20	0	285	
	Mid 2021 - Mid 2024	330	313	1	312	92	22	1	0	115	
	Mid 2024 - Mid 2034	2,280	2,211	3	2,208	509	215	79	0	803	
	Mid 2024 - Buildout	2,560	2,482	3	2,479	572	241	89	0	902	

^[1] Population includes the Census undercount estimated at approximately 3.2% and has been rounded.

^[2] Includes townhouses and apartments in duplexes.

^[3] Includes bachelor, 1-bedroom, and 2-bedroom+ apartment units.

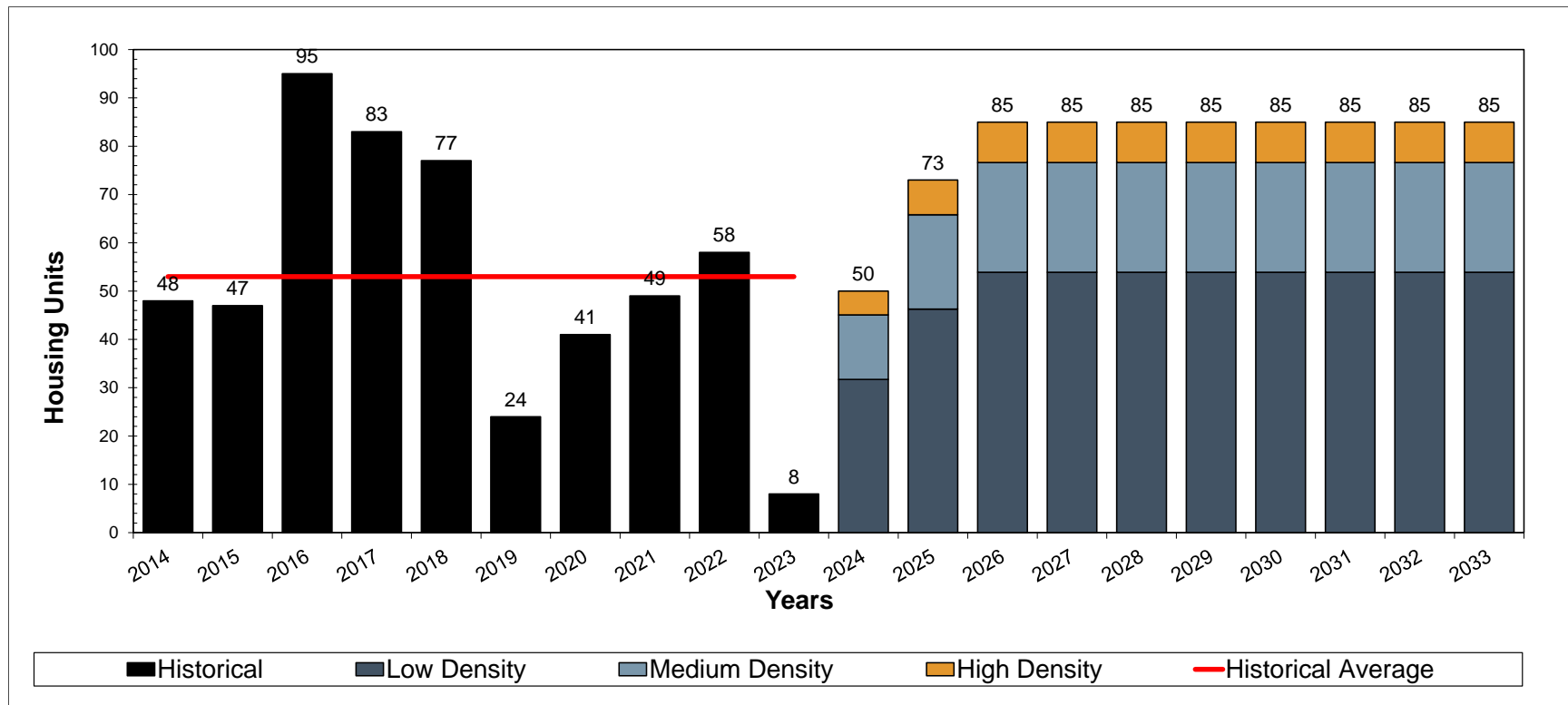
Notes:

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Source: Derived from the Dufferin County Official Plan Update Municipal Comprehensive Review and discussions with Town of Grand Valley staff, by Watson & Associates Economists Ltd.



Figure 1
Town of Grand Valley
Annual Housing Forecast [1]



[1] Growth forecast represents calendar year.

Source: Historical housing activity derived from Town of Grand Valley building permit data, 2014 to 2023.



Schedule 2
Town of Grand Valley
Estimate of the Anticipated Amount, Type and Location of
Residential Development for Which Development Charges can be Imposed

Development Location	Timing	Single & Semi-Detached	Multiples ^[1]	Apartments ^[2]	Total Residential Units	Gross Population In New Units	Existing Unit Population Change	Net Population Increase, Excluding Institutional	Institutional Population	Net Population Including Institutional
Urban	2024 - 2034	473	215	79	767	2,400	-214	2,186	3	2,189
	2024 - Buildout	532	241	89	862	2,697	-241	2,456	3	2,459
Rural	2024 - 2034	36	0	0	36	122	-100	22	0	22
	2024 - Buildout	40	0	0	40	136	-113	23	0	23
Town of Grand Valley	2024 - 2034	509	215	79	803	2,522	-314	2,208	3	2,211
	2024 - Buildout	572	241	89	902	2,833	-354	2,479	3	2,482

[1] Includes townhouses and apartments in duplexes.

[2] Includes bachelor, 1-bedroom, and 2-bedroom+ apartment units.

Notes:

Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.

Source: Watson & Associates Economists Ltd.



Schedule 3
Town of Grand Valley
Current Year Growth Forecast
Mid-2021 to Mid-2024

		Population
Mid 2021 Population		3,851
Occupants of New Housing Units, Mid 2021 to Mid 2024	<i>Units (2)</i>	115
	<i>multiplied by P.P.U. (3)</i>	3.399
	<i>gross population increase</i>	391
Occupants of New Equivalent Institutional Units, Mid 2021 to Mid 2024	<i>Units</i>	1
	<i>multiplied by P.P.U. (3)</i>	1.100
	<i>gross population increase</i>	1
Decline in Housing Unit Occupancy, Mid 2021 to Mid 2024	<i>Units (4)</i>	1,390
	<i>multiplied by P.P.U. decline rate (5)</i>	-0.057
	<i>total decline in population</i>	-79
Population Estimate to Mid 2024		4,164
<i>Net Population Increase, Mid 2021 to Mid 2024</i>		313

(1) 2021 population based on Statistics Canada Census unadjusted for Census undercount.

(2) Estimated residential units constructed, Mid-2021 to the beginning of the growth period assuming a six-month lag between construction and occupancy.

(3) Average number of persons per unit (P.P.U.) is assumed to be:

Structural Type	Persons Per Unit ¹ (P.P.U.)	% Distribution of Estimated Units ²	Weighted Persons Per Unit Average
<i>Singles & Semi Detached</i>	3.458	80%	2.766
<i>Multiples (6)</i>	3.196	19%	0.611
<i>Apartments (7)</i>	2.519	1%	0.022
Total		100%	3.399

¹ Based on 2021 Census custom database

² Based on Building permit/completion activity

(4) 2021 households taken from Statistics Canada Census.

(5) Decline occurs due to aging of the population and family life cycle changes, lower fertility rates and changing economic conditions.

(6) Includes townhouses and apartments in duplexes.

(7) Includes bachelor, 1-bedroom and 2-bedroom+ apartments.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.



**Schedule 4
Town of Grand Valley
10-Year Growth Forecast
Mid-2024 to Mid-2034**

		Population
Mid 2024 Population		4,164
Occupants of New Housing Units, Mid 2024 to Mid 2034	<i>Units (2)</i>	803
	<i>multiplied by P.P.U. (3)</i>	3.141
	<i>gross population increase</i>	2,522
Occupants of New Equivalent Institutional Units, Mid 2024 to Mid 2034	<i>Units</i>	3
	<i>multiplied by P.P.U. (3)</i>	1.100
	<i>gross population increase</i>	3
Decline in Housing Unit Occupancy, Mid 2024 to Mid 2034	<i>Units (4)</i>	1,505
	<i>multiplied by P.P.U. decline rate (5)</i>	-0.209
	<i>total decline in population</i>	-314
Population Estimate to Mid 2034		6,375
Net Population Increase, Mid 2024 to Mid 2034		2,211

(1) Mid 2024 Population based on:

2021 Population (3,851) + Mid 2021 to Mid 2024 estimated housing units to beginning of forecast period (115 x 3.399 = 391) + (1 x 1.1 = 1) + (1,390 x -0.057 = -79) = 4,164

(2) Based upon forecast building permits/completions assuming a lag between construction and occupancy.

(3) Average number of persons per unit (P.P.U.) is assumed to be:

Structural Type	Persons Per Unit ¹ (P.P.U.)	% Distribution of Estimated Units ²	Weighted Persons Per Unit Average
<i>Singles & Semi Detached</i>	3.388	63%	2.149
<i>Multiples (6)</i>	2.951	27%	0.789
<i>Apartments (7)</i>	2.065	10%	0.204
<i>one bedroom or less</i>	1.100		
<i>two bedrooms or more</i>	2.213		
Total		100%	3.141

¹ Persons per unit based on adjusted Statistics Canada Custom 2021 Census database.

