## Municipality of Bluewater Development Charge Background Study





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Planning for growth

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### **List of Acronyms and Abbreviations**

D.C. Development Charge

D.C.A. Development Charges Act

E.A. Environmental Assessment

E.S.A. Environmentally Sensitive Areas

G.F.A. Gross floor area

I.S.D. Investigative Services Division

M.T.O. Ministry of Transportation Ontario

N.F.P.O.W. No Fixed Place of Work

O.M.A.F.R.A. Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs

O.M.B. Ontario Municipal Board

O.P.A. Official Plan Amendment

O.Reg. Ontario Regulation

P.O.A. Provincial Offences Act

P.P.U. Persons per unit

S.D.E. Single detached equivalent

S.D.U. Single detached unit

s.s. Subsection

S.W.M. Sewer/water management

sq.ft. Square footage

## **Executive Summary**

- 1. The report provided herein represents the Development Charge Background Study for the Municipality of Bluewater required by the *Development Charges Act* (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 Overview of the legislative requirements of the Act;
  - Chapter 2 Summary of the residential and non-residential growth forecasts for the Municipality;
  - Chapter 3 Approach to calculating the development charge;
  - Chapter 4 Review of historic service standards and identification of future capital requirements to service growth and related deductions and allocations;
  - Chapter 5 Calculation of the development charges;
  - Chapter 6 Development charge policy recommendations and rules; and
  - Chapter 7 By-law implementation.
- 2. Development charges provide for the recovery of growth-related capital expenditures from new development. The *Development Charges Act* is the statutory basis to recover these charges. The methodology is detailed in Chapter 3; 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;
    - Statutory 10% deduction (soft services);
    - Amounts in excess of 10-year historic service calculation;
    - D.C. reserve funds (where applicable);
  - 5) Net costs are then allocated between residential and non-residential benefit; and

- 6) Net costs divided by growth to provide the D.C. charge.
- 3. The growth forecast (Chapter 2) on which the Municipal-wide development charge is based, projects the following population, housing and non-residential floor area for the 10-year (2016-2025) and 20-year (2016-2035) periods.

	10 Year	20 Year
Measure	2016-2025	2016-2035
(Net) Population Increase	777	1,443
Residential Unit Increase	402	755
Non-Residential Gross Floor Area Increase (ft²)	157,300	348,500

Source: Watson & Associates Economists Ltd. Forecast 2016

4. The growth forecast (Chapter 2) on which the water and wastewater areaspecific charges are based, projects the following population, housing, and nonresidential floor area for each area's respective buildout forecast.

	Urban Build	Urban Build	Urban Build	Urban Build	Urban Build	Urban Build
	Out	Out	Out	Out	Out	Out
Measure	Bayfield &					
incasars	Bluewater-	Hensall Water	er Zurich Water	Bayfield	Hensall	Zurich
	Lakeshore	Tronoun Trator	Zanon vrator	Wastewater	Wastewater	Wastewater
	Water					
(Net) Population Increase	1,049	402	115	519	402	115
Residential Unit Increase	211	192	64	258	192	64
Non-Residential Gross Floor Area Increase (ft²)	143,400	205,000	Ü	143,400	205,000	Ū

Source: Watson & Associates Economists Ltd. Forecast 2016

- 5. The Municipality of Bluewater does not currently have a development charge bylaw in place. The Municipality is undertaking a development charge public process and anticipates passing a new by-law in February, 2017. The mandatory public meeting is scheduled for January 23, 2017.
- 6. The *Development Charges Act* requires a summary be provided of the gross capital costs and the net costs to be recovered over the life of the by-law. This calculation is provided by service and is presented in Table 5-5. A summary of these costs is provided below:

Total gross expenditures planned over the next five years	\$ 446,100
Less:	
Benefit to existing development	\$ 146,250
Post planning period benefit	\$ -
Ineligible re: Level of Service	\$ -
Mandatory 10% deduction for certain services	\$ 17,808
Grants, subsidies and other contributions	\$ -
Net Costs to be recovered from development charges	\$ 282,042

Hence, \$0.16 million (or an annual amount of \$33,000) will need to be contributed from taxes and rates, or other sources.

Based on the above table, Bluewater plans to spend \$0.45 million over the next five years, of which \$0.28 million (63%) is recoverable from development charges. Of this net amount, \$0.24 million is recoverable from residential development and \$0.04 million from non-residential development. It is noted also that any exemptions or reductions in the charges would reduce this recovery further.

7. Considerations by Council – The background study represents the service needs arising from residential and non-residential growth over the forecast periods.

The following services are calculated on a capacity basis:

- Wastewater Services; and
- Water Services.

The following services are calculated based on a 20-year forecast:

- Services Related to a Highway; and
- Fire Protection Services.

All other services are calculated based on a 10-year forecast. These include:

- Outdoor Recreation Services:
- Waste Diversion Services; and
- Administration Studies:

Bayfield wastewater, Hensall water & wastewater, and Zurich wastewater are provided on an area-specific basis.

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 G. These decisions may include:

- adopting the charges and policies recommended herein;
- considering the use of area rating;
- considering additional exemptions to the by-law; and
- considering reductions in the charge by class of development (obtained by removing certain services on which the charge is based and/or by a general reduction in the charge).

TABLE ES-1
SCHEDULE OF DEVELOPMENT CHARGES

		RESIDEN		NON-RESIDENTIAL		
Service	Single and Semi- Detached Dwelling	Apartments - 2 Bedrooms +	Apartments - Bachelor and 1 Bedroom	Other Multiples	(per ft <sup>2</sup> of Gross Floor Area)	Wind Turbines
Municipal Wide Services:						
Services Related to a Highway	838	617	401	666	0.48	838
Outdoor Recreation Services	672	494	322	533	0.09	-
Administration	387	285	185	307	0.25	387
Waste Diversion	21	15	10	17	0.01	-
Total Municipal Wide Services	1,918	1,411	918	1,523	0.83	1,225
Urban Services						
Wastewater						
Bayfield	7,320	5,398	3,510	5,811	1.26	-
Hensall	3,034	2,237	1,455	2,409	0.16	-
Zurich	6,481	4,779	3,108	5,145	0.00	-
Water						
Hensall	2,495	1,840	1,196	1,981	0.13	-
GRAND TOTAL RURAL AREA	1,918	1,411	918	1,523	0.83	1,225
GRAND TOTAL BAYFIELD AREA	9,239	6,794	4,422	7,334	2.09	1,225
GRAND TOTAL HENSALL AREA	7,447	5,477	3,564	5,912	1.12	1,225
GRAND TOTAL ZURICH AREA	8,400	6,177	4,020	6,668	0.83	1,225

### 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 and policies for the Municipality of Bluewater.

The Municipality retained Watson & Associates Economists Ltd. (Watson), to undertake the development charges (D.C.) study process throughout 2015 and 2016. Watson worked with municipal staff in preparing the D.C. analysis and policy recommendations.

This development charge background study, containing the proposed development charge 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 Municipality's development charge background study, as summarized in Chapter 3. It also addresses the requirement for "rules" (contained in Chapter 6) and the proposed by-law to be made available as part of the approval process (included as Appendix G).

In addition, the report is designed to set out sufficient background on the legislation (Chapter 3) and the policies underlying the proposed by-law, to make the exercise understandable to those who are involved.

Finally, it addresses post-adoption implementation requirements (Chapter 7) 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 development charge is provided herein.

### 1.2 Summary of the Process

The public meeting required under Section 12 of the *Development Charges Act, 1997*, is scheduled for January 23, 2017. Its purpose is to present the study to the public and to solicit public input. The meeting is also being held to answer any questions regarding the study's purpose, methodology and the proposed development charges.

In accordance with the legislation, the background study and proposed D.C. by-law will be available for public review on December 19, 2016.

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.

Figure 1-1 outlines the proposed schedule to be followed with respect to the development charge by-law adoption process.

Figure 1-1
Schedule of Key Development Charge Process Dates for the Municipality of Bluewater

1.	Data collection, staff review, engineering work, D.C. calculations and policy work	January – December 2016
2.	Background study and proposed by- law available to public	December 19, 2016
3.	Public meeting advertisement placed in newspaper(s)	No later than January 8, 2017
4.	Council Workshop	January 12, 2017
5.	Public meeting of Council	January 23, 2017
6.	Council considers adoption of background study and passage of by-law	Not before February 18, 2017
7.	Newspaper notice given of by-law passage	By 20 days after passage
8.	Last day for by-law appeal	40 days after passage
9.	Municipality makes pamphlet available (where by-law not appealed)	By 60 days after in force date

### 1.3 Changes to the Development Charges Act: Bill 73

With the amendment of the D.C.A. (as a result of Bill 73 and O.Reg. 428/15), there are a number of areas that must be addressed to ensure that the Municipality is in compliance with the D.C.A., as amended. The following provides an explanation of the

changes to the Act that affect the Municipality's D.C. Background Study and how they have been dealt with to ensure compliance with the amended legislation.

### 1.3.1 Area Rating

Bill 73 has introduced two new sections where Council must consider the use of area specific charges:

- Section 2(9) of the Act now requires a municipality to implement area-specific D.C.s for either specific services which are prescribed and/or for specific municipalities which are to be regulated. (note that at this time, no municipalities or services are prescribed by the Regulations)
- Section 10(2)c.1 of the D.C.A. requires that "the development charges background study shall include consideration of the use of more than one development charge by-law to reflect different needs for services in different areas"

In regard to the first item, there are no services or specific municipalities identified in the regulations which must be area rated. The second item requires Council to consider the use of area rating.

### 1.3.2 Asset Management Plan for New Infrastructure

The new legislation now requires that a D.C. Background Study must include an Asset Management Plan (s. 10 (2)c.2). The asset management plan must deal with all assets that are proposed to be funded, in whole or in part, by D.C.s. The current regulations provide very extensive and specific requirements for the asset management plan related to transit services however, are silent with respect to how the asset management plan is to be provided for all other services. As part of any asset management plan, the examination should be consistent with the municipality's existing assumptions, approaches and policies on asset management planning. This examination may include both qualitative and quantitative measures such as examining the annual future lifecycle contributions needs (discussed further in Appendix F of this report).

### 1.3.3 60-Day Circulation of D.C. Background Study

Previously the legislation required that a D.C. Background Study be made available to the public at least two weeks prior to the public meeting. The amended legislation now provides that the D.C. Background study must be made available to the public

(including posting on the municipal website) at least 60 days prior to passage of the D.C. by-law. No other changes were made to timing requirements for such things as notice of the public meeting and notice of by-law passage.

This D.C. study is being provided to the public on December 19, 2016 to ensure the new requirements for release of the study is met.

### 1.3.4 Timing of Collection of Development Charges

The D.C.A. has been refined by Bill 73 to require that D.C.s are collected at the time of the first building permit. There may be instances where several building permits are to be issued and either the size of the development or the uses will not be definable at the time of the first building permit. In these instances, the Municipality may enter into a delayed payment agreement in order to capture the full development.

### 1.3.5 Other Changes

It is also noted that a number of other changes were made through Bill 73 and O.Reg. 428/15 including changes to the way in which Transit D.C. service standards are calculated, the inclusion of Waste Diversion and the ability for collection of additional levies. The changes to transit do not impact the Municipality, however, waste diversion has been included as a service in the D.C.

# 2. Anticipated Development in the Municipality of Bluewater

### 2.1 Requirement of the Act

Chapter 3 provides the methodology for calculating a development charge as per the Development Charges Act, 1997. Figure 3-1 presents this methodology graphically. It is noted in the first box of the schematic that in order to determine the development charge that may be imposed, it is a requirement of Section 5 (1) of the Development Charges Act that "the anticipated amount, type and location of development, for which development charges can be imposed, must be estimated."

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

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

The D.C. growth forecast has been derived from the Huron County Official Plan, 2015. In compiling the growth forecast, the following information sources were also relied upon to help assess residential and non-residential development potential for the Municipality over the forecast period; including:

- Water/Waste Water Reserve Capacity Memo, BM Ross and Associates Ltd. March 2016;
- Huron County Employment Lands Strategy, Final Report, Nov 2015
- 2001, 2006, and 2011 Census Data;
- A review of historical residential and non-residential activity; and

Discussions with Municipal staff regarding the anticipated residential and non-residential development trends.

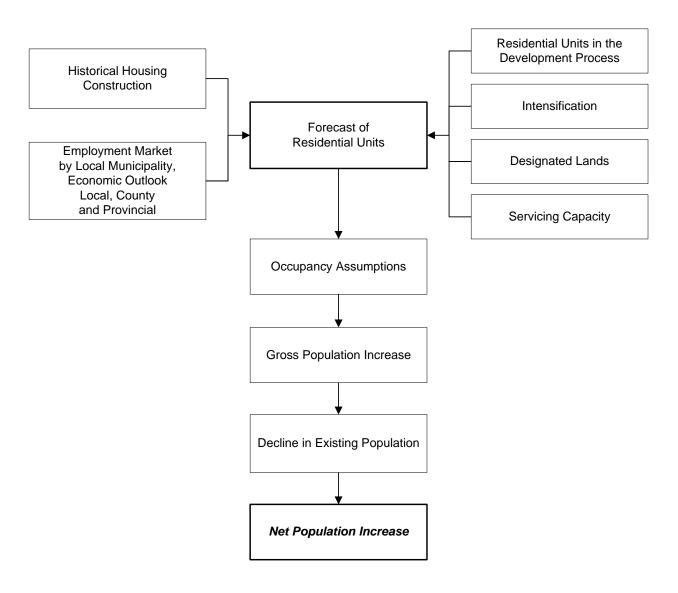
### 2.3 Summary of Growth Forecast

A detailed analysis of the residential and non-residential growth forecasts is provided in Appendix A. The discussion provided herein summarizes the anticipated growth for the Municipality and describes the basis for the forecast. The results of the residential

growth forecast analysis are summarized in Figure 2-1 below, and Schedule 1 in Appendix A.

Figure 2-1
Household Formation-based Population and Household Projection Model

DEMAND
SUPPLY



As identified in Table 2-1 and Schedule 1 of Appendix A, the Municipality's population is anticipated to reach approximately 7,905 by 2026 and 8,570 by 2036. This represents an increase of 775 persons and 1,445 persons, respectively, over the 10-year and 20-year forecast periods. The population forecast summarized herein from Table 2-1 (Appendix A, Schedule 1) excludes the net Census undercount, which is estimated at approximately 4%. The Census undercount represents the net number of persons missed during Census enumeration. In calculating the D.C. for Bluewater, the net Census undercount has been excluded from the growth forecast. Accordingly, all references provided herein to the population forecast exclude the net Census undercount. Provided below is a summary of the key assumptions and findings regarding the Bluewater D.C. growth forecast.

### 1. Unit Mix (Appendix A – Schedules 1 through 6)

- The unit mix for the Municipality was derived from historical development activity (as per Schedule 6) and discussions with planning staff regarding anticipated development trends for the Municipality.
- Based on the above, the long-term (2016-2036) household growth forecast is comprised of a housing unit mix of approximately 72% low density (single detached and semi-detached), 25% medium density (multiples except apartments) and 3% high density (bachelor, 1 bedroom and 2+ bedroom apartments).

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

 Schedule 2 summarizes the anticipated amount, type and location of development for the Municipality of Bluewater by development location. The percentage of forecast housing growth between 2016 and 2036 by settlement area and remaining rural area is summarized below.

0	Bayfield (Water/Wastewater)	34%
0	Bluewater Lakeshore	28%
0	Hensall	26%
0	Zurich	9%
0	Rural	3%

Table 2-1
Municipality of Bluewater
Residential Growth Forecast Summary

				Housing Units					
	Year	Permanent Population <sup>1</sup>	Permanent Population (Including Census Undercount)	Singles & Semi- Detached	Multiples <sup>2</sup>	Apartments <sup>3</sup>	Other	Total	Permanent Person Per Unit (PPU)
Histori	Mid 2006	7,120	7,405	2,515	0	245	10	2,770	2.57
His	Mid 2011	7,044	7,326	2,480	105	200	40	2,825	2.49
	Early 2016	7,127	7,412	2,575	122	213	40	2,950	2.42
ast	Early 2021	7,430	7,727	2,730	142	217	40	3,129	2.37
Forecast	Early 2026	7,904	8,221	2,888	199	225	40	3,352	2.36
E.	Early 2031	8,301	8,633	3,024	258	234	40	3,556	2.33
	Early 2036	8,570	8,913	3,117	307	241	40	3,705	2.31
	Mid 2001 - Mid 2006	201	209	210	-60	90	-60	180	
	Mid 2006 - Mid 2011	-76	-79	-35	105	-45	30	55	
ntal	Mid 2011 - Early 2016	83	86	95	17	13	0	125	
Incremental	Early 2016 - Early 2021	303	315	155	20	4	0	179	
	Early 2016 - Early 2026	777	809	313	77	12	0	402	
	Early 2016 - Early 2031	1,174	1,221	449	136	21	0	606	
	Early 2016 - Early 2036	1,443	1,501	542	185	28	0	755	

Source: Watson & Associates Economists Ltd., 2015.

<sup>1.</sup> Population excludes net Census Undercount of approximately 4%.

<sup>2.</sup> Includes townhomes and apartments in duplexes.

<sup>3.</sup> Includes bachelor, 1 bedroom and 2 bedroom+ apartments.

### 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 certain services, such as parks, recreation and libraries, to a 10-year planning horizon. Roads and fire services utilize a longer forecast period.

### 4. Population in New Units (Appendix A - Schedules 2 through 7)

- The number of housing units to be constructed in the Municipality of Bluewater during the short-term and long-term periods is presented on Figure 2-2. Over the long term forecast period, the Municipality is anticipated to average 38 new housing units per year.
- 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 by dwelling type for new units.
- Schedule 7 summarizes the average number of persons per unit (P.P.U.)
  for the new housing units by age and type of dwelling, based on 2011
  custom Census data for the Municipality of Bluewater. Due to data
  limitation, medium and high-density P.P.U.'s were derived based on Huron
  County data. The 15-year average P.P.U.'s by dwelling type are as
  follows:

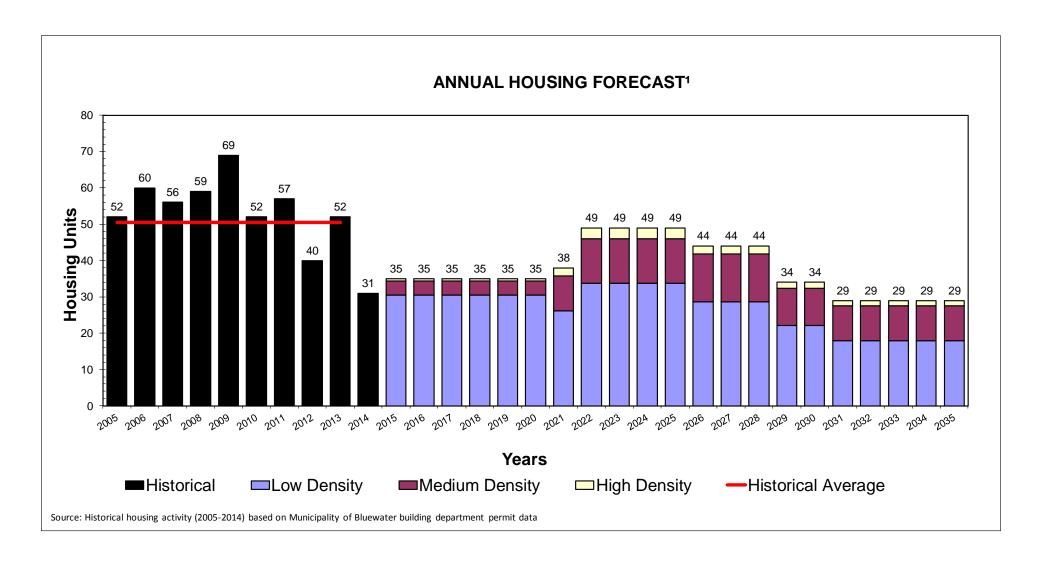
Low density: 2.57Medium density: 2.04High density: 1.67

### 5. Existing Units and Population Change (Appendix A - Schedules 2, 3, 4, and 5)

 Existing households as of 2016 are based on the 2011 Census households, plus estimated residential units constructed between 2011 and 2016, assuming a 6-month lag between construction and occupancy (see Schedule 2).

The decline in average occupancy levels for existing housing units is calculated in Schedules 3 through 5, by aging the existing population over the forecast period. The forecast population decline in existing households over the 2016 to 2036 forecast period is estimated at approximately 372.

Figure 2-2



### 6. Employment (Appendix A, Schedules 9a through 10)

- Employment projections are largely based on the activity rate method, which is defined as the number of jobs in the Municipality 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.
- The Municipality's 2011<sup>1</sup> employment base by place of work is outlined in Schedule 9a. The 2011 employment base is comprised of the following sectors:
  - 350 primary (approx. 13%);
  - 410 work at home employment (approx. 15%);
  - 785 industrial (approx. 29%);
  - o 671 commercial/population-related (approx. 24%); and
  - o 525 institutional (approx. 19%).
- The 2011 employment base by usual place of work, including work at home, is approximately 2,740 jobs. This figure is anticipated to reach approximately 3,140 by 2026 and 3,380 by 2036.
- Schedule 9b, Appendix A, summarizes the employment forecast, excluding work at home employment, which is the basis for the D.C.A. employment forecast. The impact on municipal services from work at home employees has already been included in the population forecast. Accordingly, work at home employees have been removed from the D.C.A. employment forecast and calculation.
- Total employment for the Municipality of Bluewater (excluding work at home employment) is anticipated to reach approximately 2,680 by 2026 and 2,880 by 2036. This represents an employment increase of 205 and 405 additional jobs over the 10-year and 20-year forecast periods, respectively.

# 7. Non-Residential Sq.ft. Estimates (Gross Floor Area (G.F.A.)), Appendix A, Schedule 9b)

- Square footage estimates were calculated in Schedule 9b based on the following employee density assumptions:<sup>2</sup>
  - o 2,500 sq.ft. per employee for industrial;
  - o 550 sq.ft. per employee for commercial/population-related; and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 2011 Employment is based on Statistics Canada 2011 Places of Work Employment dataset.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on Watson & Associates Economists Ltd. employment surveys.

- o 700 sq.ft. per employee for institutional employment.
- The Municipal-wide incremental non-residential G.F.A. increase is anticipated to be approximately 157,300 sq.ft. over the 10-year forecast period and 348,500 sq.ft. over the 20-year forecast period.
- In terms of percentage growth, the log term incremental G.F.A. forecast by sector is broken down as follows:
  - o industrial approx. 54%;
  - o commercial/population-related approx. 24%; and
  - o institutional approx. 22%.