² Forecast unit mix based upon historical trends and housing units in the development process.

(4) Mid 2024 households based upon 2021 Census (1,390 units) + Mid 2021 to Mid 2024 unit estimate (115 units) = 1,505 units.

(5) Decline occurs due to aging of the population and family life cycle changes, lower fertility rates and changing economic conditions.

(6) Includes townhouses and apartments in duplexes.

(7) Includes bachelor, 1-bedroom and 2-bedroom+ apartments.

ote: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.



**Schedule 5
Town of Grand Valley
Long-Term Growth Forecast
Mid-2024 to Buildout**

		Population
Mid 2024 Population		4,164
Occupants of New Housing Units, Mid 2024 to Buildout	<i>Units (2)</i>	902
	<i>multiplied by P.P.U. (3)</i>	3.141
	<i>gross population increase</i>	2,833
Occupants of New Equivalent Institutional Units, Mid 2024 to Buildout	<i>Units</i>	3
	<i>multiplied by P.P.U. (3)</i>	1.100
	<i>gross population increase</i>	3
Decline in Housing Unit Occupancy, Mid 2024 to Buildout	<i>Units (4)</i>	902
	<i>multiplied by P.P.U. decline rate (5)</i>	-0.392
	<i>total decline in population</i>	-354
Population Estimate to Buildout		6,646
Net Population Increase, Mid 2024 to Buildout		2,482

(1) Mid 2024 Population based on:

2021 Population (3,851) + Mid 2021 to Mid 2024 estimated housing units to beginning of forecast period (115 x 3.399 = 391) + (1 x 1.1 = 1) + (1,390 x -0.057 = -79) = 4,164

(2) Based upon forecast building permits/completions assuming a lag between construction and occupancy.

(3) Average number of persons per unit (P.P.U.) is assumed to be:

Structural Type	Persons Per Unit ¹ (P.P.U.)	% Distribution of Estimated Units ²	Weighted Persons Per Unit Average
<i>Singles & Semi Detached</i>	3.388	63%	2.149
<i>Multiples (6)</i>	2.951	27%	0.789
<i>Apartments (7)</i>	2.065	10%	0.204
<i>one bedroom or less</i>	1.100		
<i>two bedrooms or more</i>	2.213		
Total		100%	3.141

¹ Persons per unit based on Statistics Canada Custom 2016 Census database.

² Forecast unit mix based upon historical trends and housing units in the development process.

(4) Mid 2024 households based upon 2021 Census (1,390 units) + Mid 2021 to Mid 2024 unit estimate (115 units) = 1,505 units.

(5) Decline occurs due to aging of the population and family life cycle changes, lower fertility rates and changing economic conditions.

(6) Includes townhouses and apartments in duplexes.

(7) Includes bachelor, 1-bedroom and 2-bedroom+ apartments.

Note: Numbers may not add to totals due to rounding.



Schedule 6
Town of Grand Valley Urban Area
Summary of Residential Housing Supply Potential

Stage of Development	Density Type			
	Singles & Semi-Detached	Multiples ^[1]	Apartments ^[2]	Total
Registered Not Built	171	57	0	228
<i>% Breakdown</i>	<i>75%</i>	<i>25%</i>	<i>0%</i>	<i>100%</i>
Application Under Review	361	184	89	634
<i>% Breakdown</i>	<i>57%</i>	<i>29%</i>	<i>14%</i>	<i>100%</i>
Total	532	241	89	862
<i>% Breakdown</i>	<i>62%</i>	<i>28%</i>	<i>10%</i>	<i>100%</i>

^[1] Includes townhomes and apartments in duplexes.

^[2] Includes bachelor, 1 bedroom and 2 bedroom+ apartments.

Source: Derived from Town of Grand Valley data as of March 2024, by Watson & Associates Economists Ltd.



Schedule 7
Town of Grand Valley
Historical Residential Building Permits
Years 2014 to 2023

Year	Residential Building Permits			
	Singles & Semi Detached	Multiples ^[1]	Apartments ^[2]	Total
2014	33	15	0	48
2015	47	0	0	47
2016	90	5	0	95
2017	49	34	0	83
2018	53	24	0	77
Sub-total	272	78	0	350
Average (2014 - 2018)	54	16	0	70
% Breakdown	77.7%	22.3%	0.0%	100.0%
2019	20	3	1	24
2020	40	1	0	41
2021	49	0	0	49
2022	36	22	0	58
2023	7	0	1	8
Sub-total	152	26	2	180
Average (2019 - 2023)	30	5	0	36
% Breakdown	84.4%	14.4%	1.1%	100.0%
2014 - 2023				
Total	424	104	2	530
Average	42	10	0	53
% Breakdown	80.0%	19.6%	0.4%	100.0%

[1] Includes townhouses and apartments in duplexes.

[2] Includes bachelor, 1-bedroom, and 2-bedroom+ apartment units.

Source: Historical housing activity calculated from data provided by the Town of Grand Valley, derived by Watson & Associates Economists Ltd., 2024



Schedule 8a
Town of Grand Valley
Person Per Unit by Age and Type of Dwelling
(2021 Census)

Age of Dwelling	Singles and Semi-Detached						15 Year Average	15 Year Average Adjusted ^[1]
	< 1 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3/4 BR	5+ BR	Total		
1-5	-	-	-	3.385	-	3.458		
6-10	-	-	-	3.136	-	3.182		
11-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.320	3.388
16-20	-	-	-	-	-	-		
20-25	-	-	-	-	-	-		
25-35	-	-	-	-	-	-		
35+	-	-	1.611	2.598	-	2.573		
Total	-	-	1.900	2.886	4.538	2.890		

Age of Dwelling	All Density Types					
	< 1 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3/4 BR	5+ BR	Total
1-5	-	-	-	3.358	-	3.433
6-10	-	-	-	2.963	-	3.000
11-15	-	-	-	-	-	-
16-20	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-25	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	-	-	-	-	-	-
35+	-	1.438	1.840	2.568	-	2.401
Total	-	1.563	1.867	2.845	4.538	2.753

^[1] Includes townhomes and apartments in duplexes.

^[2] Adjusted based on historical trends.

Note: Does not include Statistics Canada data classified as "Other."

P.P.U. Not calculated for samples less than or equal to 50 dwelling units and does not include institutional population.



Schedule 8b
Dufferin County
Person Per Unit by Age and Type of Dwelling
(2021 Census)

Age of Dwelling	Multiples ^[1]					Total	15 Year Average	15 Year Average Adjusted ^[3]
	< 1 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3/4 BR	5+ BR			
1-5	-	-	-	3.205	-	3.196		
6-10	-	-	-	2.950	-	2.714		
11-15	-	-	-	-	-	2.571	2.827	2.951
16-20	-	-	-	2.667	-	2.727		
20-25	-	-	-	2.882	-	2.300		
25-35	-	-	-	3.250	-	3.033		
35+	0.300	1.231	2.105	2.657	-	2.321		
Total	0.368	1.750	2.103	2.885	-	2.581		

Age of Dwelling	Apartments ^[2]					Total	15 Year Average	15 Year Average Adjusted ^[3]
	< 1 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3/4 BR	5+ BR			
1-5	-	-	-	2.696	-	2.519		
6-10	-	-	1.538	-	-	1.813		
11-15	-	-	1.500	-	-	1.765	2.032	2.065
16-20	-	-	-	-	-	1.583		
20-25	-	-	-	-	-	1.294		
25-35	-	-	-	-	-	1.467		
35+	0.643	1.204	1.776	2.318	-	1.514		
Total	0.500	1.194	1.726	2.686	-	1.586		

Age of Dwelling	All Density Types					Total
	< 1 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3/4 BR	5+ BR	
1-5	-	-	-	3.236	4.750	3.336
6-10	-	-	1.750	3.245	4.696	3.293
11-15	-	-	1.690	3.241	4.088	3.134
16-20	-	-	2.000	3.129	4.394	3.153
20-25	-	1.571	1.842	3.106	4.086	3.026
25-35	-	-	1.935	2.950	4.273	2.994
35+	1.091	1.271	1.865	2.711	3.995	2.537
Total	1.667	1.360	1.868	2.920	4.219	2.809

^[1] Includes bachelor, 1 bedroom and 2 bedroom+ apartments.