# 3. The Approach to Calculation of the Charge

### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter addresses the requirements of s.s.5(1) of the D.C.A., 1997 with respect to the establishment of the need for service which underpins the development charge calculation. These requirements are illustrated schematically in Figure 3-1.

### 3.2 Services Potentially Involved

Table 3-1 lists the full range of municipal service categories which are provided within the Municipality.

A number of these services are defined in s.s.2(4) of the D.C.A., 1997 as being ineligible for inclusion in development charges. These are shown as "ineligible" on Table 3-1. Two ineligible costs defined in s.s.5(3) of the D.C.A. are "computer equipment" and "rolling stock with an estimated useful life of (less than) seven years..." 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 Municipality's development charge are indicated with a "Yes."

### 3.3 Increase in the Need for Service

The development charge 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, s.s.5(1)3, which requires that Municipal 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.

### 3.4 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.

Figure 3-1
The Process of Calculating a Development Charge under the D.C.A., 1997, as amended

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

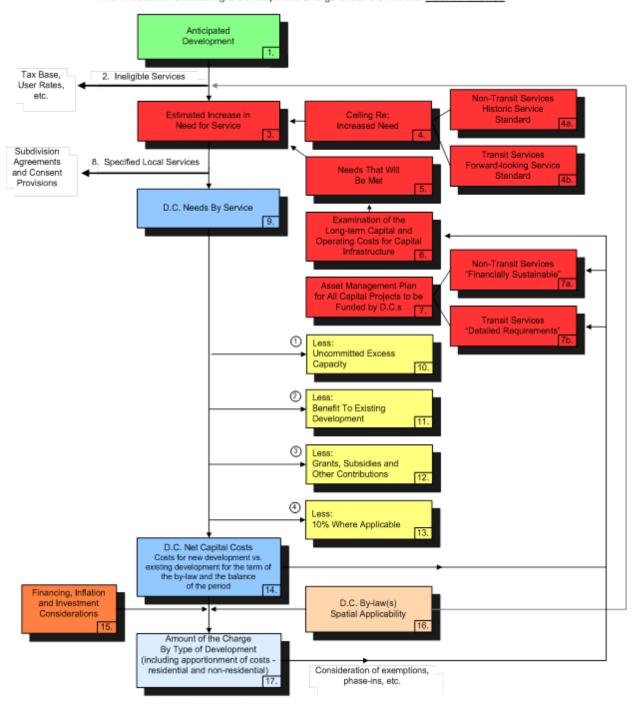


Table 3-1
Categories of Municipal Services to be Addressed as Part of the Calculation

Categories of Municipal Services		Eligibility for Inclusion in the D.C. Calculation	Service Components	Maximum Potential D.C. Recovery %
1.	Services Related to a Highway	Yes Yes Yes No Yes Yes	<ul> <li>1.1 Arterial roads</li> <li>1.2 Collector roads</li> <li>1.3 Bridges, Culverts and Roundabouts</li> <li>1.4 Local municipal roads</li> <li>1.5 Traffic signals</li> <li>1.6 Sidewalks and streetlights</li> <li>1.7 Active Transportation</li> </ul>	100 100 100 0 100 100 100
2.	Other Transportation Services	n/a n/a No Yes Yes n/a n/a	<ul> <li>2.1 Transit vehicles &amp; facilities</li> <li>2.2 Other transit infrastructure</li> <li>2.3 Municipal parking spaces - indoor</li> <li>2.4 Municipal parking spaces - outdoor</li> <li>2.5 Works Yards</li> <li>2.6 Rolling stock<sup>1</sup></li> <li>2.7 Ferries</li> <li>2.8 Airport</li> </ul>	100 100 90 90 100 100 90 90
3.	Stormwater Drainage and Control Services	No No No	<ul> <li>3.1 Main channels and drainage trunks</li> <li>3.2 Channel connections</li> <li>3.3 Retention/detention ponds</li> </ul>	100 100 100
4.	Fire Protection Services	Yes Yes Yes	<ul><li>4.1 Fire stations</li><li>4.2 Fire pumpers, aerials and rescue vehicles</li><li>4.3 Small equipment and gear</li></ul>	100 100 100

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>with 7+ year life time

<sup>\*</sup>same percentage as service component to which it pertains computer equipment excluded throughout

Categories of Municipal Services	Eligibility for Inclusion in the D.C. Calculation	Service Components	Maximum Potential D.C. Recovery %
5. Outdoor Recreation Services (i.e. Parks and Open Space)	Ineligible Yes Yes Yes Yes	<ul> <li>5.1 Acquisition of land for parks, woodlots and E.S.A.s</li> <li>5.2 Development of area municipal parks</li> <li>5.3 Development of district parks</li> <li>5.4 Development of municipal-wide</li> </ul>	0 90 90 90
	Yes Yes	parks 5.5 Development of special purpose parks 5.6 Parks rolling stock <sup>1</sup> and yards	90 90
6. Indoor Recreation Services	Yes No	<ul> <li>6.1 Arenas, indoor pools, fitness facilities, community centres, etc. (including land)</li> <li>6.2 Recreation vehicles and equipment<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>	90 90
7. Library Services	Yes n/a n/a	<ul> <li>7.1 Public library space (incl. furniture and equipment)</li> <li>7.2 Library Vehicles<sup>1</sup></li> <li>7.3 Library materials</li> </ul>	90 90 90
8. Electrical Power Services	Ineligible Ineligible Ineligible	<ul> <li>8.1 Electrical substations</li> <li>8.2 Electrical distribution system</li> <li>8.3 Electrical system rolling stock<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>	0 0 0
9. Provision of Cultural, Entertainment and Tourism Facilities and Convention Centres	Ineligible Ineligible	<ul><li>9.1 Cultural space (e.g. art galleries, museums and theatres)</li><li>9.2 Tourism facilities and convention centres</li></ul>	0
10. Waste-water Services	Yes No n/a No	10.1 Treatment plants 10.2 Sewage trunks 10.3 Local systems 10.4 Vehicles and equipment	100 100 0 100

Categories of Municipal Services	Eligibility for Inclusion in the D.C. Calculation	Service Components	Maximum Potential D.C. Recovery %					
11. Water Supply Services	Yes No n/a	11.1 Treatment plants, Pumping and Storage 11.2 Distribution systems 11.3 Local systems	100 100 0					
	No 11.4 Vehicles and equipmer							
12. Waste Management	Ineligible	12.1 Collection related to landfill, transfer vehicles and equipment	0					
Services	Ineligible	12.2 Landfills and other disposal facilities	0 90					
	NO 12.3 Waste diversion facilities and related vehicles Yes 12.4 Waste Diversion related vehicles							
			90					
13. Police Services	n/a n/a n/a	<ul> <li>13.1 Police detachments</li> <li>13.2 Police rolling stock<sup>1</sup></li> <li>13.3 Small equipment and gear</li> </ul>	100 100 100					
14. Homes for the Aged	n/a	14.1 Homes for the aged space	90					
15. Child Care	n/a	15.1 Child care space	90					
16. Health	n/a n/a	16.1 Health department space 16.2 Health department vehicles <sup>1</sup>	90 90					
17. Social Housing	n/a	90						
18 Provincial Offences Act (P.O.A.)	n/a	18.1 P.O.A. space	90					
19. Social Services	n/a	19.1 Social service space	90					
20. Ambulance	n/a n/a	20.1 Ambulance station space 20.2 Vehicles <sup>1</sup>	90 90					
21. Hospital Provision	Ineligible	21.1 Hospital capital contributions	0					

Categories of Municipal Services	Eligibility for Inclusion in the D.C. Calculation	Service Components	Maximum Potential D.C. Recovery %
22. Provision of Head-quarters for the General Administration of Municipalities and Area Municipal Boards	Ineligible Ineligible Ineligible	22.1 Office space 22.2 Office furniture 22.3 Computer equipment	0 0 0
23. Other Services	Yes	23.1 Studies in connection with acquiring buildings, rolling stock, materials and equipment, and improving land <sup>2</sup> and facilities, including the D.C. background study cost	0-100
	Yes	23.2 Interest on money borrowed to pay for growth-related capital	0-100

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>with a 7+ year life time

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>same percentage as service component to which it pertains

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.

### 3.5 Capital Forecast

Paragraph 7 of s.s.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 two 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;
- e) interest on money borrowed to pay for the above-referenced costs;
- f) costs to undertake studies in connection with the above-referenced matters; and
- g) costs of the development charge background study.

In order for an increase in need for service to be included in the D.C. calculation, Council must indicate "...that it intends to ensure that such an increase in need will be met" (s.s.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 s.3). The capital program contained herein reflects the Municipality's approved and proposed capital budgets and master servicing/needs studies.

### 3.6 Treatment of Credits

Section 8 para. 5 of O.Reg. 82/98 indicates that a development charge background study must set out "the estimated value of credits that are being carried forward relating to the service." s.s.17 para. 4 of the same Regulation indicates that "...the value of the credit cannot be recovered from future development charges," if the credit pertains to an ineligible service. This implies that a credit for <a href="eligible">eligible</a> services can be recovered from future development charges. As a result, this provision should be made in the calculation, in order to avoid a funding shortfall with respect to future service needs. There are no credit obligations to include in the D.C. calculations as the proposed bylaw will result in the emplacement of the Municipality's first D.C. by-law.

### 3.7 Eligible Debt and Committed Excess Capacity

Section 66 of the D.C.A., 1997 states that, for the purposes of developing a development charge 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 <u>ineligible service</u> 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 development charges or other similar charges; for example, this may have been done as part of previous development charge processes. It is noted that projects which have been debentured to-date and to which the principal and interest costs need to be recovered are included within the capital detail sheets.

### 3.8 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.

For services which are subject to a per capita based, service level "cap," the reserve fund balance should be applied against the development-related costs for which the charge was imposed, once the project is constructed (i.e. the needs of recent growth). This cost component is distinct from the development-related costs for the <u>next</u> 10-year period, which underlie the D.C. calculation herein.

The alternative would involve the Municipality spending all reserve fund monies prior to renewing each by-law, which would not be a sound basis for capital budgeting. Thus, the Municipality will use these reserve funds for the Municipality's cost share of applicable development-related projects, which are required but have not yet been undertaken, as a way of directing the funds to the benefit of the development which contributed them (rather than to future development, which will generate the need for additional facilities directly proportionate to future growth).

The Municipality does not have balances in their reserve funds as the emplacement of the proposed by-law will result in Bluewater's first D.C. by-law.

### 3.9 Deductions

The D.C.A., 1997 potentially requires that five 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;
- anticipated grants, subsidies and other contributions; and
- 10% reduction for certain services.

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

### 3.9.1 Reduction Required by Level of Service Ceiling

This is designed to ensure that the increase in need included in 3.3 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 10-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 factor 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.

### 3.9.2 Reduction for Uncommitted Excess Capacity

Paragraph 5 of s.s.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" (discussed above in 3.6).

"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 <u>uncommitted</u> 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.

### 3.9.3 Reduction for Benefit to Existing Development

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 services cap in 3.4 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 municipal-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 Wednesday in one arena and Thursday 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.

### 3.9.4 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 s.6).

### 3.9.5 The 10% Reduction

Paragraph 8 of s.s.(1) of the D.C.A. requires that, "the capital costs must be reduced by 10 percent." This paragraph does not apply to water supply services, waste water services, storm water drainage and control services, services related to a highway, transit, police and fire protection services. The primary services to which the 10% reduction does apply include services such as parks, recreation, libraries, childcare/social services, the *Provincial Offences Act*, ambulance, waste diversion, homes for the aged, and health.

The 10% is to be netted from the capital costs necessary to provide the increased services, once the other deductions have been made, as per the infrastructure costs sheets in Chapter 4.

# 4. Development Charge Eligible Cost Analysis by Service

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the basis for calculating eligible costs for the development charges to be applied on a uniform basis. In each case, the required calculation process set out in s.5(1) paragraphs 2 to 8 in the D.C.A., 1997 and described in Chapter 3, was followed in determining D.C. eligible costs.

The nature of the capital projects and timing identified in the Chapter reflects Council's current intention. However, over time, municipal projects and Council priorities change and accordingly, Council's intentions may alter and different capital projects (and timing) may be required to meet the need for services required by new growth.

### 4.2 Service Levels and 10-Year Capital Costs for D.C. Calculation

This section evaluates the development-related capital requirements for all of the "softer" services over a 10-year planning period. Each service component is evaluated on two format sheets: the average historical 10-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.

#### 4.2.1 Outdoor Recreation Services

The Municipality currently has 45.8 acres of parkland within its jurisdiction. This parkland consists of various sized parkettes, neighbourhood/community parks, natural parks, and open space area. The Municipality has sustained the current level of service over the historic 10-year period (2006-2015), with an average of 6.5 acres of parkland, and 5.6 parkland amenities items, and 1.4 parks and recreation vehicles, per 1,000 population. The Municipality also provides 5.5 marina and docks-related infrastructure items per 1,000 population. Including parkland, parkland amenities (e.g. ball diamonds, playground equipment, soccer fields, etc.), marinas and docks, and parks and recreation vehicles, the level of service provided is approximately \$827 per capita. When applied over the forecast period, this average level of service translates into a D.C.-eligible amount of \$642,680.

Based on the projected growth over the 10-year forecast period, the Municipality has identified a provision for additional parkland development in the amount of \$300,000.

Specific growth-related projects will not be identified until the Parks and Recreation Master Plan is complete. Therefore, the net growth capital cost after the mandatory 10% deduction is \$270,000. This amount has been included in the D.C.

As the predominant users of outdoor recreation tend to be residents of the Municipality, the forecast growth-related costs have been allocated 95% to residential and 5% to non-residential.

#### INFRASTRUCTURE COSTS COVERED IN THE DC CALCULATION

Municipality of Bluewater Service: Parkland Development

							Less:			Less:	Potential DC Recoverable C		ole Cost
Prj.No	Increased Service Needs Attributable to Anticipated Development	Timing (year)	Gross Capital Cost Estimate (2016\$)	Post Period Benefit	Other Deductions	Net Capital Cost	Benefit to Existing Development	Grants, Subsidies and Other Contributions Attributable to New Development	Subtotal	Other (e.g. 10% Statutory Deduction)	Total	Residential Share	Non- Residential Share
	2016-2025							Development				95%	5%
1	Provision for Parkland Development	2017-2025	300,000	-		300,000	-		300,000	30,000	270,000	256,500	13,500
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	Total		300,000	-	-	300,000	-	-	300,000	30,000	270,000	256,500	13,500

Note: Specific projects will not be identified until Parks and Recreation Master Plan is complete

#### 4.2.2 Indoor Recreation

With respect to recreation facilities, there are currently four (4) arena/ community centres provided by the Municipality, each located in Bayfield, Hensall, Zurich, and Stanley, amounting to a total of 90,994 sq.ft. of space. The average historic level of service for the previous ten years has been approximately 12.82 sq.ft. of space per capita or an investment of \$2,620 per capita. Based on this service standard, the Municipality would be eligible to collect \$2,035,950 from D.C.s for facility space.

The Municipality has no needs identified at this time with respect to recreation facilities.

#### 4.2.4 Administration

The D.C.A. permits the inclusion of studies undertaken to facilitate the completion of the Municipality's capital works program. The Municipality has made provision for the inclusion of new studies undertaken to facilitate this D.C. process, as well as other studies which benefit growth (in whole or in part). The list of studies includes such studies as the following:

- Development Charge Studies;
- Parks and Recreation Master Plan;
- Roads Needs Studies; and
- Water and Wastewater Master Plans.

The total gross cost of these studies is \$452,400, of which \$258,750 is attributable to existing benefit. The net growth-related capital cost, after the mandatory 10% deduction, is approximately \$187,000 and has been included in the development charge.

These costs have been allocated 79% residential and 21% non-residential based on the incremental growth in population to employment for the 10-year forecast period.

Municipality of Bluewater Service: Administration Studies

							Le	ess:		Less:	Potential	DC Recoverab	ole Cost
Prj.No	Increased Service Needs Attributable to Anticipated Development	Timing (year)	Gross Capital Cost Estimate (2016\$)	Post Period Benefit	Other Deductions	Net Capital Cost	Benefit to Existing Development	Grants, Subsidies and Other Contributions Attributable to New Development	Subtotal	Other (e.g. 10% Statutory Deduction)	Total	Residential Share	Non- Residential Share
	2016-2025							Bevelopment				79%	21%
1	Development Charge Study	2016	28,700	-		28,700	-		28,700	2,870	25,830	20,396	5,434
2	Development Charge Study	2021	28,700	-		28,700	-		28,700	2,870	25,830	20,396	5,434
3	Parks and Recreation Master Plan	2016	45,000	-		45,000	33,750		11,250	1,125	10,125	7,995	2,130
4	Road Needs Study	2017	25,000	-		25,000	22,500		2,500		2,500	1,974	526
5	Road Needs Study	2022	25,000	-		25,000	22,500		2,500		2,500	1,974	526
6	Water/Wastewater Master Plans	2019	150,000	-		150,000	90,000		60,000		60,000	47,378	12,622
7	Water/Wastewater Master Plans	2024	150,000	-		150,000	90,000		60,000		60,000	47,378	12,622
	Total		452,400	-	-	452,400	258,750	-	193,650	6,865	186,785	147,492	39,293

#### 4.2.3 Library Services

Within the Municipality of Bluewater, Huron County funds and administers the library services. The County also purchases the materials for the library service. The Municipality is responsible for funding the facility space for which the library service may operate.

The Municipality provides five (5) library facilities which total 17,957 sq.ft. in library space. Over the past ten years, the average level of service was 1.56 sq.ft. of space per capita or an investment of \$313 per capita. Based on the service standard over the past ten years and the anticipated growth over the next ten years, the Municipality would be eligible to collect approximately \$243,000 from D.C.s for library services.

No capital needs have been identified by the Municipality at this time.

#### 4.2.4 Waste Diversion Services

Within the Municipality of Bluewater, the Municipality utilizes a contracted service to provide waste diversion collection. As the Municipality's contract, does not provide a breakdown between the capital and operating costs included of collection vehicles related to waste diversion, a review of other municipal service standards for waste diversion collection was undertaken. Based on this review, a service standard of 0.054 vehicles per 1,000 population was applied to the population of Bluewater.

The contract currently provides for pick-up at 2,925 households and includes capital and operating expenditures. It is estimated that the capital costs related to the vehicles used for diversion activities equates to 0.39 vehicles currently. Over the past ten years, the average level of service was \$14 per capita. Based on the service standard over the past ten years and the anticipated growth over the next ten years, the Municipality would be eligible to collect approximately \$11,200 from D.C.s for Waste Diversion Services.

The capital component of the delivery contract has been included as required to service the capital component of the service contract related to growth over the forecast period. Therefore, \$11,200 has been included as a gross capital cost for service. After the 10% mandatory deduction, the net growth-related capital cost included in the D.C. is \$10,080.

These costs have been allocated 79% residential and 21% non-residential based on the incremental growth in population to employment for the 10-year forecast period.

Municipality of Bluewater

Service: Waste Diversion - Vehicles & Equipment

								Less:		Less:	Potent	ial DC Recove	erable Cost
Prj .No	Increased Service Needs Attributable to Anticipated Development 2016-2025	Timing (year)	Gross Capital Cost Estimate (2016\$)	Post Period Benefit	Other Deductions	Net Capital Cost	Benefit to Existing Development	Grants, Subsidies and Other Contributions Attributable to New Development	Subtotal	Other (e.g. 10% Statutory Deduction)	Total	Residential Share 79%	Non-Residential Share 21%
III	Growth-related Capital Component of Collection related to Waste Diversion	2018-2024	11,200	-		11,200	-		11,200	1,120	10,080	7,960	2,120
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													***************************************
	Total		11,200	-	-	11,200	-	-	11,200	1,120	10,080	7,960	2,120

Note: Other deduction required due to exceedence of service standard

# 4.3 Service Levels and 20-Year Capital Costs for Bluewater's D.C. Calculation

This section evaluates the development-related capital requirements for those services with 20-year capital costs.

#### 4.3.1 Services Related to a Highway

Bluewater owns and maintains 284 km of arterial and collector roads. Over the historical 10-year period, the average level of service is 0.04 km per capita. This provides an average level of investment of \$4,785 per capita, resulting in a D.C.-eligible recovery amount of \$6.9 million over the 20-year forecast period. Further, the Municipality provides 23 km of sidewalks. Over the historical 10-year period, the average level of service was 3.2 km per 1,000 population or an average investment of \$292 per capita. Over the forecast period, this results in a D.C.-eligible amount of approximately \$421,000.

No capital needs have been identified for expansion to roads or sidewalks at this time.

The Municipality also has 75 bridges and culverts throughout the Municipality which equates to an investment of \$2,037 per capita and a D.C. recoverable amount of approximately \$2.9 million over the 20-year forecast period.

The Municipality has identified the need to replace and expand the Airport Line Bridge to allow two-way traffic as it is currently a one-lane bridge. The gross total cost of this project is estimated to be \$594,000, with 90% (or \$534,600) benefitting existing development. Therefore the net growth-related capital cost of \$59,400 is included in the D.C.

Bluewater currently has 22,252 square feet of depots and domes space. Over the historical 10-year period, the average level of service was 3.14 sq.ft. per capita, or an investment of \$443 per capita. Based on this service standard, the Municipality would be eligible to collect approximately \$639,000 from D.C.s for depots and domes space.

Over the 20-year forecast period, two projects have been identified; the expansion of space for two more bays, and a provision for Public Works office expansion. The total gross capital cost of these projects is \$355,600. As these projects are 100% growth-related, the amount included in the D.C. for depots and domes is \$355,600.

The Municipality's current fleet related to Services Related to a Highway, include 23 vehicles & equipment. Over the 10-year historical period, the average level of service

was 3.2 vehicles per 1,000 population. This results in an average investment of \$440 per capita. Therefore the D.C.-eligible amount for Services Related to a Highway related Vehicles is approximately \$635,000.

Over the forecast period, two (2) additional vehicles have been identified as required to service growth; a tractor and blower and a single axel truck. The gross capital cost of these vehicles is \$344,000. As these vehicles are considered to be 100% required to service growth, the capital cost included in the D.C. is \$344,000.

The residential/non-residential allocation for all services related to a highway, is based on the ratio of population to employment over the 20-year forecast period. This results in a residential share of 78% and a non-residential share of 22%.

Municipality of Bluewater

Service: Bridges, Culverts & Structures

							Less:		Potent	ial DC Recov	erable Cost
Prj .No	Increased Service Needs Attributable to Anticipated Development 2016-2035	Timing (year)	Gross Capital Cost Estimate (2016\$)	Post Period Benefit	Other Deductions	Net Capital Cost	Benefit to Existing Development	Grants, Subsidies and Other Contributions Attributable to New Development	Total	Residential Share 78%	Non-Residential Share 22%
11 1	Airport Line Bridge Replacement and Expansion	2022	594,000	-		594,000	534,600		59,400	46,332	13,068
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	Total		594,000	-	-	594,000	534,600	-	59,400	46,332	13,068

Municipality of Bluewater Service: Depots and Domes

								Less:	Potent	ial DC Recov	erable Cost
Prj .No	Increased Service Needs Attributable to Anticipated Development 2016-2035	Timing (year)	Gross Capital Cost Estimate (2016\$)	Post Period Benefit	Other Deductions	Net Capital Cost	Benefit to Existing Development	Grants, Subsidies and Other Contributions Attributable to New Development	Total	Residential Share 78%	Non-Residential Share 22%
1	Expansion of space for two more Bays	2018-2035	265,600	-		265,600	-		265,600	207,168	58,432
2	Provision for Public Works Office Expansion	2018-2035	90,000	-		90,000	-		90,000	70,200	19,800
	Total		355,600	-	-	355,600	-	-	355,600	277,368	78,232

Note: Assumed approximately 500 sq.ft. expansion for provision

Municipality of Bluewater

Service: Roads and Related Vehicles

								Less:	Potent	ial DC Recov	erable Cost
Prj .No	Increased Service Needs Attributable to Anticipated Development 2016-2035	Timing (year)	Gross Capital Cost Estimate (2016\$)	Post Period Benefit	Other Deductions	Net Capital Cost	Benefit to Existing Development	Grants, Subsidies and Other Contributions Attributable to New Development	Total	Residential Share 78%	Non-Residential Share 22%
1	Tractor & Blower	2021-2035	139,000	-		139,000	-		139,000	108,420	30,580
2	Single Axel	2021-2035	205,000	-		205,000	-		205,000	159,900	45,100
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	Total		344,000	-	-	344,000	-	-	344,000	268,320	75,680

#### 4.3.2 Fire Protection Services

The Municipality of Bluewater currently operates its fire services from 15,621 sq.ft. of facility space with one (1) station each in Bayfield, Brucefield, Hensall, and Zurich. This provides for a per capita average level of service of 2.2 sq.ft. per capita or \$447 per capita. This level of service provides the Municipality with a maximum D.C.-eligible amount for recovery over the forecast period of approximately \$645,400.

The Municipality also has a current inventory of 13 vehicles. The total D.C.-eligible amount calculated for fire vehicles over the forecast period is approximately \$515,000, based on a standard of \$357 per capita.

Further, Bluewater provides 701 items of equipment and gear for the use in fire services. This results in a calculated average level of service for the historical 10-year period of \$85 per capita, providing for a D.C.-eligible amount over the forecast period of approximately \$123,000 for small equipment and gear.

No growth-related capital needs have been identified at this time for fire services.

# 4.4 Service Levels and Urban Buildout Capital Costs for Bluewater's D.C. Calculation

This section evaluates the development-related capital requirements for those services with an urban buildout forecasted capital costs.

#### 4.4.1 Bayfield Wastewater Services

The Bayfield wastewater system currently serves 904 customers, residential and non-residential. As per the municipality's engineer, B.M. Ross and Associates Limited (B.M. Ross), the existing average sewage flow based on the most recent information (2013 to 2015) is 1,056 m³/d. Although the average current per customer flow is 1.21 m3/d, B.M. Ross is projecting that future per customer flows will be 1.0 m³/d for new residential single detached customers due to efficiencies being built into new homes and businesses.

With current growth commitments of 240 additional residential customers as well as other additional future growth anticipated over the forecast, there is a need to expand the treatment plant to address the capacity needs. A Class Environmental Assessment (E.A.), is currently underway to determine a preferred method of expanding the plant. B.M. Ross provided a presentation to Council on October 17, 2016 with a tentative preferred solution to the expansion of the plant. The preferred solution was to construct a treatment plant to operate in parallel with the existing facilities which would provide a total rated capacity in the system of 1,780 m<sup>3</sup>/d. This additional capacity would allow new, growth-related, customers to connect to the system. An anticipated cost for these works has been identified at \$5.3 million.

The capacity available for growth is 724 m3/d (1,780 m³/d less 1,056 m³/d). Table WWB-1 provides the cost per m³/d calculation, equating to \$7,320. With the assumption that a residential single detached unit (customer) will use 1m3/d, the D.C. for a single detached equivalent (SDE) is equal to \$7,320.

Table WWB-1

Cost of Works	\$5,300,000
Growth Capacity (m³/day)	724
Cost per m³/day	\$7,320
Required m3/day for SDE	1

To calculated the D.C. for other residential development densities, the relationship (ratio) between the persons per unit, as identified in Appendix A, Schedule 5, for various residential densities has been calculated relative to 1 single detached unit equivalent (SDE). This ratio and the corresponding D.C. is provided in Table WWB-2 for apartments with 2 or more bedrooms, bachelor and 1 bedroom apartments, and other multiples.

Table WWB-2

	Residential	Development
Residential	SDE Ratio	Charge
Single and Semi-Detached Dwelling	1.00	\$7,320
Apartments - 2 Bedrooms +	0.74	\$5,398
Apartments - Bachelor and 1 Bedroom	0.48	\$3,510
Other Multiples	0.79	\$5,811

For non-residential D.C. calculation purposes, the cost of storage for a Single Detached Equivalent unit is first divided by the persons per unit (P.P.U.) for a single detached unit of 2.57. This results in a cost per capita of \$2,852. B.M. Ross provided an employee to resident ratio of 27% (based on Ontario Building Code employee usage relative to a residential person). When this percentage is applied to the cost per capita is equates to a cost of \$770 per employee. The average square footage per employee, based on the growth forecast in Bayfield, is 613. Therefore, the non-residential D.C. is \$1.26 per sq.ft., as per Table WWB-3.

Table WWB-3

Non-Residential	Development Charge
Cost per Single Detached Equivalent (SDE)	\$7,320
Single Detached P.P.U.	2.57
Cost per capita	\$2,852
Employee to Resident Ratio	0.27
Cost per employee	\$770
Average Sq.ft. per employee	613
Non-Residential D.C. per sq.ft.	1.26

#### 4.4.2 Hensall Wastewater Services

Wastewater services have recently been expanded and upgrade for the Hensall sewage works. The works included desludging the existing lagoons, repairs to and replacement of some existing facilities and construction of new works to expand the capacity for growth and increase the level of treatment from secondary to tertiary. Adding filtration facilities provided for both the expansion of capacity and the increase in level of treatment.

The existing three-year average flow (2013-2015) was 481 m<sup>3</sup>/d or 1.25 m<sup>3</sup>/d/customer. With the expansion and upgrades, the capacity increased to 980 m<sup>3</sup>/d which provides 499 m<sup>3</sup>/d for growth. Table WWH-1 provides a summary of this information.

Table WWH-1

Existing Flows (2013-2015 avg) (m <sup>3</sup> /d)	481
Number of Existing Customers	385
Per Customer Flows (m <sup>3</sup> /d)	1.25
Expanded Capacity (m <sup>3</sup> /d)	980

The total cost of the works was \$3.98 million. The municipality received grant funding from O.M.A.F.R.A. in the amount of \$1.575 million. Table WWH-2 provides a summary of the breakdown of costs associated with desludging and repairs and those related to the expansion and upgrades. The grant funding received has been proportioned based on these costs.

Table WWH-2

Cost of Works	Total	Expansion & Upgrades	Desludging and Repairs
Gross Cost	\$3,980,000	\$3,541,000	\$439,000
Grant	1,575,000	1,401,275	173,725
Net of grant	\$2,405,000	\$2,139,725	\$265,275

Based on the current average flows for existing customers and the additional capacity provided by the expansion, there is 499 m<sup>3</sup>/d available to service growth. This provides for a growth share of 51% of the costs related to the expansion & upgrades (as per Table WWH-3).

Table WWH-3

	Capacity (m³/d)	Growth/Non- Growth Share	Share of Expansion & Upgrades (Net	
Existing (Average Flows)	481	49%	\$1,050,212	
Growth	499	51%	\$1,089,513	
Total	980		\$2,139,725	

The Municipality has issued debt to assist in funding the costs of the project in the amount of \$1.8 million. The percentage of total cost to debenture financing is therefore 119% (as per Table WWH-4).

Table WWH-4

Total Cost of Expansion & Upgrades	\$2,139,725
Total debenture financing (principal)	\$1,800,000
Percentage of Total Cost to Debtenture Financing	119%

The D.C. is calculated based on capacity. The total cost of the works associated with the expansion and upgrades is \$2,139,725. The discounted interest on the debenture is added to these costs based on the relationship between the total cost and amount of financing (as per WWH-4), resulting in an additional \$240,125 to be included in the D.C. calculation. In total, the D.C. calculation is based on \$2,379,850, as per Table WWH-5

**Table WWH-5** 

Cost of Works	\$3,980,000
Less Costs Related to Desludging, Repairs &	\$439,000
Replacement	\$439,000
Net Cost of Expansion & Upgrade Works	\$3,541,000
Less Grant Related to Expansion & Upgrades	\$1,401,275
Net Cost of Works Related to Expansion & Upgrades	\$2,139,725
Total Discounted Financing Costs (Interest) Realted to	\$240.42E
Expansion & Upgrades*	\$240,125
Net Cost of Works Related to Expansion & Upgrades	\$2,379,850
including Financing Costs	φ2,379,650

 $<sup>^{\</sup>ast}$  Based on Equivalent Interest for Debt of \$2,139,725

The total cost of the works, including financing costs (interest) is divided by the total expanded capacity of 980 m³/d to provide a cost per m³ of \$2,428. As per B.M. Ross, the flow per customer is 1.25 m³/d for a single detached equivalent unit. This result in a cost per \$3,034 per SDE (see Table WWH-6).

#### Table WWH-6

Net Cost of Works Related to Expansion & Upgrades including Financing Costs	\$2,379,850
Total Expanded Capacity (m <sup>3</sup> /day)	980
Cost per m <sup>3</sup> /day	\$2,428
Required m <sup>3</sup> /day for SDE	1.25
Cost of Works for SDE	\$3,034

The D.C. calculation, for various residential dwelling units, is provided in Table WWH-7. These are based on the persons per unit ratio to a single detached unit.

Table WWH-7

Residential	Residential SDE Ratio	Development Charge
Single and Semi-Detached Dwelling	1.00	\$3,034
Apartments - 2 Bedrooms +	0.74	\$2,237
Apartments - Bachelor and 1 Bedroom	0.48	\$1,455
Other Multiples	0.79	\$2,409

For non-residential growth, the cost per SDE is divided by the single detached P.P.U., resulting in a cost per capita of \$1,182. This amount is then divided by the employee to resident ratio of 27% to calculate a cost per employee of \$319. In Hensall, the average square foot per employee is 2,010. To complete the calculation of the D.C., the cost per employee is divided by the average square foot per employee, resulting in a D.C. of \$0.16 per square foot. Table WW-8 provides a summary of this calculation.

Table WWH-8

	Development
Non-Residential	Charge
Capacity cost per Single Detached Equivalent (SDE)	\$3,034
Single Detached P.P.U.	2.57
Capacity cost per capita	\$1,182
Employee to Resident Ratio	0.27
Cost per employee	\$319
Average Sq.ft. per employee	2,010
Non-Residential D.C. per sq.ft.	\$0.16

#### 4.4.3 Zurich Wastewater Services

Work on the Zurich wastewater system has been undertaken recently. These works included desludging of existing lagoons, repairs and replacements of some existing facilities and the construction on new works which increased the level of treatment from secondary to tertiary and provided expanded capacity to service future growth. Filtration facilities were added to the system to facilitate the capacity expansion and increase level of treatment.

The existing three-year average flow (2013-2015) was 360 m<sup>3</sup>/d or 0.93 m<sup>3</sup>/d/customer based on 388 existing customers. With the expansion and upgrades, the new capacity has increased to 495 m<sup>3</sup>/d which provides capacity of 135 m<sup>3</sup>/d for growth. Table WW-1 summarizes this information.

Table WWZ-1

Existing Flows (2013-2015 avg) (m <sup>3</sup> /d)	360
Number of Existing Customers	388
Per Customer Flows (m³/d)	0.93
Expanded Capacity (m³/d)	495

The total cost of the works was \$3.98 million and the municipality received grant funding of \$1,140,975. Table WWZ-2 summarizes the breakdown of costs associated with the expansion and upgrades vs. the costs associated with the desludging, repairs and replacement. Grant funding has been proportioned based on these costs.

Table WWZ-2

Cost of Works	Total	Expansion & Upgrades	Desludging and Repairs
Gross Cost	\$3,890,000	\$3,364,607	\$525,393
OMAFRA Grant	1,050,975	909,028	141,947
Net of grant	\$2,839,025	\$2,455,579	\$383,446

Based on the current average flows for existing customers and the additional capacity provided with the expansion, there is 135 m<sup>3</sup>/d available to service growth. This provides for a growth share of 27% of the costs related to the expansion and updates (as per Table WWZ-3).

**Table WWZ-3** 

	Capacity (m³/d)	Growth/ Non- Growth Share	Share of Expansion & Upgrades (Net Costs after Grant)
Existing (Average Flows)	360	73%	\$1,785,876
Growth	135	27%	\$669,703
Total	495		\$2,455,579

To assist in funding the project, the Municipality issued debt financing in the amount of \$1,571,750. The percentage of total cost to debenture financing is therefore 156% (as per Table WWZ-4).

Table WWZ-4

Total Cost of Expansion & Upgradeds	\$2,455,579
Total debenture financing (principal)	\$1,571,750
Percentage of Total Cost to Debtenture Financing	156%

The Total costs included in the D.C., associated with the growth over the forecast period, equate to \$2,455,972 plus discounted financing costs (interest) of \$993,763. The interest is the equivalent interest based on the cost of the works of \$2,455,972 (based on the percentage of total cost to debenture financing of 156% multiplied by the discounted interest on the debenture). Therefore, the total cost of the works is \$3,449,735 (as per Table WWZ-5).

**Table WWZ-5** 

Cost of Works	\$3,890,000
Less Costs Related to Desludging, Repairs & Replacement	\$525,000
Net Cost of Expansion & Upgrade Works	\$3,365,000
Less OMAFRA Grant Related to Expansion & Upgrades	\$909,028
Net Cost of Works Related to Expansion & Upgrades	\$2,455,972
Total Discounted Financing Costs (Interest) Realted to Expansion & Upgrades*	\$993,763
Net Cost of Works Related to Expansion & Upgrades including Financing Costs	\$3,449,735

<sup>\*</sup> Based on Equivalent Interest for Debt of \$2,455,866

The total cost of the works, including financing costs (interest) is divided by the total expanded capacity of 495 m<sup>3</sup>/d to provide a cost per m<sup>3</sup> of \$6,969. As per B.M. Ross, the flow per customer is 0.93 m<sup>3</sup>/d for a single detached equivalent unit. This result in a cost per \$6,481 per SDE (see Table WWZ-6).

#### **Table WWZ-6**

Net Cost of Works Related to Expansion & Upgrades including Financing Costs	\$3,449,735
Total Expanded Capacity (m <sup>3</sup> /day)	495
Cost per m³/day	\$6,969
Required m <sup>3</sup> /day for SDE	0.93
Cost of Works for SDE	\$6,481

The D.C. calculation, for various residential dwelling units, is provided in Table WWZ-7. These are based on the persons per unit ratio to a single detached unit.

Table WWZ-7

Residential	Residential SDE Ratio	Development Charge
Single and Semi-Detached Dwelling	1.00	\$6,481
Apartments - 2 Bedrooms +	0.74	\$4,779
Apartments - Bachelor and 1 Bedroom	0.48	\$3,108
Other Multiples	0.79	\$5,145

There is no non-residential growth anticipated in the Zurich area, therefore, a non-residential charge has not been provided.

#### 4.4.4 Hensall Water Services

Bluewater's Engineer, B.M. Ross has undertaken a number of reviews in relation to water storage needs for Hensall. These studies identified a water storage deficit and recommended the construction of a new elevated tank which would replace the existing facility and provide additional storage to service future growth. The studies determined that the capacity of the new storage facility should be 1,632 m³ for the community (both current and future). The design of the facility is based on two days' storage for average day demand.

With current average day flows of 314m³ for 401 current customers, the storage required per customer for two days equates to 1.566 m³ (as provided in Table WH-1). The Cost per m³ of \$1,593 is multiplied by the two-day storage requirement of 1.566 to provide a cost per (SDE) of \$2,495.

Table WH-1

16.6.6	
Cost of new Elevated Tank	\$2,600,000
Available Storage Capacity for the community m <sup>3</sup>	1,632
Storage cost per m <sup>3</sup>	\$1,593
Current average day demands (m <sup>3</sup> )	314
Current Customers	401
Current m <sup>3</sup> /day/customer	0.783
Storage require (# of days)	2
Two days storage requirement m3/day/customer	1.566
Cost per m <sup>3</sup>	\$1,593
Two days storage m3/day/customer	1.566
Storage cost per Single Detached Equivalent (SDE)	\$2,495

The D.C. calculation, for various residential dwelling units, is provided in Table WH-2. These are based on the persons per unit ratio to a single detached unit.

Table WH-2

Residential	Residential SDE Ratio	Development Charge
Single and Semi-Detached Dwelling	1.00	\$2,495
Apartments - 2 Bedrooms +	0.74	\$1,840
Apartments - Bachelor and 1 Bedroom	0.48	\$1,196
Other Multiples	0.79	\$1,981

For non-residential, the cost per SDE has been divided by the single detached P.P.U. of 2.57 to provide a storage cost per capita of \$972. This amount is then multiplied by 27% (based on the employee to resident ratio), resulting is a cost per employee of \$262. The average square footage per employee in Hensall is 2,010 based on the growth forecast. The cost per employee is divided by the average square footage per employee, resulting in a D.C. of \$0.13 per sq.ft. (as provided in the Table WH-3).

Table WH-3

Non-Residential	Development Charge
Storage cost per Single Detached Equivalent (SDE)	\$2,495
Single Detached P.P.U.	2.57
Storage cost per capita	\$972
Employee to Resident Ratio	0.27
Storage cost per employee	\$262
Average Sq.ft. per employee	2,010
Non-Residential D.C. per sq.ft.	\$0.13

Table WH-2

Growth	Residential Units	Weighted PPU Average	Residential People	Residential	Non- Residential Employees equivalent to resident for water usage	Non-res employees converted to residential customer equivalent
Growth in Hensall - to 2036	192	2.43	466	102	28	12

The share of capacity between existing customers and growth customers has been provided in Table WH-3 based on the capacity requirements, resulting in a share of 62% for growth and 38% for existing.

Table WH-3

Storage Facility Cacpacity	Customers	m <sup>3</sup>
Total customers serviced by new tower (available to community/2 day storage m³/day/customer)	1,042	1,632
Less existing customers	401	628
Growth Customers to be serviced	641	1,004
Growth	1,004	62%
Non-Growth	628	38%
Total	1,632	100%

The storage facility will service the growth anticipated over the forecast period to 2036 as well as additional growth in the Hensall area post 2036. Capacity required to service growth in the current period equates to 319 m³ or 32% of the capacity available for growth, resulting in 68% of the capacity available for growth in the post 2036 period. Table WH-4 provides for this breakdown along with the share of current period capacity for residential and non-residential development.

Table WH-4

	Customers	Storage Required (m3)	Res/Non-Res Split and Current/ Post Period Split
Current Period (to 2036) Res	192	301	94%
Current Period (to 2036) Non-Res (customer equivalent)	12	19	6%
Total Current Period	204	319	32%
Total Post Period	437	684	68%
Grand Total Growth Customers to be Serviced	641	1,004	

The elevated storage is estimated at a total gross cost of \$2.6 million. Deductions to this amount include \$1,000,600 which has been identified as benefiting existing

development and \$1,090,400 has been identified as costs that will benefit growth in the post 20-year period in Hensall. The result of these deductions is a net growth-related cost of \$509,000, which has been included in the D.C. calculations.

As identified in Table WH-4, the growth-related costs have been allocated between residential and non-residential development based on flow requirements which results in a 94% allocation to residential and a 6% allocation to non-residential.

## 5. Development Charge Calculation

Table 5-1 calculates the proposed uniform development charge to be imposed on anticipated development in the Municipality for municipal-wide services over a 20-year planning horizon. Table 5-2 calculates the proposed uniform development charge to be imposed on anticipated development in the Municipality for municipal-wide services over a 10-year planning horizon. Table 5-3 provides the area specific water and wastewater charges based on the capacity calculations provided in chapter 4.

The calculation for residential development is generated on a per capita basis and is based upon five forms of housing types (single and semi-detached, apartments 2+ bedrooms, apartment's bachelor and 1 bedroom, all other multiples and special care/special dwelling units). The non-residential development charge has been calculated on a per sq.ft. of gross floor area basis for all types of non-residential development (industrial, commercial and institutional).

The D.C.-eligible costs for each service component were developed in Chapter 4 for all municipal services, based on their proposed capital programs.

For the residential calculations, the total cost is divided by the "gross" (new resident) population to determine the per capita amount. The eligible D.C. cost calculations set out in Chapter 4 are based on the net anticipated population increase (the forecast new unit population less the anticipated decline in existing units). The cost per capita is then multiplied by the average occupancy of the new units (Appendix A, Schedule 5) to calculate the charge in Table 5-1 and Table 5-2.

Wind Turbines are deemed to be equivalent to a residential single detached unit as it relates to Services Related to a Highway and Administration only.

With respect to non-residential development, the total costs in the uniform charge allocated to non-residential development (based on need for service) have been divided by the anticipated development over the planning period to calculate a cost per sq.ft. of gross floor area.

Table 5-4 summarizes the total development charge that is applicable to each area of the Municipality and Table 5-5 summarizes the gross capital expenditures and sources of revenue for works to be undertaken during the 5-year life of the by-law.