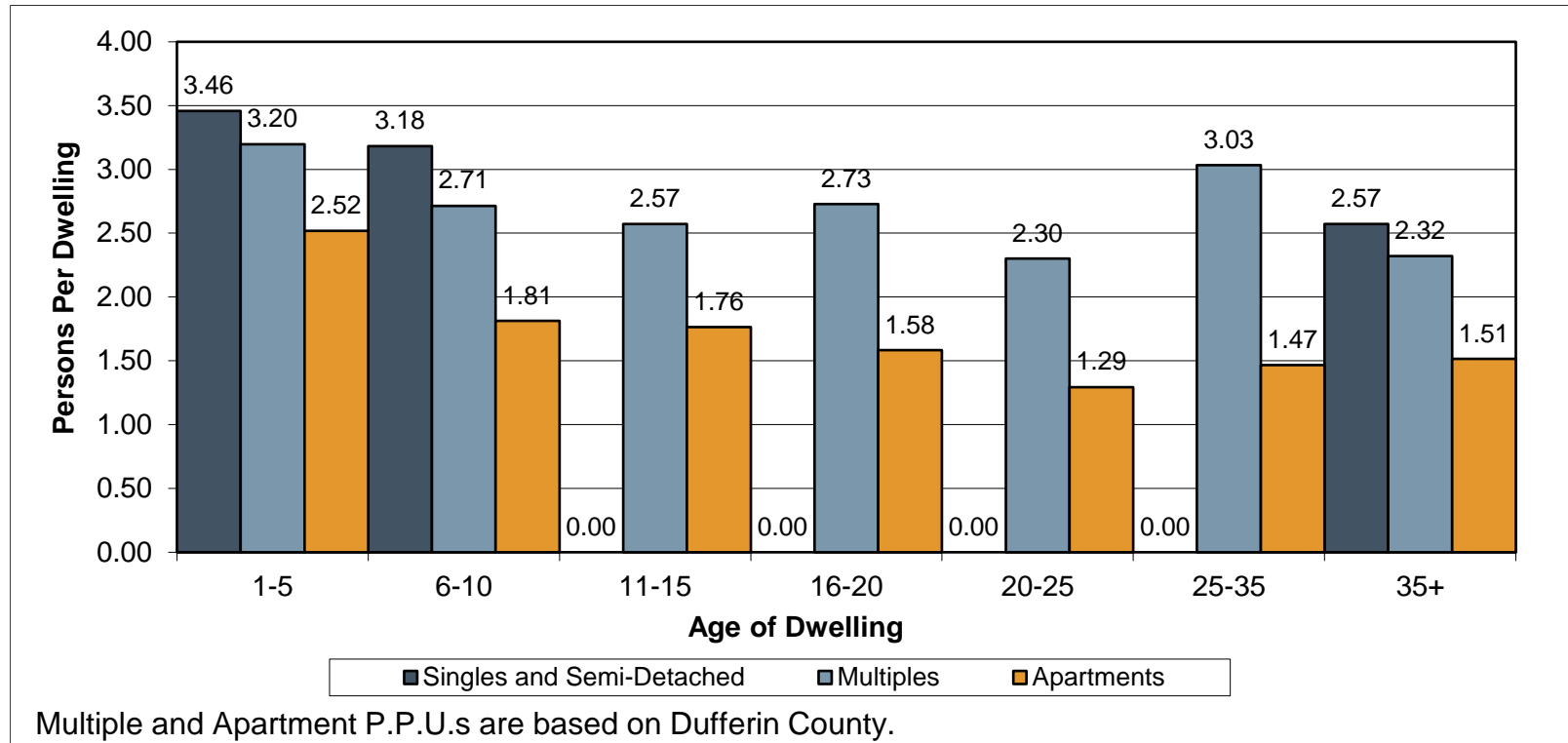
^[2] Adjusted based on historical trends.

Note: Does not include Statistics Canada data classified as "Other."

P.P.U. Not calculated for samples less than or equal to 50 dwelling units and does not include institutional population.



Schedule 9
Town of Grand Valley
Person Per Unit Structural Type and Age of Dwelling
(2021 Census)





Schedule 10a Town of Grand Valley Employment Forecast, 2024 to buildout

Period	Population	Activity Rate								Employment								Employment
		Primary	Work at Home	Industrial	Commercial/Population Related	Institutional	Total	N.F.P.O.W. ^[1]	Total Including N.F.P.O.W.	Primary	Work at Home	Industrial	Commercial/Population Related	Institutional	Total	N.F.P.O.W. ^[1]	Total Employment (Including N.F.P.O.W.)	Total (Excluding Work at Home and N.F.P.O.W.)
Mid 2011	2,726	0.044	0.037	0.020	0.068	0.015	0.183	0.043	0.226	120	100	55	185	40	500	117	617	400
Mid 2016	2,956	0.007	0.061	0.034	0.066	0.036	0.203	0.057	0.260	20	180	100	195	105	600	169	769	420
Mid 2024	4,164	0.005	0.058	0.026	0.049	0.030	0.169	0.051	0.220	22	242	110	205	123	703	213	916	460
Mid 2034	6,375	0.003	0.062	0.029	0.058	0.031	0.183	0.054	0.238	22	395	185	370	198	1,170	345	1,515	775
Buildout	6,646	0.003	0.062	0.040	0.058	0.031	0.195	0.054	0.249	22	412	268	385	206	1,293	360	1,653	881
Incremental Change																		
Mid 2011 - Mid 2016	230	-0.0373	0.0242	0.0137	-0.0019	0.0208	0.0196	0.0141	0.0337	-100	80	45	10	65	100	52	152	20
Mid 2016 - Mid 2024	1,208	-0.0015	-0.0027	-0.0074	-0.0167	-0.0060	-0.0343	-0.0060	-0.0403	2	62	10	10	18	103	44	147	40
Mid 2024 - Mid 2034	2,211	-0.0018	0.0038	0.0026	0.0087	0.0015	0.0147	0.0030	0.0177	0	153	75	165	75	467	132	599	315
Mid 2024 - Buildout	2,482	-0.0020	0.0038	0.0140	0.0087	0.0015	0.0260	0.0030	0.0290	0	170	158	180	83	591	147	738	421
Annual Average																		
Mid 2011 - Mid 2016	46	-0.0075	0.0048	0.0027	-0.0004	0.0042	0.0039	0.0028	0.0067	-20	16	9	2	13	20	10	30	4
Mid 2016 - Mid 2024	151	-0.00019	-0.00034	-0.00093	-0.00208	-0.00075	-0.00428	-0.00075	-0.00503	0	8	1	1	2	13	6	18	5
Mid 2024 - Mid 2034	221	-0.00018	0.00038	0.00026	0.00087	0.00015	0.00147	0.00030	0.00177	0	15	8	16	8	47	13	60	31

^[1] Statistics Canada defines no fixed place of work (N.F.P.O.W.) employees as "persons who do not go from home to the same workplace location at the beginning of each shift. Such persons include building and landscape contractors, travelling salespersons, independent truck drivers, etc."

Note: Statistics Canada 2021 Census place of work employment data has been reviewed. The 2021 Census employment results have not been utilized due to a significant increase in work at home employment captured due to Census enumeration occurring during the provincial COVID-19 lockdown from April 1, 2021 to June 14, 2021.

Source: Watson & Associates Economists Ltd.



Schedule 10b
Town of Grand Valley
Employment and Gross Floor Area (G.F.A.) Forecast, 2024 to Buildout

Period	Population	Employment					Gross Floor Area in Square Feet (Estimated) ^[1]			
		Primary	Industrial	Commercial/ Population Related	Institutional	Total	Industrial	Commercial/ Population Related	Institutional	Total
Mid 2011	2,726	120	55	185	40	400				
Mid 2016	2,956	20	100	195	105	420				
Mid 2024	4,164	22	110	205	123	460				
Mid 2034	6,375	22	185	370	198	775				
Buildout	6,646	22	268	385	206	881				
Incremental Change										
Mid 2011 - Mid 2016	230	-100	45	10	65	20				
Mid 2016 - Mid 2024	1,208	2	10	10	18	40				
Mid 2024 - Mid 2034	2,211	0	75	165	75	315	112,500	82,300	52,500	247,300
Mid 2024 - Buildout	2,482	0	158	180	83	421	237,700	89,800	58,100	385,600
Annual Average										
Mid 2011 - Mid 2016	46	-20	9	2	13	4				
Mid 2016 - Mid 2024	151	0	1	1	2	5				
Mid 2024 - Mid 2034	221	0	8	16	8	31	11,250	8,230	5,250	24,730

^[1] Square Foot Per Employee Assumptions

Industrial	1,500
Commercial/Population-Related	500
Institutional	700

*Reflects Mid-2024 to Buildout forecast period.

Note: Numbers may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Source: Watson & Associates Economists Ltd.



Schedule 10c
Town of Grand Valley
Estimate of the Anticipated Amount, Type and Location of
Non-Residential Development for Which Development Charges Can Be Imposed

Development Location	Timing	Industrial G.F.A. S.F. ^[1]	Commercial G.F.A. S.F. ^[1]	Institutional G.F.A. S.F. ^[1]	Total Non-Residential G.F.A. S.F.	Employment Increase ^[2]
Urban	2024 - 2034	112,500	82,300	52,500	247,300	315
	2024 - Buildout	237,700	89,800	58,100	385,600	421
Rural	2024 - 2034	-	-	-	-	-
	2024 - Buildout	-	-	-	-	-
Town of Grand Valley	2024 - 2034	112,500	82,300	52,500	247,300	315
	2024 - Buildout	237,700	89,800	58,100	385,600	421

^[1] Square Foot Per Employee Assumptions

Industrial	1,500
Commercial/Population-Related	500
Institutional	700

^[2] Employment Increase does not include No Fixed Place of Work.

*Reflects Mid-2024 to Buildout forecast period.

Note: Numbers may not add up precisely due to rounding.

Source: Watson & Associates Economists Ltd.