# TABLE 5-1 MUNICIPALITY OF BLUEWATER DEVELOPMENT CHARGE CALCULATION

### Municipal-wide Services 2016-2035

e Cost	
per ft²	
\$	
0.04	
0.22	
0.22	
\$0.48	
_	

1,815

\$326

\$838

\$616

\$401

\$665

348,500

\$0.48

20 Year Gross Population / GFA Growth (ft².)

Cost Per Capita / Non-Residential GFA (ft².)

Single and Semi-Detached Dwelling

Apartments - Bachelor and 1 Bedroom

Apartments - 2 Bedrooms +

By Residential Unit Type

Other Multiples

#### TABLE 5-2 MUNICIPALITY OF BLUEWATER DEVELOPMENT CHARGE CALCULATION

p.p.u

2.57

1.89

1.23

2.04

#### Municipal-wide Services

#### 2016-2025

	2016-2025				
	2016 \$ DC E	2016 \$ DC Elig	gible Cost		
SERVICE	Residential	Non-Residential	SDU	per ft²	
2. Outdoor Recreation Services	\$	\$	\$	\$	
2.1 Parkland development, amenities, vehicles, & trails	256,500	13,500	672	0.09	
3. Administration 3.1 Studies	147,492	39,293	387	0.25	
4.1 Waste diversion vehicles and equipment	7,960	2,120	21	0.01	
TOTAL	\$411,951	\$54,914	\$1,080	\$0.35	
DC ELIGIBLE CAPITAL COST	\$411,951	\$54,914			
10 Year Gross Population / GFA Growth (ft².)	980	157,300			
Cost Per Capita / Non-Residential GFA (ft².)	\$420	\$0.35			
By Residential Unit Type p.p.u					
Single and Semi-Detached Dwelling 2.57	\$1,080				
Apartments - 2 Bedrooms + 1.89	\$794				
Apartments - Bachelor and 1 Bedroom 1.23	\$517				
Other Multiples 2.04	\$858				

Table 5-3

Municipality of Bluewater

Development Charge Calculation

Area Specific Water and Wastewater Services

	2016 \$ DC E	Eligible Cost	2016 \$ DC Eligible Cost		
	Residential	Non-Residential	SDU	per sq.ft.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Bayfield Area Wastewater	4,831,802	468,198	7,320	1.26	
Zurich Wastewater	3,449,735	0	6,481	0.00	
Hensall Wastewater	2,260,858	118,993	3,034	0.16	
Hensall Water	2,447,059	152,941	2,495	0.13	

# TABLE 5-4 MUNICIPALITY OF BLUEWATER DEVELOPMENT CHARGE CALCULATION TOTAL ALL SERVICES

	2016 \$ DC E	Eligible Cost	2016 \$ DC Eli	gible Cost
	Residential	Non-Residential	SDU	per ft²
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bayfield Area Wastewater	\$4,831,802	\$468,198	\$7,320	\$1.26
Zurich Wastewater	\$3,449,735	\$0	\$6,481	\$0.00
Hensall Water and Wastewater	\$4,707,917	\$271,934	\$5,529	\$0.29
Municipal-wide Services 20 Year	592,020	166,980	838	0.48
Municipal-wide Services 10 Year	411,951	54,914	1,080	0.35
TOTAL RURAL	1,003,971	221,894	1,918	0.83
TOTAL BAYFIELD AREA	5,835,773	690,092	9,239	2.09
TOTAL ZURICH	4,453,706	221,894	8,400	0.83
TOTAL HENSALL	5,711,888	493,827	7,447	1.12

Table 5-5

MUNICIPALITY OF BLUEWATER

GROSS EXPENDITURE AND SOURCES OF REVENUE SUMMARY
FOR COSTS TO BE INCURRED OVER THE LIFE OF THE BY-LAW

			SOURCES OF FINANCING						
	SERVICE	TOTAL GROSS	T/	X BASE OR OTH	ER NON-DC SOUR	E	POST DC	DC RESERVE FUND	
	SERVICE	COST	OTHER	BENEFIT TO	OTHER FUNDING	LEGISLATED	PERIOD BENEFIT	RESIDENTIAL	NON-
			DEDUCTIONS	EXISTING		REDUCTION		_	RESIDENTIAL
1.	Services Related to a Highway								
	1.1 Bridges and Culverts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1.2 Depots and Domes	59,267	0	0	0	0	0	46,228	13,039
	1.3 PW Rolling Stock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Outdoor Recreation Services								
	2.1 Parkland development, amenities, vehicles, & trails	133,333	0	0	0	13,333	0	114,000	6,000
3.	Administration								
	3.1 Studies	248,700	0	146,250	0	3,995	0	77,743	20,712
4.	Waste Diversion								
	4.1 Waste diversion vehicles and equipment	4,800	0	0	0	480	0	3,411	909
TO	TAL EXPENDITURES & REVENUES	\$446,100	\$0	\$146,250	\$0	\$17,808	\$0	\$241,383	\$40,659

<sup>\*</sup> Hensall water and Bayfield wastewater projects will proceed based on capacity needs as the areas grow. It is unclear at this time how much of the expenditures will be incurred within the 5-year term of the by-law

## 6. Development Charge Policy Recommendations and Development Charge By-law Rules

#### 6.1 Introduction

s.s.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 development charges.

s.s.5(6) establishes the following restrictions on the rules:

- the total of all development charges that would be imposed on anticipated development must not exceed the capital costs determined under 5(1) 2-8 for all services involved:
- if the rules expressly identify a type of development, they must not provide for it to pay development charges 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 development charge than is allowed, the rules for determining development charges 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 s.s.5(1) para. 9 and 10, as well as how the rules apply to the redevelopment of land.

The rules provided are based on the Region's existing policies; however, there are items under consideration at this time and these may be refined prior to adoption of the by-law.

#### 6.2 Development Charge By-law Structure

#### It is recommended that:

- the Municipality uses a uniform municipal-wide development charge calculation for all Municipal services;
- water and wastewater services, be imposed on the respective urban service areas of the Municipality; and
- one Municipal development charge by-law be used for all services.

#### 6.3 Development Charge By-law Rules

The following subsections set out the recommended rules governing the calculation, payment and collection of development charges in accordance with Section 6 of the Development Charges Act, 1997.

It is recommended that the following sections provide the basis for the development charges:

#### 6.3.1 Payment in any Particular Case

In accordance with the Development Charges Act, 1997, s.2(2), a development charge 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 section 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 50 of the Condominium Act; or
- g) the issuing of a building permit under the Building Code Act in relation to a building or structure.

#### 6.3.2 Determination of the Amount of the Charge

The following conventions be adopted:

 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 decade. Costs allocated to non-residential uses will be assigned based on the amount of square feet of gross floor area constructed for eligible uses (i.e. 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, e.g.
  - for Administration and Waste Diversion, the costs have been based on a population vs. employment growth ratio (79%/21%) for residential and non-residential, respectively) over the 10-year forecast period;
  - for Indoor and Outdoor Recreation and Library services, a 5% nonresidential attribution has been made to recognize use by the nonresidential sector:
  - for Services Related to a Highway, a 78% residential/22% non-residential attribution has been made based on a population vs. employment growth ratio over the 20-year forecast period; and
  - for Water and Wastewater services, the D.C. are calculated based on capacity and the relationship of a non-residential employee's usage (0.27) to a resident.

#### 6.3.3 Application to Redevelopment of Land (Demolition and Conversion)

If a development involves the demolition of 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:

- 1) the number of dwelling units demolished/converted multiplied by the applicable residential development charge in place at the time the development charge is payable; and/or
- 2) the gross floor area of the building demolished/converted multiplied by the current non-residential development charge in place at the time the development charge 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 48 months prior to the issuance of a building permit. The credit can, in no case, exceed the amount of development charges that would otherwise be payable.

#### 6.3.4 Exemptions (full or partial)

a) Statutory exemptions

- industrial building additions of up to and including 50% of the existing gross floor area (defined in O.Reg. 82/98, s.1) of the building; for industrial building additions which exceed 50% of the existing gross floor area, only the portion of the addition in excess of 50% is subject to development charges (s.4(3)) of the D.C.A.;
- buildings or structures owned by and used for the purposes of any municipality, local board or Board of Education (s.3);
- residential development that results only in the enlargement of an existing dwelling unit, or that results only in the creation of up to two additional dwelling units (based on prescribed limits set out in s.2 of O.Reg. 82/98).

#### b) Non-statutory exemptions

- the development of non-residential farm buildings constructed for bona fide farm uses, being that which operates with a valid Farm Business Registration Number and is assessed in the Farmland Realty Tax Class;
- places of worship, churchyards and cemeteries exempt from taxation under the Assessment Act.

#### 6.3.5 Phasing in

No provisions for phasing in the development charge are provided in the development charge by-law.

#### 6.3.6 Timing of Collection

A development charge that is applicable under Section 5 of the Development Charges Act shall be calculated and payable;

- where a permit is required under the Building Code Act in relation to a building or structure, the owner shall pay the development charge prior to the issuance of a permit of prior to the commencement of development or redevelopment as the case may be; and
- Despite above, 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.

#### 6.3.7 Wind Turbines

As part of the Development Charge process, staff reviewed the projects included within the development charge background study and the various rules that would ultimately be incorporated into the development charge by-law. In regards to Wind Turbines, the services that are impacted by this type of development include Services Related to a Highway, Fire Protection Services and Administration. The impact on these services are similar to a residential single detached unit and therefore, 100% of the Services Related to Highway and Administration is recommended as the charge for future Wind Turbines developed within the Municipality. Currently, Fire Protection is not included as there are no additional growth capital identify for inclusion in the D.C. however, if a future D.C. was to include a charge related to Fire Protection, this component would also be considered for recovery from Wind Turbines.

#### 6.3.8 Indexing

Indexing of the development charges shall be implemented on a mandatory basis annually commencing on the first anniversary date of this by-law and each anniversary date thereafter, in accordance with the Statistics Canada Quarterly, Non-Residential Building Construction Price Index (CANSIM Table 327-0043)<sup>1</sup> for the most recent year-over-year period.

#### 6.3.9 The Applicable Areas

The charges developed herein provide for varying charges within the Municipality, as follows:

- All Municipal-wide Services the full residential and non-residential charge will be imposed on all lands within the Municipality; and
- Water and Wastewater the full residential and non-residential charge will be imposed on each urban service area of the Municipality.

#### 6.4 Other Development Charge By-law Provisions

#### It is recommended that:

#### 6.4.1 Categories of Services for Reserve Fund and Credit Purposes

The Municipality set up development charge reserve funds for collections. These reserve funds are recommended to be: Services Related to a Highway, Outdoor Recreation Services, Waste Diversion Services, Administration, Hensall Water Services, Hensall Wastewater Services, Bayfield Wastewater Services, and Zurich

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> O.Reg 82/98 referenced "The Statistics Canada Quarterly, Construction Price Statistics, catalogue number 62-007" as the index source. As of the end of December, 2013 this catalogue has been discontinued and replaced by this web based table.

Wastewater Services. Appendix D outlines the reserve fund policies that the Municipality is required to follow as per the *Development Charges Act*.

#### 6.4.2 By-law In-force Date

A by-law under the D.C.A., 1997 comes into force on the day after which the by-law is passed by Council.

## 6.4.3 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-law comes into force (as per s.11 of O.Reg. 82/98).

#### 6.5 Other Recommendations

#### It is recommended that Council:

"Whenever appropriate, request that grants, subsidies and other contributions be clearly designated by the donor as being to the benefit of existing development or new development, as applicable;"

"Adopt the assumptions contained herein as an 'anticipation' with respect to capital grants, subsidies and other contributions;"

"Consider the use of area-rating, as calculated herein"

"Approve the capital project listing set out in Chapter 4 of the Development Charges Background Study dated December 19, 2016, subject to further annual review during the capital budget process;"

"Approve the Development Charges Background Study dated December 19, 2016, as amended (if applicable);"

"Determine that no further public meeting is required;" and

"Approve the Development Charge By-law as set out in Appendix G."

## 7. By-law Implementation

#### 7.1 Public Consultation Process

#### 7.1.1 Introduction

This chapter addresses the mandatory, formal public consultation process (Section 7.1.2), as well as the optional, informal consultation process (Section 7.1.3). The latter is designed to seek the co-operation and participation of those involved, in order to produce the most suitable policy. Section 8.1.4 addresses the anticipated impact of the development charge on development from a generic viewpoint.

#### 7.1.2 Public Meeting of Council

Section 12 of the D.C.A., 1997 indicates that before passing a development charge bylaw, 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 and 60 days prior to by-law passage. The D.C. background study must also be made available on the Municipality's website while the by-law remains in effect.

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 O.M.B.).

#### 7.1.3 Other Consultation Activity

There are three broad groupings of the public who are generally the most concerned with municipal development charge policy:

 The first grouping is the residential development community, consisting of land developers and builders, who are typically responsible for generating the majority of the development charge revenues. Others, such as realtors, are directly impacted by development charge 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 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 and institutions. 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 municipal development charge 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.

#### 7.2 Anticipated Impact of the Charge on Development

The establishment of sound development charge policy often requires the achievement of an acceptable balance between two competing realities. The first is that high non-residential development charges 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 development charges can ultimately be expected to be recovered via higher housing prices and can impact project feasibility in some cases (e.g. rental apartments).

On the other hand, development charges 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.

### 7.3 Implementation Requirements

### 7.3.1 Introduction

Once the Municipality 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 which follow overview the requirements in each case.

### 7.3.2 Notice of Passage

In accordance with s.13 of the D.C.A., when a D.C. by-law is passed, the municipal 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;
- s.s.10(4) lists the persons/organizations who must be given notice;
   and
- s.s.10(5) lists the eight items which the notice must cover.

### 7.3.3 By-law Pamphlet

In addition to the "notice" information, the Municipality must prepare a "pamphlet" explaining each development charge by-law in force, setting out:

- a description of the general purpose of the development charges;
- 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 development charges relate; and

 a general 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 O.M.B., the pamphlet must be readied within 60 days after the by-law comes into force. Later dates apply to appealed by-laws.

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

### 7.3.4 Appeals

Sections 13-19 of the D.C.A., 1997 set out the requirements relative to making and processing a D.C. by-law appeal and O.M.B. Hearing in response to an appeal. Any person or organization may appeal a D.C. by-law to the O.M.B. by filing a notice of appeal with the municipal 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 Municipality is carrying out a public consultation process, in order to address the issues which come forward as part of that process, thereby avoiding or reducing the need for an appeal to be made.

### 7.3.5 Complaints

A person required to pay a development charge, or his agent, may complain to the Municipal Council imposing the charge that:

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

Sections 20-25 of the D.C.A., 1997 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 Council to the O.M.B.

### 7.3.6 Credits

Sections 38-41 of the D.C.A., 1997 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 development charges 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 development charge is payable.

### 7.3.7 Front-Ending Agreements

The Municipality and one or more landowners may enter into a front-ending agreement which provides for the costs of a project which will benefit an area in the Municipality 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., 1997 (Sections 44-58) addresses front-ending agreements and removes some of the obstacles to their use which were contained in the D.C.A., 1989. Accordingly, the Municipality assesses whether this mechanism is appropriate for its use, as part of funding projects prior to municipal funds being available.

### 7.3.8 Severance and Subdivision Agreement Conditions

Section 59 of the D.C.A., 1997 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 s.51 or s.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 s.s.59(4) of the D.C.A., 1997 requires that the municipal approval authority for a draft plan of subdivision under s.s.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 development charges 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 *Development Charges Act, 1997* it would need to provide to

the approval authority, information regarding the applicable municipal development charges related to the site.

If the Municipality 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 which can impose a development charge.

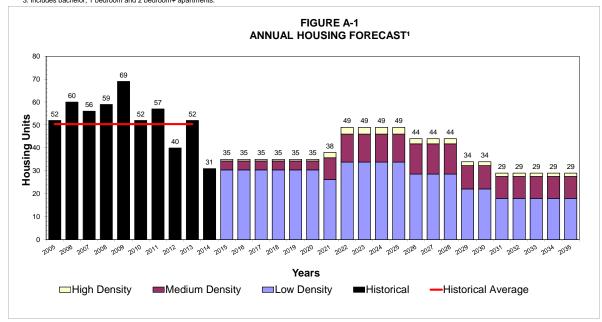
The most effective way to ensure that purchasers are aware of this condition would be to require it as a provision in a registered subdivision agreement, so that any purchaser of the property would be aware of the charges at the time the title was searched prior to closing a transaction conveying the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

# Appendix A – Background Information on Residential and Non-residential Growth Forecast

Schedule 1 Municipality Of Bluewater Residential Growth Forecast Summary

						Housin	g Units		
Year		Permanent Population <sup>1</sup>	Permanent Population (Including Census Undercount)	Singles & Semi- Detached	Multiples <sup>2</sup>	Apartments <sup>3</sup>	Other	Total	Permanent Person Per Unit (PPU)
Histori	Mid 2006	7,120	7,405	2,515	0	245	10	2,770	2.57
E	Mid 2011	7,044	7,326	2,480	105	200	40	2,825	2.49
	Early 2016	7,127	7,412	2,575	122	213	40	2,950	2.42
st	Early 2021	7,430	7,727	2,730	142	217	40	3,129	2.37
Forecast	Early 2026	7,904	8,221	2,888	199	225	40	3,352	2.36
요	Early 2031	8,301	8,633	3,024	258	234	40	3,556	2.33
	Early 2036	8,570	8,913	3,117	307	241	40	3,705	2.31
	Mid 2001 - Mid 2006	201	209	210	-60	90	-60	180	
	Mid 2006 - Mid 2011	-76	-79	-35	105	-45	30	55	
ntal	Mid 2011 - Early 2016	83	86	95	17	13	0	125	
eme	Early 2016 - Early 2021	303	315	155	20	4	0	179	
Incremental	Early 2016 - Early 2026	777	809	313	77	12	0	402	
_	Early 2016 - Early 2031	1,174	1,221	449	136	21	0	606	
	Early 2016 - Early 2036	1,443	1,501	542	185	28	0	755	

- Source: Watson & Associates Economists Ltd., 2015.
- 1. Population excludes net Census Undercount of approximately 4%.
- 2. Includes townhomes and apartments in duplexes.
- 3. Includes bachelor, 1 bedroom and 2 bedroom+ apartments.



Source: Historical housing activity (2005-2014) based on Municipality of Bluewater building department permit data

Growth Forecast represents calendar year.

### Schedule 2 Municipality Of Bluewater

### Estimate Of The Anticipated Amount, Type And Location Of Development For Which Development Charges Can Be Imposed

DEVELOPMENT LOCATION	TIMING	SINGLES & SEMI- DETACHED	MULTIPLES <sup>2</sup>	APARTMENTS <sup>3</sup>	TOTAL RESIDENTIAL UNITS
Bayfield (Water/Wastewater)	2016 - 2026	55	52	12	119
Daylield (Water/Wastewater)	2016 - 2036	95	135	28	258
Bluewater Lakeshore (Water)	2016 - 2026	128			128
3	2016-2036	211			211
Hensall (Water/Wastewater))	2016 - 2026	85	25		110
rierisali (Water/Wastewater))	2016 - 2036	142	50		192
Zurich (Water/Wastewater))	2016 - 2026	30			30
Zunch (water/wastewater))	2016 - 2036	64	-	-	64
Rural	2016 - 2026	15			15
Ruiai	2016 - 2036	30			30
Total	2016 - 2026	313	77	12	402
Total	2016 - 2036	542	185	28	755

GROSS PERMANENT POPULATION IN NEW UNITS	EXISTING UNIT POPULATION CHANGE	PERMANENT NET POPULATION INCREASE	NET POPULATION INCREASE
267	(28)	239	239
566	(47)	519	519
329	(7)	322	322
542	(12)	530	530
269	(38)	231	231
466	(64)	402	402
77	(30)	47	47
164	(49)	115	115
39	39 (100)		(61)
77	(200)	(123)	(123)
980	(203)	777	777
1,815	(372)	1,443	1,443

Source: Watson & Associates Economists Ltd., 2015

Residential distribution based on a combination of historical permit activity and discussions with Town staff regarding future development prospects.

- 1. Includes townhomes and apartments in duplexes.
- 2. Includes bachelor, 1 bedroom and 2 bedroom+ apartments.
- 3. While the units constructed on the Bluewater Lakeshore water supply line are categorized as permanent dwellings, a portion of the existing housing stock in the area are considered semi-permeant residents, travelling during the winter months.

# Schedule 3 Municipality Of Bluewater Current Year Growth Forecast Early 2011 to Early 2016

			POPULATION
Mid 2011 Population	7,044		
Occupants of New Housing Units, Mid 2011 to Early 2016	Units (2) multiplied by persons per unit (3) gross population increase	124 2.55 316	316
Decline in Housing Unit Occupancy, Mid 2011 to Early 2016	Units (4) multiplied by ppu decline rate (5) total decline in population	2,825 -0.0825 -233	-233
Population Estimate to Ear	7,127		
Net Population Increase, M.	83		

<sup>(1) 2011</sup> population based on StatsCan Census unadjusted for Census Undercount.

<sup>(3)</sup> Average number of persons per unit (ppu) is assumed to be:

	Persons	% Distribution	Weighted Persons
Structural Type	Per Unit <sup>1</sup>	of Estimated Units <sup>2</sup>	Per Unit Average
Singles & Semi Detached	2.76	76%	2.09
Multiples (6)	2.04	14%	0.28
Apartments (7)	1.67	10%	0.18
Total		100%	2.55

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Based on 2011 Census custom database

<sup>(2)</sup> Estimated residential units constructed, Mid 2011 to the beginning of the growth period, assuming a six month lag between construction and occupancy.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Based on Building permit/completion acitivty

<sup>(4) 2011</sup> households taken from StatsCan Census.

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

<sup>(6)</sup> Includes townhomes and apartments in duplexes.

<sup>(7)</sup> Includes bachelor, 1 bedroom and 2 bedroom+ apartments.