Schedule 11
Town of Grand Valley
Employment Categories by Major Employment Sector

NAICS	Employment by industry	Comments
	<u>Primary Industry Employment</u>	
11	<i>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</i>	Categories which relate to local land-based resources
21	<i>Mining and oil and gas extraction</i>	
	<u>Industrial and Other Employment</u>	
22	<i>Utilities</i>	Categories which relate primarily to industrial land supply and demand
23	<i>Construction</i>	
31-33	<i>Manufacturing</i>	
41	<i>Wholesale trade</i>	
48-49	<i>Transportation and warehousing</i>	
56	<i>Administrative and support</i>	
	<u>Population Related Employment</u>	
44-45	<i>Retail trade</i>	Categories which relate primarily to population growth within the municipality
51	<i>Information and cultural industries</i>	
52	<i>Finance and insurance</i>	
53	<i>Real estate and rental and leasing</i>	
54	<i>Professional, scientific and technical services</i>	
55	<i>Management of companies and enterprises</i>	
56	<i>Administrative and support</i>	
71	<i>Arts, entertainment and recreation</i>	
72	<i>Accommodation and food services</i>	
81	<i>Other services (except public administration)</i>	
	<u>Institutional</u>	
61	<i>Educational services</i>	
62	<i>Health care and social assistance</i>	
91	<i>Public administration</i>	

Note: Employment is classified by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code.

Source: Watson & Associates Economists Ltd.



Appendix B

Level of Service



Table B-1
Service Standard Calculation – Services Related to a Highway – Roads

Town of Grand Valley
Service Standard Calculation Sheet

Service: Services Related to a Highway - Roads
Unit Measure: km of roadways

Description	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 Value (\$/km)
Rural Roads																
Asphalt	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	\$378,200
Gravel	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	\$18,500
Semi-Urban Roads																
Asphalt	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	\$378,200
Urban Roads																
Asphalt	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.8	\$378,200
Gravel	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	\$18,500
Total	127	127	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	129	129	129	129	129	129	

Population	2,769	2,738	2,705	2,683	2,674	2,756	2,845	2,955	3,133	3,311	3,489	3,667	3,845	3,988	4,157
Per Capita Standard	0.0460	0.0465	0.0472	0.0476	0.0478	0.0465	0.0451	0.0434	0.0410	0.0389	0.0369	0.0352	0.0336	0.0324	0.0311

15 Year Average	2009 to 2023
Quantity Standard	0.0413
Quality Standard	\$111,740
Service Standard	\$4,615

D.C. Amount (before deductions)	Buildout - Municipal Wide
Forecast Population	2,479
\$ per Capita	\$4,615
Eligible Amount	\$11,440,263



Table B-2
Service Standard Calculation – Services Related to a Highway – Bridges and Culverts

Town of Grand Valley
Service Standard Calculation Sheet

Service: Services Related to a Highway - Bridges, Culverts & Structures
 Unit Measure: Number of Bridges, Culverts & Structures

Description	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 Value (\$/item)
Bridges and Culverts	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	\$1,100,100
Total	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	

Population	2,769	2,738	2,705	2,683	2,674	2,756	2,845	2,955	3,133	3,311	3,489	3,667	3,845	3,988	4,157
Per Capita Standard	0.0061	0.0062	0.0063	0.0063	0.0064	0.0062	0.0060	0.0058	0.0054	0.0051	0.0049	0.0046	0.0044	0.0043	0.0041

15 Year Average	2009 to 2023
Quantity Standard	0.0055
Quality Standard	\$1,094,327
Service Standard	\$6,019

D.C. Amount (before deductions)	Buildout - Municipal Wide
Forecast Population	2,479
\$ per Capita	\$6,019
Eligible Amount	\$14,920,605



Table B-3
Service Standard Calculation – Services Related to a Highway – Public Works – Vehicles & Equipment

Town of Grand Valley
Service Standard Calculation Sheet

Class of Service: Public Works - Vehicles & Equipment
 Unit Measure: No. of vehicles and equipment

Description	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 Value (\$/Vehicle)
Vehicles																
Champion Grader	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$352,000
Volvo Grader	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$525,400
Volvo Backhoe Loader ¹	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	\$168,000
Turf Trac Lawn Tractor ¹	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	\$4,200
Ford Rubber Tire Loader ¹	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$255,700
Volvo Truck	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$378,200
Volvo Truck	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$380,700
Chev 1 Ton ¹	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$143,800
International Dump Truck ¹	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	\$274,100
Trackless Tractor (Incl. attachments)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$203,200
GMC Sierra ¹	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	\$68,000
Toro Lawn Tractor ¹	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	\$28,400
Catepillar Loader	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$364,000
Kubota Zero-Turn ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	\$74,200
GMC One-ton with Landscape Dumpbox ¹	-	-	-	-	-	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	\$87,400
GMC One-ton with Landscape Dumpbox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$87,400
John Deere Grader	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$640,600
Kubota B260 Tractor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$74,200
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	



Table B-3 (Cont'd)
Service Standard Calculation – Services Related to a Highway – Public Works – Vehicles & Equipment

Town of Grand Valley
Service Standard Calculation Sheet

Class of Service: Public Works - Vehicles & Equipment
 Unit Measure: No. of vehicles and equipment

Description	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 Value (\$/Vehicle)
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tools ¹	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	\$205,000
Communications Tower/Equipment	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$47,900
Snow Plowing Equipment	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$61,400
Total	15.27	15.27	15.27	15.27	14.29	15.27	15.27	15.27	14.32	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.07	16.07	

Notes:

1. Vehicles and equipment are shared between Public Works and Parks and Recreation services.

Population	2,769	2,738	2,705	2,683	2,674	2,756	2,845	2,955	3,133	3,311	3,489	3,667	3,845	3,988	4,157
Per Capita Standard	0.0055	0.0056	0.0056	0.0057	0.0053	0.0055	0.0054	0.0052	0.0046	0.0049	0.0046	0.0044	0.0042	0.0040	0.0039

15 Year Average	2009 to 2023
Quantity Standard	0.0050
Quality Standard	\$211,158
Service Standard	\$1,056

D.C. Amount (before deductions)	Buildout - Municipal Wide
Forecast Population	2,479
\$ per Capita	\$1,056
Eligible Amount	\$2,617,303



Table B-4
Service Standard Calculation – Services Related to a Highway – Public Works – Facilities

Town of Grand Valley
Service Standard Calculation Sheet

Class of Service: Public Works - Facilities
 Unit Measure: sq.ft. of building area

Description	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 Bld'g Value (\$/sq.ft.)	Value/sq.ft. with land, site works, etc.
Equipment Depot - 56 Main St., Grand Valley	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	3,840	\$144	\$180
Equipment Depot - Lot 30, Con. 6, East Luther	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260	4,260	\$170	\$209
Sand/Salt Dome - 56 Main St., Grand Valley	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	\$45	\$71
Sand/Salt Dome - Lot 30, Concession 6	-	-	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	\$45	\$71
Total	10,120	10,120	13,620	13,620	13,620	13,620	13,620	13,620	13,620	13,620	13,620	13,620	13,620	13,620	13,620		

Population	2,769	2,738	2,705	2,683	2,674	2,756	2,845	2,955	3,133	3,311	3,489	3,667	3,845	3,988	4,157		
Per Capita Standard	3.6552	3.6964	5.0352	5.0765	5.0936	4.9420	4.7874	4.6092	4.3473	4.1136	3.9038	3.7143	3.5423	3.4153	3.2765		

15 Year Average	2009 to 2023
Quantity Standard	4,2139
Quality Standard	\$148
Service Standard	\$623

D.C. Amount (before deductions)	Buildout - Municipal Wide
Forecast Population	2,479
\$ per Capita	\$623
Eligible Amount	\$1,544,640



**Table B-5
Service Standard Calculation – Fire Protection Services – Facilities**

**Town of Grand Valley
Service Standard Calculation Sheet**

Service: Fire Protection Services - Facilities
Unit Measure: sq.ft. of building area

Description	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 Bld'g Value (\$/sq.ft.)	Value/sq.ft. with land, site works, etc.
Fire Station ¹	3,566	3,552	3,549	3,501	3,501	3,566	3,695	3,695	3,760	3,760	3,887	3,845	3,936	4,028	4,009	\$488	\$585
Training Building	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	\$101	\$138
2nd Floor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	180	180	180	180	180	\$87	\$122
	3,566	3,552	3,549	3,501	3,501	3,566	6,295	6,295	6,360	6,540	6,667	6,625	6,716	6,808	6,789		

Notes:

1. Town has shared services agreements with the Townships of Amaranth and East Garafraxa

Population	2,769	2,738	2,705	2,683	2,674	2,756	2,845	2,955	3,133	3,311	3,489	3,667	3,845	3,988	4,157
Per Capita Standard	1.2881	1.2974	1.3122	1.3048	1.3092	1.2938	2.2128	2.1304	2.0300	1.9753	1.9108	1.8066	1.7466	1.7070	1.6332

15 Year Average	2009 to 2023
Quantity Standard	1,6639
Quality Standard	\$458
Service Standard	\$761

D.C. Amount (before deductions)	Buildout - Municipal Wide
Forecast Population	2,479
\$ per Capita	\$761
Eligible Amount	\$1,887,188



Table B-6
Service Standard Calculation – Fire Protection Services – Vehicles & Equipment

Town of Grand Valley
Service Standard Calculation Sheet

Service: Fire Protection Services - Vehicles & Equipment
Unit Measure: No. of vehicles

Description	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 Value (\$/Vehicle)
Freightliner Pumper (Pump #32)1	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.60	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.62	\$924,000
Ford Rescue Truck (Rescue #33)1	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.60	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.62	\$554,400
American LaFrance Pumper (Pump #34)1	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.60	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.62	\$924,000
International Tanker (Tanker #35)1	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.60	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.62	\$533,100
Freightliner Tanker (Tanker #36)1	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.60	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.62	\$533,100
Chiefs Truck (T31)1	-	-	-	-	-	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.60	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.62	\$57,000
Dodge Durango	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.62	0.62	\$61,000
Cargo Express Trailer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.61	0.62	0.62	\$11,190
Argo Avenger 8x8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.58	0.60	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.62	\$36,200
Total	2.75	2.74	2.74	2.70	2.70	3.30	3.42	3.42	3.48	4.06	4.20	4.15	4.86	5.59	5.57	

Population	2,769	2,738	2,705	2,683	2,674	2,756	2,845	2,955	3,133	3,311	3,489	3,667	3,845	3,988	4,157
Per Capita Standard	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0010	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.0011	0.0012	0.0012	0.0011	0.0013	0.0014	0.0013

15 Year Average	2009 to 2023
Quantity Standard	0.0011
Quality Standard	\$588,455
Service Standard	\$647

D.C. Amount (before deductions)	Buildout - Municipal Wide
Forecast Population	2,479
\$ per Capita	\$647
Eligible Amount	\$1,604,657



Table B-7
Service Standard Calculation – Fire Protection Services – Small Equipment & Gear

Town of Grand Valley
Service Standard Calculation Sheet

Service: Fire Protection Services - Small Equipment and Gear
 Unit Measure: No. of equipment and gear

Description	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 Value (\$/item)
Fire Fighters1	13.20	13.15	13.14	15.12	17.28	17.60	18.24	18.24	18.56	18.56	19.19	18.98	19.43	19.88	19.79	\$9,000
Training Protection Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.60	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.62	\$10,700
SCBA Cylinders	20.90	20.82	20.81	24.30	27.54	28.05	29.07	29.07	29.58	29.58	30.58	30.25	30.96	31.68	31.54	\$1,984
Masks	15.95	15.89	15.88	17.82	20.52	20.90	21.66	21.66	22.04	22.04	22.78	22.54	23.07	23.61	23.50	\$470
SCBA Packs	7.70	7.67	7.67	8.64	9.72	9.90	10.26	10.26	10.44	10.44	10.79	10.68	10.93	11.18	11.13	\$10,005
RIT Pack and Cylinder	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.60	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.62	\$7,240
SCBA Fill Station	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.54	0.54	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.60	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.62	\$80,000
Total	58.86	58.63	58.58	66.96	76.14	77.55	80.37	80.94	82.36	82.36	85.13	84.22	86.20	88.22	87.81	

Population	2,769	2,738	2,705	2,683	2,674	2,756	2,845	2,955	3,133	3,311	3,489	3,667	3,845	3,988	4,157
Per Capita Standard	0.0213	0.0214	0.0217	0.0250	0.0285	0.0281	0.0282	0.0274	0.0263	0.0249	0.0244	0.0230	0.0224	0.0221	0.0211

15 Year Average	2009 to 2023
Quantity Standard	0.0244
Quality Standard	\$4,841
Service Standard	\$118

D.C. Amount (before deductions)	Buildout - Municipal Wide
Forecast Population	2,479
\$ per Capita	\$118
Eligible Amount	\$292,819



Table B-8
Service Standard Calculation – Parks and Recreation Services – Parkland Amenities

Town of Grand Valley
Service Standard Calculation Sheet

Service: Parkland Amenities
 Unit Measure: No. of parkland amenities

Description	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 Value (\$/item)
Washroom/booth/shelter	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$116,300
Storage Shed	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$5,800
Floodlighting Equipment	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$196,100
Recreational Fencing	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$102,100
Bleachers	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$83,000
Playground Equipment	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$100,000
Fencing Ball Park	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	\$27,800
Skateboard Park (Town share)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.58	0.58	0.60	0.59	0.61	0.62	0.62	\$115,700
Total	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.58	7.58	7.60	7.59	7.61	7.62	7.62	

Population	2,769	2,738	2,705	2,683	2,674	2,756	2,845	2,955	3,133	3,311	3,489	3,667	3,845	3,988	4,157
Per Capita Standard	0.0025	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	0.0025	0.0025	0.0024	0.0024	0.0023	0.0022	0.0021	0.0020	0.0019	0.0018

15 Year Average	2009 to 2023
Quantity Standard	0.0023
Quality Standard	\$92,187
Service Standard	\$212

D.C. Amount (before deductions)	10 Year - Municipal Wide
Forecast Population	2,208
\$ per Capita	\$212
Eligible Amount	\$468,162



Table B-9
Service Standard Calculation – Parks and Recreation Services – Parks & Recreation Vehicles and Equipment

Town of Grand Valley
Service Standard Calculation Sheet

Service: Parks & Recreation Vehicles and Equipment
 Unit Measure: No. of vehicles and equipment

Description	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 Value (\$/Vehicle)
Vehicles																\$0
Olympia Ice Resurfer ¹	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	\$131,000
Volvo Backhoe Loader ²	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	\$168,000
Turf Trac Lawn Tractor ²	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	\$4,200
Ford Rubber Tire Loader ²	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$255,700
Chev 1 Ton ²	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$143,800
International Dump Truck ²	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	\$274,100
GMC Sierra ²	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	\$68,000
Toro Lawn Tractor ²	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	\$28,400
Kubota Zero-Turn ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	\$74,200
GMC One-ton with Landscape Dumpbox ²	-	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	\$87,400
Equipment																
Tools ²	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	\$205,000
Total	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.30	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.27	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	1.52	

Notes:

- Town has shared services agreements with the Townships of Amaranth and East Garafraxa for trucks and equipment. Town of Grand Valley proportionate share (based on total assessment)
- Vehicles and equipment are shared between Public Works and Parks and Recreation services.

Population	2,769	2,738	2,705	2,683	2,674	2,756	2,845	2,955	3,133	3,311	3,489	3,667	3,845	3,988	4,157
Per Capita Standard	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0005	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004	0.0004

15 Year Average	2009 to 2023
Quantity Standard	0.0005
Quality Standard	\$82,200
Service Standard	\$41

D.C. Amount (before deductions)	10 Year - Municipal Wide
Forecast Population	2,208
\$ per Capita	\$41
Eligible Amount	\$90,749



Table B-10
Service Standard Calculation – Parks and Recreation Services – Recreation Facilities

Town of Grand Valley
Service Standard Calculation Sheet

Service: Recreation Facilities
 Unit Measure: sq.ft. of building area

Description	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 Bid'g Value (\$/sq.ft.)	Value/sq.ft. with land, site works, etc.
Grand Valley Arena & Community Centre, 90 Main St. North ¹	15,403	15,341	15,330	15,120	15,120	15,400	15,960	15,960	16,240	16,240	16,787	16,606	16,998	17,396	17,315	\$772	\$873
Colbeck Hall - SR 27-28, East Luther	2,397	2,397	2,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$26	\$50
Youth Centre	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	\$253	\$301
Total	19,300	19,238	19,227	16,620	16,620	16,900	17,460	17,460	17,740	17,740	18,287	18,106	18,498	18,896	18,815		

Notes:

1. Town has shared services agreements with the Townships of Amaranth and East Garafraxa for the Grand Valley Arena & Community Centre. Town of Grand Valley proportionate share (based on total assessment)

Population	2,769	2,738	2,705	2,683	2,674	2,756	2,845	2,955	3,133	3,311	3,489	3,667	3,845	3,988	4,157
Per Capita Standard	6.9708	7.0269	7.1080	6.1946	6.2154	6.1321	6.1371	5.9086	5.6623	5.3579	5.2413	4.9375	4.8108	4.7381	4.5262

15 Year Average	2009 to 2023
Quantity Standard	5,7978
Quality Standard	\$801
Service Standard	\$4,641

D.C. Amount (before deductions)	10 Year - Municipal Wide
Forecast Population	2,208
\$ per Capita	\$4,641
Eligible Amount	\$10,247,814



Table B-11
Service Standard Calculation – Library Services – Library Facilities

Town of Grand Valley
Service Standard Calculation Sheet

Service: Library Services - Facilities
 Unit Measure: sq.ft. of building area

Description	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 Bid'g Value (\$/sq.ft.)	Value/sq.ft. with land, site works, etc.
Grand Valley ¹	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,982	2,982	2,983	2,984	2,984	\$800	\$988
Total	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,530	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,981	2,982	2,982	2,983	2,984	2,984		

Notes:

1. Town has shared services agreements with the Townships of Amaranth and East Garafraxa. Town of Grand Valley proportionate share (based on # of households share)
 Proportionate Share

Population	2,769	2,738	2,705	2,683	2,674	2,756	2,845	2,955	3,133	3,311	3,489	3,667	3,845	3,988	4,157
Per Capita Standard	0.9138	0.9241	0.9353	0.9430	0.9461	1.0817	1.0479	1.0089	0.9516	0.9004	0.8546	0.8133	0.7758	0.7481	0.7179

15 Year Average	2009 to 2023
Quantity Standard	0.9042
Quality Standard	\$988
Service Standard	\$893

D.C. Amount (before deductions)	10 Year - Municipal Wide
Forecast Population	2,208
\$ per Capita	\$893
Eligible Amount	\$1,972,451