# Schedule 4 Municipality Of Bluewater Ten Year Growth Forecast Early 2016 to Early 2026

			POPULATION
Early 2016 Population	7,127		
Occupants of New Housing Units, Early 2016 to Early 2026	Units (2) multiplied by persons per unit (3) gross population increase	402 2.44 980	980
Decline in Housing Unit Occupancy, Early 2016 to Early 2026	Units (4) multiplied by ppu decline rate (5) total decline in population	2,950 -0.0688 -203	-203
Population Estimate to Ear	7,904		
Net Population Increase, Ea	777		

<sup>(1)</sup> Early 2016 Population based on:

2011 Population (7,044) + Mid 2011 to Early 2016 estimated housing units to beginning of forecast period (124  $\times$  2.55 = 316) + (2,825  $\times$  -0.0825 = -233) = 7,127

- (2) Based upon forecast building permits/completions assuming a lag between construction and occupancy.
- (3) Average number of persons per unit (ppu) is assumed to be:

	Persons	% Distribution	Weighted Persons
Structural Type	Per Unit <sup>1</sup>	of Estimated Units <sup>2</sup>	Per Unit Average
Singles & Semi Detached	2.57	78%	2.00
Multiples (6)	2.04	19%	0.39
Apartments (7)	1.67	3%	0.05
one bedroom or less	1.23		
two bedrooms or more	1.89		
Total		100%	2.44

Persons per unit based on adjusted Statistics Canada Custom 2011 Census database.

- (4) Early 2016 households based upon 2,825 (2011 Census) + 124 (Mid 2011 to Early 2016 unit estimate) = 2,950
- (5) Decline occurs due to aging of the population and family life cycle changes, lower fertility rates and changing economic conditions.
- (6) Includes townhomes and apartments in duplexes.
- (7) Includes bachelor, 1 bedroom and 2 bedroom+ apartments.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 2}$  Forecast unit mix based upon historical trends and housing units in the development process.

# Schedule 5 Municipality Of Bluewater Twenty Year Growth Forecast Early 2016 to Early 2036

			POPULATION
Early 2016 Population	7,127		
Occupants of New Housing Units, Early 2016 to Early 2036	Units (2) multiplied by persons per unit (3) gross population increase	755 2.40 1,815	1,815
Decline in Housing Unit Occupancy, Early 2016 to Early 2036	Units (4) multiplied by ppu decline rate (5) total decline in population	2,950 -0.1261 -372	-372
Population Estimate to Ear	8,570		
Net Population Increase, E.	1,443		

<sup>(1)</sup> Early 2016 Population based on:

2011 Population (7,044) + Mid 2011 to Early 2016 estimated housing units to beginning of forecast period (124  $\times$  2.55 = 316) + (2,825  $\times$  -0.0825 = -233) = 7,127

<sup>(3)</sup> Average number of persons per unit (ppu) is assumed to be:

	Persons	% Distribution	Weighted Persons
Structural Type	Per Unit <sup>1</sup>	of Estimated Units <sup>2</sup>	Per Unit Average
Singles & Semi Detached	2.57	72%	1.84
Multiples (6)	2.04	25%	0.50
Apartments (7)	1.67	4%	0.06
one bedroom or less	1.23		
two bedrooms or more	1.89		
Total		100%	2.40

Persons per unit based on adjusted Statistics Canada Custom 2011 Census database.

- (4) Early 2016 households based upon 2,825 (2011 Census) + 124 (Mid 2011 to Early 2016 unit estimate) = 2,950
- (5) Decline occurs due to aging of the population and family life cycle changes, lower fertility rates and changing economic conditions.
- (6) Includes townhomes and apartments in duplexes.
- (7) Includes bachelor, 1 bedroom and 2 bedroom+ apartments.

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

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Forecast unit mix based upon historical trends and housing units in the development process.

### Schedule 6

### Municipality Of Bluewater Historical Residential Building Permits Years 2005 - 2014

	Residential Building Permits							
Year	Singles & Semi Detached	Multiples <sup>1</sup>	Apartments <sup>2</sup>	Total				
2005	50	0	0					
2005		0	0	52				
2006	48	12	0	60				
2007 2008	45 49	11 8	0	56				
2008	57	10	2	59 69				
Sub-total	251	41	4	296				
Average (2005 - 2009)	<b>50</b>	8	1	59				
% Breakdown	84.8%	13.9%	1.4%	100.0%				
70 BICARGOWII	04.070	13.370	1.470	100.070				
2010	43	9	0	52				
2011	54	3	0	57				
2012	33	7	0	40				
2013	38	4	10	52				
2014	27	4	0	31				
Sub-total	195	27	10	232				
Average (2010 - 2014)	39	5	2	46				
% Breakdown	84.1%	11.6%	4.3%	100.0%				
2005 - 2014								
Total	446	68	14	528				
Average	45	7	1	53				
% Breakdown	84.5%	12.9%	2.7%	100.0%				

Source: Municipality of Bluewater Building Department

- 1. Includes townhomes and apartments in duplexes.
- 2. Includes bachelor, 1 bedroom and 2 bedroom+ apartments.

### Schedule 7a

### Municipality Of Bluewater Persons Per Unit By Age And Type Of Dwelling (2011 Census)

Age of	Singles and Semi-Detached							
Dwelling	< 1 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3/4 BR	5+ BR	Total	Adjusted PPU <sup>1</sup>	20 Year Average
1-5	-	-	1.857	3.182	-	2.667	2.67	
6-10	-	-	-	3.105	3.600	2.893	2.89	
11-15	-	-	1.400	2.929	-	2.292	2.29	
16-20	-	-	-	1.571	3.600	2.417	2.42	2.57
20-25	-	-	-	2.405	-	2.413	2.41	
25-35	-	-	-	2.700	-	2.609	2.61	
35+	-	-	1.667	2.612	2.750	2.435	2.44	
Total	-	-	1.659	2.629	3.033	2.470		

<sup>1.</sup> The Census PPU has been adjusted to account for the downward PPU trend which has been recently experienced in both new and older units, largely due to the aging of the population

Note: Does not include Statistics Canada data classified as 'Other'

PPU Not calculated for samples less than or equal to 50 dwelling units, and does not include institutional population

### Schedule 7b

### Huron County Persons Per Unit By Age And Type Of Dwelling (2011 Census)

Age of		S	ingles and S					
Dwelling	< 1 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3/4 BR	5+ BR	Total	Adjusted PPU <sup>1</sup>	20 Year Average
1-5	-	-	1.800	2.909	-	2.873	2.76	
6-10	-	-	2.286	3.055	-	3.059	3.00	
11-15	-	-	1.923	2.696	3.000	2.656	2.63	
16-20	-	-	2.800	3.010	3.143	3.000	2.99	2.84
20-25	-	-	2.029	2.933	3.444	2.815	2.81	***************************************
25-35	-	-	2.000	2.953	3.500	2.914	2.91	
35+	-	1.423	1.912	2.535	3.014	2.406	2.40	
Total	-	1.423	1.931	2.613	3.132	2.491		

Age of			Multi	ples <sup>2</sup>				
Dwelling	< 1 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3/4 BR	5+ BR	Total	Adjusted PPU <sup>1</sup>	20 Year Average
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-15	-	-	1.571	2.000	-	1.750	1.75	
16-20	-	-	1.550	3.000	-	2.326	2.33	2.04
20-25	-	-	-	3.400	-	3.400	3.40	
25-35	-	-	-	3.000	-	3.000	3.00	
35+	-	1.444	1.791	2.875	4.385	2.316	2.32	
Total	-	1.444	1.746	2.907	4.385	2.348		

Age of			Apartr					
Dwelling	< 1 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3/4 BR	5+ BR	Total	Adjusted PPU <sup>1</sup>	20 Year Average
1-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11-15	-	-	1.500	-	-	1.800	1.84	
16-20	-	1.000	1.659	1.571	-	1.486	1.50	1.67
20-25	-	1.046	1.981	-	-	1.512	1.52	
25-35	-	1.084	1.653	2.300	-	1.443	1.45	
35+	-	1.181	1.720	2.085	-	1.491	1.49	
Total	-	1.149	1.726	2.068	-	1.488		

Age of		All Density Types										
Dwelling	< 1 BR	1 BR	2 BR	3/4 BR	5+ BR	Total						
1-5	-	-	2.300	2.966	-	2.971						
6-10	-	•	3.571	3.126		3.208						
11-15	-	#DIV/0!	2.077	2.822	3.824	2.882						
16-20	-	1.294	1.845	2.919	3.143	2.474						
20-25	-	1.123	2.148	2.984	4.889	2.485						
25-35	-	1.108	1.704	3.036	3.667	2.223						
35+	-	1.265	1.849	2.550	3.433	2.249						
Total	#DIV/0!		1.869	2.638	3.576	2.310						

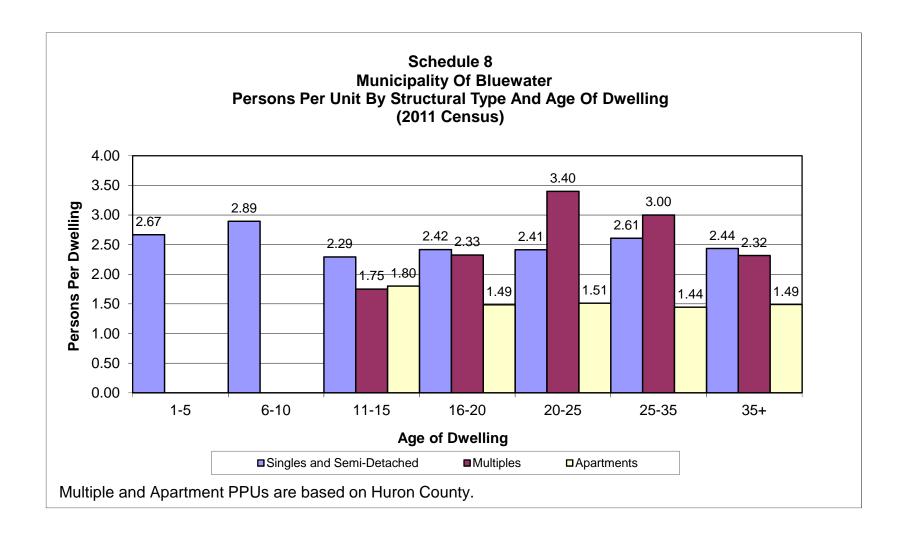
<sup>1.</sup> The Census PPU has been adjusted to account for the downward PPU trend which has been recently experienced in both new and older units, largely due to the aging of the population

Note: Does not include Statistics Canada data classified as 'Other'

PPU Not calculated for samples less than or equal to 50 dwelling units, and does not include institutional population

 $<sup>2. \</sup> Includes \ townhomes \ and \ apartments \ in \ duplexes.$ 

<sup>3.</sup> Includes bachelor, 1 bedroom and 2 bedroom+ apartments.



#### Schedule 9a Municipality Of Bluewater Employment Forecast, 2016 to 2036

					Activity Rate					Е	mployment		
Period	Population	Primary	Work at Home	Industrial	Commercial/ Population Related	Institutional	Total	Primary	Work at Home	Industrial	Commercial/ Population Related	Institutional	Total
Mid 2001	6,919	0.029	0.097	0.097	0.104	0.046	0.373	200	669	668	723	320	2,580
Mid 2006	7,120	0.044	0.067	0.136	0.102	0.058	0.406	315	475	965	725	410	2,890
Mid 2011	7,044	0.050	0.058	0.112	0.095	0.075	0.389	350	410	786	671	525	2,742
Early 2016	7,127	0.050	0.058	0.117	0.104	0.076	0.405	358	415	831	741	542	2,888
Early 2026	7,904	0.050	0.058	0.109	0.104	0.076	0.397	397	460	860	822	601	3,140
Early 2036	8,570	0.050	0.058	0.106	0.104	0.076	0.394	430	499	907	891	652	3,379
					Incre	emental Change							
Mid 2001 - Mid 2006	201	0.015	-0.030	0.039	-0.003	0.011	0.033	115	-194	297	2	90	310
Mid 2006 - Mid 2011	-76	0.0054	-0.0085	-0.0239	-0.0066	0.0169	-0.0166	35	-65	-179	-54	115	-148
Mid 2011 - Early 2016	83	0.0005	0.0000	0.0051	0.0087	0.0015	0.0159	8	5	45	70	17	146
Early 2016 - Early 2026	777	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0078	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0078	39	45	29	81	59	252
Early 2016 - Early 2036	1,443	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0108	0.0000	0.0000	-0.0108	72	84	76	150	110	491
					Ar	nnual Average							
Mid 2001 - Mid 2006	40	0.00307	-0.00600	0.00780	-0.00053	0.00227	0.00660	23	-39	59	0	18	62
Mid 2006 - Mid 2011	-15	0.0011	-0.0017	-0.0048	-0.0013	0.0034	-0.0033	7	-13	-36	-11	23	-30
Mid 2011 - Early 2016	18	0.0001	0.0000	0.0011	0.0019	0.0003	0.0035	2	1	10	16	4	32
Early 2016 - Early 2026	78	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00078	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00078	4	5	3	8	6	25
Early 2016 - Early 2036	72	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00054	0.00000	0.00000	-0.00054	4	4	4	7	6	25

Source: Watson & Associates Economists Ltd., 2015.

2016 employment base derived based on 2014 EMSI data and assumed employment growth created from 2014 & 2015 non-residential building permit values.

### Schedule 9b Municipality Of Bluewater Employment & Gross Floor Area (GFA) Forecast, 2016 to 2036

				Employment			Gro	ss Floor Area in S	quare Feet (Estima	ated) <sup>1</sup>
Period	Population	Primary	Industrial	Commercial/ Population Related	Institutional	Total	Industrial	Commercial/ Population Related	Institutional	Total
Mid 2001	6,919	200	668	723	320	1,911				
Mid 2006	7,120	315	965	725	410	2,415				
Mid 2011	7,044	350	786	671	525	2,332				
Early 2016	7,127	358	831	741	542	2,473				
Early 2026	7,904	397	860	822	601	2,680				
Early 2036	8,570	430	907	891	652	2,880				
				Increme	ntal Change					
Mid 2001 - Mid 2006	201	115	297	2	90	504				
Mid 2006 - Mid 2011	-76	35	-179	-54	115	-83				
Mid 2011 - Early 2016	83	8	45	70	17	141	113,400	38,600	11,900	163,900
Early 2016 - Early 2026	777	39	29	81	59	207	71,600	44,400	41,300	157,300
Early 2016 - Early 2036	1,443	72	76	150	110	407	189,100	82,400	77,000	348,500
	•	•		Annua	l Average	•				
Mid 2001 - Mid 2006	40	23	59	0	18	101				
Mid 2006 - Mid 2011	-15	7	-36	-11	23	-17				
Mid 2011 - Early 2016	18	2	10	16	4	31	25,200	8,578	2,644	36,422
Early 2016 - Early 2026	78	4	3	8	6	21	7,160	4,440	4,130	15,730
Early 2016 - Early 2036	72	4	4	7	6	20	9,455	4,120	3,850	17,425

Source: Watson & Associates Economists Ltd., 2015.

1. Square Foot Per Employee Assumptions

Industrial2,500Commercial/ Population Related550Institutional700

### Schedule 9c Estimate Of The Anticipated Amount, Type And Location Of Non-Residential Development For Which Development Charges Can Be Imposed

Development Location	Timing	Industrial GFA S.F	Commercial GFA S.F.	Institutional GFA S.F.	Total Non-Res GFA S.F.	Employment Increase <sup>1</sup>
Bayfield (Water/Wastewater)	2016 - 2026	-	40,000	37,200	77,200	126
Daylield (Water/Wastewater)	2016 - 2036	-	74,100	69,300	143,400	234
Bluewater Lakeshore (Water)	2016 - 2026	-	-	-	-	1
Bidewater Lakeshore (Water)	2016 - 2036	-	1	-	1	1
Hensall (Water/Wastewater))	2016 - 2026	71,600	4,400	4,100	80,100	43
Herisali (Water/Wastewater))	2016 - 2036	189,100	8,200	7,700	205,000	102
Zurich (Water/Wastewater))	2016 - 2026	-	-	-	-	-
Zuricii (water/wastewater))	2016 - 2036	-	-	-	-	-
Rural	2016 - 2026	-	-	-	-	39
ixulai	2016 - 2036	-	-	-	-	72
Municipality of Bluewater	2016 - 2026	71,600	44,400	41,300	157,300	207
wuriicipality of bluewater	2016 - 2036	189,100	82,400	77,000	348,500	407

Source: Watson & Associates Economists Ltd., 2015

1. Employment Increase does not include No Fixed Place of Work.

2. Square feet per employee assumptions:

Industrial2,500Commercial550Institututional700

### Schedule 10 Municipality Of Bluewater Non-Residential Construction Value Years 2002 - 2014 (000's 2014 \$)

YEAR		Ind	ustrial			Comm	nercial		Institutional					Total			
	New	Improve	Additions	Total	New	Improve	Additions	Total	New	Improve	Additions	Total	New	Improve	Additions	Total	
2002	7,139	969	0	8,108	493	203	641	1,337	0	0	0	0	7,632	1,171	641	9,445	
2003	2,140	1,035	0	3,174	6,486	917	0	7,403	1,135	0	5,127	6,262	9,761	1,951	5,127	16,839	
2004	421	0	5	426	447	0	4,667	5,113	19	0	1,597	1,616	887	0	6,268	7,155	
2005	339	367	27	732	623	306	1,403	2,332	0	0	3,977	3,977	962	672	5,407	7,042	
2006	67	0	0	67	215	0	2,423	2,637	0	0	3,253	3,253	282	0	5,676	5,958	
2007	631	0	0	631	10	0	2,457	2,467	66	0	4,440	4,506	707	0	6,896	7,603	
2008	38	520	11	569	242	580	1,020	1,841	7,705	0	2,279	9,984	7,985	1,100	3,310	12,394	
2009	20	0	0	20	427	0	862	1,290	0	0	8,594	8,594	447	0	9,456	9,903	
2010	8	440	28	476	670	311	1,298	2,280	730	0	4,805	5,535	1,408	752	6,131	8,291	
2011	970	0	0	970	649	368	818	1,836	1,072	0	0	1,072	2,691	368	818	3,877	
2012	8,525	312	299	9,136	61	260	1,249	1,571	0	1,976	0	1,976	8,587	2,548	1,548	12,682	
2013	12,566	270	0	12,836	1,250	201	375	1,826	0	321	0	321	13,816	792	375	14,983	
2014	5,555	1,301	620	7,476	6,303	785	3,737	10,825	0	514	0	514	11,858	2,600	4,357	18,815	
Subtotal	38,417	5,213	990	44,621	17,877	3,930	20,950	42,758	10,728	2,811	34,071	47,609	67,022	11,954	56,011	134,987	
Percent of Total	86%	12%	2%	100%	42%	9%	49%	100%	23%	6%	72%	100%	50%	9%	41%	100%	
Average	2,955	401	76	3,432	1,375	302	1,612	3,289	825	216	2,621	3,662	5,156	920	4,309	10,384	
2002 - 2014																	
Period Total				44,621				42,758				47,609				134,987	
2002-2014 Average				3,432				3,289				3,662				10,384	
% Breakdown				33.1%				31.7%				35.3%				100.0%	

Source: Statistics Canada Publication, 64-001-XIB

Note: Inflated to year-end 2014 (January, 2015) dollars using Reed Construction Cost Index

Schedule 11 **Municipality Of Bluewater** 

### Employment To Population Ratio By Major Employment Sector, 2001 To 2011

NAICE		Year			Cha	nge	Comments
NAICS		2001	2006	2011	01-06	06-11	Comments
	Employment by industry						
	Primary Industry Employment						
11	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	570	585	500	15	-85	Categories which relate to
21	Mining and oil and gas extraction	0	0	0	0	0	local land-based resources.
	Sub-total Sub-total	570	585	500	15	-85	
	Industrial and Other Employment						
22	Utilities	0	0	0	0	0	
23	Construction	140	170	185	30	15	Categories which relate
31-33	Manufacturing	200	405	255	205	-150	primarily to industrial land
41	Wholesale trade	275	315	150	40	-165	supply and demand.
48-49	Transportation and warehousing	60	135	195	75	60	
56	Waste management and remediation services	25	20	18	-5	-2	
	Sub-total Sub-total	700	1,045	803	345	-242	
	Population Related Employment						
44-45	Retail trade	215	235	180	20	-55	
51	Information and cultural industries	70	15	50	-55	35	
52	Finance and insurance	50	20	50	-30	30	
53	Real estate and rental and leasing	55	45	30	-10	-15	Categories which relate
54	Professional, scientific and technical services	70	55	70	-15	15	primarily to population
55	Management of companies and enterprises	0	10	0	10	-10	growth within the municipality.
56	Administrative and support	25	20	18	-5	-2	
71	Arts, entertainment and recreation	50	55	90	5	35	
72	Accommodation and food services	255	290	290	35	0	
81	Other services (except public administration)	165	95	130	-70	35	
	Sub-total Sub-total	955	840	908	-115	68	
	<u>Institutional</u>						
61	Educational services	120	145	135	25	-10	
62	Health care and social assistance	200	220	300	20	80	
91	Public administration	35	55	95	20	40	
	Sub-total Sub-total	355	420	530	65	110	
	Total Employment	2,580	2,890	2,741	310	-149	
	Population	6,919	7,120	7,044	201	-76	
	Employment to Population Ratio						
	Industrial and Other Employment	0.10	0.15	0.11	0.05	-0.03	
	Population Related Employment	0.14	0.12	0.13	-0.02	0.01	
	Institutional Employment	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.02	
	Primary Industry Employment	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.00	-0.01	
	Total	0.37	0.41	0.39	0.03	-0.02	

Source: Statistics Canada Employment by Place of Work
Note: 2001-2011 employment figures are classified by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code

**Appendix B – Level of Service** 

#### APPENDIX B - LEVEL OF SERVICE CEILING

#### MUNICIPALITY OF BLUEWATER

#### SUMMARY OF SERVICE STANDARDS AS PER DEVELOPMENT CHARGES ACT, 1997

Samilas Catamany	Sub Commonant			10 Year Average Service Stand	ard		Maximum Ceiling
Service Category	Sub-Component	Cost (per capita)		Quantity (per capita)	Qua	ality (per capita)	LOS
	Roads	\$4,785.00	0.0400	km of roadways	119,625	per lane km	6,904,755
	Bridges, Culverts & Structures	\$2,037.00	0.0106	Number of Bridges, Culverts & Stru	192,170	per item	2,939,391
Services Related to a	Sidewalks	\$291.60	0.0032	km of roadways	91,125	per km	420,779
Highway	Depots and Domes	\$442.85	3.1354	ft <sup>2</sup> of building area	141	per ft²	639,033
	Roads and Related Vehicles	\$439.76	0.0032	No. of vehicles and equipment	137,425	per vehicle	634,574
	Fire Facilities	\$447.26	2.2010	ft <sup>2</sup> of building area	203	per ft²	645,396
Fire	Fire Vehicles	\$357.09	0.0018	No. of vehicles	198,383	per vehicle	515,281
	Fire Small Equipment and Gear	\$85.13	0.0988	No. of equipment and gear	862	per Firefighter	122,843
	Parkland Development	\$405.11	0.0065	Acres of Parkland	62,325	per acre	314,770
Outfoor Recreation	Parkland Amenities	\$293.32	0.0056	No. of parkland amenities	52,379	per amenity	227,910
Outloor Recreation	Marinas and Docks	\$57.70	0.0055	No. of Items	10,491	per item	44,833
	Parks & Recreation Vehicles	\$71.00	0.0014	No. of vehicles and equipment	50,714	per vehicle	55,167
Indoor Recreation	Indoor Recreation Facilities	\$2,620.27	12.8213	ft <sup>2</sup> of building area	204	per ft²	2,035,950
Library	Library Facilities	\$312.81	1.5583	ft <sup>2</sup> of building area	201	per ft²	243,053
Waste Diversion	Waste Diversion - Vehicles & Equipment	\$14.42	0.0001	No. of Vehicles related to Waste Di	144,200	per vehicle	11,204

Service: Roads

Unit Measure: km of roadways

Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Value (\$/km)
Earth	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	\$5,000
Semi-urban-paved	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.1	\$320,000
Semi-urban-gravel	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	\$20,000
Urban	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	\$680,000
Rural-2 lifts	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	\$270,000
Rural-1 lift	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	\$100,000
Rural - gravel	175.6	175.6	175.6	175.6	175.6	175.6	175.6	175.6	175.6	175.6	\$20,000
Unit Paver	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	\$680,000
Total	284.0	284.0	284.0	284.0	284.0	284.0	284.0	284.0	284.0	284.0	

Population	7,120	7,104	7,079	7,066	7,074	7,044	7,107	7,115	7,136	7,127
Per Capita Standard	0.0399	0.0400	0.0401	0.0402	0.0401	0.0403	0.0400	0.0399	0.0398	0.0399

10 Year Average	2006-2015
Quantity Standard	0.0400
Quality Standard	\$119,625
Service Standard	\$4,785

DC Amount (before deductions)	20 Year
Forecast Population	1,443
\$ per Capita	\$4,785
Eligible Amount	\$6,904,755

Note: The above table includes a 25% deduction (estimate) to km of roads to account for local roads

Service: Bridges, Culverts & Structures
Contact: Jennette Walker

Unit Measure: Number of Bridges, Culverts & Structures

Unit Measure:		Number of Br	lages, Cuive	rts & Structu	res							
Description	Structure Type	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Value (\$/item)
B01-Airport Ln. (.6 km N of Mill Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$151,000
B02-Airport Ln. (.3 km S of Roman Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$200,000
B03-Roman Rd. (.03 km W of Airport Ln.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$235,000
B04-Airport Ln. (.01 km N of Roman Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$151,000
B05-Airport Ln. (.6 km S of Vanastra Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$177,000
B06-Vanastra Rd. (.6 km E of Airport Ln.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$202,000
B07-Bannockburn Ln. (.7 km S of Vanastra Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$214,000
B08-Short Horn Rd. (.8 km E of Bannockburn Ln.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$181,000
B09-Bannockburn Ln. (.4 km S of Short Horn Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$342,000
B10-Bannockburn Ln. (.4 km N of Roman Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$284,000
B11-Bannockburn Ln. (.2 km S of Roman Rd.)	Beam/Girder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$812,000
B12-Bannockburn Ln. (.2 km S of Pavillion Rd.)	Frame	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$287,000
B13-Centennial Rd. (.6 km E of Babylon Ln.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$144,000
B14-Centennial Rd. (.8 km E of Babylon Ln.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$146,000
B15-Centennial Rd. (.2 km E of Bannockburn Ln.)	Frame	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$515,000
B16-Airport Ln. (1 km N of Centennial Rd.)	Frame	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$287,000
B17-Staffa Rd. (1 km W of Airport Ln.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$171,000
B18-Staffa Rd. (1.1 km W of Gulley Ln.)	Frame	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$440,000
B19-Staffa Rd. (.5 km W of Gulley Ln.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$140,000
B20-Airport Ln. (.5 km N of Kippen Rd.)	Frame	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$319,000
B21-Bell's Ln. (1.2 km S of Kippen Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$86,000
B22-Airport Line (1.9 km S of Walnut Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$97,000
B23-Airport Line (.4 km S of Hensall - Zurich Rd.)	Frame	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$331,000
B24-Bell's Ln. (.4 km S of Hensall - Zurich Rd.)	Frame	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$273,000
B25-Ausable Line (.2 km S of Hensall - Zurich Rd.)	Beam/Girder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$193,000
B26-Ausable Line (1.6 km N of Rodgerville Rd.)	Slab	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$50,000
B27-Rodgerville Rd. (.5 km W of Ausable Ln.)	Beam/Girder	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$215,000
B28-Rodgerville Rd. (1.5 km W of Parr Ln.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$223,000
B29-Hurondale Rd. (.1 km E of Airport Ln.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$177,000
B30-Hurondale Rd. (1.2 km E of Airport Ln.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$105,000
B31-Airport Line (.2 km S of Hurondale Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$145,000
B32-Airport Line (1.9 km S of Hurondale Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$106,000
B33-MacDonald Rd. (1.2 km E of Airport Ln.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$100,000
B34-Airport Ln. (1.2 km S of MacDonald Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$106,000
B35-Airport Line (.3 km N of Huron County Rd. 83)	Frame	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$594,000
B36-Bell's Ln. (1.5 km S of Hurondale Rd.)	Slab	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$82,000
B37-Bell's Ln. (.5 km S of Hurondale Rd.)	Slab	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$62,000
B38-Ausable Ln. (.4 km S of Hurondale Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$86,000
B39-Ausable Ln. (1.2 km S of Hurondale Rd.)	Beam/Girder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$73,000
B40-MacDonald Rd. (.5 km E of Parr Ln.)	Truss	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$372,000
B41-Blackbush Ln. (.2 km N of County Rd. 83)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1	
B42-Blackbush Ln. (.4 km S of MacDonald Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$90,000
<u> </u>			•	•			•	•	•	•		

Total		76	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	
rodd)												
Road)	Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$63,000
B75 -Hurondale Road(0.2km East o Ausuable Line ) B76 -Ausuable Line (1.4km North of Hurondale	Cuiverts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	* -,
B75 -Hurondale Road(0.2km East o Ausuable Line )	Culverts	1	<u>1</u>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$49.000
B74 -Bronson Line (0.25km South of Pepper Road)	Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$231,000
B73-Shipka Line (0.8km North of MacDonald Road)	Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$148,000
B72 -Blackbush Line(0.4km South of Pepper Road)	Culverts	1	<u>'</u> 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$122,000
B71 -Rodgerville Road (0.9km West of Goshen Line )	Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$228.000
B70 -Rodgerville Road (0.7km West of Parr Line )	Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$178,000
B69-Ausuable Line (North of Rodgerville Road)	Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$178,000
B68-Airport Line (0.7km South of Staffa )	Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$198,000
Road ) B67-Rodgerville Road (0.6km East of Goshen Line)	Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$217.000
Shipka Line (0.1km North of Hendrick	Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$208,000
B66 -Pepper Road/												
B65 -Blackbush Line(1.2km South of Kippen Road )	Culverts	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$198,000
B64-Bronson Ln. (1.4 km N of Rodgerville Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$178,000
B63-Staffa Rd. (.8 km W of Airport Ln.)	Slab	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$63,000
B62-Parr Ln. (2.2 Km S of Rodgerville Rd.)	Slab	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$336,000
B61-Woodland Rd. (.5 km N of Driftwood Dr.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$160,000
B60-Bronson Ln. (.3 km N of Pavillion Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$216,000
B59-Bronson Ln. (.15 km N of Centennial Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$284,000
B58-Babylon Ln. (.2 km S of Centennial Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$142,000
B57-Babylon Ln. (Intersection of Babylon Ln. & Staffa Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$222,000
B56-Gulley Ln. (.04 km N of Staffa Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$155,000
B55-Airport Ln. (.5 km N of Short Horn Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$127,000
B54-Sjipka Ln. (.7 km N of County Rd. 83)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$111,000
B53-Lidderdale St. (Bayfield8 km S of Cameron St.)	Slab	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$63,000
B52-Kippen Rd. (.7 km E of Goshen Ln.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$132,000
B51-Blackbush Ln. (Intersection of Danceland Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$82,000
B50-Blackbush Ln. (.99 km N of Sararas Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$170,000
B49-Blackbush Ln. (.3 km N of Sararas Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$158,000
B48-Sararas Rd. (.9 km W of Bronson Ln.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$152,000
B47-Bronson Ln. (.5 km S of Sararas Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$238,000
B46-Bronson Ln. (.5 km S of Rodgerville Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$69,000
B45-Turnbull's Rd. (.4 km N of County Rd. 83)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$123,000
B44 Shipka Ln. (Intersection of MacDonald Rd.)	Culvert	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$160.000
B43-Blackbush Ln. (.4 km N of MacDonald Rd.)	Culvert	1 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$102.000

Population	7,120	7,104	7,079	7,066	7,074	7,044	7,107	7,115	7,136	7,127
Per Capita Standard	0.0107	0.0106	0.0106	0.0106	0.0106	0.0106	0.0106	0.0105	0.0105	0.0105

10 Year Average	2006-2015
Quantity Standard	0.0106
Quality Standard	\$192,170
Service Standard	\$2,037

DC Amount (before deductions)	20 Year	
Forecast Population		1,443
\$ per Capita		\$2,037
Eligible Amount		\$2,939,391

Service: Sidewalks
Unit Measure: km of roadways

Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Value (\$/km)
Brucefield	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	\$90,000
Dashwood	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	\$90,000
Hensall	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	\$90,000
Kippen	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$90,000
Varna	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$90,000
Zurich	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	\$90,000
Total	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	

Population	7,120	7,104	7,079	7,066	7,074	7,044	7,107	7,115	7,136	7,127
Per Capita Standard	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032

10 Year Average	2006-2015
Quantity Standard	0.0032
Quality Standard	\$91,125
Service Standard	\$292

DC Amount (before deductions)	20 Year
Forecast Population	1,443
\$ per Capita	\$292
Eligible Amount	\$420,779

Service: Depots and Domes
Contact: Jennette Walker
Unit Measure: ft² of building area

Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Bld'g Value (\$/ft²)	Value/ft² with land, site works, etc.
Hay Equipment Depot	3,312	3,312	3,312	3,312	3,312	3,312	3,312	3,312	3,312	3,312	\$155	\$174
Sand/Salt Storage Building (Zurich)	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	\$44	\$52
Stanley Equipment Depot/Complex	6,160	6,160	6,160	6,160	6,160	6,160	6,160	6,160	6,160	6,160	\$148	\$166
Hensall Equipment Depot	1,186	1,186	1,186	1,186	1,186	1,186	1,186	1,186	1,186	1,186	\$176	\$197
Zurich Equipment Depot	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	2,950	\$155	\$174
Bayfield Equipment Depot	1,944	1,944	1,944	1,944	1,944	1,944	1,944	1,944	1,944	1,944	\$176	\$197
Zurich Library/ Rented Offices	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	\$129	\$146
					nannanoannan		***************************************					
Total	22,252	22,252	22,252	22,252	22,252	22,252	22,252	22,252	22,252	22,252		

Population	7,120	7,104	7,079	7,066	7,074	7,044	7,107	7,115	7,136	7,127
Per Capita Standarc	3.1253	3.1323	3.1434	3.1492	3.1456	3.1590	3.1310	3.1275	3.1183	3.1222

10 Year Average	2006-2015				
Quantity Standard	3.1354				
Quality Standard	\$141				
Service Standarc	\$443				

DC Amount (before deductions)	20 Year				
Forecast Population	1,443				
\$ per Capita	\$443				
Eligible Amoun	\$639,033				

Service: Roads and Related Vehicles
Unit Measure: No. of vehicles and equipment

Unit Measure:	No. of vehicle	s and equipr	nent								
Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Value (\$/Vehicle)
Case 570 loader	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$74,000
Case 570 loader	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$74,000
Case 580 backhoe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$84,000
John Deere backhoe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$142,000
Volvo 740 grader	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$373,000
John Beere grader	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$373,000
Vermee Chipper	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$11,000
Ford 545 C tractor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$27,000
Massey 245 tractor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$27,000
Holder sidewalk plow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$146,000
Kubota lawn mower/blower	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$22,000
International generator 75 KV	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$27,000
Flatbed - Silverardo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$74,000
Flatbed - F550	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$74,000
Flatbed - 3500	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$74,000
Tandem Truck	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$219,000
Tandem Truck	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$219,000
Single Axle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$205,000
Tandem Truck	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$219,000
Single Axle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$205,000
Single Axle	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$205,000
Tandem	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$219,000
SUV-Escape	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$28,000
Total	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	

Population	7,120	7,104	7,079	7,066	7,074	7,044	7,107	7,115	7,136	7,127
Per Capita Standard	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

10 Year Average	2006-2015
Quantity Standard	0.0032
Quality Standard	\$137,425
Service Standard	\$440

DC Amount (before deductions)	20 Year
Forecast Population	1,443
\$ per Capita	\$440
Eligible Amount	\$634,574

Service: Fire Facilities
Unit Measure: ft² of building area

Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Bld'g Value (\$/ft²)	Value/ft² with land, site works, etc.
Bayfield Fire Dept.	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	\$194	\$217
Brucefield Fire Dept.	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	\$205	\$230
Hensall Fire Dept.	3,496	3,496	3,496	3,496	3,496	3,496	3,496	3,496	3,496	3,496	\$155	\$174
Zurich Fire Dept.	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	2,725	\$155	\$174
Total	15,621	15,621	15,621	15,621	15,621	15,621	15,621	15,621	15,621	15,621		

Population	7,120	7,104	7,079	7,066	7,074	7,044	7,107	7,115	7,136	7,127
Per Capita Standard	2.1940	2.1989	2.2067	2.2107	2.2082	2.2176	2.1980	2.1955	2.1890	2.1918

10 Year Average	2006-2015
Quantity Standard	2.2010
Quality Standard	\$203
Service Standarc	\$447

DC Amount (before deductions)	20 Year
Forecast Population	1,443
\$ per Capita	\$447
Eligible Amoun	\$645,396

Service: Fire Vehicles
Unit Measure: No. of vehicles

Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Value (\$/Vehicle)
Freightliner - pumper (Bayfield)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$310,000
Freightliner - pumper (Brucefield)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$310,000
Freightliner - pumper (Zurich)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$310,000
Hub - pumper (Hensall)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$310,000
Freightliner - pumper (Hensall)	-	-	-	ı	-	1	1	1	1	1	\$285,000
Freightliner - tanker (Bayfield)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$234,000
Tanker (Brucefield)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$234,000
Freightliner - tanker (Hensall)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$234,000
International - tanker (Zurich)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$234,000
Rescue (Bayfield)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$54,000
Chev Rescue (Brucefield)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$54,000
Rescue (Hensall)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$54,000
International Rescue (Zurich)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$54,000
Total	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	

Population	7,120	7,104	7,079	7,066	7,074	7,044	7,107	7,115	7,136	7,127
Per Capita Standard	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018

10 Year Average	2006-2015
Quantity Standard	0.0018
Quality Standard	\$198,383
Service Standard	\$357

DC Amount (before deductions)	20 Year
Forecast Population	1,443
\$ per Capita	\$357
Eligible Amount	\$515,281

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

Unit Measure:	No. of equipm	ent and gea	r								
Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Value (\$/item)
Thermal Imaging Camera	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	\$950
Air Compressor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$29,103
Portable Generator	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	\$700
Portable Pumps	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	\$2,516
MSA SCBA Packs	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	\$3,933
MSA SCBA Aluminum Cylinders	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	\$333
Scott SCBA Aluminum Cylinders	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	\$333
Extrication Jaws	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	\$4,867
Extrication Cutters	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	\$2,435
Extrication Rams	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	\$3,379
Extrication Pump	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	\$5,964
Air Bag System	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	\$5,623
Manual Extrication Kit	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	\$767
Ventilation Saw	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	\$2,084
Defibrillator	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	\$1,200
Multi- Gas Monitor	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	\$666
Multi-Gas Test System	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$4,200
38 mm Nozzle	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	\$725
65mm Nozzle	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	\$725
Master Stream Nozzle	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	\$1,657
Gated Wye	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	\$310
Foam Eductor	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	\$432
4" Supply/Intake Gated Valve	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$1,280
6" Supply/Intake Gated Valve	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	\$1,187
4" Hard Suction	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	\$265
6" Hard Suction	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	\$872
Couplers	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	\$135
Reducers	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	\$140
Floating Strainer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$385
Low Level Strainer	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	\$332
Flashlights-Battery	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	\$39
Flashlights-Rechargable	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	\$116
Portable Radios	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	\$1,023
Mobile radios	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	\$1,582
38mm Hose X 15m	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	\$275
65mm Hose X 15m	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	\$425
100mm Hose x	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	\$729
Sawzall/Hand Tools	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	\$135
65mm Gates	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	\$375

GPS	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	\$89
Port-a-tank	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	\$2,300
Total	701	701	701	701	701	701	701	701	701	701	

Population	7,120	7,104	7,079	7,066	7,074	7,044	7,107	7,115	7,136	7,127
Per Capita Standard	0.0985	0.0987	0.0990	0.0992	0.0991	0.0995	0.0986	0.0985	0.0982	0.0984

10 Year Average	2006-2015
Quantity Standard	0.0988
Quality Standard	\$862
Service Standard	\$85

DC Amount (before deductions)	20 Year			
Forecast Population	1,443			
\$ per Capita	\$85			
Eligible Amount	\$122,843			

Service: Parkland Development Unit Measure: Acres of Parkland

Unit Measure:	Acres of Parkl	and									
Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Value (\$/Acre)
Bayfield Arena and Agricultural Park (Jane St, Bayfield)	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	\$63,000
Clan Gregor Square (Bayfield)	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	\$63,000
Hensall Arena Park (Oxford Street W, Hensall)	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	\$63,000
Hensall Parkette	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	\$50,200
Houston Heights Beach (Pavillion Road)	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	\$63,000
Moore Court-tennis court	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	\$63,000
Stanley Community Centre Park (Mill Rd. Bluewater)	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	\$63,000
Varna Cenotaph	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	\$63,000
Zurich Park (Main St., Zurich)	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	\$63,000
St. Joseph's Memorial Park	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	\$63,000
Carriage Lane	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	\$63,000
Hay Township Park Lookout (Sararas Road, Bluewater)	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	\$63,000
Total	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	

Population	7,120	7,104	7,079	7,066	7,074	7,044	7,107	7,115	7,136	7,127
Per Capita Standard	0.0064	0.0065	0.0065	0.0065	0.0065	0.0065	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064	0.0064

10 Year Average	2006-2015				
Quantity Standard	0.0065				
Quality Standard	\$62,325				
Service Standard	\$405				

DC Amount (before deductions)	10 Year
Forecast Population	777
\$ per Capita	\$405
Eligible Amount	\$314,770

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

Unit Measure:	No. of parklan	d amenities									
Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Value (\$/item)
Bayfield Arena and Agricultural Park:											
Ball Diamond	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$38,700
Pavillion	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$29,100
Soccer Field	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$61,900
Washroom Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$89,700
Bayfield Playground - Large Memorial	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$34,300
Clan Gregor Square:											
Playground	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$69,800
Washroom Facility	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$89,700
Splash Pad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	\$84,000
Paved Walkway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$5,300
Houston Heights Beach:											
Playground	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$56,700
Gazebo	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$11,700
Washroom Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$89,700
Walking Trails/ Paths	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$5,300
Beach Access	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$50,000
Pioneer Park:											
Beach Access	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$50,000
Hensall Arena Park:											
Ball Diamond #1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$38,700
Ball Diamond #2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$9,700
Pavillion	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$110,400
Playground	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$54,200
Splash Pad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	\$84,000
Washroom Facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$89,700
Soccer Field	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$61,900
St. Joseph's Beach:											
Beach Access	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$50,000
Hay Township Park Lookout:											
Sararas Stairs	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$50,000
Stanley Community Centre:											
Pavillion	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$55,200