Table B-12
Service Standard Calculation – Library Services – Library Materials

Town of Grand Valley
Service Standard Calculation Sheet

Service: Library Services - Collection Materials
 Unit Measure: No. of library collection items

Description	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024 Value (\$/item)
Grand Valley Share of Collection Materials ¹	13,341	13,419	13,549	13,346	13,186	15,607	15,480	15,041	14,947	14,638	14,641	14,644	14,646	15,784	15,420	\$74
Grand Valley Share of Database Subscriptions ¹	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.68	0.69	\$12,800
Total	13,341	13,419	13,550	13,346	13,187	15,607	15,481	15,042	14,948	14,639	14,642	14,644	14,647	15,784	15,421	

Notes:

1. Town has shared services agreements with the Townships of Amaranth and East Garafraxa. Town of Grand Valley proportionate share (based on # of households share)
 Proportionate Share

Population	2,769	2,738	2,705	2,683	2,674	2,756	2,845	2,955	3,133	3,311	3,489	3,667	3,845	3,988	4,157
Per Capita Standard	4.8187	4.9015	5.0091	4.9744	4.9314	5.6630	5.4414	5.0903	4.7712	4.4213	4.1965	3.9936	3.8094	3.9579	3.7096

15 Year Average	2009 to 2023
Quantity Standard	4.6460
Quality Standard	\$75
Service Standard	\$346

D.C. Amount (before deductions)	10 Year - Municipal Wide
Forecast Population	2,208
\$ per Capita	\$346
Eligible Amount	\$764,940



Appendix C

Long-Term Capital and Operating Cost Examination



Appendix C: Long-Term Capital and Operating Cost Examination

As a requirement of the D.C.A. under subsection 10(2)(c), an analysis must be undertaken to assess the long-term capital and operating cost impacts for the capital infrastructure projects identified within the D.C. As part of this analysis, it was deemed necessary to isolate the incremental operating expenditures directly associated with these capital projects, factor in cost savings attributable to economies of scale or cost sharing where applicable and prorate the cost on a per unit basis (i.e., sq.ft. of building space, per vehicle, etc.). This was undertaken through a review of the Town's 2022 Financial Information Return.

In addition to the operational impacts, over time the initial capital projects will require replacement. This replacement of capital is often referred to as lifecycle cost. By definition, lifecycle costs are all the costs which are incurred during the life of a physical asset, from the time its acquisition is first considered, to the time it is taken out of service for disposal or redeployment. The method selected for lifecycle costing is the sinking fund method which provides that money will be contributed annually and invested, so that those funds will grow over time to equal the amount required for future replacement.

Table C-1 depicts the annual operating impact resulting from the proposed gross capital projects at the time they are all in place. It is important to note that, while municipal program expenditures will increase with growth in population, the costs associated with the new infrastructure (i.e., facilities) would be delayed until the time these works are in place.



Table C-1
Operating and Capital Expenditure Impacts for Future Capital Expenditures

SERVICE		ANNUAL LIFECYCLE EXPENDITURES	ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES	TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURES
1.	Roads and Related	272,526	741,111	1,013,637
2.	Fire Protection Services	214,299	206,164	420,463
3.	Parks and Recreation Services	85,314	61,932	147,246
4.	Library Services	129,644	665,977	795,622
5.	Water Services	69,541	184,665	254,205
6.	Wastewater Services	630,990	712,880	1,343,870
Total		1,402,314	2,572,730	3,975,044



Appendix D

Local Service and Developer Contribution Policy



Appendix D: Local Service and Developer Contribution Policy

The following provides the Town's local service and developer contribution policy.

1. Collector Roads

- 1.1. Collector roads internal to development or within the area to which the plan relates – oversizing beyond local equivalent included in development charges (D.C.) calculation to the extent permitted under s.5(1) of the *Development Charges Act, 1997*, as amended (D.C.A.) (dependent on local circumstances).

2. Traffic Signals and Intersection Improvements

- 2.1. Local streets/private entrances/entrances to specific developments – Direct developer responsibility under s.59 of D.C.A. (as a local service)
- 2.2. Minor arterial/collector road intersections, including signalization, with County roads – County responsibility
- 2.3. Intersection improvements/signalization on other local roads due to development growth increasing traffic – Include in D.C. calculation (excluding private entrance signals), as required under s.5(1) of the D.C.A.

3. Streetlights

- 3.1. Streetlights on County (arterial) roads – County responsibility.
- 3.2. Streetlights on Area Municipal (collector) roads – Linked to collector road funding source.

4. Sidewalks

- 4.1. Sidewalks on Area Municipal (collector) roads - Linked to collector road funding source.
- 4.2. Other sidewalks external to development (which are a local service within the area to which the plan relates) - Direct developer responsibility as a local service provision (under s.59 of D.C.A.)



5. Land Acquisition for Road Allowances

5.1. Land acquisition for arterial roads – Dedication under the Planning Act subdivision provisions (s.51) through development lands; in areas with limited or no development – County responsibility.

5.2. Land acquisition for collector roads – Dedication under the Planning Act subdivision provision (s.51) through development lands; in areas with limited or no development, include in Municipal D.C. (to the extent eligible).

6. Storm Water Management

6.1. Quality and Quantity Works, direct developer responsibility through local service provisions (s. 59 of D.C.A.) including downstream or adjacent erosion works.

7. Water

7.1. Water treatment facilities and pumping stations to be included within the D.C. calculation.

7.2. Watermains external to subdivisions included in the D.C.

8. Sanitary Sewer

8.1. Sewage treatment facilities and pumping stations shall be included in the D.C.

8.2. Sanitary sewers external to subdivisions included in the D.C.



Appendix E

Proposed Development Charge By-law

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF GRAND VALLEY

BY-LAW NO. 2024-__

A BY-LAW FOR THE IMPOSITION OF DEVELOPMENT CHARGES

WHEREAS the Town of Grand Valley will experience growth through development and re-development;

AND WHEREAS development and re-development requires the provision of physical and social services by the Town of Grand Valley;

AND WHEREAS Council desires to ensure that the capital cost of meeting growth related demands for or burden on municipal services does not place an excessive financial burden on the Town of Grand Valley or its existing taxpayers while at the same time ensuring new taxpayers contribute no more than the net capital cost attributable to providing the current level of municipal services;

AND WHEREAS the Development Charges Act, 1997 (the "Act") provides that the council of a Town may by by-law impose development charges against land to pay for increased capital costs required because of increased needs for services;

AND WHEREAS a development charge background study has been completed in accordance with the Act;

AND WHEREAS the Council of The Corporation of the Town of Grand Valley has given notice of and held a public meeting on the 11th day of June, 2024 in accordance with the Act and the regulations thereto;

NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF GRAND VALLEY ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. INTERPRETATION

1.1 In this By-law the following items shall have the corresponding meanings:

"Act" means the Development Charges Act, as amended, or any successor thereof;

"accessory use" means where used to describe a use, building, or structure that the use, building or structure is naturally and normally incidental, subordinate in

purpose of floor area or both, and exclusively devoted to a principal use, building or structure;

"apartment unit" means any residential unit within a building containing three or more dwelling units where access to each residential unit is obtained through a common entrance or entrances from the street level and the residential units are connected by an interior corridor. Notwithstanding the foregoing an apartment unit includes a stacked townhouse dwelling unit;

"back-to-back townhouse dwelling" means a building containing four (4) or more Dwelling Units separated vertically by a common wall, including a rear common wall, that does not have a rear yard with amenity area;

"bedroom" means a habitable room larger than seven square metres, including a den, study or other similar area, but does not include a bathroom, living room, dining room or kitchen;

"benefiting area" means an area defined by map, plan or legal description in a front-ending agreement as an area that will receive a benefit from the construction of a service;

"board of education" has the same meaning as set out in the Education Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chap. E.2, as amended, or any successor thereof;

"Building Code Act" means the Building Code Act, S.O. 1992, as amended, or any successor thereof;

"capital cost" means costs incurred or proposed to be incurred by the Town or a local board thereof directly or by others on behalf of and as authorized by the Town or local board,

- (1) to acquire land or an interest in land, including a leasehold interest,
- (2) to improve land,
- (3) to acquire, lease, construct or improve buildings and structures,
- (4) to acquire, construct or improve facilities including,
 - (a) furniture and equipment other than computer equipment, and

(b) material acquired for circulation, reference or information purposes by a library board as defined in the Public Libraries Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chap. P.44, as amended, or any successor thereof; and

(c) rolling stock with an estimated useful life of seven years or more,

required for the provision of services designated in this by-law within or outside the Town, including interest on borrowing for those expenditures under clauses (1) to (4) above that are growth-related;

"commercial" means any non-residential development not defined under "industrial" or "institutional";

"Council" means the Council of the Town;

"development" means the construction, erection or placing of one or more buildings or structures on land or the making of an addition or alteration to a building or structure that the effect of increasing the size of usability thereof, and includes redevelopment;

"development charge" means a charge imposed with respect to this by-law;

"dwelling unit" means any part of a building or structure used, designed or intended to be used as a domestic establishment in which one or more persons may sleep and are provided with culinary and sanitary facilities for their exclusive use;

"existing" means the number, use and size that existed as of the date this by-law was passed;

"existing industrial building" means an industrial building or structure existing on a site as of the date this by-law comes into effect, or the first building or structures constructed on a vacant site pursuant to site plan approval under section 41 of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. P. 13, as amended, or any successor thereof, subsequent to this by-law, for which full development charges were paid;