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

2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Value (\$/item)
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$69,800
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$38,700
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$33,800
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$89,700
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$61,900
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$5,300
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$50,000
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$5,700
	~~~	***************************************	***************************************	***************************************						
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$89,700
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$38,700
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$46,000
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$57,300
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$89,700
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$61,900
	***************************************									
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$50,000
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$50,000
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	40	41	<u>Δ</u> 1	
	1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1						1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1		1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1         1

Population	7,120	7,104	7,079	7,066	7,074	7,044	7,107	7,115	7,136	7,127
Per Capita Standard	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0056	0.0057	0.0058

10 Year Average	2006-2015
Quantity Standard	0.0056
Quality Standard	\$52,379
Service Standard	\$293

DC Amount (before deductions)	10 Year
Forecast Population	777
\$ per Capita	\$293
Eligible Amount	\$227,910

Service: Marinas and Docks

Unit Measure:	No. of Items
OCI VICC.	Marinas and Books

Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Value (\$/Item)
Washrooms	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$125,000
Stairs / Walkways	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	\$6,000
Lightposts	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	\$700
Docks - Rigid	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$33,000
Docks - Floating	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	\$25,000
Picnic Tables	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$13,000
Waterwell	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$66,000
Total	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	

Population	7,120	7,104	7,079	7,066	7,074	7,044	7,107	7,115	7,136	7,127
Per Capita Standard	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055	0.0055

10 Year Average	2006-2015
Quantity Standard	0.0055
Quality Standard	\$10,491
Service Standard	\$58

DC Amount (before deductions)	10 Year
Forecast Population	777
\$ per Capita	\$58
Eligible Amount	\$44,833

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

Utilit Measure.												
Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Value (\$/Vehicle)	
Agco 6065 tractor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$28,200	
Utility trailer, enclosed	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$4,100	
Utility trailer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$2,700	
Ago Utility trailer	-	-		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$2,700	
Turfco Top Dresser	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$5,400	
Loader - 380B	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$27,100	
Tilt					1	1	1	1	1	1	\$11,500	
Olympia Zamboni	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$92,000	
Olympia Zamboni	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$92,000	
Olympia Resurfacer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$219,000	
John Deere 4700 tractor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	\$25,000	
Total	8	9	9	10	11	11	11	11	11	11		

Population	7,120	7,104	7,079	7,066	7,074	7,044	7,107	7,115	7,136	7,127
Per Capita Standard	0.0011	0.0013	0.0013	0.0014	0.0016	0.0016	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015	0.0015

10 Year Average	2006-2015
Quantity Standard	0.0014
Quality Standard	\$50,714
Service Standard	\$71

DC Amount (before deductions)	10 Year
Forecast Population	777
\$ per Capita	\$71
Eligible Amount	\$55,167

#### Municipality of Bluewater Service Standard Calculation Sheet

Service: Indoor Recreation Facilities

Unit Measure: ft² of building area

Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Bld'g Value (\$/ft²)	Value/ft² with land, site works, etc.
Bayfield Arena/ Community Centre	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	19,000	\$191	\$215
Hensall Arena/ Community Centre	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	33,176	\$180	\$203
Zurich Arena/ Community Centre	32,350	32,350	32,350	32,350	32,350	32,350	32,350	32,350	32,350	32,350	\$180	\$203
Stanley Complex	6,468	6,468	6,468	6,468	6,468	6,468	6,468	6,468	6,468	6,468	\$166	\$187
Total	90,994	90,994	90,994	90,994	90,994	90,994	90,994	90,994	90,994	90,994		

Population	7,120	7,104	7,079	7,066	7,074	7,044	7,107	7,115	7,136	7,127
Per Capita Standard	12.7801	12.8088	12.8541	12.8777	12.8632	12.9179	12.8034	12.7890	12.7514	12.7675

10 Year Average	2006-2015
Quantity Standard	12.8213
Quality Standard	\$204
Service Standarc	\$2,620

DC Amount (before deductions)	10 Year
Forecast Population	777
\$ per Capita	\$2,620
Eligible Amoun	\$2,035,950

#### Municipality of Bluewater Service Standard Calculation Sheet

Service: Library Facilities

Contact :

Unit Measure: ft² of building area

Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Bld'g Value (\$/ft²)	Value/ft² with land, site works, etc.
Bayfield Library	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,220	5,220	5,220	\$182	\$204
Hensall Library	6,930	6,930	6,930	6,930	6,930	6,930	6,930	6,930	6,930	6,930	\$211	\$236
Zurich Library	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,595	\$129	\$146
Bayfield Archives	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512	1,512	\$64	\$74
Zurich old Library/rented offices	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	\$129	\$146
Total	9,142	9,142	9,142	9,142	9,142	9,142	9,142	14,362	14,362	17,957		

Population	7,120	7,104	7,079	7,066	7,074	7,044	7,107	7,115	7,136	7,127
Per Capita Standard	1.2840	1.2869	1.2914	1.2938	1.2923	1.2978	1.2863	2.0186	2.0126	2.5196

10 Year Average	2006-2015
Quantity Standard	1.5583
Quality Standard	\$201
Service Standarc	\$313

DC Amount (before deductions)	10 Year
Forecast Population	777
\$ per Capita	\$313
Eligible Amoun	\$243,053

#### Municipality of Bluewater Service Standard Calculation Sheet

Service: Waste Diversion - Vehicles & Equipment

Contact:

Unit Measure: No. of Vehicles related to Waste Diversion

Description	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 Value (\$/Vehicle)
Waste Diversion Contract	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	\$266,700
T-1-1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	

Population	7,120	7,104	7,079	7,066	7,074	7,044	7,107	7,115	7,136	7,127
Per Capita Standard	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

10 Year Average	2006-2015
Quantity Standard	0.0001
Quality Standard	\$144,200
Service Standard	\$14

DC Amount (before deductions)	10 Year
Forecast Population	777
\$ per Capita	\$14
Eligible Amount	\$11,204

Watson & Associates Economists Ltd.

Bluewater 2016 DC Model - Report

# Appendix C – Long Term Capital and Operating Cost Examination

## Appendix C – Long Term Capital and Operating Cost Examination

## Municipality of Bluewater Annual Capital and Operating Cost Impact

As a requirement of the Development Charges Act, 1997 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 development charge. As part of this analysis, it was deemed necessary to isolate the incremental operating expenditures directly associated with these capital projects, factor in cost saving 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 Municipality's approved 2014 Financial Information Return (FIR).

In addition to the operational impacts, over time the initial capital projects will require replacement. This replacement of capital is often referred to as life cycle cost. By definition, life cycle 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 life cycle 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. The following factors were utilized to calculate the annual replacement cost of the capital projects (annual contribution = factor X capital asset cost) and are based on an annual growth rate of 2% (net of inflation) over the average useful life of the asset:

	Lifecycle Cost Factors				
Asset	Average Useful Life	Factor			
Bridges ad Culverts	80	0.00516			
Hensall Water Services	75	0.00586			
Bayfield Wastewater Services	60	0.00877			
Depots and Domes	40	0.01656			
Waste Diversion Vehicles and Equipment	15	0.01656			
Parkland Development, Amendities, Vehicles, & Trails	30	0.02465			
PW Rolling Stock	10	0.09133			

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

#### MUNICIPALITY OF BLUEWATER

#### OPERATING AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE IMPACTS

#### FOR FUTURE CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

	SERVICE	GROSS COST LESS BENEFIT TO EXISTING	ANNUAL LIFECYCLE EXPENDITURES	ANNUAL OPERATING EXPENDITURES	TOTAL ANNUAL EXPENDITURES
1.	Services Related to a Highway				
	1.1 Bridges and Culverts	59,400	3,262	12,850	16,112
	1.2 Depots and Domes	355,600	18,139	313,390	331,529
	1.3 PW Rolling Stock	344,000	39,396	303,167	342,563
2.	Outdoor Recreation Services				
	2.1 Parkland development, amenities, vehicles, & trails	300,000	17,946	21,634	39,580
3.	Administration				
	3.1 Studies	193,650	0	0	0
4.	Waste Diversion				
	4.1 Waste diversion vehicles and equipment	11,200	1,008	24,939	25,947
5.	<u>Wastewater</u>				
	5.1 Bayfield Wastewater Services	5,300,000	275,724	335,261	610,985
6.	<u>Wastewater</u>				
	6.1 Zurich Wastewater Services	917,620	47,736	58,046	105,782
7.	Wastewater				
	7.1 Hensall Wastewater Services	1,803,019	93,798	114,053	207,851
8.	Water				
	8.1 Hensall Water Storage	2,600,000	132,372	253,903	386,275
Tota	al 0	1,263,850	629,381	675,980	755,731

# **Appendix D – Development Charge Reserve Fund Policy**

## Appendix D – Development Charge Reserve Fund Policy

#### **D.1** Legislative Requirements

The D.C.A., 1997 requires development charge collections (and associated interest) to be placed in separate reserve funds. Sections 33 through 36 of the Act provide the following regarding reserve fund establishment and use:

- a Municipality shall establish a reserve fund for each service to which the D.C. by-law relates; s.7(1), however, allows services to be grouped into categories of services for reserve fund (and credit) purposes, although only 100% eligible and 90% eligible services may be combined (minimum of two reserve funds);
- the Municipality shall pay each development charge it collects into a reserve fund or funds to which the charge relates;
- the money in a reserve fund shall be spent only for the "capital costs" determined through the legislated calculation process (as per s.5(1) 2-8);
- money may be borrowed from the fund but must be paid back with interest (O.Reg. 82/98, s.11(1) defines this as the Bank of Canada rate either on the day the by-law comes into force or, if specified in the by-law, the first business day of each quarter); and
- D.C. reserve funds may not be consolidated with other municipal reserve funds for investment purposes (s.37).

Annually, the Treasurer of the Municipality is required to provide Council with a financial statement related to the D.C. by-law(s) and reserve funds. This statement must also be forwarded to the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing within 60 days of the statement being filed with Council.

O.Reg. 82/98 prescribes the information that must be included in the Treasurer's statement, as follows:

- opening balance;
- closing balance;
- description of each service and/or service category for which the reserve fund was established;
- transactions for the year (e.g. collections, draws);

- list of credits by service or service category (outstanding at beginning of the year, given in the year and outstanding at the end of the year by holder);
- amounts borrowed, purpose of the borrowing and interest accrued during previous year;
- amount and source of money used by the Municipality to repay municipal obligations to the fund;
- schedule identifying the value of credits recognized by the Municipality, the service to which it applies and the source of funding used to finance the credit; and
- for each draw, the amount spent on the project from the D.C. reserve fund and the amount and source of any other monies spent on the project.

Based upon the above, Figure D-1 sets out the format for which annual reporting to Council should be provided.

#### D.2 D.C. Reserve Fund Application

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)."

This provision clearly establishes that reserve funds collected for a specific service are only to be used for that service.

Figure D-1

Municipality of Bluewater

Annual Treasurer's Statement of Development Charge Reserve Funds

	Services to which the Development Charge Relates (examples)								
		Non-Discounted Services				Discounted Services			
	Services					Outdoor			
	Related to a	Bayfield	Hensall	Zurich		Recreation		Waste	
Description	Highway	Wastewater	Wastewater	Wastewater	Hensall Water	Services	Administration	Diversion	Total
Opening Balance, January 1,									0
<u>Plus:</u> Development Charge Collections									0
Accrued Interest									0
Repayment of Monies Borrowed from Fund and Associated Interest 1									0
Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Less:</u> Amount Transferred to Capital (or Other) Funds <sup>2</sup>									0
Amounts Refunded									0
Amounts Loaned to Other DC Service Category for Interim Financing									0
Credits <sup>3</sup>									0
Sub-Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Closing Balance, December 31,	0	0	0	0	0	C	0	0	0

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Source of funds used to repay the DC reserve fund

The Municipality is compliant with s.s. 59.1 (1) of the *Development Charges Act*, whereby charges are not directly or indirectly imposed on development nor has a requirement to construct a service related to development been imposed, except as permitted by the *Development Charges Act* or another Act.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Attachment 1 for details

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> See Attachment 2 for details

## Attachment 1 Municipality of Bluewater Amount Transferred to Capital (or Other) Funds - Capital Fund Transactions

		DC Recoverable Cost S			Share			Non-DC	Recoverable Co	Recoverable Cost Share		
		DC Forecast Period		Post DC Forecast Period								
				Grants,	Post-Period	Grants,					Grants,	
				Subsidies	Benefit/	Subsidies	Other	Tax Supported	Rate Supported		Subsidies	
	Gross Capital	DC Reserve	DC Debt	Other	Capacity Interim	Other	Reserve/Reser	Operating Fund	Operating Fund		Other	
Capital Fund Transactions	Cost	Fund Draw	Financing	Contributions	Financing	Contributions	ve Fund Draws	Contributions	Contributions	Debt Financing	Contributions	
Services Related to a Highway												
Capital Cost A												
Capital Cost B												
Capital Cost C												
Sub-Total - Services Related to Highways	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Bayfield Wastewater												
Capital Cost D		~~~~~		***************************************		***************************************		***************************************	•	~~~~		
Capita Cost E												
Capital Cost F												
Sub-Total - Water	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Hensall Wastewater												
Capital Cost G												
Capita Cost H												
Capital Cost I												
Sub-Total - Wastewater	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

Amount Transferred to Operating (or Other) Funds - Operating Fund Transactions

	Annual Debt		Fund Draw	•	st DC Forecast Per		Non-DC Recoverable Cost Share		
	Repayment								
Operating Fund Transactions	Amount	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Source	Principal	Interest	Source
Services Related to a Highway									
Capital Cost J									
Capita Cost K									
Capital Cost L									
Sub-Total - Services Related to Highways	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	
Bayfield Wastewater									
Capital Cost M									
Capita Cost N									
Capital Cost O									
Sub-Total - Water	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	
<u>Hensall Wastewater</u> Capital Cost P									
Capita Cost Q									
Capital Cost R					***************************************				
Sub-Total - Wastewater	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0		\$0	\$0	

#### Attachment 2

#### **Municipality of Bluewater**

#### **Statement of Credit Holder Transactions**

		Credit Balance	Additional		Credit Balance
		Outstanding	Credits	Credits Used by	
	Applicable DC Reserve Fund	Beginning of	Granted During	Holder During	End of Year
Credit Holder	Reserve Fund	Year	Year	Year	
Credit Holder A					
Credit Holder B					
Credit Holder C					
Credit Holder D					
Credit Holder E					
Credit Holder F					

**Appendix E – Local Service Policy** 

### **Appendix E – Local Service Policy**

## **General Policy Guidelines on Development Charge and Local Service Funding for Municipal Works**

#### 1. Collector Roads

- 1.1. Collector roads Internal to development Direct developer responsibility under s.59 of the Development Charges Act (D.C.A.) as a local service
- 1.2. Roads (collector and arterial) external to development Include in DC calculation to the extent permitted under s.5(1) of the D.C.A (dependent on local circumstances)
- 1.3. Bridges, Culverts, Stream crossing and rail crossing road works, excluding underground utilities but including all other works within lands to be dedicated to the Municipality or rail corridors include in DC calculation to the extent permitted under s.5(1) of the DCA (dependent on local circumstances).

#### 2. Traffic Signals

- 2.1. Traffic signalization internal to development Direct developer responsibility under s.59 of the D.C.A (as a local service)
- 2.2. Traffic signalization external to development Direct developer responsibility if supported by traffic study

#### 3. Intersection Improvements

- 3.1. New roads (collector and arterial) and road improvements (collector and arterial) Include as part of road costing noted in item 1, to limits of Right Of Way (ROW).
- 3.2. Intersections improvements within specific developments and all works necessary to connect to entrances (private and specific subdivision site (plan)) to the roadway Direct developer responsibility under s.59 of D.C.A (as a local service).

- 3.3. Intersections with county roads and provincial highways Include in DC calculation to the extent that they are municipal responsibility.
- 3.4. Intersection improvements on other roads due to development growth increasing traffic Include in DC calculation.

#### 4. Streetlights

- 4.1. Streetlights on external roads Include in area municipal DC (linked to collector road funding source in item 1).
- 4.2. Streetlights within specific developments Direct developer responsibility under s.59 of D.C.A (as a local service)

#### 5. Sidewalks

- 5.1. Sidewalks on MTO and county roads Include in area municipal DC or, in exceptional circumstances, may be local improvement or direct developer responsibility through local service provisions (s.59 of D.C.A).
- 5.2. Sidewalks on area municipal roads Linked to collector road funding source in item 1.
- 5.3. 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).

#### 6. Bike Routes/Bike Lanes/Bike Paths/Multi-Use Trails/Naturalized

- 6.1. Bike routes and bike lanes, external to development Developer responsibility for connection to adjacent routes.
- 6.2. Bike paths/multi-use trails/naturalized walkways external to development Developer responsibility for connection to adjacent paths and walkways.
- 6.3. Bike lanes, within road allowance, internal to development Direct developer responsibility under s.59 of the DCA (as a local service).

6.4. Bike paths/multi-use trails/naturalized walkways internal to development – Direct developer responsibility under s.59 of the DCA (as a local service).

#### 7. Noise Abatement Measures

- 7.1. Internal and adjacent to Development Direct developer responsibility through local service provisions (s.59 of DCA)
- 7.2 External to Development include in area municipal D.C.

#### 8. Traffic Control Systems

8.1. Include in DC calculation.

#### 9. Land Acquisition for Road Allowances

- 9.1. Land Acquisition for arterial roads Dedication under the Planning Act subdivision provisions (s.51) through development lands; in areas with limited or no development, include in county or area municipal DC (to the extent eligible).
- 9.2. Land Acquisition for collector roads Dedication under the Planning Act subdivision provision (s.51) through development lands (up to 27 metre right-of- way); in areas with limited or no development, include in area municipal DC (to the extent eligible).
- 9.3. Land Acquisition for grade separations (beyond normal dedication requirements) Include in the DC to the extent eligible.

#### 10. Land Acquisition for Easements

- 10.1. Easements internal or adjacent to subdivisions Direct developer responsibility through local service provisions (s.59 of DCA)
- 10.2. Easement costs external to subdivisions shall be included in DC calculation.

#### 11. Stormwater Management

- 11.1. Quality and Quantity Works, direct developer responsibility through local service provisions (s. 59 of DCA).
- 11.2. Oversizing of stormwater management works for development external to developments will be subject to best efforts clauses by area municipality.

#### 12. Water

- 12.1. Pumping stations and works associated with Zone boundaries to be included within the area municipal or County DC's (to the extent eligible).
- 12.2. Watermains external to subdivisions included in the DC.
- 12.3. Marginal costs of waterworks within the subdivision included in DC above 300 mm nominal diameter
- 12.4. Connections to trunk mains and pumping stations to service specific areas to be direct developer responsibility.
- 12.5. Any engineering evaluation to determine capacity of local supply to be borne directly by the developer.
- 12.6 Treatment Facilities Construction or expansion to service growth included in the DC

#### 13. <u>Sanitary Sewer</u>

- 13.1. Pumping stations shall be included in the DC
- 13.2. Sanitary sewers external to subdivisions included in the DC.
- 13.3. Connections to trunk mains and pumping stations to service specific areas, to be direct developer responsibility.

- 13.4. Marginal costs of sanitary sewer works within the subdivision, which benefits upstream developers, included in DC above 375mm nominal diameter
- 13.5. Any engineering evaluation to determine capacity of local collection system to be borne directly by the developer.
- 13.6 Treatment Facilities Construction or expansion to service growth included in the DC

**Appendix F – Asset Management Plan** 

### **Appendix F – Asset Management Plan**

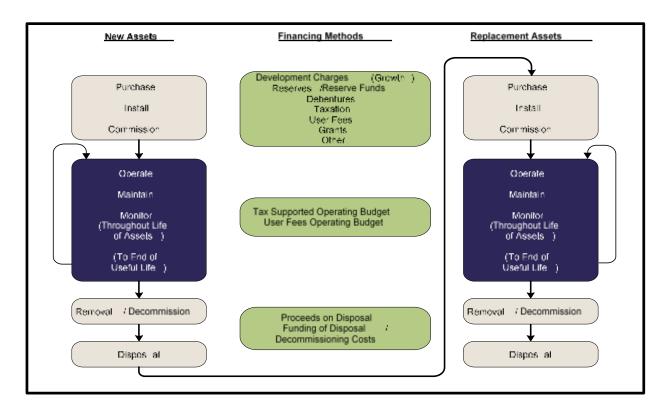
The recent changes to the D.C.A. (new section 10(2)(c.2)) require that the Background Study must include an asset management plan related to new infrastructure. Section 10 (3) of the D.C.A. provides:

#### The asset management plan 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.

In regard to the above, section 8 of the Regulations was amended to include subsections (2), (3) and (4) which set out for specific detailed requirements for transit (only). For all services except transit, there are no prescribed requirements at this time thus requiring the municipality to define the approach to include within the Background Study.

At a broad level, the Asset Management Plan 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.



In 2012, the Province developed Building Together: Guide for municipal asset management plans which outlines the key elements for an asset management plan (A.M.P.), 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.