"farm building" means all or part of a building; that does not contain any area used for residential occupancy, that is associated with and located on land devoted to the practice of farming, as defined by the *Farming and Food*

Production Protection Act, 1998, and that is used essentially for the housing of farm equipment or livestock, or the production, storage or processing of agricultural and horticultural produce or feeds. Examples include encompassing barns, silos and other ancillary development to an agricultural use. For greater clarity, farm buildings exclude:

- (1) any building or portion thereof used or intended to be used for any other non-residential use, including, but not limited to: retail sales; commercial services; restaurants; banquet facilities; hospitality and accommodation facilities; gift shops; contractors shops; services related to grooming, boarding, or breeding of household pets; and alcohol or cannabis production or processing facilities;

"gross floor area" means:

- (1) in the case of a residential building or structure, the total area of all floors above the average level of finished ground of a dwelling unit measured between the outside surfaces of exterior walls or between the outside surfaces of exterior walls and the centre line of party walls dividing the dwelling unit from any other dwelling unit or other portion of a building; and
- (2) in the case of a non-residential building or structure, or in the case of a mixed use building or structure in respect of the non-residential portion thereof, the total area of all building floors above or below grade measured between the outside surfaces of the exterior walls, or between the outside surfaces of exterior walls and the centre line of party walls dividing a non-residential use and a residential use, except for:
 - (a) a room or enclosed area within the building or structure above or below that is used exclusively for the accommodation of heating, cooling, ventilating, electrical, mechanical or telecommunications equipment that service the building;
 - (b) loading facilities above or below grade; and
 - (c) a part of the building or structure below grade that is used for the parking of motor vehicles or for storage or other accessory use;

"industrial" means lands, buildings or structures used or designed or intended for use for manufacturing, processing, fabricating or assembly of raw goods,

warehousing or bulk storage of goods, and includes office uses and the sale of commodities to the general public where such uses are accessory to an industrial use, but does not include the sale of commodities to the general public through a warehouse club or self-storage facilities.

“institutional” means development of a building or structure intended for use:

- (1) as a long-term care home within the meaning of Subsection 2 (1) of the Long-Term Care Homes Act, 2007;
- (2) as a retirement home within the meaning of Subsection 2 (1) of the Retirement Homes Act, 2010.
- (3) By any institution of the following post-secondary institutions for the objects of the institution:
 - (a) a university in Ontario that receives direct, regular and ongoing operation funding from the Government of Ontario;
 - (b) a college or university federated or affiliated with a university described in subclause (a); or
 - (c) an Indigenous Institute prescribed for the purposes of section 6 of the *Indigenous Institute Act*, 2017;
- (4) As a memorial home, clubhouse or athletic grounds by an Ontario branch of the Royal Canadian Legion; or
- (5) As a hospice to provide end of life care;

"Local Board" means a school board, public utility, commission, transportation commission, public library board, board of park management, local board of health, board of commissioners of police, planning board, or any other board, commission, committee, body or local authority established or exercising any power or authority under any general or special Act with respect to any of the affairs or purposes, including school purposes, of the Town of Grand Valley or any part or parts thereof;

"local services" means those services, facilities or things which are under the jurisdiction of the Town and are related to a plan of subdivision or within the area to which the plan relates in respect of the lands under sections 41, 51 or 53 of

the *Planning Act*, R.S.O. 1990, Chap. P.13, as amended, or any successor thereof;

"multiple dwellings" means all dwellings other than single-detached, semi-detached and apartment unit dwellings;

"non-profit housing development" means development of a building or structure intended for use as residential premises by:

- (1) a corporation to which the *Canada Not-for-profit Corporation Act, 2010* applies, that is in good standing under that Act and whose primary objective is to provide housing,
- (2) a corporation without share capital to which the *Canada Not-for-profit Corporation Act, 2010* applies, that is in good standing under that Act and whose primary object is to provide housing, or
- (3) a non-profit housing co-operative that is in good standing under the *Co-operative Corporations Act, 2022*;

"non-residential use" means a building or structure of any kind whatsoever used, designed or intended to be used for other than a residential use;

"Official Plan" means the Official Plan adopted for the Town, as amended and approved;

"owner" means the owner of land or a person who has made application for an approval for the development of land upon which a development charge is imposed'

"place of worship" means that part of a building or structure that is exempt from taxation as a place of worship under the Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1990, Chap. A.31, as amended, or any successor thereof;

"rate" means the interest rate established weekly by the Bank of Canada based on Treasury Bills having a term of 91 days;

"regulation" means any regulation made pursuant to the Act;

"rental housing" means development of a building or structure with four or more dwelling units all of which are intended for use as rented residential premises;

"residential dwelling" means a building, occupied or capable of being occupied as a home, residence or sleeping place by one or more persons, containing one or more dwelling units but not including motels, hotels, tents, truck campers, tourist trailers, mobile camper trailers or boarding, lodging or rooming houses;

"residential use" means the use of a building or structure or portion thereof for one or more dwelling units. This also includes a dwelling unit on land that is used for an agricultural use;

"row townhouse dwelling" means a building containing three or more attached dwelling units in a single row, each of which dwelling units has an independent entrance from the outside and is vertically separated from any abutting dwelling unit;

"semi-detached dwelling" means a dwelling unit in a residential building consisting of two dwelling units having one vertical wall, but not other parts, attached to another dwelling unit where the residential units are not connected by an interior corridor;

"service" means a service designed in Schedule "A" to this by-law, and "services" shall have a corresponding meaning;

"servicing agreement" means an agreement between a landowner and the Town relative to the provision of municipal services to specified land within the Town;

"single detached dwelling unit" means a residential building consisting of one dwelling unit and not attached to another structure;

"stacked townhouse dwelling" means a building, other than a row townhouse or back to back townhouse, containing at least 3 dwelling units; each dwelling unit separated from the other vertically and/or horizontally and each dwelling unit having a separate entrance to grade

"Town" means the area within the geographic limits of the Town of Grand Valley; and "Town" also means the Corporation of the Town of Grand Valley.

2. **DESIGNATION OF SERVICES**

- 2.1 The categories of services for which development charges are imposed under this by-law are as follows:

- (1) Road and Related Services;
- (2) Fire Protection Services;
- (3) Parks and Recreation Services;
- (4) Library Services;
- (5) Septage Treatment Services (within the Rural Serviced Area only);
- (6) Wastewater Services (within the Urban Serviced Area only); and
- (7) Water Services (within the Urban Serviced Area only).

3. APPLICATION OF BY-LAW RULES

3.1 Development charges shall be payable in the amounts set out in this by-law where:

- (1) the lands are located in the area described in section 3.2; and
- (2) the development of the lands requires any of the approvals set out in subsection 3.4.

3.2 Subject to section 3.3, this by-law applies to all lands in the Town of Grand Valley whether or not the land or use thereof is exempt from taxation under section 13 or the *Assessment Act*.

3.3 Notwithstanding clause 3.2 above, this by-law shall not apply to lands that are owned by and used for the purposes of:

- (1) the Town or a local board thereof;
- (2) a board of education; or
- (3) the Corporation of the County of Dufferin or a local board thereof;

Approvals for Development

3.4 Development charges shall be imposed on all lands, buildings or structures that are developed for residential or non-residential uses if the development requires:

- (1) the passing of a zoning by-law or of an amendment to a zoning by-law under section 34 of the *Planning Act*;
- (2) the approval of a minor variance under section 45 of the *Planning Act*;
- (3) a conveyance of land to which a by-law passed under subsection 50 (7) of the *Planning Act* applies;
- (4) the approval of a plan of subdivision under section 51 of the *Planning Act*;
- (5) a consent under section 53 of the *Planning Act*;
- (6) the approval of a description under section 50 of the *Condominium Act*, R.S.O. 1990, Chap. C.26, as amended, or any successor thereof; or
- (7) the issuing of a permit under the *Building Code Act* in relation to a building or structure.

No more than one development charge for each service designated in subsection 2.1 shall be imposed upon any lands, buildings or structures to which this by-law applies even though two or more of the actions described in subsection 3.4 are required before the lands, buildings or structures can be developed.

Exemptions

3.5 Notwithstanding the provisions of this by-law, development charges shall not be imposed with respect to:

- (1) The enlargement of an existing dwelling unit;
- (2) a second residential dwelling unit in an existing or new single detached dwelling, semi-detached dwelling, or row-townhouse dwelling on a parcel of land on which residential use, other than ancillary residential use, is permitted, if all buildings and structures ancillary to the existing or new single detached dwelling, semi-detached dwelling, or row-townhouse dwelling cumulatively contain no more than one residential dwelling unit;
- (3) a third residential dwelling unit in an existing or new single detached dwelling, semi-detached dwelling, or row-townhouse dwelling on a parcel of land on which residential use, other than ancillary residential use, is permitted, if no building or structure ancillary to the existing or new single

detached dwelling, semi-detached dwelling, or row-townhouse dwelling contains any residential dwelling units;

- (4) one residential dwelling unit in a building or structure ancillary to an existing or new single detached dwelling, semi-detached dwelling, or row-townhouse dwelling on a parcel of land, if the existing or new single detached dwelling, semi-detached dwelling, or row-townhouse dwelling contains no more than two residential dwelling units and no other building or structure ancillary to the existing or new single detached dwelling, semi-detached dwelling, or row-townhouse dwelling contains any residential dwelling units; or
- (5) in an existing rental residential building, which contains four or more residential dwelling units, the creation of the greater of one residential dwelling unit or one per cent of the existing residential dwelling units.

3.6 Exemption for Industrial Development:

- (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this by-law, no development charge is payable with respect to an enlargement of the gross floor area of an existing industrial building where the gross floor area is enlarged by 50 percent or less.
- (2) If the gross floor area of an existing industrial building is enlarged by greater than 50 percent, the amount of the development charge payable in respect of the enlargement is the amount of the development charge that would otherwise be payable multiplied by the fraction determined as follows:
 - (a) determine the amount by which the enlargement exceeds 50 percent of the gross floor area before the enlargement;
 - (b) divide the amount determined under subsection 3.6 (2) (a) by the amount of the enlargement;
- (3) that for greater certainty in applying the exemption in this section, the gross floor area of an existing industrial building is enlarged where there is a bona fide increase in the size of the existing industrial building, the enlarged area is attached to the existing industrial building, there is a direct means of ingress and egress from the existing industrial building to and from the

enlarged areas for persons, goods, and equipment, and the existing industrial building and the enlarged area are used for or in connection with an industrial purpose as set out in subsection 1.1 of this by-law. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the exemption in this section shall not apply where the enlarged area is attached to the existing industrial building by means only of a tunnel, bridge, canopy, corridor, or other passageway, or through a shared below-grade connection such as a service tunnel, foundation, footing, or a parking facility;

3.7 Other Exemptions:

- (1) Notwithstanding the provision of this by-law, development charges shall not be imposed with respect to:
 - (a) land vested in or leased to a university that receives regular and ongoing operating funds from the government for the purposes of post-secondary education if the development in respect of which development charges would otherwise be payable is intended to be occupied and used by the university;
 - (b) an accessory use not exceeding 15 square metres;
 - (c) non-residential farm buildings; and
 - (d) places of worship including lands associated with church yards, cemeteries and burial grounds, exempt under section 3 of the *Assessment Act*, R.S.O. 1990, c. A31, as amended.

Amount of Charges

Residential

- 3.8 The development charges set out in Schedule B shall be imposed on residential uses of lands, buildings or structures, including a dwelling unit accessory to a non-residential use and, in the case of a mixed use building or structure, on the residential uses in the mixed use building or structure, according to the type of residential unit, and calculated with respect to each of the services according to the type of residential use.

Non-Residential

- 3.9 The development charges described in Schedule B to this by-law shall be imposed on non-residential uses of lands, buildings or structures, and, in the case of a mixed use building or structure, on the non-residential uses in the mixed use building or structure, and calculated with respect to each of the services according to the total floor area of the non-residential use.

Reduction of Development Charges for Redevelopment

- 3.10 Despite any other provisions of this by-law, where, as a result of the redevelopment of land, a building or structure existing on the same land within 36 months prior to the date of payment of development charges in regard to such redevelopment was, or is to be demolished, in whole or in part, or converted from one principal use to another principal use on the same land, in order to facilitate the redevelopment, the development charges otherwise payable with respect to such redevelopment shall be reduced by the following amounts:

- (1) in the case of a residential building or structure, or in the case of a mixed-use building or structure, the residential uses in the mixed-use building or structure, an amount calculated by multiplying the applicable development charge under subsection 3.8 by the number, according to type, of dwelling units that have been or will be demolished or converted to another principal use; and
- (2) in the case of a non-residential building or structure or, in the case of mixed-use building or structure, the non-residential uses in the mixed-use building or structure, an amount calculated by multiplying the applicable development charges under subsection 3.9, by the gross floor area that has been or will be demolished or converted to another principal use;

provided that such amounts shall not exceed, in total, the amount of the development charges otherwise payable with respect to the redevelopment. No credit shall be given with respect to the redevelopment, conversions, demolition, or change of use of a building or structure or part thereof where the existing building or structure or part thereof would have been exempt from D.C.s in accordance with the by-law.

Time of Payment of Development Charges

- 3.11 Development charges imposed under this by-law are calculated, payable, and collected upon issuance of a building permit with respect to each dwelling unit, building or structure.
- 3.12 Notwithstanding subsection 3.11, Development Charges for rental housing and institutional developments are due and payable in 6 installments commencing with the first installment payable on the date of occupancy, and each subsequent installment, including interest as provided in the Town's Council approved Development Charge Interest Policy, payable on the anniversary date each year thereafter.
- 3.13 Where the development of land results from the approval of a Site Plan or Zoning Bylaw Amendment made on or after January 1, 2020, and the issuance of the building permit occurred within the prescribed amount of time since the application was approved, the Development Charges under subsections 3.11 and 3.12 shall be calculated based on the rates set out in Schedule "B" on the date the planning application was made, including interest as provided in the Town's Council approved Development Charge Interest Policy. Where both planning applications apply Development Charges under subsections 3.11 and 3.12 shall be calculated on the rates, including interest as provided in the Town's Council approved Development Charge Interest Policy, set out in Schedule "B" on the date of the later planning application.
- 3.14 Despite subsections 3.11, 3.12, and 3.13, Council from time to time, and at any time, may enter into agreements providing for all or any part of a development charge to be paid before or after it would otherwise be payable, in accordance with section 27 of the Act.

Discounts for Rental Housing

- 3.15 The Development Charge payable for Rental Housing developments will be reduced based on the number of bedrooms in each unit as follows:
- (1) Three or more bedrooms – 25% reduction;
 - (2) Two bedrooms – 20% reduction; and
 - (3) All other bedroom quantities – 15% reduction.

4. PAYMENT BY SERVICES

- 4.1 Despite the payment required under subsections 3.8 and 3.9, Council may, by agreement, give a credit towards a development charge in exchange for work that relates to a service to which a development charge relates under this by-law.

5. INDEXING

- 5.1 Development charges imposed pursuant to this by-law shall be adjusted annually, without amendment to this by-law, on August 7 of each year, beginning in 2025, in accordance with the prescribed index in the Act.

6. SCHEDULES

- 6.1 The following schedules shall form part of this by-law:

Schedule A - Services Designated in section 2.1

Schedule B - Residential and Non-Residential Development Charges

7. CONFLICTS

- 7.1 Where the Town and an owner or former owner have entered into an agreement with respect to land within the area to which this by-law applies, and a conflict exists between the provisions of this by-law and such agreement, the provisions of the agreement shall prevail to the extent that there is a conflict.
- 7.2 Notwithstanding section 7.1, where a development which is the subject of an agreement to which section 7.1 applies, is subsequently the subject of one or more of the actions described in subsection 3.4, an additional development charge in respect of the development permitted by the action shall be calculated, payable and collected in accordance with the provisions of this by-law if the development has the effect of increasing the need for services, unless such agreement provides otherwise.

8. SEVERABILITY

- 8.1 If, for any reason, any provision of this by-law is held to be invalid, it is hereby declared to be the intention of Council that all the remainder of this by-law shall continue in full force and effect until repealed, re-enacted, amended or modified.

9. **DATE BY-LAW IN FORCE**

9.1 This by-law shall come into effect at 12:01 AM on July 17, 2024.

10. **DATE BY-LAW EXPIRES**

10.1 This by-law will expire at 12:01 AM on July 17, 2034 unless it is repealed by Council at an earlier date.

11. **EXISTING BY-LAW REPEALED**

11.1 By-law No. 2019-42, as amended, is hereby repealed as of the date and time of this by-law coming into effect.

ENACTED AND PASSED this 16th day of July, 2024.

Steve Soloman – Mayor

Meghan Townsend – CAO/Clerk

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF GRAND VALLEY
SCHEDULE "A" TO BY-LAW NO. 2024-__

COMPONENTS OF SERVICES DESIGNATED IN SUBSECTION 2(4)

TOWN-WIDE SERVICES

Roads and Related

Fire Protection Services

Parks and Recreation Services

Library Services

URBAN SERVICED AREA SERVICES

Water Services

Wastewater Services

RURAL SERVICED AREA SERVICES

Septage Treatment Services

THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF GRAND VALLEY
 SCHEDULE "B" TO BY-LAW NO. 2024-__
 SCHEDULE OF DEVELOPMENT CHARGES

Service	RESIDENTIAL				NON-RESIDENTIAL
	Single and Semi-Detached Dwelling	Other Multiples	Apartments - 2 Bedrooms +	Apartments - Bachelor and 1 Bedroom	(per sq.ft. of Gross Floor Area)
Municipal Wide Services:					
Roads and Related	11,099	9,668	7,250	3,604	4.25
Fire Protection Services	3,847	3,351	2,513	1,249	1.47
Parks and Recreation Services	3,129	2,726	2,044	1,016	0.49
Library Services	2,770	2,413	1,809	899	0.44
Total Municipal Wide Services	20,845	18,158	13,616	6,768	6.65
Urban Services					
Water Services	8,176	7,122	5,341	2,655	0.93
Wastewater Services	46,001	40,071	30,048	14,935	4.97
Total Urban Services	54,177	47,193	35,389	17,590	5.90
Rural Services					
Septage Services	327	285	214	106	0.00
Total Rural Services	327	285	214	106	0.00
GRAND TOTAL URBAN AREA	75,022	65,351	49,005	24,358	12.55
GRAND TOTAL RURAL AREA	21,172	18,443	13,830	6,874	6.65