Commensurate with the above, the Municipality prepared an Asset Management Plan in 2014 for its existing assets. The plan identifies the capital needs required as follows:

- Structures 10 year forecast need \$640,000/yr
  - current funding \$218,000
  - shortfall \$422,000
  - o impact to tax base ongoing 7.2% tax increase dedicated to this asset
- Roads 10 year forecast need \$1,353,480
  - o current funding \$1,000,000
  - shortfall \$353,480
  - o impact to tax base ongoing 6% increase dedicated to this asset
- Water full replacement funding \$3,786,858/year reserve contribution
  - o current funding \$275,700/year
  - shortfall \$3,511,158
  - impact to rates represents a 14 times increase to current reserve contribution
- Sanitary Sewage full replacement funding \$1,227,933/year reserve contribution
  - current funding \$84,000/year
  - shortfall \$1,143,933/year
  - impact to rates represents a 14.6 times increase to current reserve contributions

Based upon the capital projects provided in chapter 5, the following observations are provided:

- 1) State of local infrastructure all assets will be new so the condition will be high.
- 2) Desired level of service Works were identified by staff and generally seek to maintain services at existing levels.
- 3) Asset Management Strategy the lifecycle costs associated with the new assets were presented in Appendix C. The annual lifecycle reserve contribution for all assets is \$629,400 annually (at end of the forecast period). In addition, there is \$4.72 million in non-growth related costs which needs to be funded. This amount, based on a 20-year debenture, would impact the operating budget by an additional \$347,000 by the end of the forecast period. The annual operating cost is approximately \$629,400 however, this amount includes both programming costs as well as operating costs for the capital program (anticipated to be a minor portion of the whole).
- 4) Financing Strategy The Municipality's A.M.P. provides for increases to the current reserve contributions to achieve full replacement funding. Given the addition of approximately \$629,400 for the growth-related lifecycle and

additional operating costs, it is anticipated that the municipality will be able to include the growth-related works identified in the D.C. in their A.M.P. as the infrastructure is completed.

Based on the above, the capital plan is deemed financially sustainable.

Municipality of Bluewater
Asset Management - Future Expenditures and Associated Revenues
2015\$

Ζυισφ		
	Sub-Total	2035 (Total)
Expenditures (Annualized)		
Annual Debt Payment on Non-Growth		
Related Capital <sup>1</sup>		347,274
Lifecycle:		
Annual Lifecycle		\$629,381
Sub-Total - Annual Lifecycle	\$629,381	\$629,381
Incremental Operating Costs (for D.C.		
Services)		\$675,980
Total Expenditures		\$1,652,635
Revenue (Annualized)		
Total Existing Revenue <sup>2</sup>		\$15,700,964
Incremental Tax and Non-Tax Revenue		
(User Fees, Fines, Licences, etc.)		\$1,835,791
Total Revenues		\$17,536,755

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Non-Growth Related component of Projects including 10% mandatory deduction on soft services

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> As per Sch. 10 of FIR

## Appendix G – Proposed Development Charge By-law

#### The Corporation of the Municipality of Bluewater

#### By-law Number 2017-\_\_\_

A by-law to establish development charges for the Corporation of the Municipality of Bluewater

**WHEREAS** the Municipality of Bluewater will experience growth through development and re-development;

**AND WHEREAS** development and re-development requires the provision of physical and social services by the Municipality of Bluewater;

AND WHEREAS Council desires to ensure that the capital cost of meeting growthrelated demands for or burden on municipal services does not place an excessive financial burden on the Municipality of Bluewater 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 municipality 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 Municipality of Bluewater has given notice of and held a public meeting on the -- day of\_\_\_\_\_, 2017 in accordance with the Act and the regulations thereto;

## NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CORPORATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF BLUEWATER 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;

"apartment unit" means any residential unit within a building containing more than four dwelling units where the units are connected by an interior corridor, but does not include a special care/special need dwelling unit;

"bedroom" means a habitable room which can be used as sleeping quarters, but does not include a bathroom, living room, dining room or kitchen;

"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;

"bona fide farm uses" means the proposed development will qualify as a farm business operating with a valid Farm Business Registration Number issued by the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs and be assessed in the Farmland Realty Tax Class by the Ontario Property Assessment Corporation;

"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 municipality or a local board thereof directly or by others on behalf of and as authorized by the municipality or local board,

- (a) to acquire land or an interest in land, including a leasehold interest,
- (b) to improve land,

- (c) to acquire, lease, construct or improve buildings and structures,
- (d) to acquire, construct or improve facilities including,
  - (i) furniture and equipment other than computer equipment, and
  - (ii) 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
  - (iii) rolling stock with an estimated useful life of seven years or more, and
- (e) to undertake studies in connection with any matter under the Act and any of the matters in clauses (a) to (d) above, including the development charge background study required for the provision of services designated in this By-law within or outside the municipality, including interest on borrowing for those expenditures under clauses (a) to (e) above that are growth-related;

"commercial" means any use of land, structures or buildings for the purposes of buying or selling commodities and services, but does not include industrial or agricultural uses, but does include hotels, motels, motor inns and boarding, lodging and rooming houses;

"Council" means the Council of the municipality;

"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 a building used for or in connection with:

- a. manufacturing, producing, processing, storing or distributing something,
- research or development in connection with manufacturing or processing something,
- c. retail sales by a manufacturer, producer or processor of something they manufactured, produced or processed, if the retail sales are at the site where the manufacturing, production or processing takes place,
- d. office or administrative purposes, if they are,
  - (i) carried out with respect to manufacturing, producing, processing, storage or distributing of something, and
  - (ii) in or attached to the building or structure used for that manufacturing, producing, processing, storage or distribution;

"farm building" means that part of a bona fide farming operation encompassing barns, silos and other ancillary development to an agricultural use, but excluding a residential use;

"gross floor area" means:

- (a) in the case of a residential building or structure, the total area of all floors above grade 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
- (b) 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 nonresidential use and a residential use, except for:

- 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;
- (ii) loading facilities above or below grade; and
- (iii) 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;

"Institutional" means land, buildings, structures or any part thereof used by any organization, group or association for promotion of charitable, educational or benevolent objectives and not for profit or gain;

"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 Municipality of Bluewater or any part or parts thereof;

"local services" means those services, facilities or things which are under the jurisdiction of the municipality 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;

"mobile home" means a prefabricated dwelling unit designed and intended to be transported or portable for movement from site to site, and includes enclosed additions thereto not exceeding 9.2 sq. metres (100 sq. feet);

"multiple dwelling" means all dwellings other than single-detached, semi-detached, apartment unit dwellings and special care/special dwelling units;

"municipality" means the Corporation of the Municipality of Bluewater;

"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;

"nursing home" means a residential building or the residential portion of a mixeduse building licensed as a nursing home by the Province of Ontario;

"Official Plan" means the Official Plan adopted for the Municipality, 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;

"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;

"retirement home or lodge" means a residential building or the residential portion of a mixed-use building which provides accommodation primarily for retired persons or couples where each private bedroom or living accommodation has a separate private bathroom and separate entrance from a common hall but where common facilities for the preparation and consumption of food are provided, and common lounges, recreation rooms and medical care facilities may also be provided;

"row 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;

"special care/special need dwelling" means:

- a) a building containing two or more dwelling units, which units have a common entrance from street level:
  - (i) where the occupants have the right to use in common, halls, stairs, yards, common rooms and accessory buildings;
  - (ii) which may or may not have exclusive sanitary and/or culinary facilities;
  - (iii) that is designed to accommodate persons with specific needs, including, but not limited to, independent permanent living arrangements; and
  - (iv) where support services such as meal preparation, grocery shopping, laundry, housekeeping, nursing, respite care and attendant services are provided at various levels;

and includes, but is not limited to, retirement homes or lodges, nursing homes, and hospices;

"semi-detached dwelling" means a building divided vertically into two dwelling units each of which has a separate entrance and access to grade;

"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 municipality relative to the provision of municipal services to specified land within the municipality;

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

"supplementary farm dwelling unit" means an additional farm residence in the form of a non-permanent dwelling unit that can be easily removed once the need for the additional farm residence has been fulfilled. This type of unit accommodates the farm family, farm retirees, or farm labourers working on the farm operation;

"Wind Turbine" means any wind energy system, comprising one or more turbines, that converts energy into electricity, with a combined nameplate generating capacity greater than 500 kilowatts and a height greater than 100 metres, that converts energy into electricity, and consists of a wind turbine, a tower, and associated control or conversion electronics. A wind turbine and energy system may be connected to the electricity grid in circuits at a substation to provide electricity off-site for sale to an electrical utility or other intermediary; and

"Zoning By-Law" means the Zoning By-Law of the Municipality of Bluewater, or any successor thereof passed pursuant to Section 34 of the Planning Act, S.O. 1990.

#### 2. <u>DESIGNATION OF SERVICES</u>

- 2.1 The categories of services for which development charges are imposed under this By-law are as follows:
  - (a) Services related to a Highway;
  - (b) Outdoor Recreation Services;
  - (c) Administration;
  - (d) Waste Diversion
  - (e) Wastewater Services; and
  - (f) Water Services.
- 2.2 The components of the services designated in section 2.1 are described in Schedule A.

#### 3. APPLICATION OF BY-LAW RULES

- 3.1 Development charges shall be payable in the amounts set out in this By-law where:
  - (a) the lands are located in the areas described in section 3.2; and
  - (b) the development of the lands requires any of the approvals set out in subsection 3.4(a).

#### Area to Which By-law Applies

- 3.2 Subject to section 3.3, this By-law applies to all lands in the Municipality of Bluewater whether or not the land or use thereof is exempt from taxation under s. 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:
  - (a) the municipality or a local board thereof;
  - (b) a board of education; or

(c) the Corporation of the County of Perth or a local board thereof.

#### Approvals for Development

- 3.4 (a) Development charges shall be imposed on all lands, buildings or structures that are developed for residential or non-residential uses if the development requires:
  - the passing of a zoning by-law or of an amendment to a zoning by-law under section 34 of the *Planning Act*;
  - (ii) the approval of a minor variance under section 45 of the *Planning*Act;
  - (iii) a conveyance of land to which a by-law passed under subsection 50(7) of the *Planning Act* applies;
  - (iv) the approval of a plan of subdivision under section 51 of the *Planning*Act;
  - (v) a consent under section 53 of the *Planning Act*,
  - (vi) the approval of a description under section 9 of the Condominium Act, R.S.O. 1998, Chap. C.19, as amended, or any successor thereof; or
  - (vii) the issuing of a permit under the *Building Code Act* in relation to a building or structure.
  - (b) 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(a) are required before the lands, buildings or structures can be developed.
  - (c) Despite subsection 3.4(b), if two or more of the actions described in subsection 3.4(a) occur at different times, additional development charges shall be imposed if the subsequent action has the effect of increasing the need for services.

## RULES WITH RESPECT TO EXEMPTIONS FOR INTENSIFICATION OF EXISTING HOUSING

- 3.5 (a) Notwithstanding Section 3.1 to 3.4 above, no development charge shall be imposed with respect to developments or portions of developments as follows:
  - (i) the enlargement of an existing residential dwelling unit;
  - (ii) the creation of one or two additional residential dwelling units in an existing single detached dwelling where the total gross floor area of the additional unit(s) does not exceed the gross floor area of the existing dwelling unit;
  - (iii) the creation of one additional dwelling unit in any other existing residential building provided the gross floor area of the additional unit does not exceed the smallest existing dwelling unit already in the building.
  - (b) Notwithstanding subsection 3.5(a)(ii), development charges shall be calculated and collected in accordance with Schedule "B" where the total residential gross floor area of the additional one or two dwelling units is greater than the total gross floor area of the existing single detached dwelling unit.
  - (c) Notwithstanding subsection 3.5(a)(iii), development charges shall be calculated and collected in accordance with Schedule "B" where the additional dwelling unit has a residential gross floor area greater than,
    - (i) in the case of semi-detached house or multiple dwelling, the gross floor area of the existing dwelling unit, and
    - (ii) in the case of any other residential building, the residential gross floor area of the smallest existing dwelling unit.

#### RULES WITH RESPECT TO AN "INDUSTRIAL" EXPANSION EXEMPTION

- 3.6 (a) Notwithstanding Section 3.1 to 3.4, if a development includes the enlargement of the gross floor area of an existing industrial building, the amount of the development charge that is payable in respect of the enlargement is determined in accordance with the following:
  - (i) Subject to subsection 3.6(a)(iii), if the gross floor area is enlarged by 50 percent or less of the lesser of:
    - (1) the gross floor area of the existing industrial building, or
    - (2) the gross floor area of the existing industrial building before the first enlargement for which:
      - (A) an exemption from the payment of development charges was granted; or
      - (B) a lesser development charge than would otherwise be payable under this By-law, or predecessor thereof, was paid,

the amount of the development charge in respect of the enlargement is zero;

- (ii) Subject to subsection 3.6(a)(iii), if the gross floor area is enlarged by more than 50 per cent of the lesser of:
  - (1) the gross floor area of the existing industrial building, or
  - (2) the gross floor area of the existing industrial building before the first enlargement for which:
    - (A) an exemption from the payment of development charges was granted, or

(B) a lesser development charge than would otherwise be payable under this By-law, or predecessor thereof, was paid,

pursuant to Section 4 of the Act and this subsection,

the amount of the development charge in respect of the enlargement is the amount of the development charge that would otherwise be payable multiplied by the fraction determined as follows:

- (3) determine the amount by which the enlargement exceeds 50 per cent of the gross floor area before the first enlargement, and
- (4) divide the amount determined under subsection (a) by the amount of the enlargement.
- (iii) For the purposes of calculating the extent to which the gross floor area of an existing industrial building is enlarged in subsections 3.6(a)(i) and 3.6(a)(ii), the cumulative gross floor area of any previous enlargements for which:
  - (1) an exemption from the payment of development charges was granted, or
  - (2) a lesser development charge than would otherwise be payable under this By-law, or predecessor thereof, was paid,
  - shall be added to the calculation of the gross floor area of the proposed enlargement
- (iv) For the purposes of this subsection (a), the enlargement must not be attached to the existing industrial building by means only of a tunnel, bridge, passageway, canopy, shared below grade connection, such as a service tunnel, foundation, footing or parking facility.

# 3.7 Other Exemptions:

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

- a) lands, buildings or structures used or to be used for a place of worship or for the purposes of a cemetery or burial ground exempt from taxation under the Assessment Act; and
- the development of non-residential farm buildings constructed for bona fide farm uses, being that which operates with a valid Farm Business Registration Number and is assessed in the Farmland Realty Tax Class.

#### 3.8 Discounts:

a) the development of non-residential farm buildings constructed for bona fide farm uses, which qualify as a farm business, being that which operates with a valid Farm Business Registration Number and is assessed in the Farmland Realty Tax Class will only be imposed the development charges related to Services Related to a Highway based on the charges as per Schedule "B".

# **Amount of Charges**

# 3.9 Residential

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.

#### 3.10 Non-Residential

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.

#### Wind Turbines

3.11 The development charges described in Schedule B to this by-law shall be imposed on wind turbines with respect to Services related to a Highway and Administration Services on a per unit basis.

#### Reduction of Development Charges for Redevelopment

- 3.12 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 4 years 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:
  - (a) 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 3.9 by the number, according to type, of dwelling units that have been or will be demolished or converted to another principal use; and
  - (b) 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 3.10, 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.

#### Time of Payment of Development Charges

- 3.13 Development charges imposed under this By-law are calculated, payable, and collected upon issuance of the first building permit for the development.
- 3.14 Despite section 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.
- 3.15 Notwithstanding section 3.13, any development which requires more than one building permit or for which more than one building permit will be or has been issued, the development charge, shall be calculated, payable and collected as of the date the first building permit is issued in respect of the building for the use to which the development charge applies and if the gross floor area of such building is increased before final or completion building permit, the development charges shall be calculated, payable and collected on the additional area as of the date the final or completion building permit is issued.

# 4. PAYMENT BY SERVICES

4.1 Despite the payment required under subsections 3.9, 3.10 and 3.11, 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 may be adjusted annually, without amendment to this By-law, commencing on the 1<sup>st</sup> of January, 2018 and each year thereafter, 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 - Components of Services Designated in subsection 2.1

Schedule B - Residential and Non-Residential Development Charges

Schedule C-1 - Map of Urban Service Area for Bayfield

Schedule C-2 - Map of Urban Service Area for Hensall Water

Schedule C-3 - Map of Urban Service Area for Hensall Wastewater

Schedule C-4 - Map of Urban Service Area for Zurich

# **CONFLICTS**

- 7.1 Where the Municipality 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(a), 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. <u>SEVERABILITY</u>

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.

<b>9.</b> 9.1	<u>DATE BY-LAW IN FORCE</u> This By-law shall come into effect at 12:01 AM on _	, 2017.		
10.	DATE BY-LAW EXPIRES			
10.1	This By-law will expire at 12:01 AM on  Council at an earlier date.	, 2022 unless it is repealed b		
	PASSED THIS day of, 2017.			
	Tyler Hessel, Mayor			
	Kyle Pratt, Chief Administrative Office	 er/Clerk		

# **SCHEDULE "A" TO BY-LAW**

#### **COMPONENTS OF SERVICES DESIGNATED IN SUBSECTION 2.1**

# 100% Eligible Services

Services Related to a Highway

Bridges, Culverts & Structures

**Depots and Domes** 

Services Related to a Highway Related Vehicles

Water Services

Storage

Wastewater Services

Treatment

# 90% Eligible Services

Outdoor Recreation

Parkland Development

Administration

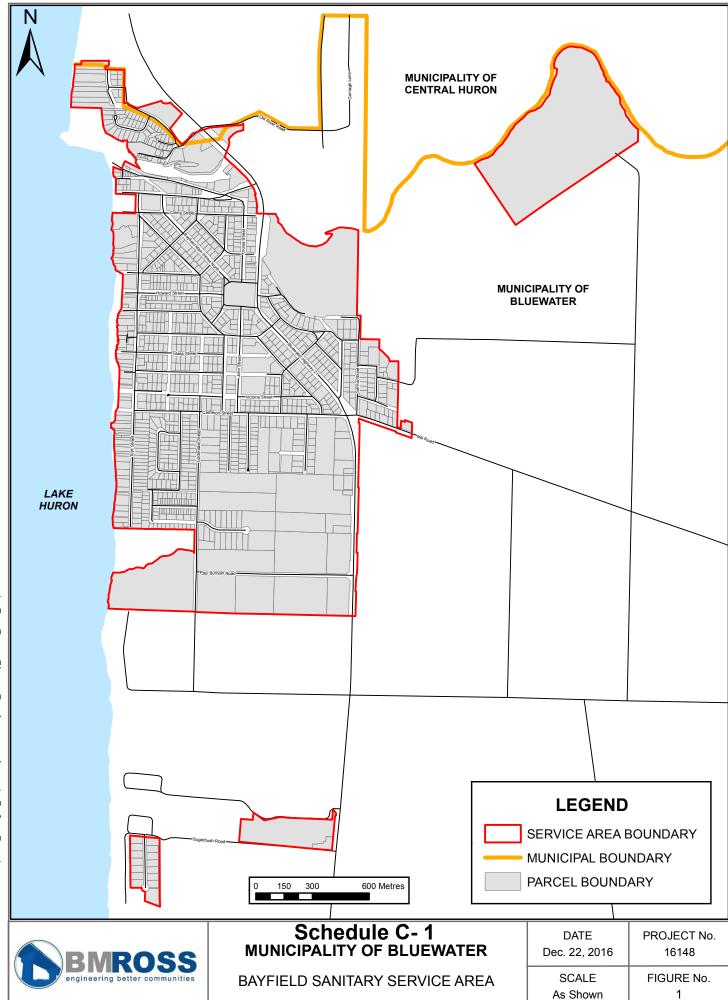
**Growth Related Studies** 

Waste Diversion

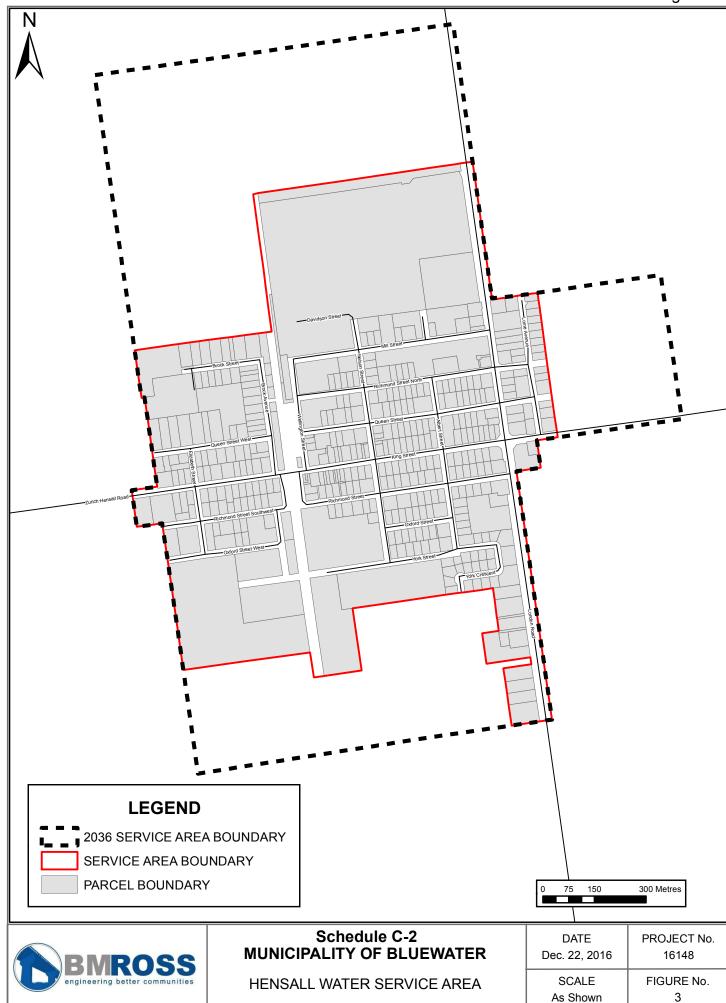
Capital Component of Collection

# SCHEDULE "B" BY-LAW NO. 2017 - \_\_\_\_ SCHEDULE OF DEVELOPMENT CHARGES

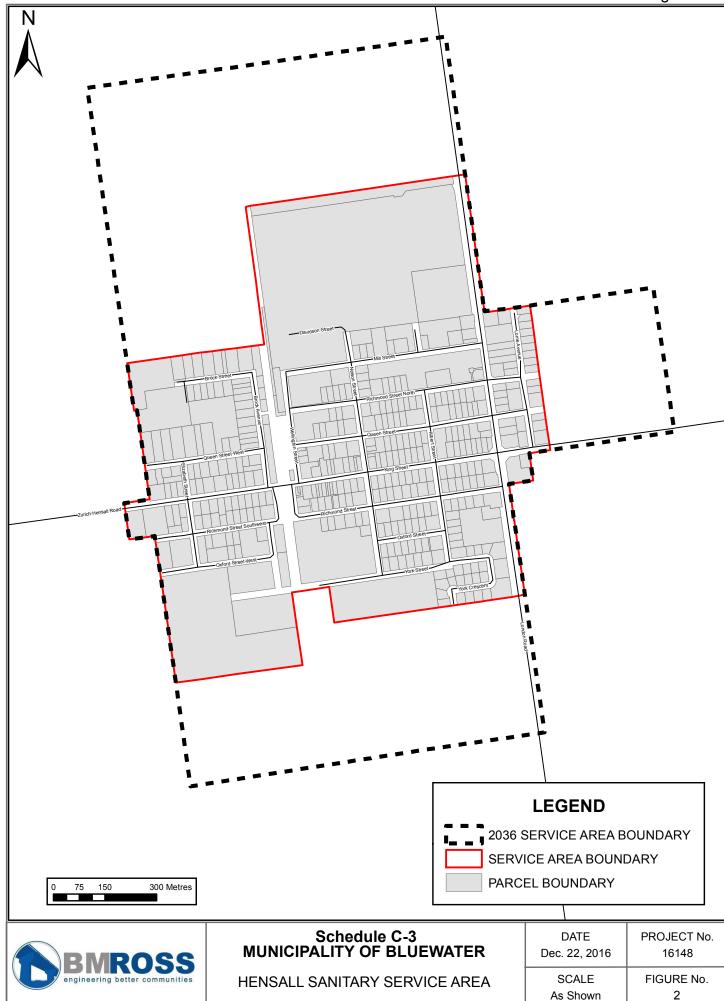
	RESIDENTIAL				NON-RESIDENTIAL	
Service	Single and Semi- Detached Dwelling	Apartments - 2 Bedrooms +	Apartments - Bachelor and 1 Bedroom	Other Multiples	(per ft² of Gross Floor Area)	Wind Turbines
Municipal Wide Services:						
Services Related to a Highway	838	617	401	666	0.48	838
Outdoor Recreation Services	672	494	322	533	0.09	-
Administration	387	285	185	307	0.25	387
Waste Diversion	21	15	10	17	0.01	-
Total Municipal Wide Services	1,918	1,411	918	1,523	0.83	1,225
Urban Services						
Wastewater						
Bayfield	7,320	5,398	3,510	5,811	1.26	-
Hensall	3,034	2,237	1,455	2,409	0.16	-
Zurich	6,481	4,779	3,108	5,145	0.00	-
Water						
Hensall	2,495	1,840	1,196	1,981	0.13	-
GRAND TOTAL RURAL AREA	1,918	1,411	918	1,523	0.83	1,225
GRAND TOTAL BAYFIELD AREA	9,239	6,794	4,422	7,334	2.09	1,225
GRAND TOTAL HENSALL AREA	7,447	5,477	3,564	5,912	1.12	1,225
GRAND TOTAL ZURICH AREA	8,400	6,177	4,020	6,668	0.83	1,225



Fllename: Z:\16148-Bluewater-Development\_Charges\_Capital\Projects\GIS\Bayfield\_Sanitary\_Service\_Area\_Map.mxd 2016-12-23



Filename: Z\16148-Bluewater-Development\_Charges\_Capital\Projects\GS\Hensall\_Water\_Service\_Area\_Map.mxd 2016-12-23



Fllename: Z:\16148-Bluewater-Development\_Charges\_Capital\Projects\GIS\Hensall\_Sanitary\_Service\_Area\_Map.mxd

2016-12-23

Schedule C-4
Map of Urban Service Area for Zurich

